सत्यमेव जयते

Order
on
TRUE UP
for
FY 2012-13,
Aggregate Revenue Requirement
and
Distribution Tariff (Wheeling & Retail Supply)
for
FY 2014-15
for
BSES Rajdhani Power Limited (BRPL)

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D E R C

DELHI ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

July, 2014

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DERC

DELHI ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

Viniyamak Bhawan, 'C' Block, Shivalik, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi- 110017.

F.11(1065)/DERC/2013-14/

Petition No. 01/2014

In the matter of: Petition for Truing up of expenses up to FY 2012-13, Review and Provisional True up for FY 2013-14 and Annual Revenue Requirement (ARR) for Distribution (Wheeling and Retail Supply) Business for FY 2014-15.

BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd.
Through its: **CEO**
BSES Bhawan,
Nehru Place,
New Delhi – 110019. **...Petitioner/Licensee**

Coram:

Sh. P. D. Sudhakar, Chairperson
Sh. J. P. Singh, Member &
Sh. B.P. Singh, Member

ORDER

(Date of Order: 23.07.2014)

Having deliberated upon the Petition for Truing up of expenses up to FY 2012-13, Review and Provisional True up for FY 2013-14 and Annual Revenue Requirement (ARR) for Distribution (Wheeling and Retail Supply) Business for FY 2014-15 filed by M/s. BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd.; and the subsequent filings by the Petitioner during the course of proceedings; and having considered the responses received from stakeholders, the Commission in exercise of the powers vested under the Electricity Act, 2003 and the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Wheeling Tariff and Retail Supply Tariff) Regulations, 2011 hereby pass this Order signed, dated and issued on 23.07.2014.

The Tariff Schedule, issued by the Commission vide Order No. F.11(1065)/DERC/2013-14/738 dated 17.07.2014 with the revised tariffs made applicable from 17.07.2014, is an integral part of this Order.

This Tariff Order shall remain in force till replaced by a subsequent Tariff Order and/or is amended, reviewed or modified, in accordance with the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 and the Regulations made there under.

(B. P. Singh)	(J.P. Singh)	(P. D. Sudhakar)
MEMBER	MEMBER	CHAIRPERSON

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List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Explanation
ARR	Aggregate Revenue Requirement
A&G	Administrative and General
AAD	Advance Against Depreciation
ABT	Availability Based Tariff
ACD	Advance Consumption Deposit
AMR	Automated Meter Reading
APDRP	Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Program
AT&C	Aggregate Technical and Commercial
ATE	Appellate Tribunal for Electricity
BEST	Birhanmumbai Electric Supply and Transport
BHEL	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
BIS	Bureau of Indian Standards
BPTA	Bulk Power Transmission Agreement
BRPL	BSES Rajdhani Power Limited
BST	Bulk Supply Tariff
BTPS	Badarpur Thermal Power Station
BYPL	BSES Yamuna Power Limited
CAGR	Compounded Annual Growth Rate
CCGT	Combined Cycle Gas Turbine
CEA	Central Electricity Authority
CERC	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
CFL	Compact Fluorescent Lamp
CGHS	Cooperative Group Housing Societies
CGS	Central Generating Stations
CIC	Central Information Commission
CISF	Central Industrial Security Force
CoS	Cost of Supply
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPRI	Central Power Research Institute
CPSUs	Central Power Sector Utilities
CSGS	Central Sector Generating Stations
CWIP	Capital Work in Progress
DA	Dearness Allowance
DDA	Delhi Development Authority
DERA	Delhi Electricity Reform Act
DERC	Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission
DIAL	Delhi International Airport Limited
DISCOMs	Distribution Companies (BRPL, BYPL, TPDDL & NDMC)
DMRC	Delhi Metro Rail Corporation
DPCL	Delhi Power Company Limited
DTL	Delhi Transco Limited

Abbreviation	Explanation
DVB	Delhi Vidyut Board
DVC	Damodar Valley Corporation
EHV	Extra High Voltage
EPS	Electric Power Survey
FBT	Fringe Benefit Tax
FPA	Fuel Price Adjustment
GFA	Gross Fixed Assets
GIS	Geographical Information System
GoNCTD	Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi
GTPS	Gas Turbine Power Station
HEP	Hydro Electric Power
HPSEB	Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board
HRA	House Rent Allowance
HT	High Tension
HVDS	High Voltage Distribution System
IDC	Interest During Construction
IGI Airport	Indira Gandhi International Airport
IPGCL	Indraprastha Power Generation Company Limited
JJ Cluster	Jhugghi Jhopadi Cluster
KSEB	Kerala State Electricity Board
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LIP	Large Industrial Power
LT	Low Tension
LVDS	Low Voltage Distribution System
MCD	Municipal Corporation of Delhi
MES	Military Engineering Service
MLHT	Mixed Load High Tension
MMC	Monthly Minimum Charge
MoP	Ministry of Power
MTNL	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited
MU	Million Units
MYT	Multi Year Tariff
NABL	National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration of Laboratories
NAPS	Narora Atomic Power Station
NCT	National Capital Territory
NCTPS	National Capital Thermal Power Station
NDLT	Non Domestic Low Tension
NDMC	New Delhi Municipal Council
NEP	National Electricity Policy
NGO	Non Government Organisation
NHPCL	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited
NPCIL	Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited

Abbreviation	Explanation
NRPC	Northern Regional Power Committee
NTI	Non Tariff Income
NTP	National Tariff Policy
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OCFA	Original Cost of Fixed Assets
PGCIL	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
PLF	Plant Load Factor
PLR	Prime Lending Rate
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PPAC	Power Purchase Cost Adjustment Charges
PPCL	Pragati Power Corporation Limited
PPS	Pragati Power Station
PTC	Power Trading Corporation
PWD	Public Works Department
R&M	Repair and Maintenance
RAPS	Rajasthan Atomic Power Station
REA	Regional Energy Account
RoCE	Return on Capital Employed
ROE	Return on Equity
RRB	Regulated Rate Base
RTI	Right to Information
RWA	Resident Welfare Association
SBI	State Bank of India
SERC	State Electricity Regulatory Commission
SIP	Small Industrial Power
SJVNL	Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited
SLDC	State Load Despatch Centre
SPD	Single Point Delivery
SPUs	State Power Utilities
SVRS	Special Voluntary Retirement Scheme
THDCL	Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Limited
ToD	Time of Day
TOWMCL	Timarpur Okhla Waste Management Company (P) Limited
TPDDL	Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited
TPS	Thermal Power Station
UI	Unscheduled Interchange
UoM	Units of Measurement
WACC	Weighted Average Cost of Capital
WC	Working Capital
WPI	Wholesale Price Index

A1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Order relates to the Petition filed by BSES Rajdhani Power Limited (BRPL) (hereinafter referred to as 'BRPL' or the 'Petitioner') for True-up for FY 2012-13, Review for FY 2013-14, approval of Aggregate Revenue Requirement for FY 2014-15 in terms of Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Wheeling Tariff and Retail Supply Tariff) Regulations, 2011 (hereinafter referred to as the 'MYT Regulations') and final True-up of Return on capital Employed (RoCE) and depreciation of first extended MYT control period (FY 2007-08 to FY 2011-12), under the Multi Year Tariff Principles specified in the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Wheeling Tariff and Retail Supply Tariff) Regulations, 2007.

BSES Rajdhani Power Limited (BRPL)

1.2 BSES Rajdhani Power Limited is a company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 and is engaged in the business of distribution and retail supply of electricity within the area of supply (as defined in the license) in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi.

Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission

1.3 Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (hereinafter referred to as 'DERC' or the Commission') was constituted by the GoNCTD on 3.03.1999 and it became operational from 10.12.1999.

1.4 The Commission's approach to regulation is driven by the Electricity Act, 2003, the National Electricity Plan, the Tariff Policy and the Delhi Electricity Reform Act 2000 (hereinafter referred to as 'DERA'). The Electricity Act, 2003 mandates the Commission to take measures conducive to the development and management of the electricity industry in an efficient, economic and competitive manner, which inter alia includes tariff determination.

The Coordination Forum

1.5 The Commission has, since constitution of the Co-ordination Forum on 16.03.2005, held 27 meetings so far. In the 27th Co-ordination Forum Meeting held on 26.11.2013, the Commission discussed the following:

27th Co-ordination Forum Meeting

a) Various issues such as status of Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping of network, Inter-Distribution Company (DISCOM) transfer of surplus power, optimisation of power purchase including maximisation of revenue from sale of surplus power, status of Islanding scheme for Delhi, Earth potential and reduction of residual back flow, Competitive bidding for Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO), repair and use of Distribution Transformers (DTs) inherited from Delhi Vidyut Board (DVB), replacement of oil filled transformers by dry type transformers etc were discussed.

b) The Distribution licensees were directed to expedite the work of GIS mapping of network and associated equipments and ensure completion by September, 2014.

c) Inter DISCOM transfer of surplus power was discussed and the proposal given by Delhi Power Procurement Group (DPPG) is to be examined by the Commission and final orders to be issued.

d) Optimisation of power purchase including maximisation of revenue from sale of surplus power was discussed and the Commission directed the DISCOMs to ensure the availability of power to meet the demand in future while submitting the proposal for surrender of power.

e) The status of islanding scheme for Delhi was discussed and Commission directed the scheme to be completed by end of December, 2013.

f) The measures taken by DISCOMs with regard to absolute earth potential and reduction of residual back flow were discussed and DISCOMs have informed that they have taken adequate measures in this regard.

g) The procurement of power from renewable sources to meet RPO was discussed and the Commission directed DISCOMs to comply with the directive regarding procurement of solar and non-solar power as prescribed in the regulations.

h) The progress on repair and use of DTs inherited from DVB was reviewed and the Commission directed the DISCOMs to furnish the details and quantity of DTs which are beyond repair and could not be put into network. DTL was advised to submit their proposal regarding disposal of DTs.

i) The progress of replacement of oil filled transformers by dry type transformers was reviewed and DISCOMs have informed the status of replacement in each DISCOM.

Multi Year Tariff Regulations

1.6 The Commission issued MYT Regulations, 2011 vide Order dated 02.12.2011 specifying Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff for Generation, Transmission and Distribution of electricity under the Multi Year Tariff (MYT) framework for the period FY 2012-13 to FY 2014-15 after going through the public hearing process following due process of law. The MYT Regulations and Amendment to Regulations were notified in the Official Delhi Gazette on 19.01.2012 and 15.03.2012 respectively.

Filing of Petition for True Up of expenses for FY 2012-13, Review for FY 2013-14 and approval of ARR for FY 2014-15

Filing and Acceptance of Petition

1.7 BRPL has filed its Petition before the Commission on 10.01.2014 for True-up for FY 2012-13, Review for FY 2013-14 and approval of Aggregate Revenue Requirement for FY 2014-15. The Commission admitted the Petition vide its Order dated 05.03.2014 subject to clarifications / additional information, if any, which would be sought from the Petitioner from time to time. A copy of the Admission Order dated March 5, 2014 is enclosed as **Annexure I** to this Order.

1.8 Further, as requested by stakeholders/consumers, the Commission directed all the Power Utilities to submit a Hindi version of the Petition filed by them. The Hindi and English versions of the Petition were uploaded on the website of the Commission as well as on the website of the Petitioner for the benefit of stakeholders/consumers.

Interaction with the Petitioner

1.9 The Order has referred at numerous places to various actions taken by the "Commission". It may be mentioned for the sake of clarity, that the term "Commission" in most of the cases refers to the Staff of the Commission and the

Consultants appointed by the Commission for carrying out the due diligence on the Petition filed by the Petitioner, obtaining and analyzing information/clarifications received from the utilities and submitting all issues for consideration by the Commission.

1.10 For this purpose, the Commission Staff and Consultant held discussions with the Petitioners, obtained information/clarifications wherever required and carried out technical validation with regard to the information provided.

1.11 The Commission held public hearings to take a final view with respect to various issues concerning the principles and guidelines for tariff determination. The Commission has considered due diligence conducted by the Staff of the Commission and the Consultants in arriving at its final decision. The use of the term "Commission" may, therefore, be read in the context of the above clarification.

1.12 A preliminary scrutiny/analysis of the Petition submitted by the Petitioner was conducted and certain deficiencies were observed. Accordingly, deficiency notes were issued to the Petitioner. Further, additional information/clarifications were solicited from the Petitioner as and when required. The Commission and the Petitioner also discussed key issues raised in the Petition, which included details of capital expenditure and capitalisation plan, allocation of expenses into Wheeling and Retail Supply Business, AT&C loss reduction trajectory, liability towards SVRS expenditure, etc. The Petitioner submitted additional information through various letters, as listed in Table 1.1.

1.13 The Commission also conducted multiple validation sessions with the Petitioner during which discrepancies in the Petition and additional information required by the Commission were sought. Subsequently, the Petitioner submitted replies to the issues raised in these sessions and provided documentary evidence to substantiate its claims regarding various submissions.

1.14 The replies of the Petitioner, as mentioned in the Table-1.1 as follows have been considered for approval of the ARR of the Petitioner:

Table 1.1: List of Correspondence with the Petitioner

Sl. No.	Letter No.	Letter Dated	Subject
1	RA/2013-14/01/A/578	1/15/2014	Submission of audited Form 2.1 (a) & AT&C loss statement - regarding
2	RA/2013-14/01/A/591	1/21/2014	Directives issued vide DERC Tariff Order FY 2011-12, FY 2012-13 and FY 2013-14 (Category wise revenue collection, consumer addition and JE Entries etc.)
3	RA/2013-14/01/A/611	1/31/2014	Submission of Audited Certificate of Form 2.1a-D for FY 2012-13
4	RA/2013-14/01/A/672	2/24/2014	Reply to additional deficiencies raised wrt. Tariff/ ARR Petitions filed by BRPL
5	RA/2013-14/01/A/693	3/10/2014	Waving off / deferment of the Solar & Non Solar renewable obligation for FY 2013-14
6	RA/2013-14/01/A/722	3/31/2014	Submission of Audited Financial month wise details for the purpose of true up from 01.04.2007 to 29.02.2008
7	RA/2014-15/01/A/17	4/2/2014	Submission of Audited Financial month wise details for the purpose of true up from 01.04.2007 to 29.02.2008
8	RA/2014-15/01/A/13	4/4/2014	Contracting of CISF personnel pursuant to Supreme Court Order - Regarding prudence check on the CISF expenses claimed in Petition No.1 of 2014 (BRPL) and 2 of 2014 (BYPL)
9	RA/2014-15/01/A/19	4/4/2014	Tariff / ARR Petitions filed by BRPL (Certificate for Non-Tariff Income and Other Income during FY 2012-13 duly certified by the Statutory Auditor)
10	RA/2014-15/01/A/22	4/7/2014	Bilateral Contracts for the FY 2012-13 - Additional Information
11	RA/2014-15/01/A/42	4/21/2014	Prudence check - Power Purchase for FY 2012-13
12	RA/2014-15/01/A/56	4/28/2014	Prudence check - Power Purchase
13	RA/2014-15/01/A/68	5/2/2014	Deficiencies in the replies to Preliminary Data Gaps / Additional Information (Power Purchase)
14	RA/2014-15/01/A/84	5/12/2014	Contracting of CISF personnel pursuant to Supreme Court Order - Regarding prudence check on the CISF expenses claimed in Petition No.1 of 2014 (BRPL) and 2 of 2014 (BYPL)
15	RA/2014-15/01/A/108	5/26/2014	Reg. Cost Audit Report & Audited Financial Accounts for FY 2012-13
16	RA/2014-15/01/A/111	5/26/2014	Tariff / ARR Petitions filed by BRPL - Additional Information (Power Purchase Cost including long & short term, PGCIL, Transmission charges Open Access Charges)
17	RA/2014-15/01/A/120	5/28/2014	Information / documents related to Cost Accounting Records under Section 209 (1) (d) of the companies Act, 1956
18	RA/2014-15/01/A/123	5/29/2014	Prudence Check of Short term Power Purchase - Reg.
19	RA/2014-15/01/A/135	5/30/2014	Additional submission against clarifications sought during technical validation session (Sales)
20	RA/2014-15/01/A/136	5/30/2014	Clarification on queries raised during meeting on May 28, 2014 related to Non-Tariff Income and other Miscellaneous

Sl. No.	Letter No.	Letter Dated	Subject
			Expenses
21	RA/2014-15/01/A/144	6/3/2014	Tariff / ARR Petition filed by BRPL (Depreciation Expenses) (List of Assets in the GFA)
22	RA/2014-15/01/A/153	6/6/2014	Clarification on queries raised during meeting on May 28, 2014 related to Non-Tariff Income and other Miscellaneous Expenses
23	RA/2014-15/01/A/157	6/9/2014	Clarification on queries raised during meeting on June 4, 2014 on implementation of pending ATE Judgments
24	RA/2014-15/01/A/161	6/10/2014	Transmission Charges for FY 2012-13
25	RA/2014-15/01/A/166	6/11/2014	Petition for Truing up of expenses up to FY 2012-13, review of FY 2013-14 and ARR for FY 2014-15 (Audited Accounts, Audited Power Purchase Statement, Audited form 2.1a FY 2013-14)
26	RA/2014-15/01/A/170	6/12/2014	Petition for True up of FY 2012-13 and ARR of FY 2014-15 (reconciliation of revenue billed and revenue collected amount FY 2012-13)
27	RA/2014-15/01/A/185	6/17/2014	Regarding Income Tax Details from FY 2007-18 till FY 2011-12
28	RA/2014-15/01/A/206	6/23/2014	Submission of Audited Certificate of Form 2.1(a) for FY 2013-14 (Corrigendum)

Public Notice

1.15 The Petitioner published a Public Notice indicating salient features of its Petition for inviting comments from the stakeholders and requesting to submit response on the Petition on or before 15.05.2014 in the following newspapers on the respective dates mentioned alongside:

a) Hindustan Times (English) – 15.04.2014
b) Times of India (English) – 15 04.2014
c) Hindustan (Hindi) – 16.04.2014
d) Milap (Urdu) – 16.04.2014
e) Mint (English) – 15.04.2014
f) Punjab Tribune (Punjabi) – 16.04.2014
g) Navbharat Times (Hindi) – 16.04.2014

1.16 Copies of the above Public Notice in English, Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi are enclosed as **Annexure II** to this Order. A copy of the Petition was also made available for purchase from the head-office of the Petitioner on any working day from 16.04.2014 to 15.05.2014 between 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. in the form of compact disc (CD) on payment of Rs 25/- per CD or in the form of hard copy on payment of Rs.100/-. A copy of the complete Petition was also uploaded on the website of the Commission, as well as that of the Petitioner, requesting for comments of the stakeholders thereon.

1.17 The Commission also published a Public Notice in the following newspapers on 25.04.2014 inviting comments from stakeholders on the Tariff Petitions filed by the Petitioners latest by 26.05.2014. .

a) Times of India (English) –25.04.2014
b) The Hindu (English) –25.04.2014
c) Hindustan Times (English) –25.04.2014
d) Daily Educator, New Delhi (Punjabi) –25.04.2014
e) Milap (Urdu) –25.04.2014
f) Indian Express (English) –25.04.2014
g) Dainik Jagran (Hindi) –25.04.2014

1.18 Copies of the above Public Notice in English, Hindi, Punjabi and Urdu are enclosed as **Annexure III** to this Order.

1.19 In order to extend help to the consumers in understanding the ARR Petition and filing their comments, the Commission prepared a Staff Paper highlighting salient features of the MYT Petition filed by the Petitioner, which was uploaded on the Commission's website along with Annexure-1 (including the comparative analysis of the key submissions made by the DISCOMs). In this regard, two officers of the Commission viz. Joint Director (Tariff-Finance), Joint Director (PS&E) and Joint Director (Engineering) were nominated for discussion on the ARR Petitions. This was duly highlighted in the Public Notices brought out by the Commission. In order to increase participation of the stakeholders, the Commission also prepared and uploaded the Hindi version of the Staff Paper on its website.

1.20 At the request of the stakeholders, the Commission extended the last date for filing objections and suggestions up to 06.06.2014 for which the public notice was issued in the following newspapers on the respective dates mentioned along side:

a) Times of India (English) – 27.05.2014
b) The Hindu (English) – 27.05.2014
c) Dainik Jagran (Hindi) – 27.05.2014
d) Daily Educator, New Delhi (Punjabi) – 27.05.2014
e) Milap (Urdu) – 27.05.2014
f) Indian Express (English) – 27.05.2014

1.21 Copies of the above Public Notice in English, Hindi, Punjabi and Urdu are attached as **Annexure IV** to this order.

1.22 The Commission published a Public Notice indicating the venue, date and time of public hearings on 20.06.2014 & 21.06.2014 in the following newspapers on the respective dates mentioned alongside:

a) The Hindu (English) – 17.06.2014
b) The Times of India (English) – 17.06.2014
c) Hindustan Times (English) – 17.06.2014
d) Daily Educator, New Delhi (Punjabi) – 17.06.2014
e) The Daily Milap (Urdu) – 17.06.2014
f) The Indian Express (English) –17.06.2014
g) Dainik Jagran (Hindi) – 17.06.2014
h) Nav Bharat Times (Hindi) – 17.06.2014

1.23 Copies of the above Public Notice in English, Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi are enclosed as **Annexure V** to this order.

1.24 The Commission received written comments from 168 stakeholders/consumers. The comments of the stakeholders/consumers were forwarded to the Petitioner. The Petitioner responded to the comments of the stakeholders/consumers with a copy of its replies to the Commission. The Commission invited all stakeholders

/consumers, including those who had filed their objections and suggestions, to attend the Public Hearing.

1.25 The public hearings were held at the Siri Fort Auditorium for all stakeholders/consumers on June 20, 2014 and June 21, 2014 to discuss the issues related to the Petition filed by the Petitioner. The issues and concerns voiced by various stakeholders/consumers have been examined by the Commission. The major issues discussed during the public hearing and/or written comments made by the stakeholders/consumers, the responses of the Petitioner thereon and the views of the Commission, have been summarized in Chapter A2.

Layout of the Order

1.26 This Order is organized into six Chapters:

a) **Chapter A1** provides details of the tariff setting process and the approach of the Order.

b) **Chapter A2** provides a brief of the Public Hearing including the details of comments of various stakeholders/consumers, the Petitioner’s response and views of the Commission thereon.

c) **Chapter A3** provides details/analysis relating to true up for FY 2012-13.

d) **Chapter A4** provides analysis of the Petition for determination of the Aggregate Revenue Requirement for FY 2014-15.

e) **Chapter A5** provides details of the possible options for determination of Wheeling and Retail Supply Tariff for all consumer categories for FY 2014-15, and the approach adopted by the Commission in its determination.

f) **Chapter A6** provides details of the Directives of the Commission and compliance of the Petitioner.

1.27 The Order contains following Annexure, which are an integral part of the Tariff Order:

a) **Annexure I** - Admission Order.

b) **Annexure II** - Copies of Public Notices published by the Petitioner.

c) **Annexure III** - Copies of the Public Notice published by the Commission inviting comments from the stakeholders/consumers.

d) **Annexure IV** - Copies of the Public Notice published by the Commission regarding extension of last date of submission of comments.

e) **Annexure V** – Public Notice for public hearing held on 20.06.2014 & 21.06.2014 at Siri Fort Auditorium, New Delhi.

f) **Annexure VI** - List of the stakeholders/consumers who submitted their comments on True-up for FY 2012-13, Review for FY 2013-14 and approval of Aggregate Revenue Requirement for FY 2014-15.

g) **Annexure VII** – List of Stakeholders/consumers who attended the public hearing.

Performance Review

1.28 Regulation 10.2 of the DERC (Terms & Conditions for determination of Wheeling and Retail Supply Tariff) Regulation, 2011 stipulates as under:

"The Distribution Licensee shall submit information as part of annual review on actual performance to assess the performance vis-à-vis the targets approved by the Commission at the beginning of the Control Period. This shall include annual statements of its performance and accounts including latest available audited accounts as well as the regulatory accounts in the prescribed formats and the tariff worked out in accordance with these Regulations."

1.29 The Commission sought inputs on overall Standards of Performance prescribed in Schedule-II of the Delhi Electricity Supply Code and Performance Standards Regulations, 2007. The details submitted by BRPL for FY 2012-13 are given in Table 1.2 as follows:

Table 1.2: Standards of Performance during FY 2012-13

Sl. No.	Parameter	Prescribed Time Limit / Measure	Overall Standard of Performance	Number of complaints received	No. of complaints attended within specified timelines	% Complied during FY 12-13
1	Normal Fuse-Off Calls	Within three hours for Urban areas	At least 99% calls received should be rectified	446990	445761	99.73

Sl. No.	Parameter	Prescribed Time Limit / Measure	Overall Standard of Performance	Number of complaints received	No. of complaints attended within specified timelines	% Complied during FY 12-13
		Within eight hours for Rural areas				
2	Line breakdown	Temporary supply to be restored within four hours from alternate source, wherever feasible. Rectification of fault and thereafter restoration of normal power supply with in twelve hours	At least 95% of cases resolved within time limit in both Cities and Towns and in Rural area	38027	37762	99.30
3	Distribution Transformer Failure	Temporary restoration of supply through mobile transformer or another back up source within eight hours, wherever feasible. Replacement of failed transformer within forty eight hours	At least 95% of failed / defective DTRs to be replaced within prescribed time limits in both Cities and towns and in rural areas	410	410	100.00
4	Scheduled Outage	Max duration shall not exceed 12 hours in a day	At least 90% of cases resolved within time limit	3979	3979	100
		Supply to be restored by 6 PM		3538	3538	100
5	Billing Complaints w.r.t. total bills issued	% = bills required modification / number of bills issued	Not exceeding 0.2%	15944146 (Total bills issued in the FY)	18492	0.12
6	Faulty Meters w.r.t. meters in service	% = Total defective meters / total number of meters in service	Not exceeding 3%	1813924 (Total no. of meters in service)	24246	1.34
7	Reliability Indices	To be laid down by the Commission based on the targets proposed by the Licensees.		SAIFI		2.48
				SAIDI		3.18
				MAIFI		0.04

Approach of the Order

1.30 The Petitioner has submitted the ARR Petition for FY 2014-15 along with the True-up Petition for FY 2012-13 and also sought review for FY 2013-14.

Approach for true up for MYT Control Period 2007-08 to 2011-12

1.31 Under the MYT framework, the Commission had projected the RoCE and Depreciation for each year of the Control Period in the MYT order 2008-11 issued on 23.02.2008. The Commission vide its order dated 10.05.2011 extended the MYT Regulations and the Control period for a further period of one year up to 31.03.2012. The Commission has projected the ARR for the Petitioner for FY 2011-12 in the order dated 26.08.2011. The Regulation 4.16 of MYT Regulation, 2007 provide for true-up of Depreciation and RoCE at the end of the control period. The Commission has accordingly provisionally trued-up these parameters for FY 2007-08 to FY 2011-12 in its order dated 31.07.2013.

1.32 The issue of true up of capitalization of assets has been discussed in various Tariff Orders. In the Tariff Order dated July 31, 2013, the capitalization has been provisionally approved based on submission/audited accounts of the Petitioner subject to true up. The true-up of Capitalization involves physical verification of assets with the procurement and accounting records of the utilities. The true-up, therefore, will be possible only after the exercise of physical verification is complete. For physical verification, a linkage (asset mapping through SAP/GIS etc. as SAP/GIS can be utilized for physical verification of assets) needs to be established between equipments installed at site and Fixed Asset Register being maintained by the distribution licensees. The Commission is in the process of undertaking a true-up of the capitalization since FY 2006-07. The Commission is of the view that capitalization review for any year cannot be taken up in isolation before completion of the exercise for previous years, as there are overlapping issues like completion of schemes, MAP, IDC etc. The Petitioner has committed to complete its asset mapping by 30th September 2014 in the 27th Coordination Forum meeting dated 26.11.2013. The Commission decided to give a final opportunity to the Petitioner to complete the GIS mapping by September 2014 for facilitating further physical verification of assets, failing which 15% of the provisional capitalization allowed to them since FY 2006-07 shall be withdrawn w.e.f. 01.10.2014 and also no carrying cost w.e.f. 01.10.2014 shall be allowed on this account, till such time the asset mapping is completed. The treatment of each parameter has been given in Chapter A3.

Approach for FY 2012-13

1.33 On the basis of the MYT Regulations, 2011, a detailed MYT Order specifying AT&C loss trajectory, controllable expenses, etc. during the period FY 2012-13 to FY 2014-15 was issued along with the Tariff Order dated 13.07.2012.

1.34 Under the MYT Framework, the Commission has projected the ARR for the Petitioner for each year of the Control Period in the MYT Order 2012-15 issued on 13.07.2012. Under MYT Regulation 2011, the components of ARR have been segregated into controllable and un-controllable parameters. As per the regulation 4.21 of the MYT Regulation 2011, various controllable and un-controllable parameters shall be trued-up as per the principle stated as follows:

a) Variation in revenue/expenditure on account of uncontrollable sales/power purchase respectively shall be trued-up every year;

b) For controllable parameters,

   i. Any surplus or deficit on account of Operation and Maintenance (O&M) expenses shall be to the account of the Licensee and shall not be trued-up in ARR; and

   ii. Depreciation and Return on Capital Employed shall be trued-up every year based on the actual capital expenditure and actual capitalization vis-à-vis capital investment plan (capital expenditure and capitalisation) approved by the Commission.

   Provided that any surplus or deficit in Working Capital shall be to the account of the Licensee and shall not be trued-up in ARR.

   Provided further that the Commission shall not true-up interest rate, if variation in State Bank of India Base Rate as on 1.04.2012, is within + / - 1% during the Control Period. Any increase / decrease in State Bank of India Base Rate beyond +/- 1% only shall be trued-up.

1.35 The Commission has accordingly, trued up the uncontrollable parameters viz. power purchase cost, energy sales and revenue based on the audited accounts and other information submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2012-13 after exercising prudence check. The true up of controllable parameters is governed by Regulation 4.21 of the MYT Regulations, 2011 as mentioned above. The detailed treatment of each component of uncontrollable and controllable parameters is provided in Chapter A3 of this Order.

1.36 Following issues have been addressed/implemented in the Tariff Order dated 31.07.2013:

1. Carrying cost in the ratio of 70:30 (debt : equity)
2. Working Capital funding in the ratio of 70:30 (debt : equity)
3. Benefit of rebate on Power Purchase Cost to be shared between consumers and licensee upto FY 2011-12.

1.37 The issue regarding R&M and A&G expenditure revision for Financial Year 2004-05 to 2006-07 (Appeal No. 36 and 37 of 2008) has also been implemented in this Tariff Order.

1.38 As per the Order dated 28.02.2013 of the Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No. 884/2010 the APTEL was allowed to pronounce judgment in OP No. 1 and 2 of 2012, however the same may not be given effect to, until further order of the Supreme Court. Therefore, following issues will be implemented/addressed on receipt of final order of the Supreme Court in the matter:

a. 11 month true up for FY 2007-08 (01.04.2007 to 29.02.2008)
b. Disallowance of CAPEX (Appeal No. 36 and 37 of 2008)
c. Disallowance of Capitalization due to EI Certificate (Appeal No. 36 and 37 of 2008)
d. Revision of AT&C Loss trajectory for FY 2007-08 to 2010-11 (Appeal No. 36 and 37 of 2008)

It may also be mentioned that even for implementation of the issues at (a), (b) & (c) above, additional information would be required from the Petitioner/DISCOMs.

Approach for FY 2013-14

1.39 The Petitioner has requested for a review of ARR for FY 2013-14 which had been determined earlier by the Commission in its Order dated 31.07.2013. The mechanism for True up as specified in the MYT Regulations envisages that variations on account of uncontrollable items like energy sales and power purchase cost shall be trued up. Truing up shall be carried out for each year based on actual/audited accounts and prudence checks undertaken by the Commission. Accordingly, the Commission is of the opinion that in accordance with the MYT Regulations, 2011 the True up of FY 2013-14 can only be considered based on the audited financial statement once the Petitioner makes a regular tariff Petition for True up of FY 2013-14.

Approach for FY 2014-15

1.40 The ARR for the FY 2014-15 shall be determined inter alia based on the following provisions of the MYT Regulations, etc. pertaining to Distribution business:

a) Regulation 3.2 - ARR and Tariff for Wheeling Business and Retail Supply business separately.
b) Regulations 4.5 and 4.6 - Base line values (operating and cost parameters) and performance targets.
c) Regulations 4.7 and 4.8 - Targets for controllable Parameters including AT&C loss, Distribution losses, Collection efficiency, O&M expenditure, Return on capital employed, Depreciation and quality of supply and conditions for eligibility for higher rate of incentive.
d) Regulations 4.10, 4.11 and 4.12 - Sales forecast.
e) Regulations 5.28 and 5.29 - AT&C loss reduction trajectory for each year of the Control Period.
f) Regulation 5.30 - Transmission and Load Dispatch Charges and Wheeling charges.
g) The allocation from the unallocated quota of Power at the disposal of GoNCTD may change from time to time and needs to be considered based on the latest

available data or the Commission may have to make reasonable assumptions with respect to allocation of power from the unallocated quota.

h) Availability of power from the new sources of generation, based on their actual / revised Commissioning schedule.

1.41 The Commission has evaluated the ARR submitted by the Petitioner on the basis of the MYT Regulations, 2011 and other factors considered appropriate by the Commission.

A2: RESPONSE FROM STAKEHOLDERS

Summary of objections/suggestions from stakeholders, Response of DISCOMs (Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited (TPDDL), BSES Rajdhani Power Limited (BRPL) and BSES Yamuna Power Limited (BYPL)) and Commission's View.

Introduction

2.1 Section 64(3) of Electricity Act, 2003, stipulates that the Commission shall determine tariff under Section 62 of the Electricity Act, 2003 from the distribution licensees, after consideration of all suggestions received from the public and the response of the DISCOMs to the objections/suggestions of stakeholders, issue a tariff order accepting the applications with such modifications or such conditions as may be specified in the order. Public hearing, being a platform to understand the problems and concerns of various stakeholders, the Commission has encouraged transparent and participative approach in hearings to obtain necessary inputs required for tariff determination. Accordingly public hearings was held in the Siri fort Auditorium on 20th & 21st June 2014 for consumers to discuss the issues related to the Petitions filed by the Licensees viz., Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited, BSES Rajdhani Power Limited and BSES Yamuna Power Limited for true up of expenses for FY 2012-13, Review and provisional true up for FY 2013-14 and ARR for FY 2014-15.

2.2 In the public hearings, the stakeholders offered their comments and suggestions before the Commission in the presence of the Petitioners.

2.3 The Commission has examined the issues taking into consideration the comments/suggestions offered by the various stakeholders in their written statements and during the public hearings and also the response of the Petitioners thereon.

2.4 The comments/suggestions of various stakeholders, the replies/response by the Petitioners and the views of the Commission thereon are summarised under various subheads below.

PENSION TRUST

a) Funding of Pension Trust for FY 2014-15

Stakeholders' View

2.5 The Commission has provided corpus funds to the Pension Trust on adhoc basis amounting to Rs.150 Crore and Rs.160 Crore respectively for FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13. The Commission directed DTL, in its Tariff order dated 31.07.2013, to pay a sum of Rs.400 Crore to the Pension Trust out of the surplus for the period from 2007-08 to 2011-12 and the DTL made payment to the Pension Trust during FY 2013-14 amounting to Rs. 301.08 Crore.

2.6 The Pension Trust has been demanding contributions from the successor utilities for release of Rs.540 Crore incurred upto 31.03.2014. Except DTL and IPGCL, none of the DISCOMs have released any payments till date against the said demand as they have disputed their liability. Further DTL and IPGCL could not release more than Rs. 9 Crore and Rs.10 Crore respectively during 2010-11 against the said demand since the Commission has not allowed the same in the ARR of DTL and IPGCL respectively. With the continuing defaults by DISCOMs, the Pension Trust have no funds and requested the Commission for adhoc funding of Rs.470 crore for FY 2014-15 through the ARR of DISCOMs.

2.7 At present there are 20,300 pensioners with the Pension Trust which will increase every year. The monthly cash outflow of Pension Trust on an average works out to Rs. 40 Crore.

2.8 The proposal of the LIC for funding requirement of the existing pensioners as well as for the working employees of the DVB origin on actuarial basis is in the final stage of discussion with the successor utilities and final decision shall be taken by the Pension Trust and Power Department, GNCTD for consideration by the Commission.

2.9 As per the statutory advice given by the Commission, the Oversight Committee constituted by the Power Department, GNCTD has been reviewing the procedures and norms adopted by the Pension Trust with regard to its functioning and funding requirements.

2.10 The DVB Pensioners' Association has requested the Commission to provide a sum of Rs. 500-550 Crore in FY 2014-15.

TPDDL's Submission

2.11 All claims are disputed and no liability of DISCOMs arises. GoNCTD has to fund their liability as the DISCOMs have already funded on adhoc basis to the pension Trust through DTL transmission, wheeling tariff.

2.12 LIC has provided only a way forward for managing the pension trust funds. DISCOMs have not given any approval to LIC proposal.

2.13 Regarding corpus fund of Rs. 470 Crore, the Commission has expressed its reservations in the past for such adhoc funding. TPDDL will make such contribution, if so permitted by the Commission without prejudice to the rights of DISCOMs.

2.14 TPDDL will comply with the directions of the Commission in this regard and if such amount is allowed in Transmission charges in Distribution ARR.

BYPL's Submission

2.15 The shortfall in corpus of the Provident Fund is not on account of any default on the part of the DISCOMs. The issue of underfunding is pending before the Delhi High Court in WP No: 1698 of 2010 (Delhi State Working Union Vs GoNCTD and others).

2.16 Till date, no valid actuarial valuation has been got done by the Pension Trust since Transfer date and therefore the question of additional contribution does not arise from the DISCOMs.

2.17 The BYPL has deposited the monthly contributions with the Pension Trust and the Pension Trust at no stage raised any demand towards additional contribution in terms of Terminal Benefit Rules.

2.18 The BYPL has contributed an amount of Rs. 128.07 Crore upto July 2013 towards pension and leave salary contribution in respect of transferred employees on rolls. This is in addition to the adhoc payment of sum of Rs.150 Crore + Rs.160 Crore and Rs.400 Crore provided in form of DTL's tariff.

BRPL's Submission

2.19 The BRPL has contributed an amount of Rs.15.52 Crore (as on 12/2013) towards pension (paid upto November 2013) and leave salary contribution (paid upto September'13).

b) Utilization of funds in FY 2014-15 by Pension Trust.

Stakeholder's View

2.20 The stakeholder requested the Commission that:

(1) The amount provided in FY 2014-15 to the Pension Trust should not be used for payment to retirees prior to 01.07.2002 as DISCOMS are not to be loaded for the past liabilities as per National Tariff Policy.

(2) The amount released in FY 2014-15 to the trust should be disbursed to retirees including optees for voluntary retirement u/s 48A without any discrimination and harassment as per DERC approved note dated 13-06-2013.

TPDDL's Submission

2.21 1) The Pension Trust should be responsible for diverting the amounts with discrimination. Hence the Commission may direct the Trust accordingly.

2) There is no objection to such contribution being utilized for 48A optees.

c) Framing of Regulation Under Section 9 (2) and 61 (1) of Reforms Act

Stakeholder's View

2.22 The Stakeholders requested the Commission:

(1) To frame regulation under Section 9 (2) and Section 61 (1) of the Reform Act, 2000 and the Electricity Act, 2003, providing for "Terms and Conditions"

allowing lifetime pension and terminal benefits liability of personnel of DVB (Retired or to retired)

(2) To direct the Petitioners to reimburse/pay the demand raised by the Pension Trust for a total sum of Rs. 500 cr (an uncontrollable item) actually paid by Pension Trust on behalf the Petitioners to the pensioners/beneficiaries as on 31-03-2014.

(3) To recommend to the Government of NCT of Delhi to issue appropriate directives to the Petitioners for early reimbursement/liquidation of all outstanding dues to the Pension Trust to maintain solvency of the fund created by GoNCTD.

TPDDL's Submission

2.23 1) No comments

2) TPDDL has been paying to the Pension Trust as per the direction of the Commission through ARR of DTL.

3) The outstanding arrears are to be borne by the GoNCTD as well. TPDDL has been requesting GoNCTD to make good its initial unfunded liability to Pension Trust 2002. The Commission may take cognizance of the underfunded pension liability and issue appropriate directions to the GoNCTD. Further the Actuarial valuation exercise of Pension Trust should be done annually.

Commission's View

2.24 The Commission has already made provision on ad-hoc basis of Rs.150 Crore, Rs.160 Crore and Rs.400 Crore in the DTL Tariff order of FY 2011-12, FY 2012-13 and FY 2013-14 respectively for passing on to the pension trust to avoid undue hardship to the pensioners till all issues concerned with pension trust are settled by the Courts/Delhi Govt.

2.25 The Govt. of NCT of Delhi vide letter No. F.11(33)/2013/Power/1774 dated 13.06.2014 has requested the Commission for allocating Rs.470 Crore towards pension trust liability. The Commission has accordingly decided to allow Rs.470 Crore for pensioners' needs during FY 2014-15. The GoNCTD would have to take a decision on the proposal of LIC for funding of Pension Trust and consider appropriate other options.

2.26 Under the provisions of Delhi Electricity Reforms Act 2000, Transfer Schemes Rules 2001 and the Tripartite Agreement, it is obligatory on part of the GoNCTD to put in place an appropriate system of governance of the DVB Pension Trust and to ensure funding the liability of the Trust. The Commission vide letter no. F.17(44)/Engg./DERC/201213/C.F. No.3481/3320 dated 11.09.2012 has already issued Statutory Advice under Section 86(2) to Govt. of NCT of Delhi to constitute an Oversight Committee to look into the issues related to pensioners of erstwhile DVB. The Commission is of the view that adhoc provisions of this nature cannot continue in the long term and the parties to the dispute before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi should expedite the proceedings before the court and explore other avenues for settlement of dispute.

2.27 Section 86 of Electricity Act, 2003 which defines functions of state Commission does not provide for issuing Regulations of Pension Trust.

2.28 The fact has also been appreciated by the Hon'ble APTEL in Appeal No. 238 of 2013 (Mahendra Gupta & Others Vs DERC), wherein it has held that " the learned state Commission has no jurisdiction to go into disputes between the Appellants and the Pension Trust with regard to release of terminal benefits in their favor. The grievances of individual employees/appellants relating to service matters relating to the terminal benefits including pension are not under the jurisdiction of the State Commission". The Commission reiterates its view that it is beyond its jurisdiction to regulate the Pension Trust or to frame regulations in this regard.

DVB Arrears

a) Incentive on DVB Arrears

Stakeholder's View

2.29 The DERC has ordered that if DVB arrears are not repaid by DPCL to DTL and it is allowed in ARR, incentive will be reworked. But the DERC has not recomputed incentive for the previous years and allowed incentive till FY 07-08, which has resulted in additional hit to consumers.

BRPL/BYPL's Submission

2.30 This pertain to DTL's ARR and we trust Hon'ble Commission would consider the Stakeholder's suggestion while approving DTL's ARR.

TPDDL's Submission

2.31 TPDDL has complied DVB arrears as per the Transfer scheme.

Commission's View

2.32 The Commission was guided by the policy direction issued by GoNCTD for AT&C Loss calculation and other principles to be followed while framing Tariff Orders for the period from FY 2002-03 to FY 2006-07. The Commission has notified MYT Regulations 2007 for the principles for tariff determination during the control period (FY 2007-08 to FY 2010-11) and decided that DVB arrears will not be considered for calculation of AT&C Loss incentive.

RAILWAY TRACTION

Stakeholders' View

2.33 The energy charges and fixed charges in Delhi are high as compared to other neighbouring states.

2.34 Railways take supply at 66 KV from TPDDL when the distribution loss is just 1.25% which is much lower than overall level and LT level and this fact has been acknowledged by the Commission in its Tariff Order for NDPL (Para 6.59) for FY 2009-10. Hence concession should be given to railway traction for maintaining negligible distribution loss.

2.35 For DMRC the fixed charges as Rs 125/KVA/month and energy charges are Rs 5.50/kVAh for supply at 66/220 KV; whereas for railway traction the fixed charges are Rs.150/kVA/month and energy charges Rs 6.10/kVAh for supply at 66 KV. Hence the Commission is requested that the Railway traction tariff should be made on par with DMRC.

2.36 Sometimes traction load fluctuates owing to various factors like traction supply interruption from TPDDL and other authorities, public agitations, accidents etc leading to bunching of trains in a particular zone which causes maximum demand to exceed for a short spell only and Railways are made to pay a surcharge of 30% as penal charges, if MDI reading exceeds the contract demand. It is requested that a reasonable cushion of at least 10% of contract demand may be permitted over and above the contract demand for short duration before applying the clause of load violation charges.

2.37 The power supply at Narela TSS fed by TPDDL has failed on 6 occasions during 2013-14 with a total duration of 390 minutes. In Delhi-Ambala route many premier trains run which are monitored at Appex level. Any loss of punctuality of these trains result in lot of inconvenience to passengers, attracts criticism, loss of traffic and also penalty to Railways. Hence the concerned officials may be requested to improve the reliable power supply at Narela TSS and not to bill maximum demand violation at adjacent TSS which feed power in the zone of Narela TSS when the power supply at this TSS fails.

2.38 The average revenue realisation at current tariff for FY 2013-14 is Rs 7.22/unit whereas the purchase of power by TPDDL from central agencies for FY 2014-15 is at Rs 2.69/unit from NHPC and Rs 4.08/unit from NTPC. It is requested that this anomaly may be rectified and give relief to Railways.

2.39 The projected revenue gap is Rs 314.89 Cr for FY 2014-15 and this revenue gap should not be passed on to consumers. TPDDL should take in house steps to reduce AT&C losses and distribution losses, increase collection efficiency etc.

2.40 ACD/consumption security deposit in the shape of letters of Assurance from RBI instead of cash:

(1) In Rajasthan, the railway is exempted from payment of ACD/Security Deposit. In West Bengal there is no provision for payment of ACD/SD. In UP, UPPCL has agreed for payment of ACD/Consumption security through Bank Guarantee above Rs 50 lakh. In Maharashtra, railways are depositing ACD/Consumption Security Deposit in the shape of letter of guarantee from RBI instead of cash. In its letter No: 2012/Elect (G)/150/10 PL dated 6.8.2013 the Railway Board has informed that the Department of Economic Affairs has no objection in changing the nomenclature of "Letter of Guarantee" to "Letter of Assurance" for the purpose of security deposit and the RBI has confirmed for issue of 'Letter of Assurance". Hence the Railways may be exempted from payment of ACD/SD in cash and allow for payment of the same in LOA from RBI.

TPDDL's Submission

2.41 This is the prerogative of the Commission to decide.

2.42 It would be pertinent to mention that a rebate of 2.5% on energy charges is already given for availing supply at 66 kV as per the directions of Hon'ble Commission.

2.43 Billing Demand concept followed is in line with Delhi Electricity Supply Code and Performance Standards Regulations 2007.

2.44 Penalty charged on over-drawl has to be in line with that of other categories of Consumers as per DERC directives. Exemption from the same to one category of Consumer may result into creating discrimination amongst consumers, which is against the basic tenets of the Electricity Act 2003.

2.45 It is pertinent to mention that Banks do not issue the Bank Guarantee with lifetime validity. Further, it may also be appreciated that on the security deposit paid by the consumers, DISCOMs are also paying interest on the same.

2.46 Revenue gap is the difference between the costs to be allowed as per MYT regulation vis-à-vis actual tariff. As the actual cost is different from the cost estimated at the time of tariff fixation, which needs to allowed/passed on to the consumers based on actual; hence, any revenue gap/surplus needs to be recovered from Consumers as per MYT Regulation. As regards, Government support, Hon'ble Commission may like to decide on the same.

BRPL/BYPL's Submission

2.47 This is the prerogative of the Commission to decide.

2.48 As per applicable railway tariff, Railway Traction is already availing additional rebate of 2.5% (over 11 KV tariff) on energy charges since the supply is at 66 KV. Apart from this any further rebate/concession can only be decided by the Commission, which may be appropriately considered.

2.49 The Commission has created a separate tariff for Railways with lower demand charges. Hence stakeholder's claim of further reduction does not merit.

2.50 The Stakeholder has preferred an appeal in the matter before the APTEL. The APTEL in its judgement dated 13.3.2007 has stated that " the purpose of separating the establishment of DMRC for providing more rapid transit system, a crying need for the people of Delhi, is itself one great ground for DMRC as a separate class of consumer and it can safely be stated that the purpose of supply of electricity to DMRC is different from the purpose of electricity to the appellant and therefore 62(3) of E, Act, 2003 permits preferential treatment to DMRC as compared to the appellant.

2.51 Mechanism to amortize the revenue gap is the prerogative of the Commission.

2.52 The quality of power and its reliability cannot be solely determined by the service commitment of the Petitioner but is contingent upon several factors that are beyond its control, such as grid supply conditions, constraints in DTL system, SLDC instructions etc. The Petitioner distributes electricity, made available by DTL at various interface points, through its sub-transmission system and distribution network to the consumers. The Petitioner is making efforts to ensure quality and reliability supply of power by adhering to the performance standards as specified in the Delhi Electricity Supply code and Performance Standards Regulations and also submitting monthly and quarter reports on Guaranteed Standards of Performance and Overall Performance Standards to the Commission.

2.53 ACD/SD: The Banks do not issue the Bank guarantee with lifetime validity which means that the Bank guarantees will need to be renewed from time to time failing which supplied power may need to be disconnected momentarily till such time the said bank guarantees are renewed by the stakeholder. On the security deposit paid by the consumers, DISCOMs are paying interest. All other categories of consumers are required to submit cash deposits. If a railway is allowed to substitute cash deposit with Bank guarantees, it will tantamount to discrimination.

Commission's View

2.54 The Commission has determined the tariff for Northern Railway after taking all factors into consideration. While the Commission acknowledges the critical role played by railways in the economic development of the Nation, it may be difficult to reduce the Tariff in view of growing costs, particularly power purchase costs year on year.

2.55 The Commission treated DMRC as a distinct special class for the purpose of tariff as DMRC provides Mass Rapid transit systems in Delhi. Railways are also treated as a special category for the critical role it plays but the tariff cannot be on par with DMRC since DMRC plays a vital role in providing ready and affordable transport facility to average middle class population in Delhi. The Appellate Tribunal for Electricity in the matter of Northern Railway versus Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission and others upheld the impugned Order of the Commission, whereby, the Commission treated the DMRC as a distinct special class for the purpose of the tariff. The Appellate Tribunal for Electricity further observed that the establishment of DMRC for providing the Mass Rapid Transit System is itself an important ground for treating the DMRC as a separate distinct class of consumers. The Commission is of the view that Railways and DMRC will continue to be in different tariff categories because power supply for railway traction is not exclusive for Delhi and the railways also covers freight and not passengers alone as compared to DMRC.

2.56 The Commission has reviewed the request of Railways regarding submission of irrevocable bank guarantee in lieu of security deposit. The issue of security deposit is part of Delhi Electricity Supply Code and Performance Standards which is being revised and this issue will be dealt with in the revised care Delhi Electricity Supply Code and Performance Standards.

2.57 ToD Tariff has been implemented across all the categories except domestic consumers to flatten the load curve and reduce peak demand so that power purchase expenditure is reduced and consumers are benefited.

TARIFF FOR DMRC

Stakeholder's View

2.58 It is an agreed principle of fixing tariff in the meeting conducted by Principal Secretary (Power) GNCTD with Delhi Transco, DISCOMS and DMRC that DMRC need to be treated as a special category and DISCOMS will recommend to DERC tariff based on the actual cost of supply (i.e. cost of purchase by DISCOMS plus reasonable service cost) at 220/66 KV without either cross subsidy or subsidy element. The DMRC request the Commission to direct all DISCOMS to provide actual distribution losses separately for 33 KV and 66 KV.

2.59 NDMC only has demanded increase in tariff to the extent of 60% in fixed charges and 18.2% in unit charges per KVAH.

2.60 Through tariff orders for last 5 years, DMRC tariff has been increased for unit charges from Rs. 2.30 / KVAH to Rs. 5.50 / KVAH. (i.e. 83% increase) and fixed charges have been increased from Rs. 75 / KVA to Rs. 125 / KVA (i.e. 67% increase. In addition to this, revenue deficit surcharge of 8% and ToD tariff has been additionally levied. In view of the above, there is an effective increase of almost 176% in the last 5 years (i.e. from Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 6.90 per unit) and the working expenses of DMRC have increased by 647.7% (i.e. from 51.5 cr in 2007-08 to Rs. 399 cr in FY 2013-14) whereas increase in energy consumption is only 186% (22 cr units in 2007-08 to 63 cr units in 2013-14). The accumulated losses of DMRC is Rs. 1070 cr as on 31-03-2013 and hence the DMRC will not be able to sustain additional increase in tariff charges without passing to consumers. DMRC therefore requested the Commission not to increase the tariff.

2.61 ToD Tariff: As per para 5.9.6 of National Electricity Policy and item 3 of sub-section 29 of Electricity Act, 2003, ToD should not be imposed on DMRC and instead DMRC to be incentivized by way reduced tariff during peak load conditions of commuted traffic in DMRC system irrespective of the fact that peak commuter load in DMRC system coincides with peak load of DISCOMS or not.

2.62 Change in Contract Demand: DMRC has taken contract demand of 117 MVA from DISCOMS considering the peak requirement during the whole year. But the peak requirement comes only during summer i.e. from April to September. During October to March, the requirement is of the order of 80-90 MVA while in summer it is around 115 MVA. The contract demand of DMRC is 117 MVA and minimum limit of ToD is fixed at 108 KVA, hence DMRC is being penalized. It is requested that DMRC be allowed to change contract demand at least twice in a year or alternatively the demand changes shall be actual maximum demand of the month.

2.63 Reliability Charges: Services provided by the DMRC are essential in nature, as expressed by the Commission in all its tariff orders from time to time. Hence levying of reliability charges by DISCOMS in counterproductive. The Commission has been asking DISCOM to ensure uninterrupted supply to DMRC but there is no improvement. The Commission is requested to maintain its earlier view in Para 2.186 of tariff order of July 2013 that levy of additional reliability charge has no merit.

2.64 Submission of security deposit in the form of bank guarantee and without any increase in amount. DMRC requested for not increasing security deposit on contract demand. Since the fixed deposit interest rates are 10%, DMRC may be given option of the security deposit in the form of Bank Guarantee.

2.65 Revenue Deficit Surcharge: DMRC takes approximately 80% supply at 66 KV and the balance 20% at 220 KV. DMRC is not taking supply at 33KV or at below 33 KV and DMRC is not contributing to losses of DISCOMS. Hence DMRC should be exempted from payment of revenue deficit surcharge.

2.66 Power supply to commercial establishments in DMRC: In its order No F3 (312/Tariff /DRC/2011-12/2921/6574 dated 29-02-2012 the Commission has issued orders in regard to power supply to commercial establishments in DMRC. These orders may be included in the Tariff Order.

TPDDL's Submission

2.67 Fixation of tariff for any consumer category/sub-category is the prerogative of the Commission.

2.68 TPDDL has projected revenue gap for FY 14-15 and cumulative revenue gap on P.209 of the Petition. Accordingly based on these figures and prudence check etc increase in tariff may be decided by the Commission.

2.69 Any such direction is the prerogative of the Commission.

2.70 The network is designed in such a way that continuous reliable power can be supplied for which the DISCOM is required to incur more capital expenditure and remove dependability on alternate resources. Hence reliability surcharge has been suggested and same is part of tariff to recover current case of supply and past revenue gap.

2.71 Banks do not issue bank guarantee with lifetime validity. Further on the security deposit paid by the consumers, DISCOMs are paying interest. It is to be strongly highlighted the need for revision in security deposit due to revision in tariff to make the security deposit sufficient as per section 47(2) of the EA, 2003.

2.72 Deficit revenue surcharge has been implemented to review the past revenue gap, hence till the entire revenue gap is recovered, it is suggested to continue the same.

2.73 The Commission may take a suitable decision in the matter.

BYPL/BRPL's Submission

2.74 The licensee endeavours to maintain uninterrupted supply to railways despite actual shortage in northern grid. The arrangement ensured uninterrupted and better quality of services to such public utilities. All these have associated cost and need to be factored in tariff determination for supply to DMRC and other essential public services.

2.75 Tariff: Fixation of tariff is the prerogative of the Commission

2.76 ToD: The cost of producing electricity varies from hour to hour. The marginal cost of producing electricity varies widely upon the total load and the particular generating units used to serve this load. When the cost of production is high, the price would be high and vice versa.

2.77 Under ToD pricing system this inequity can be corrected because the off peak user is charged less than the peak hour consumer. The concept of time differential tariff arrives at shifting time of peak demand, thereby flattening the load curve for which the utility provides incentives to shift consumption to off peak hours and offers disincentives for consumption during peak hours.

2.78 The ARR is calculated on a consolidated basis for all consumers and not for a particular consumer. In the absence of cost reflection tariff, huge regulatory asset has been created to the extent of Rs. 2885 Crore upto FY 2011-12 in Tariff Order dated 31-07-2013 issued by the Commission.

2.79 The surcharge of 8% is not enough to recover the carrying cost borne by the Petitioner for funding the regulatory asset. In its statutory advice dated 01-02-2013, the Commission recognized this fact that not only tariffs have been increased significantly in the last two years but the residuary gap has also been built upto alarming levels. A fuel surcharge was also levied in addition to the said tariff increase. A tariff hike of 23% was announced with an additional surcharge of 8% in order to start recovery of accumulated shortfall w.e.f 01-07-2012. This surcharge has not made significant dent in reduction of accumulated shortfall as it has mainly contributed towards meeting the carrying cost on accumulated shortfall. Hence the Petitioner has requested the Commission for a cost reflective tariff with appropriate recovery of principal amount of regulatory asset along with the carrying cost, which will ensure uninterrupted and quality supply of power and financial viability of the utilities.

2.80 The Commission may take a suitable decision.

Commission's View

2.81 The DMRC has already been considered as a special tariff category in the tariff orders issued by the Commission year on year. The surcharge is levied for the recovery of principal amount of revenue gap so that the burden of carrying cost (which is now included in the ARR) may be mitigated. Further, the Commission endeavours to address the issues raised by DMRC while determining the tariff for DMRC.

2.82 The Commission has reviewed the request of DMRC regarding submission of irrevocable bank guarantee in lieu of security deposit. The issue of security deposit is part of Delhi Electricity Supply Code and Performance Standards which is being revised and this issue will be dealt with in the revised care Delhi Electricity Supply Code and Performance Standards.

2.83 The issue of drawing power at higher voltage and rebate there on has been addressed appropriately in this Tariff Order.

2.84 The issue of ToD is part of the Appeal filed by DMRC before Hon'ble APTEL against Tariff Order dated July 31, 2013 and a final view will be taken after receipt of the Order of Hon'ble APTEL on the Appeal.

2.85 The Commission is of the view that it is the obligation of the Distribution Licensee to provide un-interrupted power supply to their regular consumers. The Commission has already directed the distribution licensees to strive for uninterrupted power supply and minimum load shedding. The Commission has also directed the Distribution licensees that power which could not be supplied, due to any reason whatsoever, should not exceed 1% in a month. Therefore, the Commission is of the view that levy of an additional reliability charge on any set of consumers has no merit and the proposal has not been accepted.

TARIFF FOR DELHI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED (DIAL)

Stakeholder's View

2.86 M/s. Delhi International Airport Private Limited (DIAL) has stated that the main activities being undertaken are that of "Industrial" in character. The Airports are core infrastructure projects of national importance and substantial part of power is used for aeronautical operation (more than 90%)

2.87 The DIAL has submitted the following:

(1) Although the DIAL has been placed in a separate category in between HT Industrial tariff and HT commercial tariff, the tariff of DIAL has been fixed much higher than the HT industrial category

(2) The HT Industrial Tariff has not been made applicable on the plea that, unlike industries, there are certain commercial operations undertaken by the DIAL where electricity supplied by BRPL is utilized.

(3) Discrimination has been shown between Delhi Jal Board (DJB) and DIAL on the basis that DIAL is not serving the lower strata of the society despite Aerodromes being classified as essential service under Essential Services

Maintenance Act, 1968. The HT Industrial tariff has not been extended to DIAL.

(4) The DIAL had installed separate metering for aviation and Commercial activities at the IGI Airport to record real time data for the consumption of electricity for aviation and commercial activities. The real time data for the consumption of electricity is monitored by SCADA. As per the metering system installed by DIAL, the supply of power and its aviation purposes can be measured on real time basis of the total supply made by BRPL at any point of time. The DIAL is in a position to allow the real time operation to be monitored by BRPL through their system attached to the distribution main so that the BRPL at all times know the utilization of power for aviation purposes. This factual position was also submitted to APTEL during the proceedings of Appeal No. 42 of 2014 on 28-05-2012 with a copy to BRPL. Since 90% of the consumption is for aviation purposes on the basis of real time metering, the Commission may fix the tariff for DIAL in two part manner, viz to the extent of 90% tariff should be HT industrial for aviation purpose and the balance 10% to be for commercial under HT commercial tariff.

(5) The APERC in its order dated 30-04-2012, has fixed composite tariff for Rajiv Gandhi International Airport at Hyderabad after notionally bifurcating the consumption in the Airport in the ratio of 61:39 for aviation and non-aviation loads.

(6) The DIAL has clear documentary evidence showing about 90% of the consumption is for aviation purpose.

(7) The APTEL in its judgment dated 17-04-2013 passed in Appeal No. 42/2012 directed the DERC to consider the request of the DIAL while fixing to tariff in future. Despite putting forth the submissions of the DIAL substantiated by documentary evidence, the DERC passed tariff order dated 31-07-2013.

(8) Though the special category created for DIAL is an interim arrangement till the time of segregation of the metering system is done, the fixed charges determined by the DERC are very high and they bring close to "Non-domestic

– LT" category. The DIAL therefore requests the Commission to consider the following while determining the tariff for DIAL for the ensuring period:

2.88 The tariff for DIAL may be decided in two part manner i.e. 90% tariff should be HT Industrial Tariff for aviation consumption and for the balance 10% should be HT commercial tariff consistent with the use of the electricity and fixed charges in line with the other HT consumers.

BYPL/BRPL's Submission

2.89 The tariff determination for retail supply of electricity in NCT Delhi is the sole prerogative of the Commission. The tariff has to be determined on the basis of methodologies and guidelines mandated under Sections 61 and 62 of Electricity Act, 2003, which confer jurisdiction of the Commission to categorize consumers under different categories in accordance with the criteria mentioned under section 62 (3) of the Electricity Act, 2003 and determination of tariff under Part II of the said Act 2003 as held by APTEL in case of Tata Steel and OREC, reported as 2011 ELR (APTEL) 1022. The Commission has also addressed the issue of determination of tariff in TO dated 28-05-2009 and also created a separate tariff category for DIAL in consonance with the judgment of APTEL (Appeal No 195 of 2009).

Commission's View

2.90 The submission made by DIAL regarding the mix of commercial and aviation use of electricity is not consistent with the mix considered by APERC as submitted by DIAL. In any case, we do not consider this issue to be relevant to tariff determination of DIAL because we expect that depending on the tariff fixed, the commercial establishments will be billed accordingly. The Commission has already created a separate category with a specific tariff for the Airport. The fact remains that DIAL continues to provide services to consumers belonging to the higher strata of society across the country and it will not be fair to give tariff at par with DJB which is providing essential services to all consumers including the lowest strata of society in Delhi. Accordingly, the Commission has decided to give DIAL a tariff which shall be higher than DJB but lower than that of Non-Domestic HT consumers.

2.91 Regarding the issue of industrial and commercial mix of load, the Commission has decided that the commercial consumers of DIAL who have sanctioned load above 215 kVA but served at LT (415 Volts) such consumers shall be charged the tariff applicable to Non-domestic LT (NDLT) category greater than 100kW/108kVA (415 Volts).

RESTRUCTURING OF TARIFF BILLING SLABS

a) Slab system for domestic category

Stakeholder's View

2.92 The slab system in case of domestic category should be abolished; it should be uniform tariff due to:

1) Out of 34.65 lakh consumers, 28 lakh have consumption below 400 units and 6.65 lakh consumers have consumption above 400 units. Hence uniform tariff will go a long way in curbing wasteful consumption and cost reflective tariff should be charged. The projected rate per unit is stated to be Rs. 6.14. The minimum rate per unit has to be fixed in the light of average cost of purchase by DISCOMs.
2) The economic condition of the consumers should not make one category to subsidise another category through cross subsidy.
3) At present cross subsidy is being operated which will have disastrous consequences in future. Forces of market economy should come into play.

2.93 Some of the stakeholder stated that the consumers who are responsible for per capita usage of 1450 units per month may be using electricity between 1500 units to 5000 units per month and this elite class is enjoying the benefit of lower rate of Rs 7/unit for using maximum electricity. The DISCOMs are meeting the demand of these consumers by paying much higher rates.

2.94 The billing structure may be revised into seven/eight slabs from existing 4 Slabs in such a way that the lowest electricity user is charged at lower rate and the highest electricity user is charged at the highest rate.

TPDDL/BRPL/BYPL's Submission

2.95 The fixation of tariff for any consumer category and sub-category is the sole prerogative of the Commission. There should be lesser number of categories so as to further simplify the tariff structure and also to reflect the true cost of service.

Commission's View

2.96 The Section 62(3) of the Electricity Act, 2003 enables the Commission while determining the tariff to differentiate according to the Consumer's load factor, power factor, voltage, total consumption of electricity during any specified period or the time at which the supply is required or the geographical position of any area, the nature of supply and the purpose for which the supply is required.

2.97 The Commission is cognizant of the provisions of the Act and the National Tariff Policy whereby we should gradually move towards rationalisation of tariff so as to reduce cross subsidization and move towards bringing tariffs of all categories of consumers on a cost to serve basis. However, keeping in view the present socio-economic factors prevailing in the development of the State, the Commission has adopted the philosophy that cross subsidy should continue for some more time particularly because of the high level of prevailing regulatory assets and the need to ensure that in the process of gradual liquidation of these assets as well as meeting higher purchase costs of power, the poor and the middle class consumers do not suffer a tariff shock. The relatively richer consumers who consume electricity beyond 800 units should pay higher charges since their consumption is high, they can afford to pay more.

b) Billing of Street light points

Stakeholder's View

2.98 Large numbers of street light points are not being billed, including fancy lights in parks. Each and every light point should be billed.

2.99 DISCOMS are showing fictional energy losses under "street lighting and transformer losses" in certain areas. DERC should initiate independent forensic audits for these areas.

TPDDL/BRPL/BYPL's Submission

2.100 Petitioner informed that all streetlight points are 100% metered and billing is done accordingly.

Commission's View

2.101 The Commission has directed the DISCOMs that 100% metering shall be done for street lighting. Energy consumption on account of ballast etc, shall be accounted through metered consumption only. We are given to understand that all street lights have now been metered by all the DISCOMs.

c) Tariff – Charging Commercial Rates for Non-Domestic HT Category

Stakeholder's View

2.102 The Stakeholder is a social non-profitable pollution control unit and having an electric connection of Non-Domestic H.T connection. The stakeholder requested for charging at the rate equal to the rate at which the Delhi Metro is being charged.

TPDDL's Submission

2.103 Fixation of tariff for any consumer category (sub-category) is the prerogative of the Commission.

Commission's View

2.104 The Commission has examined the issue and appropriate tariff is determined for the Non-Domestic HT category. The tariff is determined based on the purpose for which electricity is utilised.

d) Separate tariff for staircase lighting in DDA flats

Stakeholder's View

2.105 The existing tariff does not include the tariff applicable to staircase lighting in DDA flats separately metered. The TPDDL has applied highest domestic rate applicable to facilities in CGHS having single point connection for the same. The staircase lighting is to be treated as an integral part of residential buildings and domestic tariff is to be made applicable.

TPDDL/BRPL/BYPL's Submission

2.106 Fixation of tariff for any consumer category (sub-category) is the prerogative of the Commission.

Commission's View

2.107 The Commission has examined the issue and for metered consumption brought the tariff for staircase/common area lighting in line with the domestic tariff schedule. Hence no single rate will be applied for such usage but billing will depend on consumption calculated as per the domestic tariff schedule.

e) Applicability of domestic tariff to Educational Institutions and hostels funded by UGC / Govt of NCTD / MCD as well as public parks and hospitals run by private companies/trusts etc.

Stakeholder's View

2.108 The stakeholder has stated that DAV CMC is running educational institutions for the need of the society rendering essential services to the public. The functions and duties discharged by Educational institutions cannot be stated to be commercial and therefore levying non-domestic tariff for educational institutions treating them on par with commercial places like malls, shopping hall, multiplexes, Cinema theatres, Hotels etc. is not correct. The DISCOMs in their proposals for ARR for FY 2014-15 have shown our Educational institutions under non-domestic category whereas the schools and colleges run by the GoNCT of Delhi and Municipal Corporation are kept under the domestic category, thus showing discrimination between two Educational institutions though the purpose of both is the same. The Educational institutions and other service oriented organizations have to be treated differently as allowed under section 62(3) of the E. Act, 2003 under the head "purpose for which the supply is required".

2.109 Further there are number of schools run by the management of DAV CMC and are 90% funded by the Govt. of Delhi. Previously the domestic tariff was allowed but suddenly the domestic rates has been withdrawn and non-domestic rate is charged whereas aided Colleges / Schools which are run with the help of the fund given by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi/MCD/UGC cannot be distinguished on the basis that schools or colleges, which are run by the charitable organizations and are not run by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi / MCD amount to violation of Article of the constitution.

2.110 The stakeholder requested for keeping the aided Educational institutions and Hostels under domestic category as applicable to the colleges/schools/hostels run by the GoNCT of Delhi / MCD.

2.111 Public Parks: It is not specified under which category the Public Park would fall and the DISCOMs are charging non-domestic tariff. Public parks are not commercial in nature and hence cannot be under non-domestic category. Hence public parks are required to be included under agricultural category or under domestic category as made applicable for the Govt./MCD Dispensary/Hospitals, Public libraries, Schools, Working women's hostels, Orphanage / Charitable Houses etc.

2.112 **Hospital run by private companies/trusts etc :** Slab system was given to hospitals run by private companies/trusts etc for having supply on 11 KV as only slab upto 800 units was applied under domestic category. The stakeholder has suggested that such consumers who are taking supply at 11 KV, the tariff similar to that applicable for single delivery point for housing societies on 11 KV may be made applicable and the slab system allowed for 55%, 45% and 5%.

BRPL/BYPL/TPDDL's Submission

2.113 The fixation of tariff for any consumer category and sub-category is the sole prerogative of the Commission.

Commission's View

2.114 The Commission has examined the issue of giving domestic tariff to educational institutions including schools/colleges/their hostels which receive funds/aid from the Government. Earlier domestic tariff was applicable only to educational institutions run solely by the Central/State Govt./MCD/NDMC. It has now been decided that in addition to Govt. Institutions, those educational institutions including schools/ colleges/their hostels etc which receive 90% or above of their annual expenditure as grant in aid from the Govt. will be allowed domestic tariff in their electricity consumption. All other educational institutions (including schools/colleges/their hostels etc) will continue to be charged at Non-domestic rates as they cater to the relatively financially better-off sections of the society.

2.115 Hospitals run by private companies/trusts etc. will be charged Non-domestic rates for consumption of electricity. If these institutions take single point supply at 11 kV only, then an appropriate rebate/reduction in charges for single point delivery will be allowed to cater for their internal distribution costs.

2.116 Public parks are generally developed for non-commercial use. It has been decided that domestic tariff will be charged for such parks. However, in the event and to the extent the power supply from these parks is put to any other use or activity such as public/private function/meeting etc. including commercial uses, the DISCOMs will arrange to separately meter such consumption and charge the rates applicable for temporary consumption of electricity.

f) Tariff for Co-operative Group Housing Societies (CGHS)

Stakeholders' view

2.117 The Government keeps announcing subsidy even upto 400 units/consumer. But hundreds of Cooperative Group Housing Societies are never considered for relief even though the societies cover middle class of people who pay regularly and in time.

2.118 The current tariff is comparatively higher to residents staying in CGHS but with independent direct connection as a result of skew slab wise tariff patterns and also the element of fixed charges.

2.119 The rebate provided has been reduced from 15% to 10% of total energy charges since 1.7.2012 putting indirect heavy burden on CGHS.

2.120 15% rebate was as per contractual agreement between the DISCOM and CGHS opting for single point 11 kV connection and any change done without even informing the other party violates the contract.

2.121 The rebate was provided to offset the financial burden on CGHS for erecting the infrastructure for maintaining the distribution and billing, etc. within the CGHS premises. For this purpose proper built up area as per DISCOM requirements was provided by CGHS, huge capital employed towards setting up of transformers, LT Panel, Feeder Pillars, ancillary lines, energy meters, etc. Also extra recurring costs are incurred for maintenance of this equipment and efforts required to take individual readings of meters, raising bills and for their collections, while BSES raises one single bill and gets paid by CGHS directly.

2.122 CGHS have to invest and maintain, at their cost; lighting fixtures/equipment etc within their premises for illuminating common areas, boundary walls, stair cases, roads/passages/lifts whereas in DDA/Govt colonies, such costs are borne by the Govt. agencies.

2.123 The Stakeholders request the DERC to consider the following for CGHS with single point 11 kV connection:

a. Increasing rebate to 35% level, as proposed by the Federation of Cooperative Group Housing Societies, Dwarka; and
b. Making average energy costs comparable to CGHS/other consumers with independent direct power connection by readjusting the state-wise rate.

2.124 Jai Bhavani CGHS LTD, Dwarka is being billed under Tariff Category “CGHS SDP” whereas the adjoining DDA flats are being billed under Tariff Category as ‘Domestic’ and similarly commercial shops are being billed under ‘Non-Domestic’. It is not clear as to why other domestic connections in the same area viz Dwarka are billed at different rates. It is requested that all residential units be treated on par with each other and billed ‘Domestic’ from the date of fixing of Tariff Category “CGHS SDP”.

BRPL's Submission

2.125 The group housing societies which have a single line connection at 11 kV are billed under "CGHS SPD' category. However there are certain group housing societies where individual dwelling units have individual meters and are supplied at LT level. In this case these consumers are billed as 'Domestic' category as per the provisions of the Tariff order issued by the Commission.

Commission's view

2.126 The Commission has examined the issue and is of the view that the tariff rates for different categories of consumers are notified in the tariff schedule. However, as per The Electricity Act 2003 (Removal of Difficulties) Eighth order, 2005 issued vide SO 798(E) dated June 9, 2005 any consumer residing in a housing unit sold or leased by a private builder or DDA where the maintenance is transferred to a CGHS, all individuals with the CGHS society have a option to switch from group housing society to individual connection from the DISCOMs to receive electricity directly from the DISCOMs.

2.127 In view of above, the Commission directs the DISCOMs to provide individual connections to the consumers residing in group housing society if they so request, subject to the condition that, the Housing Society will make available adequate space at a convenient place for installing transformer(s), allied equipments and meters for effecting direct supply of electricity to such person(s). Transformers, allied equipments and meters etc. will be installed and maintained by the Distribution Licensee at his own cost. In general it is expected that consumers will prefer to avail the benefits of single point connection at 11 kV given to the society. However, considering that in general tariffs for CGHS Society, which receives electricity at 11 kV, has been kept on the low side, the Commission has decided to maintain the rebate at 10% for CGHS taking single point connection at 11 kV.

2.128 The grant of the subsidy for a particular category is the prerogative of the State Government.

REASONS FOR HIGHER TARIFF IN DISCOMS ETC

a) Reasons for higher tariff in DISCOMs

Stakeholders' view

2.129 The NDMC tariff is Rs 3.90 up to 200 Units with fuel cost (FC) Rs 32 and simultaneous reduction in administrative expenses by 50%. Reasons for higher tariff in DISCOMs be furnished.

Petitioner's Submission

2.130 No Comments.

Commission's View

2.131 The Commission determines the ARR for the DISCOMs as per the provisions of the Regulations. The Commission in its Tariff Order is providing the details of the breakup of major components considered for projecting costs of supply during FY 2014-15, like power purchase cost, O&M costs, CAPEX, financing cost, gap in true up of FY 2012-13 and carrying cost for the regulatory assets etc. This forms the basis for projection of the gap between present requirement in terms of ARR and revenue available at exiting tariff. The gap between these two figures has to be filled by increasing the tariffs and this is in consumer interest because failure to increase tariff will only result in an increase in accumulated revenue gap/Regulatory Assets and thus impose an additional burden subsequently on the average consumer.

The Tariff Order is issued after prudence check of the Petitions submitted by the DISCOMs and after considering each element of their Petition with due analysis and ensuring proper justification.

ZERO BILLING

a) Detailed investigation into consumer's accounts/arrears

Stakeholder's View

2.132 The DERC pointed out in Supreme Court that DISCOM have fudged financial statements / accounts and it has noted manipulation of billing processes resulting in "Zero billing" in respect of various consumers. But no detailed investigation was carried out by the Commission. Hence 100% audit and detailed investigation has to be conducted in respect of all consumer accounts/ records to unearth the dimension of the fraud.

The stakeholder has suggested that the Petition for revision of tariffs should be taken up after investigation is completed.

TPDDL's Submission

2.133 The Commission has all the powers to investigate the records of the licensee if the occasion arises. Special audits by DERC have been undertaken in the recent past for consumer billing etc. which have been found to be satisfactory.

Commission's View

2.134 The Commission has been checking the billing database at the time of prudence check for true up of the relevant financial year. During the prudence check of financial year FY 2010-11 of BRPL, the Commission disallowed the sales due to "zero billing" and other billing discrepancies like billing at lower rate, refunds given to the consumers without adjusting energy amount etc. In the case of TPDDL during FY 2010-11, the Commission detected that misuse units were not being accounted for right from FY 2004-05 onwards. By extrapolating data available for some years, the Commission has worked out the likely misuse units in earlier years and has accordingly disallowed the same in this year's tariff order for FY 2014-15. During FY 2012-13, the Commission has reduced the units under Enforcement due to wrong billing in case of BRPL/BYPL. These are a few examples of the detailed prudence check undertaken by the Commission every year.

ABOLITION OF ELECTRICITY TAX

a) Abolition of Electricity Tax

Stakeholders' View

2.135 The present electricity duty of 5% is too heavy and it should be abolished altogether to give relief to the consumers.

TPDDL/BRPL/BYPL's Submission

2.136 TPDDL acts in compliance with MCD laws while collecting electricity tax/duty and any relaxation in the same can be allowed by Municipal authorities.

Commission's View

2.137 The Commission is of the view that Electricity tax is levied by MCD and withdrawal/modification of the same has to be done by MCD.

SECURITY DEPOSIT

a) **Increase in interest rate on security deposit**

Stakeholders' view

2.138 The Stakeholder has stated that the interest rate on the security deposit may be increased from 6% to 9% as all banks are paying minimum 9% on 390 days fixed deposit.

2.139 Further one of the recoveries from DISCOMS relates to interest on security deposit payable at 6%. On the contrary DISCOMS utilize such security deposit against carrying cost at 13% per annum. In view of this consumer is being reimbursed lesser with interest @7% PA which need to be released before finalizing the revenue gap for DISCOMs as part of regulatory mechanism.

2.140 Consumer security deposit: The amount of security deposit by consumers of the DVB period has been claimed as expenses in ARR Petition of BRPL & BYPL.

TPDDL's Submission

2.141 DISCOMs have already paid interest equivalent to interest rate approved for carrying cost, which is determined based on the market rates and DISCOMs creditworthiness.

BYPL/BRPL's Submission

2.142 The determination of interest to be charged on consumer deposits is the prerogative of the Commission in terms of the provision of Electricity Act, 2003.

Commission's view

2.143 The Commission is in the process of revising Delhi Electricity Supply Code and Performance Standard Regulations, 2007 and will examine the issue of interest rate on security deposit, while finalizing the revised Delhi Electricity Supply Code and Performance Standards Regulations.

2.144 The Commission is of the view that the Consumers Security Deposits are meant for funding the working capital requirements of the Petitioner. Accordingly, the Commission is considering the notional interest earned on consumers security deposits at the cost of debt considered by the Commission for RoCE. The notional interest as pointed out by the stakeholder (13%-6%) is considered as Non-tariff income of the Petitioner and the same is reduced from Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) of the relevant year. Therefore, the benefit of difference in interest rates is already being passed on to the consumers in the area of Licensee.

PPAC / FAC CHARGES

a) Bi-monthly fuel adjustment

Stakeholder's View

2.145 DISCOMs should not be burdened with the arrears of fuel adjustment cost and it should be worked out bi-monthly.

2.146 PPAC: Without any provision in MYT Regulations, the Commission has approved PPAC formula in Tariff order for FY 2012-13 without proper discussion. The enhanced cost of power is to be reimbursed and it is being done in true up along with interest. The CERC in its Annual reports for 2011-12 and 2012-13 has stated that the cost of power sold by central generating stations and NHPC has actually gone down by over 20%. The letter from the Secretary to Government of India to Chairman, ATE and suomoto Petition No. OP 1 of 2011 has helped some DISCOMs to avoid payment of dues to CGS/NHPC/State generating company. The PPAC formula may be cancelled as the cost of power purchase has gone down.

2.147 The DERC is allowing FCA as a percentage of Retail cost whereas FCA should be applicable on production cost only.

2.148 The DERC has been allowing upto 8% as Fuel Cost Adjustment but DISCOMs have not been paying their dues to NTPC and others for power purchased/ supplied and hence where is the question of FCA.

2.149 DERC over time has blurred the line between FCA and PPCA. The EA provides for FCA to be adjusted quarterly and not any other production cost as that is a true up exercise.

TPDDL's Submission

2.150 Fuel Adjustment Charge or Power Purchase Adjustment Charge has been introduced by the Commission in line with the provision of Electricity Act, 2003. Such a charge is being allowed by most of the SERCs in the country so as to ensure that consumers are not burdened with a tariff shock at the end of the year which would be the case if a one-time true up is resorted for. Further FAC/PPAC is allowed by the Commission only after detailed verification of power purchase invoices and substantiated by certification of actual cost incurred as provided by the statutory auditors of the DISCOMs.

2.151 Timely recovery of power purchase cost is a must for utilities given the liquidity crisis being faced on account of accumulated Regulatory Asset. The generators are allowed to pass on costs of any increase in fuel to distribution companies on monthly basis. Hence it is essential that such costs are passed on to end consumers in a regular manner (quarterly currently) to avoid cumulative tariff shocks in future as well as additional carrying cost burden.

2.152 The PPAC formula has been instituted for timely recovery of power purchase cost and is in line with ATE order dated 1.11.2011 which makes it mandatory for all SERCs to device a mechanism for timely recovery of PPAC. The current PPAC formula does not include the loss on sale of surplus, transmission charges, short term transactions, etc. There is need to include the same to avoid major true ups at the end of the year which will burden the consumers.

2.153 Fuel adjustment change or power purchase adjustment charge has been introduced by the Commission in line with the provision of Electricity Act 2003. Such a charge is being allowed by most of the SERCs, in the country so as to ensure that consumers are not burdened with a tariff shock at the end of the year which would be the case if one-time true up is reported to.

2.154 The FAC/PPAC is allowed by the Commission only after detailed verification of audited power purchase cost figures. TPDDL is making timely payment to NTPC and other generators and the question of default does not arise.

BYPL's Submission

2.155 The fuel and power purchase cost is uncontrollable and it has to be allowed as quickly as possible according to tariff policy. The Central Commission in its tariff regulations has provided a formula for fuel price adjustment and the charges for generation are increased as and when the fuel prices are increased. In view of the precarious financial condition of the distribution companies, it is necessary that the state Commission also to provide for Power Purchase Cost Adjustment formula as intended in Section 621 (4) of the Act, 2003 to compensate the distribution companies for the increase in cost of procurement during the financial year. The same also been directed by the APTEL to all State Commissions in its judgement dated 11.11.2011 in OP 1 of 2011.

2.156 The fuel and power purchase cost is uncontrollable and it has to be allowed as quickly as possible according to Tariff Policy. In its regulations, the CERC has provided a formula for fuel adjustment and the charges of the generation companies are increased as and when the fuel prices are increased. In view of the present financial condition of the DISCOMs, it is necessary that the SERCs also provide for Power Purchase Cost Adjustment formula as intended in Section 62(4) of E Act, 2003 to compensate the DISCOMs for the increase in cost of power procurement during a financial year. The same has also been directed by the APTEL in its judgement dated 11.11.2011 in OP No.1 of 2011.

Commission's View

2.157 The Commission is allowing PPAC on a quarterly basis so that differential of power purchase costs incurred during the course of the year are passed on to the consumers in a timely manner without burdening them subsequently with carrying costs which would accrue if the extra charges are passed on at later dates/years. With adoption of this philosophy, the overall burden of power purchase costs on the consumer is ought to be reduced and a tariff shock avoided.

2.158 The PPAC concept has also been endorsed by Hon'ble APTEL in its order in OP 1 of 2011 dated 11.11.2011 and its introduction made mandatory for all SERCs. Earlier the Commission has restricted the PPAC calculation to enhancement of power purchase charges only but there is a strong case for including increase in transmission charges and arrears as well which has been duly incorporated in the renewed PPAC formula for FY 2014-15.

POWER PURCHASE

a) Downward revision of generation cost by NTPC etc. to be passed on to consumers.

Stakeholder's View

2.159 With the tightening of regulatory norms by CERC, there is downward revision of generation cost by entities like NTPC, etc and this reduction in power purchase costs should be passed on to the consumer by DISCOMs.

2.160 The DERC must ensure that DISCOMs reflect the power purchase costs as fixed by the CERC for various generating stations. It was noticed that while the generating costs fixed by the regulatory Commissions are lower, but the DISCOM showed much higher costs of power purchase, this is pushing up the cost for end consumers.

TPDDL's Submission

2.161 TPDDL agrees with the views of the stakeholder. Any increase/decrease in power purchase cost should be further passed to the consumers.

Commission's View

2.162 The Commission is of the view that the mechanism of PPAC is to recover the uncontrollable factors of power purchase cost. It is difficult to accurately estimate the power purchase cost at the time of annual tariff fixation because of highly unpredictable prices of the fuel (Coal/Gas), availability of power from new sources, weather conditions and demand supply gap of power within the country. The PPAC, on the above issues may be either positive or negative, depending on whether power purchase costs during a particular quarter have increased or decreased vis-à-vis the estimated cost in the Tariff order.

2.163 The Commission in its tariff order dated July 13, 2012 has observed regarding the provisions of Electricity Act and National Tariff Policy as under:

2.164 The Commission observed that Section 62(4) of the Electricity Act, 2003 provides that:

"No tariff or part of any tariff may ordinarily be amended, more frequently than once in any financial year, except in respect of any changes expressly permitted under the terms of any fuel surcharge formula as may be specified"

2.165 The provision 5.3(4) of the Tariff Policy provides that:

"Uncontrollable costs should be recovered speedily to ensure that future consumers are not burdened with past costs. Uncontrollable costs would include (but not limited to) fuel costs, costs on account of inflation taxes and cess, variations in power purchase unit costs including on account of hydro-thermal mix in case of adverse natural events."

2.166 The Hon'ble ATE in its judgment dated November 01, 2011 in the matter of suo moto action on the letter received from Ministry of Power (O.P. 1 of 2011) has observed that the Power Purchase Cost is a major expenditure in the ARR of the Distribution Licensee. Both the Fuel and Power Purchase Cost are uncontrollable and both have to be allowed to be recovered as quickly as possible so as to avoid imposition of additional carrying cost in subsequent years.

2.167 In view of the above, Commission has implemented a Power Purchase Adjustment Cost formula for generating stations having long term PPAs with DISCOMs on quarterly basis in order to adjust the changes in the Power Purchase Cost levied by these Generating Companies on the Distribution Companies. The PPAC is presently calculated as a percentage increase in tariff required to be levied during a quarter due to additional power purchase cost (over the estimated costs) incurred during the previous quarter.

b) Ensuring of transparent Power Purchase Mechanism

Stakeholders' view

2.168 Though there is need to promote trading in Electricity for making markets competitive, the Commission should ensure that the electricity do not entail in profiteering exploiting power shortage situation.

DISCOMs have been requested to place all details of power purchase, like quantity, price and sources, etc. on their website every fortnight to enable the consumers to verify prevailing competitive costs.

TPDDL's Submission

2.169 A transparent process of power procurement/sale is adopted by TPDDL. The Commission constituted Delhi power procurement Group which approves all power procurement and sale transactions after ascertaining the reasonability of each such transaction. Details of each transaction are provided to the Commission by the SLDC. Any information on this issue may be sought by the consumer from the Commission.

2.170 In regard to transactions into sister companies, all such transactions, if any, are done at Arms-length basis and power purchase with sister concern through trading are done duly informing the Commission.

BYPL's Submission

2.171 The Petitioner has to purchase/ sell through the power exchange platform on need basis, which allows the Petitioner to purchase/sell at market determined prices and avoid drawal/injection in UI. In short, transactions on the exchange improve efficiency of power procurement for the licensee. The trading margin paid by the Petitioner to the trading licensee is well below the ceiling for trading margin specified by the Commission in its fixation of Trading Margin Regulations, 2010. The Petitioner trades only on need basis and subject to clearance by the SLDC on a day ahead basis. All information related to power purchased by the Petitioner has been duly provided to the Commission.

Commission's view

2.172 The Commission has already issued guidelines for short term power procurement which inter-alia includes provisions related to power purchase and sales from sister concerns. Most of the power for Delhi is purchased from Central Generating stations and State Generating Stations based on long term Power Purchase Agreements. The price of power supplied by Central/State Generating stations is determined by CERC/DERC respectively. A small quantum of power is purchased in the short term to meet the peak demand. The Commission tries to ensure that the entire process for power purchase for Delhi is transparent. The Commission approves the cost of power procurement after prudence check. The Commission is not allowing the trading margin given by the DISCOMs to its sister concerns.

c) Status on power purchase from coal/gas plants and solar power

Stakeholders' view

2.173 The Stakeholder has requested for status of power purchase from coal/gas and solar power indicating the quantity and rate.

2.174 The Petitioners have contracted to purchase exorbitant quantum of power without following demand side management principles to avail various beneficial effects, including mitigating electrical system emergencies reducing number of blackouts and system reliabilities, actual requirement for demand in peak hours and off peak time.

Poor load management has resulted in surplus energy available, resulting in sale to other sources at cheaper rate than the purchase cost.

TPDDL's Submission

2.175 Details regarding the above have been provided in Tables 68, 69 and 70 of Tariff /ARR Petition filed by TPDDL.

BYPL's Submission

2.176 The detail of source-wise procurement of power is mentioned in the Petition in Table 38 on Page No. 80 in the Petition.

BRPL's Submission

2.177 The data has been provided in the ARR formats at pages 236, 237 & 238 of the Petition.

Commission's view

2.178 The details of power purchase from various sources are available in the Petition of respective years which is available on the Commission website. (www.derc.gov.in).

d) Basis for analysis of total power purchase in each of the DISCOMs

Stakeholders' view

2.179 The Stakeholder requested for the basis on which the total power purchase has been analysed in each DISCOM with reference to demand.

TPDDL's Submission

2.180 Bulk of the power (nearly 95%) being procured by TPDDL is from generating plants with whom long term PPAs/MOUs had been entered into by the erstwhile DVB and /or Delhi Transco Limited before the responsibility for procurement of power was passed on to the DISCOMs w.e.f 1.4.2009. TPDDL sources majority of its power from Government owned GENCOs such as NTPC, NHPC, DVC, Sutlej etc and Delhi State owned plants like Indraprastha, Rajghat and Bawana. This power is transmitted from generating companies to DISCOMs through Govt owned Transmission Companies.

(Power Grid and DTL). The tariff of these generators and TRANSCOs are determined by concern Regulatory Commission i.e., CERC/DERC as per prevailing regulations.

2.181 Further, all power purchase contracts are entered into with the approval of the DERC. Which takes into account future demand-supply situation (as per CEA projections) while approving contracts of new generation companies on long term basis. For short term purchase and sale, as required, short term mechanism such as Exchange, Bilateral, Banking etc are used.

2.182 Demand is forecasted using statistical and rule based model taking weather parameters, past trends etc into consideration.

2.183 Based on demand predicted and supply availability from various tie-ups, power scenario is formulated and analysed on day ahead and medium level basis.

BYPL/BRPL's Submission

2.184 The demand availability is such that the peak demand period is day and evening peak period. While during night/off peak hours demand is very low, sometimes ¼ of to maximum demand. The availability for long term PPAs is almost similar to RTC basis except for small seasonal variations in hydro power.

2.185 Due to large high-end consumers in the Petitioners area the peak demand due to Air-Conditioning/Heating load etc goes up sharply. As a result, the Petitioner needs to arrange additional power during peak hours in advance, mostly RTL power. The Petitioner is required to arrange additional power for meeting its peak demand during summer and winter peak months.

Commission's view

2.186 The DISCOMs purchase most of the power from Central/State Generating Stations by entering into long term Power Purchase Agreements at tariff determined by CERC/DERC except purchase of small quantum of power to meet the Peak demand. The Commission approves the station-wise allocation to each DISCOM as per availability furnished by SLDC. Further, the Commission considers the short term power purchases based on prudence check (Chapter A3).

POWER BANKING

a) Steps to encourage power banking

Stakeholder's View

2.187 The DERC should take effective steps to encourage power banking so that the issue of surplus power is efficiently addressed.

TPDDL's Submission

2.188 Banking is already being done by TPDDL for disposal of surplus power in winter months which will be received back in summer months to avoid any expensive power purchase during the summer period.

BRPL's Submission

2.189 The Petitioner procures maximum power under banking arrangement which is almost 58% of the total purchase of power in FY 2012-13.

Commission's View

2.190 The DISCOMs are banking surplus power in off peak period and availing it in peak period. The Commission has issued guidelines for short term purchase/sales through competitive bidding besides encouraging banking arrangement by the DISCOMs.

b) Short term purchases/sales

Stakeholders' view

2.191 In BRPL Petition for FY 14-15, the cost of short term purchase/sales/loss for FY 13-14 & FY 14-15 is as under:

Particulars	FY 13-14			FY 14-15		
	MU	Rs/Cr	Rs/Unit	MU	Rs/Cr	Rs/Unit
Purchase	1401	555	3.96	1363	543	3.98
Sales	2128	386	1.81	1614	286	1.77
Loss on short sales		527			462	

2.192 It is not clear whether Transmission / distribution loss are incurred on short term purchases /sales and whether the transmission expenses (paid to PGCIL/DTL) are applicable to short term purchases/sales also. If this is correct, the figures of transmission/distribution loss and transmission charges paid / payable to PGCIL/ DTC on short term purchases/sales may be furnished.

2.193 List of short term suppliers and buyers with details of month-wise purchases/sales and rates thereof, especially short term sales, may be furnished.

2.194 DISCOMs are making over provisioning and also buying excessive power because of electricity guzzlers during peak loads. The cost of over provisioning should be passed on to those who are responsible for excess drawl i.e. those consuming more than 1250 units per month.

BYPL's Submission

2.195 The Audited balance sheet has already been submitted to the Commission in September 2013. Further all documents required by the Commission have been submitted to the DERC in ARR Petition or through response to the additional information sought by the Commission from time to time. The same is available at DERC website (www.derc.gov.in) along with ARR.

BRPL's Submission

2.196 The Audited Balance Sheet for FY 2012-13 has been submitted to the Commission on 11.11.2013 much before the submission of the ARR/Tariff Petition.

Commission's view

2.197 The long term Power Purchase Agreements are generally entered into by the Petitioner considering the overall average projected demand of the consumers and likely growth in the demand vis-à-vis the likely availability from various sources. The surplus/shortfall in power availability arising due to difference in demand during peak hour and non peak hour including seasonal variations is required to be sold/purchased by the Petitioner on need/short term basis. The Commission has directed the Petitioner to optimize such short term transactions and maintain transparency in its short-term power purchases and sales.

2.198 The Commission has already approved various PPAs entered into by the utilities for procurement of power from long term sources. The Commission has also directed the DISCOMs vide its letter dated 21.10.2009 that they should endeavor to provide uninterrupted power supply to the consumers in their respective areas. The licensees shall ensure that electricity which could not be served due to any reason what-so-ever (including maintenance schedule, break-downs, load shedding etc.) shall not exceed 1% of the total energy supplied by them in any particular month, except in cases of force-majeure events which are beyond the control of the Licensee.

2.199 The Commission has also noted that the load curve in Delhi is peculiar in nature with high morning and evening peaks and very low load demand during night hours. It is due to the fact that a majority of the load in Delhi is of commercial establishments, office buildings, which have requirement primarily during day time. The round-the clock industries, which are a common feature in most of the States and which contribute towards flattening of the load curve are very little in Delhi.

2.200 To cater to the peak demand during day time, DISCOMs have been buying Round the Clock (RTC) Power. The surplus power during night hours/off peak hours gets sold at the prevailing short-term market rate/Power Exchange Rate/UI Rates which are much lower than the average power cost. In order to optimize the cost of power purchase, the Commission has advised the distribution utilities to explore the possibility of higher banking transactions to avoid purchase of peaking power for a short duration, so as not to burden the consumers with avoidable purchases of RTC power which entail the sale of off-peak surplus at very low rates under the mechanism of Unscheduled Interchange (UI).

2.201 The Commission has also directed the distribution utilities to explore possibility of selling surplus power to bulk consumers in adjoining areas in neighboring states who are deprived of grid power and are resorting to generation of expensive power from captive units. This will result in a win–win situation for all concerned. In this regard, the Commission has also issued statutory advice to the Govt. of NCT of Delhi to facilitate this process. The Commission has put in place a mechanism whereby all the power procurements are approved by the Delhi Power Procurement Group.

c) Clarifications sought on tariff Petitions

Stakeholders' view

2.202 Why TPDDL, being a better placed organisation, cannot set up modern power stations producing power more efficiently and help consumers getting power at lower rates?

TPDDL's Submission

2.203 TPDDL has already set up a combined cycle power plant in its area. However given the gas deficit and pollution norms in the capital, it may add up further generation in Delhi.

2.204 TPDDL is being a distribution licensee is making all attempts to source power from efficient producers of electricity.

Commission's view

2.205 The Commission has noted the stakeholder's suggestions. As per Electricity Act 2003 generation is de-licensed business. The statement of object and reasons specifies that DISCOMs would be free to undertake generation. Accordingly, it is upto the DISCOM to setup its own generation plant or procure power from other generating stations as may be deemed fit.

d) Deregulation of power purchase

Stakeholder's View

2.206 Purchase of energy by DISCOMs may be completely deregulated, since forcing them to buy energy at extremely expensive rates and selling surplus energy at one third of purchase price (BSES) cause extraordinary burden to DISCOMs as well as consumers.

TPDDL's Submission

2.207 As per the present obligations under EA, 2003, all state Commissions are obliged as per section 86 of the Act, which include regulating power purchase process through e-procurement. Hence only an amendment in the Act can do away with this requirement.

Commission's View

2.208 DISCOMs have long term power purchase agreements with Central/State Generators keeping the load growth of their area of operation and are bound by the terms and conditions of PPA. It may be stated that the Commission has recommended to GoNCTD, the surrender of PPA for costly power with a condition that in case of any additional requirement of power in future, at that point of time the DISCOMs shall ensure that the additional cost of power purchase shall be restricted to the purchase cost of surrendered power. As such the Commission encourages sale of surplus energy at off peak hours through banking/ interstate sales etc. since these revenues fetch higher rates than sales through UI.

e) Encouraging competition among DISCOMs

Stakeholder's View

2.209 To encourage competition, few more suppliers may be allowed to supply energy to Delhi consumers and thereby allow consumer to choose his own supplier.

TPDDL's Submission

2.210 As per the present obligations under EA, 2003, all state Commissions are obliged as per section 86 of the Act, which include regulating power purchase process through e-procurement. Hence only an amendment in the Act can do away with this requirement.

Commission's View

2.211 The Commission has already formulated Regulations for allowing open access to consumers whose contract demand is 1 MW and above. The Commission is of the view that Open Access should be encouraged. Operators other than the incumbent Distribution Licensees should have to come forward for obtaining a license from the

Commission to allow multiple operators in the same area of operation. No such application has been received as yet.

REGULATORY ASSETS / REVENUE GAP / CARRYING COST / SURCHARGE

a) Eradication of carrying cost

Stakeholder's View

2.212 A mechanism needs to be evolved for eradication of carrying cost as it is creating unnecessary burden for consumers and hardship for DISCOMs. In 2013, the revenue gap projection by the DISCOMs is to the extent of Rs. 19565 Crore and the accumulated interest will be gigantic.

TPDDL's Submission

2.213 The carrying cost has been largely accumulated due to continued absence of cost reflective tariff. The tariff needs to be cost reflective. Over the years the power purchase cost has increased drastically resulting in higher supply cost whereas tariff has not been increased in the same proportion. Deferment of legitimate increase in tariff will increase the burden on consumers due to additional carrying cost on account of non-recovery of cost.

BYPL/BRPL's Submission

2.214 The carrying cost has largely been accumulated due to continued absence of cost reflective tariff over the past few years. The best way to eradicate or minimise carrying cost is to allow cost reflective tariff to the distribution licensee. The licensee has made its detailed submissions on the issue of carrying cost under section 4.11 (Pages 93 to 94) of the ARR Petition.

b) Liquidation of revenue gap in FY 2014-15

Stakeholder's View

2.215 The provision for revenue gap approved by the DERC upto FY 2011-15 was Rs. 11,431 Cr for three DISCOMs. The DERC proposed to liquidate Rs. 8000 Crore revenue gap of three DISCOMs with effect from tariff announcement for FY 2014-15. It is also proposed to distribute revenue gap over 8 years. The DERC will also consider interest on revenue gap having carrying cost from 12% to 13.5% which is an additional burden.

2.216 It is not clear how could there be a revenue gap of Rs. 15,000 Crore by FY 2014-15. The feasibility of proposal to liquidate 50% revenue gap in 8 years and the rest of the gap remain unresolved. In view of this, the consumers will have to face recovery all the time to come and simultaneously the DERC has no plans to stop recovery of fixed charge, which is against the objective envisaged in 2002-03 at the time of privatization. Hence financial audit by CAG, technical and performance audit by independent experts is absolutely necessary.

TPDDL's Submission

2.217 The alarming revenue gap of TPDDL has been recognized by the Commission. This is the harsh reality of the electricity sector owing to non-cost reflective tariffs. The building of revenue gap is not attributable to TPDDL at all. Awaiting CAG audit for dealing with amortization of revenue gap shall further lead to drastic situation which is unwarranted for consumers and DISCOMs.

c) Realisation of Past Arrears to DISCOMs

Stakeholder's View

2.218 The Stakeholder requires clarification on the following:

a. Why DERC is deferring the realisation of past arrears to DISCOMs and thereby putting the interest burden on present consumers.
b. When DERC is aware that each passing day is adding interest burden, why the realisation plan of the accumulated losses is being spread over 8 years? A shorter period will reduce interest cost to a large extent.
c. Why DERC is loading the cost of subsidised power of the past period on present day consumers.
d. What action has been taken by DERC to reduce and minimise the interest burden:

TPDDL's Submission

2.219 The Commission may take steps for early amortization, recovery of revenue gap of DISCOMs in line with National Tariff Policy and pronouncements of APTEL.

2.220 DISCOMs have always been doing advocacy for non-deferment of the deficit/ revenue gap. TPDDL has also requested in the true up Petition for early liquidation of accumulated revenue gap. Accordingly the Commission may like to consider the same for speedy recovery of the past accumulated gap in line with National Tariff Policy and pronouncements of APTEL.

BYPL's Submission

2.221 Due to variations between assumptions made by the Commission while projecting ARR and the actual expenses of DISCOMs, the resultant tariff remains non-cost reflective, which results in large and continuing gap. Despite recognising the past regulatory assets year on year, the Commission has adhered to the same assumptions based on modelling while determining the tariff the FY 2013-14. The method adopted by the Commission resulted in several financial constraints for BYPL. The deferment of recovery of expenses incurred in previous years has forced DISCOMs, including BYPL, to resort to heavy borrowings due to which the BYPL has reached unsustainable level of borrowings. The banks and financial institutions are now unwilling to fund working capital requirement of BYPL. Consequently the BYPL was unable to make full payments to NTPC and other generating stations. Without considering the financial situation of DISCOMs, NTPC gave a notice to BYPL and threatened to cut the supply of power in Delhi. The BYPL had to approach the Hon'ble Supreme Court, which in its order dated 26.03.2014 has, among other things, directed that the DISCOMs will continue to pay the current payments to the generation and transmission companies w.e.f 1.4.2014.

Commission's View

2.222 Recovery of Accumulated revenue gap, Regulatory Asset as envisaged in clause 8.2.2 of Tariff policy is under:

a. Carrying of Regulatory Assets should be allowed to the utilities.

b. Recovery of Regulatory Assets to be time bound and within a period not exceeding three years at the most, preferably within the control period.

c. The use of the facility of Regulatory Assets should not be retrospective.

d. In case when Regulatory Asset is proposed to be adopted, it should be ensured that the ROE should not become unreasonably low in any year so that the capability of licensee to borrow is not adversely affected."

2.223 The Hon'ble Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (ATE) has also reiterated the above policy in its judgment dated 11.11.2011 (OP 1 of 2011).

2.224 The Commission is guided by the National Tariff Policy and in accordance with the Hon'ble APTEL judgment, has accordingly allowed carrying cost to DISCOMs for liquidation of the past accumulated revenue gap. Further, the Commission introduced a surcharge of 8% over the revised tariff in tariff order dated July 13, 2012 and has been revising tariffs every year to a reasonable level to provide additional revenue to DISCOMs and also to reduce the burden of carrying cost on the consumers of Delhi.

2.225 The Commission has provisionally recognized a cumulative revenue gap of Rs.11431 Crore for all the three DISCOMs till 31.03.2012 which is provisionally trued up to Rs. 13670 Crore at end of FY 2012-13 as discussed in detail in the following chapters of the tariff order. In accordance with the directions of Hon'ble APTEL, the Commission has provided a road map for liquidating this gap alongwith applicable carrying cost. In principle it has been decided to meet past carrying costs every year by including these in the ARR for the forthcoming years, in addition to the surcharge of 8% being levied to gradually reduce the principal amount of Revenue Gap. The Commission has adopted this conservative approach so as to ensure that no tariff shock ensues every year on the consumers and at the same time the past revenue gap is fully recovered in a reasonable time frame.

2.226 The build up in the revenue gap commenced in 2009-10, where power purchase costs went up substantially and the DISCOMs also started sustaining losses on sale of surplus power due to stringent frequency controls imposed by CERC.

2.227 No tariff increase was presented in FY 2010-11 due to court proceedings and the revenue gap increased further. Therefore, while the tariff increase from FY 2011-12 onwards has to some extent offset the incremental increase in revenue gap every year, a large cumulative gap still remains to be recovered alongwith applicable carrying costs. The formula evolved by the Commission i.e. including carrying costs in the ARR every year for tariff determination and using 8% surcharge for liquidating the principal over turn is expected to ensure recovery of all regulatory assets in a reasonable period of 6-8 years.

d) Audited Accounts of the DISCOMs

Stakeholder's view

2.228 The Stakeholder has requested for furnishing the following documents.

a. Audited Balance sheets for all three DISCOMs including
    i. P&L statements for FY 13 and FY 14: and
    ii. Tentative Balance Sheet including P&L statements for FY 14 in the same format in which audited statements are prescribed.

b. Executive summary issued by the DERC (statutory advice under sec 86(2) (v) of EA, 2003) in which it was stated that;
    iii. The figures of regulatory asset given by the DISCOMs are entirely incorrect and baseless.
    iv. Non-issue of tariff order for FY 2010-11 has resulted in non-accounting of Rs 3577 Crore in Tariff for FY 2010-11 and enabling DISCOMs to overcharge the consumers to the extent of Rs 300 Crore p.m. from 1.4.2010. Since regulatory assets as shown at BSES website approximates to Rs 20,000 Cr and surcharge on consumers is levied for reducing regulatory assets. The reasons for such high regulatory assets (accumulated loss) may be furnished and if the DERC has modified the above findings a copy of the same may also be furnished.

BYPL's Submission

2.229 The Audited balance sheet has already been submitted to the Commission in September 2013. Further all documents required by the Commission have been submitted to the DERC in ARR Petition or through response to the additional information sought by the Commission from time to time. The same is available at DERC website (www.derc.gov.in) along with ARR.

BRPL's Submission

2.230 The Audited Balance Sheet for FY 2012-13 has been submitted to the Commission on 11.11.2013 much before the submission of the ARR/Tariff Petition.

TPDDL's Submission

2.231 The Audited Financial Statement has already been provided as Annexure-7 in volume-II of the Petition.

Commission's view

2.232 The Audited Financial statements for FY 2012-13 have already been uploaded on the Commission website (www.derc.gov.in). The details of Revenue Gap have been deliberated in respective Tariff Orders. A white paper was issued along with the Tariff Order for FY 2011-12 in order to explain how the projected surplus of Rs.3577 Crore during the FY 2010-11 as per draft order for FY 2010-11 was misconceived and there was actually a substantial revenue gap due to increase in power purchase prices and loss on account of sale of surplus power w.r.t. to the assumptions made. Further the Commission vide statutory advice dated February 1, 2013 gave the figure of Rs.19505 Crore as regulatory assets as claimed by the DISCOMs. The provisionally approved figures subsequently have been assessed by the Commission at Rs.13670 Crore upto FY 2012-13, as discussed in the following chapters of the tariff order.

e) Income tax

Stakeholder's View

2.233 Income tax on profit claimed by DISCOMS may be disallowed.

TPDDL/BRPL/BYPL's Submission

2.234 No Response.

Commission's view

2.235 The MYT Regulations 2011 provide for allowing income tax. As per regulations, the income tax on income liable to be paid on the licensed business of the Distribution business shall be limited to tax on return on equity component of capital employed. Any additional tax other than this shall not be a pass through and shall be payable by the Licensee by himself.

f) Reasonable Return

Stakeholders' view

2.236 DISCOMS may be allowed to earn reasonable return on investment through competition and current policy of assured post tax return may be discontinued. This will also help in discontinuing the current practice of truing-up of costs periodically even without an audit by CAG that has resulted in large difference between audited accounts and claimed figures of regulatory assets.

TPDDL's response

2.237 The Return on equity has been claimed as per MYT Regulations 2011 as applicable after achieving the AT&C loss reduction targets, benefit of which has gone to the consumers.

Commission's view

2.238 The Commission has framed MYT Regulations as per the provisions of Electricity Act 2003, and National Tariff Policy. The Commission as per MYT Regulations 2011 is considering all the cost elements of ARR based on the audited financial statements of the DISCOMs and on prudence check and validation of bills, etc. in the truing up process for determining the tariff. However, the Commission can revisit the tariff orders, if the CAG audit brings up changes in certain cost elements and accordingly can recover the past cost along with carrying cost for the future years.

g) Late Payment Surcharge (LPSC) collected from consumers

Stakeholders' view

2.239 Revenue collected during FY 2012-13: In the process of calculation “Net amount to be considered for calculation of revenue gap” the tariff accrued on account of LPSC has been deducted as a levy like surcharge/tax, which is not correct. Therefore the cumulative “Revenue Gap” needs to be reworked out preferably after CAG audit on all the items.

TPDDL’s Submission

2.240 All figures given in the tariff Petition are as per audited accounts, Auditor certificate and prevailing MYT Regulations. Methodology adopted in MYT order and prudence check on the same is done by the Commission while carrying out true up exercise.

2.241 Awaiting CAG audit for dealing with amortization of revenue gap shall further lead to drastic situation which is unwarranted both for DISCOMs and consumers.

Commission’s View

2.242 The LPSC forms part of non-tariff income and accordingly, the Commission has considered the LPSC in non-tariff income and reduced the same from the ARR.

TRANSPARENCY OF REVENUE COLLECTION

a) Mechanism to verify at site billing and Revenue Collection data

Stakeholder’s View

2.243 The Licensees account for only billing but their revenue is collected in cash through Commission agents/contractors without issuing proper receipts. These amounts are shown as unrecoverable is being accumulated as regulatory asset (RA) to be recovered from the consumers, who are paying bills promptly and sincerely. The licensee is sleeping on such huge unrecoverable amount and tolerates losses. The stopping of NTPC payment is also a calculated strategy by one of the licensees. The stakeholder has suggested to the Commission to device a transparent mechanism of revenue collection by the licensees and also to have random physical checking of unrecoverable bills/RA and their mode of collection and basic records.

BYPL's Submission

2.244 In the present scenario, there is quality meter reading through direct downloading thereby eliminating manual intervention and better algorithms; rationalized meter reading codes and improved monitoring. Regular auditing of billing software and error fixing is done suomoto by BYPL. There is tightening of the Bill Amendment Module process to have better monitoring on credits given to the customers.

Commission's View

2.245 The Commission is of the view that no consumer should pay any amount to the DISCOMs without getting proper receipts. Any incidence like payment without receipt may be reported to the appropriate authority by the consumer for corrective measures. The Commission has taken a conscious decision to maintain the limit of the payment of Rs. 4000/- through cash, in order to ensure transparency in payment collection and to ensure proper accounting of collection. The Commission has also issued the directive that no revenue collection above Rs.4000/- should be accepted in cash. This includes all revenue collected from the consumers i.e. billing charges, LPSC Charges, misuse charges, theft charges etc. Strict instructions are issued to the DISCOMs to ensure that the cash limit of Rs.4000/- for collection of revenue is not exceeded/waived off by any authority in the DISCOM.

2.246 The Commission further directs the DISCOMs to issue proper receipts to the consumers for the revenue collected either in cash or by cheque.

C&AG AUDIT

Stakeholders' view

2.247 What is the progress on C&AG Audit? Why DISCOMs are not cooperating with C&AG?

2.248 The recommendations of DISCOMs should be considered only after C&AG audit and on receipt of the C&AG report, there will be clear picture for DISCOMs losses.

2.249 DISCOMs are under C&AG audit and non-compliance will violate the Hon'ble Supreme Court judgement that the C&AG can audit private firms in revenue-share with Government. Hence the process of recovery of revenue gap be withheld till the outcome of C&AG audit.

2.250 The DERC, being aware of all facts through media and reports, should not allow any increase in prices or equate any price variation under the garb of "Fuel Surcharge" until audit is completed (which is in progress) and transparent facts come to light.

2.251 Tariff can be reduced by at least Rs. 2/unit as books of accounts of DISCOMs are non-transparent and hence energy audit should be conducted apart from accounting audit through a body like CAG.

TPDDL's Submission

2.252 C&AG audit underway, without prejudice to challenge such audit by DISCOMs in court. All cooperation has been extended to C&AG official and non-cooperation is only an allegation without basis.

a. The audited financial statement has already been provided as annexure -7 in volume II of the Petition.
b. While C&AG audit is an independent exercise being undertaken, the said exercise cannot be allowed to stall the tariff exercise, which the Commission is well empowered to undertake as per its statutory functions.

2.253 The recommendation of DISCOMs/tariff determination is a separate and independent exercise from the C&AG audit. No such delay in the aggregate revenue requirement determination can be permissible owing to C&AG audit being underway.

BYPL's Submission

2.254 The Commission is yet to true up expenses and revenue for FY 2012-13 and FY 2013-14 and yet to give effect to ATE judgements issued in favour of the Petitioner which according to the Commission's own affidavit submitted to the Supreme Court is approximately Rs.4500 Crore. Therefore even if it is assumed that there will be any change in the revenue (gap)/surplus after C&AG audit, it can very well offset against additional Regulatory Assets due to true up of FY 2012-13 and FY 2013-14 and giving effect to judgements of APTEL, which are yet to be implemented by the Commission. Hence concluding that the revenue gap will be reduced as a consequent of the said audit would be premature to prejudge the outcome of the C&AG audit.

BRPL's Submission

2.255 The issue of C&AG audit of DISCOMs is presently subjudice before the High Court of Delhi. The Petitioner is extending all possible cooperation to the audit team. The Delhi High Court has already directed the C&AG to submit its report to it. It would not be appropriate for the Commission to interfere into the C&AG audit process.

Commission's view

2.256 The Commission is of the view that tariff determination and CAG audit are independent activities. Tariff determination process is guided by the provisions of Electricity Act 2003. The relevant provisions are given in section 64 of the Act.

2.257 The need to issue a Tariff Order every year as per the above provisions has been endorsed by Hon'ble APTEL in its judgment dated 11.11.2011 in OP1 of 2011. If the CAG Audit results in any changes in these financial figures, these changes will be appropriately incorporated in future tariff orders and corresponding recovery/adjustments if any, will be made with carrying costs.

SUBSIDY

a) Subsidy from the State Government

Stakeholder's View

2.258 The Consumer Education & Research Centre has stated that the Delhi Govt has not paid any subsidy to DISCOMs for the last one year amounting to more than Rs. 500 Crore. The State Government may be directed that the subsidy amount is paid in advance to three DISCOMS and also the amounts due from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Delhi Jal Board.

BYPL's Submission

2.259 BYPL did not receive any subsidy from the GoNCTD for its operations. Under section 65 of Electricity Act, 2003, the GoNCTD provides subsidy to domestic consumers to offset the retail tariff hike as notified by the Commission which is disbursed by the Petitioner through the monthly electricity bills. In accordance with section 65 of the Electricity Act, 2003, the subsidy has to be disbursed in advance by the GoNCTD. However, often the release of subsidy by the GoNCTD is delayed substantially, sometimes extending beyond the relevant period.

2.260 Lately, the GoNCTD has been adjusting the subsidy payable to the Petitioner against the dues of PPCL, IPGCL and DTL instead of releasing the same to DISCOMs.

BRPL's Submission

2.261 The subsidy is disbursed by the GoNCTD with a precondition that a separate account has to be maintained reflecting the actual amount of subsidy received from the GoNCTD and subsequently disbursed to consumers. Comprehensive information to the GoNCTD and the Commission on disbursal of the subsidy is sent to the GoNCTD and Commission. This information is further audited by the statutory auditor.

Commission's view

2.262 As per the provisions of Electricity Act 2003, subsidy is to be paid by the State Government in advance. The subsidy by the State Government is not under the perview of the Commission.

O&M EXPENSES

a) New initiative cost for Rs 32 Crore

Stakeholders' view

2.263 The Stakeholder requested for specifying the benefits on account of the proposal for new initiatives cost of Rs 32 Crore by TPDDL.

TPDDL's Submission

2.264 Considering the Commission's directive in True up order for FY 2007-08 to promote energy conservation, energy audit, efficient use of energy and make Demand Side

Management (DSM) programme, TPDDL has intended to launch an appliance replacement programme i.e. Refrigerators, Air conditioners, Tube lights for capturing the benefits of energy efficient BEE star rated products. Under the programme the Petitioner proposes to provide consumers a rebate and will pay this rebate through DERC approved DSM Budget.

2.265 The consumers would be benefited through reduction in the electricity bills and cost of ownership over the life-cycle of the appliances. This also reduces peak power of DISCOM which will reduce procurement of costly power. This benefit would get directly passed to all consumers.

2.266 Consumers would be benefited by improved awareness on efficient usage of electricity and its associated rules and regulations. The necessity for sensitisation has been expressed by various consumers at different forums and meetings from time to time.

2.267 Training of manpower at TPDDL in O&M safety, latest developments in power sector, management information technology etc would help consumers get better services from the utility.

Commission's view

2.268 The Commission will examine the proposal of the Petitioner regarding new initiative related to Demand Side Management and other efficiency improvement mechanism. A decision will be taken after cost benefit analysis of the proposal.

b) Incorrect data in regard to employee cost etc.

Stakeholder's View

2.269 Employee Cost, R&M and A&G Expenses: There is no prudence check of data relating to employees expenses by the Commission as part of tariff determination for FY 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14. The expenses towards payment to provident fund have not been projected by the DISCOMs.

TPDDL's Submission

2.270 The stakeholder is making allegations without sharing actual details. The Commission conducts prudence check annually while scrutinizing the ARR Petitions and is even assisted by the expert consultants. Hence this apprehension is indeed false.

Commission's View

2.271 O&M expenses are approved for the MYT control period based on the audited financial statements of earlier years after prudence check and other relevant factors including benchmarking of the expenses of all the DISCOMs. During the 2nd MYT control period, the O&M expenses have been finalised on a normative basis with an appropriate escalation factor on the base year expenses as per the principles laid down in MYT Regulations, 2011. Thus irrespective of claims made by the DISCOMs, the O&M expenses are allowed on a pre-determined normative basis in the tariff fixation process.

AT&C LOSSES / THEFT

a) AT&C Loss

Stakeholder's View

2.272 The DISCOMs have been manipulating the AT&C figures and the DERC has been accepting these figures. The DERC should ensure that the AT&C losses are brought down to 7% in FY 2014-15 for all DISCOMs and if any DISCOM fails to achieve the target, the entire expected savings an account of reduction of AT&C losses should be recovered from DISCOMs and consumers should not be penalized for the inefficiencies of the DISCOMs.

2.273 The Stakeholder has stated that:

a. The AT&C losses were 48.1% in 2002-03 and reduced to 20.59% in FY 09 i.e by 20.59% at an average rate of 4.5% per year. From 2009-2014, the losses are projected to be reduced to 16.45% at a reduction of 4.14% at an average of about 0.7% per year.
b. The technical losses, being not higher than 10% the dismal 0.7% per year is the commercial component which relates to pilferage/theft.

c. The financial loss due to non-billing pilferage would be 775 MU i.e., Rs 620 Crore @ Rs 8.0/kWh (FY 2014).

d. Two competitors (DISCOMs) have projected AT&C losses below 10% for FY 2014-15. At the present level of reduction of 0.7% per annum, the BRPL would take 8 years to bring down AT&C losses to comparative level and in the meanwhile the total revenue losses due to pilferage would swell to over Rs 5000 Crore and thereby the tariffs and energy demand would progressively increase.

e. A revenue gap of Rs 5205.52 Crore has been recognised upto FY 2011-12 due to non-performance of distribution in controlling pilferage and due to sale of surplus power at low cost.

f. In view of the above, there is an attempt to impose a punitive surcharge for the next 7 to 8 years to be recovered from honest domestic consumers.

2.274 The Commission is therefore requested to review their past/present performance and recover these unjustified recoveries in the ratio of 51% & 49% respectively from them and their partners in the ventures.

TPDDL's Submission

2.275 TPDDL has already reduced AT&C losses from 48% at the beginning of FY 02 to the level of 11% approximately in FY 13. TPDDL has worked wholeheartedly and not only achieved these stiff targets but also overachieved the targets. It is also clarified that any loss on account of higher AT&C loss levels vis-à-vis the stipulated targets is not passed on to the Consumers.

2.276 The AT&C losses in TPDDL distribution area are approaching acceptable minimum technical loss levels. Further, the Commission, in its public grievances bulletin-2 published in Times of India on 24.2.11 has mentioned that technical losses are normally in the range of 8.12% and further decrease would be increasingly arduous and will involve high order capex investments. Therefore every incremental percentage decrease in loss will be extremely difficult in the case of technical losses and commercially unviable to secure in terms of human effort as well as capital investment. It may be appreciated that to sustain AT&C losses at present level itself is a challenging proposition.

2.277 All losses or underperformance is to the account of DISCOMs.

BRPL/BYPL's Submission

2.278 The actual opening loss levels were higher (63.1%) than the bid opening levels (57.2%). Since privatization AT&C losses have been reduced from 57.2% in FY 2002-03 to the current level 22.07% in FY 2011-12, which is significant reduction of about 35.13% over a period of 10 years. The Petitioner has also taken various measures to reduce losses and curb theft including strengthening and streamlining of its enforcement measures. In FY 2011-12 the Petitioner intensified drive against theft which has resulted in recovery of Rs 60 Crore. The electricity theft has been one of the most aggressively pursued agenda of the company and internal objectives are being set and management performance will be measured.

2.279 Each and every claim made by the Petitioner undergoes several levels of prudence check by the Commission before the same is accepted. The claims pertaining to AT&C losses reduction are scrutinised to the highest extent because of the reason that DISCOMs are liable to be incentivised or penalised based on their achievement/non-achievement of AT&C loss targets set forth by the Commission. Further when the Petitioner took over the business in July 2002, the actual opening losses were higher (63.1%) than bid open loss levels (57.2%). Since privatisation AT&C losses in the Petitioner's area have been reduced from 57.2% in FY 2002-03 to the current level of losses of around 22.07% in FY 2011-12 which by any means is a significant reduction over a period of 10 years.

Commission's View

2.280 The Commission has fixed the targets of AT&C loss for each year of the second control period in MYT Order dated July 13, 2012. The DISCOMs are given an incentive if the loss is reduced below the target. If the losses are more than the target fixed, the loss above the target is fully on account of the DISCOMs. The targets every year are progressively decreasing and it is expected that DISCOMs will achieve them by putting in the extra efforts required. If the DISCOM does not achieve the target, the financial impact will be to the account of the DISCOMs alone as penalty. Penalty, if any, is reflected in the true-up of ARR of the respective DISCOM.

2.281 The fixation of targets in the 2nd MYT period has generally followed the downward trajectory given in the 1st MYT period with slight modification on the rate of decrease considering that progressive decrease after a certain level needs much more effort and cooperation from the State agencies than in the initial period where most of the AT&C losses were due to unrecovered revenue.

b) Distribution loss

Stakeholders' view

2.282 The distribution loss is not part of tariff and power theft is DISCOMs business loss There is no incentive for DISCOMs to curb theft as such losses are allowed to be offset through tariff, which will help them to get into clandestine commercial deals.

2.283 The T&D losses have been reduced from 65% to 16%, but not a single paise benefit in revenue is passed on to the consumer. Instead huge hike has been allowed during the past 10 years.

As per section 61(g) of the Act, the Commission shall ensure that the tariff progressively reflects the efficient and prudent cost of supply. But no such procedure is seen.

The Stakeholder requested for:

2.284 Basis for loss targets of 12% in FY 2013-14 and 11.50% in FY 2014-15 when TPDDL achieved 10.64% FY 2012-13; and

2.285 Status in BRPL and BYPL be clarified.

g. The distribution loss in colonies in FY 2014-15 is abnormally high as under:

h. Najafgarh – 51%, Jaffarpur – 68%, Mundka – 31% and Palam – 22%. It may be intimated whether the high loss is due to technical deficiency or theft and whether it is to be allowed to be recovered from consumers or it is to be borne by the DISCOMs due to their inefficiently.

2.286 The total distribution loss is projected at 4116 MU i.e. 14.2% (BRPL, BYPL and TPDDL claiming 14.3%, 17.3% and 11.1% respectively). The total distribution loss is estimated at Rs. 2467 Crore. Loss due to extremely high distribution loss comes to 1091 MU (BRPL + BYPL) costing Rs. 791 Crore. District wise distribution loss of TPDDL is not available. Extremely high distribution losses may be disallowed

TPDDL's Submission

2.287 The reduction of loss is a major objection and is intrinsically incorporated in MYT tariff Regulations. Any underachievement is indeed a business loss to DISCOM. Any losses in excess of the target losses approved by the Commission are not allowed to be recovered through tariff and are to be borne by the DISCOM and not the consumers. Steps have been taken, including curbing of theft, the AT&C losses have been reduced to the level of 11% in FY 13 from 48% in July 2002.

2.288 The loss targets are fixed by the Commission for the entire MYT period and are determined based on the base year performance of the DISCOMs. Once targets are approved by the Commission, the same are not revised till the end of the MYT period.

BYPL/BRPL's Submission

2.289 The AT&C losses have been reduced from 48% in FY 2002-03 to the current level of 18.11% in FY 2011-12. Financial penalties are imposed on DISCOMs for non-achievement of AT&C loss targets and the financial quantum of the penalty is reduced from the ROCE of the licensee, which means that the distribution loss/AT&C loss is indeed a part of business loss and DISCOMs have every incentive to curb theft in their areas.

2.290 The Petitioner has a wide variety of consumer mix. These low level areas of the Petitioner refer to a better consumer mix as compared to high loss areas. The geographical area also leads to the determination of higher/lower losses.

2.291 The reduction of technical losses can be attained through capital expenditure on all the schemes submitted to be Commission for approval, as it has a bearing on retail tariff. The remaining losses on commercial in nature which has been brought down significantly to very low levels. In July 2002, the actual losses were 51.5% (bidding opening loss levels 48.1%). These losses have been reduced to 18.11% in FY 2011-12.

2.292 Further to curtail commercial losses, the Petitioner has strengthened and streamlined its enforcement machinery along with augmentation of required infrastructure. To curb theft internal objectives are being set and management performance will be measures and awarded based on less reduction.

Commission's view

2.293 The Commission is of the view that Distribution loss is an inherent loss in the System which can be minimized up to the technical permissible limit whereas AT&C losses also include the theft/commercial losses which can be controlled by DISCOMs. The targets for AT&C losses are fixed at the beginning of the 2nd MYT Control Period and these are based on past performance, the trajectory given in the 1st MYT Control Period as well as other relevant factors. The incentive/disincentive for over and under achievement of AT&C loss target as given in the MYT Regulations is being considered at the time of true-up for the relevant financial year. The details of actual incentive/disincentive given to the DISCOMs for over and under achievement of AT&C loss target are available in Chapter A3 of the respective tariff orders which are also available at Commission website (www.derc.gov.in).

2.294 The overall AT&C loss figure achieved by a DISCOM is considered and not individual variations in loss figures for certain areas. Furthermore, over-achievement of AT&C loss during one year of the control period does not result in revision of subsequent targets since these are frozen for the entire control period.

The benefits of over achievement of AT&C loss targets in any particular DISCOM during a financial year is passed on to the consumers through a reduction in ARR since more revenue is recovered than estimated and this results in recovery of the tariff to that extent.

c) Stopping of malpractices

Stakeholders view

2.295 The stakeholder has stated that he is living in West Jyoti Nagar Shahdara where more than 50% of residents are using electricity by unfair measures like cutting wires or using devices to blow meters. Action has to be taken to stop this.

TPDDL's Submission

2.296 TPDDL is making all efforts to curb theft and reduce AT&C losses to the expectations of the consumers. Our zonal and Enforcement teams are on continuous vigil and whenever such incidents are observed/reported, the defaulters are booked for theft as per the applicable law/regulations. Had such steps including curbing of theft not been taken, the AT&C losses would not have been reduced to the level of 11% in FY 13 from 48% in July 2002.

BRPL's Submission

2.297 The Petitioner has strengthened and streamlined its enforcement machinery. The teams of enforcement are dedicated for the purpose of detection of theft and bringing to book the offending consumers.

Commission's View

2.298 The Commission is of the view that Distribution licensees should make all out efforts to prevent the illegal and unfair measures like cutting wires or using devices to blow meters by strengthening their enforcement activities and filing FIR where required so that theft is minimized.

d) Theft of Energy – Suggestions

Stakeholder's View

2.299 The private companies are assured of 16% profit year after year. Hence they would not take preventive measures to arrest the losses. The following suggestions are for consideration.

2.300 Electronic meters should be installed as these are out of reach of the consumers as in the case of DDA flats/societies.

2.301 The circle/division should be held responsible for theft and to take appropriate action by conducting inspections.

2.302 Honest and regular payers should be given rebates in the bills.

2.303 Those who are caught under theft of energy should be charged under non-bailable warrant.

2.304 There should be more load shedding in the high loss/theft areas.

2.305 Assured profit to private companies should be revisited. Losses, other than acceptable losses, are to be borne by the companies.

2.306 The DERC should look into the problem of minimising the losses by theft and Transmission and AT&C losses with the help of DISCOMs.

TPDDL's Submission

2.307 One of the prime objection of privatisation of distribution sector was reduction of losses both technical and distribution. The policy formalities of reduction in distribution losses is guided by National Tariff Policy enacted under Electricity Act, 2003. The reduction of such losses is a major objective and is thus intrinsically incorporated Regulation.

2.308 TPDDL is making all efforts to curb theft and reduce AT&C losses and to come upto the expectations of the consumers. Our zonal and enforcement teams are as continuous vigil and whenever such incidents are observed/reported, the defaulters are booked for theft as per applicable law/regulations. Had such steps been not undertaken, including curbing of theft, the AT&C losses would not have reduced to the level of 11% in FY 13 from 48% in July 2002. Further the tariff requirement would have been many fold higher than the existing tariff.

BRPL's Submission

2.309 Since privatisation, the AT&C losses have been reduced from 48.1% in FY 2002-03 to the current level of losses of around 18.11% in FY 2011-12, which is a significant reduction of around 33.39% over a period of 10 years. Also as per MYT Regulations in force, financial penalties are imposed as DISCOMs for non-achievement of AT&C losses and the financial quantum of penalty is deducted from ROCE of the licensee, which means that Distribution loss/AT&C loss is indeed part of business loss and DISCOMs have every incentive to curb theft in their license arrears.

2.310 The Petitioner has intensified drive against those stealing power. In FY 2013-14 intensified drive against theft has resulted in recovery of Rs 34.6 Crore.

Commission's View

2.311 The Commission has been repeatedly emphasizing on the DISCOMs to step up their enforcement activities to reduce theft and control AT&C losses. Strict penalties have been prescribed for under achievement and the entire revenue loss on account of under achievement has to be borne by the concerned DISCOM. Penalties for under performance have been levied in this Tariff Order on some DISCOMs.

2.312 The Commission is of the view that carrying out more load shedding in high loss/theft area is not an appropriate measure, as the honest consumers in these areas will also suffer without being on fault. The Petitioner should make all efforts to prevent theft of electricity by strengthening their enforcement activities without harassing the paying consumers.

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS / METERS

a) Performance standards

Stakeholders' View

2.313 Performance standards pertaining to stable and uninterrupted 24x7 power was one of the reasons why privatization was done. Consumers should be compensated for the losses due to fluctuating and spikes in voltages and they should be a part of schedule-I of guaranteed performance standards. In the absence of punitive provision DISCOMs do not find it important to invest in such infrastructure.

2.314 Rampant power cuts are keeping the Power Inverter industry alive and the consumer bears the bill for charging and maintaining inverters amounting to Rs 1200/- per month.

TPDDL's Submission

2.315 The performance standards as specified in Delhi Electricity Supply Code and performance Regulations issued by the Commission are being adhered. The Petitioner is also submitting monthly and quarterly reports on the guaranteed Standards of Performance and overall Performance Standards respectively to the Commission.

BYPL/BRPL's Submission

2.316 The quality of power and its reliability cannot be solely determined by the service commitment of the Petitioner but is contingent on several factors beyond its control, such as grid supply conditions, constraints in DTL system, SLDC instructions, etc. The Petitioner has been making efforts to ensure quality and reliable supply of power by adhering to the Commission Guaranteed Standards of performance and overall standards of performance of Delhi Electricity Supply code and Performance Standards Regulations, 2007.

2.317 The Petitioner submits monthly and quarterly reports on the guaranteed standards of performance and overall performance standards respectively to the Commission.

Commission's View

2.318 The Commission vide Order dated 21 October, 2009 has already directed that "Distribution Licensees shall endeavour to maintain uninterrupted power supply in their respective areas. The Distribution Licensees shall inform the consumers in advance, about the anticipated disruption in power supply due to any reason (including maintenance schedule, breakdowns, load-shedding etc.), except Force majeure events which are beyond the control of the Licensee. The Licensee shall ensure that the electricity which could not be served due to any reason what-so-ever (including maintenance schedule, breakdowns, load-shedding etc.) shall not exceed 1% of the total energy supplied in units (kWh) by them in any particular month, except in the case of force-majeure events which are beyond the control of licensee" and "In case the disruption in power supply exceeds the limit prescribed above, for any particular month, the licensee shall be liable to a penalty which may extend upto Rs.5 Lakh for every two lakh units/kWh un-served."

2.319 The DISCOMs should undertake augmentation and maintenance of the distribution network to minimize the failure of supply due to breakdowns.

2.320 The Commission has also directed the licensee to maintain the quality of power supply within the limits prescribed in Delhi Electricity Supply Code and Performance Standard Regulations, 2007.

b) Fast running electronic meters

Stakeholders' view

2.321 The residents are paying 25% to 40% higher bills due to 3 Ph (three phase) with single neutral distribution transformers wherein the Residual Back Flow gets recorded in the meter reading and therefore inflated bills. On 24.12.2011, the DERC, through advertisement in news papers, put the onus of correcting the flow on the consumer but the supply code states that it is the duty of the service provider to provide separate neutral upto the metering point and the DERC tried to legalise this unearned profit by excluding this provision for existing consumers of less than 10 kW in the draft performance standards.

2.322 The remedy lies in implementing Regulation 41 of CERC Regulations 2011, which are statutory in replacement of I E Rule 1956 under section 53 read with 177 of I E Act, 2003.

2.323 An audit or field survey may be conducted by an independent institute of repute involving the Petitioners. Excessive billing, if found should be refunded to the consumers and punitive penalty should be imposed on DISCOMs for breach of trust and wilful fleeing of consumers.

TPDDL's Submission

2.324 A transformer is metered separating and can in no way influence the recording of consumption in a consumer household or establishment. The consumer is billed on the basis of electronic meters installed in their premises. TPDDL has also made several channels of testing available to consumers and the consumer can get the meter checked as and when found necessary. Further all meters are procured which confirm to BIS/CEA standards and all these meters are manufactured by reputed suppliers. The meters in Delhi have been checked as numerous occasions and many consumers have opted for such an option and got their meters checked.

Further all the Electronic meters have a provision of LED illumination to warn the consumer in case there is a problem with his electrical wiring/neutral. Meter Reading also captures the information about the earth leakage (EIL) indicator during every billing and if his E/L if found 'OW', then is sent to the consumer along with the electricity bill.

BYPL/BRPL's Submission

2.325 All meters shall confirm to the requirements laid down in the regulations by the CEA under Section 55 of the EA Act, 2003. The Delhi Electricity Supply code and performance standard Regulations, 2007 (Supply Code), in section 38, detailed procedure to be adopted for testing of meters has been laid down. The Commission has also laid down the procedure for testing of meters by Independent third party and notified the agencies for independent third party testing. The independent third party testing can also be done through public grievances cell (PGC), GONCTD.

Commission's view

2.326 Neutral looping occurs when outgoing neutral of the consumer's meter is connected to incoming neutral of another consumer's meter. This results in a meter recording higher consumption. To avoid neutral looping, neutral wires to the consumer meter should be energized through bus bars. The problem is seen to occur more in the case of multi-storey buildings. The consumer may keep his internal wiring exclusive to his connection and ensure that there is no interconnection with any other consumer's meter. The consumer may get the wiring checked by a licensed electrical contractor to ensure that there is no neutral looping in his connection. The Commission has advised DISCOMs to ensure that connections are given with separate neutrals. In case of any specific complaint, the consumer may approach their respective DISCOMs.

2.327 The Commission is in the process of revising Delhi Electricity Supply Code and Performance Standard Regulations, 2007 and will examine the issue of neutral looping, while finalizing the revised Delhi Electricity Supply Code and Performance Standards Regulations.

c) Directives to be issued by Commission

Stakeholder's View

2.328 The stakeholder has requested the Commission to issue directives on the following to DISCOMS and to report compliance.

a. To contain / eradicate LT short & CT open tempers (events) recorded by meters in its data domain.
b. To implement Regulation 41 (iii) of the Regulations of CEA (Measures relating to safety and supply) of 2010.
c. To implement Amendment No 3 of 13779 : 1999 (AC static meters)
d. To provide CMRI data of meters to consumers; may be on demand for examination / adjudging functionality of these meters.
e. To regulate consumer installation with particular reference to capacitor and split phase devices / circuits.
f. Any other directive for studying CMRI data of consumer meter in routine for taking remedial measures on data delinquencies reflecting system deformities.

2.329 The three DISCOMs are made to agree to specified service levels and in case they do not meet the required levels, they are not entitled to any tariff increase apart from levy of penalties. Lately outages and breakdowns in well known colonies have become a daily phenomenon, which is shocking.

TPDDL's Submission

2.330 These are inbuilt logics of meters and have no implication on consumers.

2.331 It is a standard practice that in LT base OH or LT ABC, the neutral conductor is earthed at every third pole and in case of radial off, at the end of the pole of the radial off section. This is in addition to the neutral earthing at transformers end.

2.332 In case of LT line, the neutral cable is earthed at FP end other than being earthed at transformer end.

The neutral conductor of the service line is connected to the earthed neutral. In case of service lines connected to HVDS transformers, the neutral of the service line is connected to the earthed neutral of the transformers itself. In the absence of neutral conductor of distribution system, this clause does not hold good for HVDS cases.

2.333 Accordingly TPDDL is following Regulation 41 as mandated by CEA in 3 phase-4 wire distribution.

2.334 TPDDL is complying with amendment 3 of 15 – 13779.

a. Can be provided in print on payment of charges as may be determined by the Commission.
b. Regulations need to be drafted carefully considering that capacitor connected should be proportionate so the load and automatically operating and capacities should not be in service during no-load or low-load condition. Further, use of split phase devices should not be encouraged as these may have to overloading if the network.

2.335 Service levels of DISCOMs are well defined by the Commission and their non-compliance makes DISCOMs liable to penalties. No linkage to tariff hike can be attributed on account of such service levels not being achieved. Any such non-compliance is to be borne by the DISCOMs and is not included in tariff.

Commission's View

2.336 The Delhi Electricity Supply Code and Performance Standards Regulations, 2007 prescribe that all meters shall conform to the requirements as laid down in the Regulations issued by CEA on installation and operation of meters. Any contravention of the same is liable for penal action u/s 142 of EA, 2003.

d) Petition format, Breakdown and load shedding, Reconciliation and collection of revenue

Stakeholder's View

2.337 The Stakeholder has suggested the following:

a) Petition format and sequence of items: The format and sequence of items of the Petitions should be uniform and identifiable for better prudential check by DERC and consumer friendly.

b) Breakdown and load shedding: "No-power" details are not being reflected in the bills, which are useful to the consumers in justifying production/supply liabilities/delays etc.

c) Reconciliation: The losses evaluated as per 'Technical Equation *Vs* Financial Equation may not certainly reconcile. Hence prudential audit trail and check, specifying responsibilities, needs to be reaffirmed comprehensively.

TPDDL/BYPL/BRPL's Submission

2.338 No Submissions.

Commission's View

2.339 The Commission is in the process of finalisation of DERC power accounting Regulations, to follow a uniform process in the flow of the Petition filed by the Licensee. This will capture all the data required for prudence check and finalising the ARR of the DISCOMs. The DISCOMs have already been directed to give 'No Power' details in the bills and this issue is being monitored in an ongoing Petition U/s 142 of the Act.

RECONCILIATION OF CONSUMER CONTRIBUTION

a) **Repayment of unutilised consumer contribution towards working capital**

Stakeholders' view

2.340 DISCOMs are not repaying the consumers' contribution with interest as per orders of DERC. The DERC has to reduce the working capital equal to consumers' contribution in liabilities.

Commission's View

2.341 The Commission vide its Order dated March 11, 2014 has directed DISCOMs to reconcile the Consumer Contribution in case of capital expenditure projects and refund the balance Consumer Contribution to the consumers after completion of the project.

OPEN ACCESS

a) **Steps to allow open access at "minimum cost"**

Stakeholder's View

2.342 The DERC should take steps to allow "open access" at "Minimum cost" as the present procedure of allowing open access discourages competition between DISCOMs and promotes "monopolistic marketing and captive consumerism"

TPDDL'S Submission

2.343 DERC has already issued orders on open access charges after due consideration of comments of all stakeholders.

BYPL/BRPL's Submission

2.344 The terms of open access has been defined in DERC (Terms and conditions for Open Access) Regulations issued on 3.1.2006 under Section 42 of EA Act, 2003.

2.345 The Commission has already taken a progressive step towards enabling greater competition and efficiency in electricity distribution by providing choice to consumers with load more than 1 MW through open access. The Commission may also consider open access to consumers with capacity requirement of less than 1

MW subject to review of operational constraints and other factors and experience of open access for loads more than 1 MW.

Commission's View

2.346 The Commission has already formulated Regulations for allowing open access to consumers whose contract demand is 1 MW and above. The Commission has decided Transmission and Wheeling Charges, Cross Subsidy Surcharge, Additional Surcharge and other applicable charges under Open Access keeping in view the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, National Electricity Policy, National Tariff Policy and the Open Access Regulations of the Commission. The Commission is of the view that Open Access should be encouraged.

b) Open access to 1 MW and above consumers – choosing of licensee

Stakeholder's View

2.347 Under open access, the domestic consumers may be allowed to choose their licensee as per their choice depending upon the tariff and quality of service of supply of electricity.

TPDDL's Submission

2.348 TPDDL would welcome opening of competition in the sector and providing freedom of choice to domestic consumers provided the same is accompanied with suitable enablers to support its implementation.

BYPL/BRPL's Submission

2.349 Open access is applicable to consumers with a connected load of 1 MW and above. The Commission may allow open access to consumers with capacity requirement less than 1 MW subject to review of operational constraints and other factors and the experience of open access for loads above 1 MW. The Commission in its tariff orders has stated that it will consider the license application, if any, for the second licensee in the same area in accordance with the applicable provisions of law to create competition.

Commission's View

2.350 The Commission is of the view that presently consumers having load of 1 MW and above may avail open access in Delhi. Once the system is in place, the same may be allowed to the consumers having load below 1 MW.

c) To end monopoly

Stakeholders' view

2.351 Open access was in place in 2009 and it remained a pipedream even in Delhi with Regulators and Government colluding with private player.

2.352 The DERC is making some DISCOMs to invest in expensive exercise of ToD metering system and asking the private players to invest and put up equipment to measure usage of equipment. When such huge investments are made, how can DERC ask them to make way for Open Access Policy?

TPDDL's Submission

2.353 The open access policy is already in place for consumers with a sanctioned load of 1 MW and above. ToD is propagated only from the perspective of flattening the load curve so as to reduce requirement of peak load procurement which is expensive. It shall not in any way thwart or make it difficult the implementation of open access.

BYPL's Submission

2.354 The open access, for the present, is applicable to consumers with a load of 1 MW and above. The Commission may consider allowing open access to consumers with a capacity requirement of less than 1 MW subject to review of operational constraints and other factors and the experience for loads above 1 MW. The Commission may also consider the applications, if any, for the second licensee in the same area in accordance with the applicable provision of law to create competition.

Commission's view

2.355 The Commission is of the view that ToD tariff is an important Demand Side Management (DSM) measure to flatten the load curve of the DISCOMs. Surcharge has been introduced under ToD tariff during the peak hours consumption to offset the costly power purchase during the peak hours and rebate is given to consumers for shifting the demand from peak to off peak hours. The Commission is of the view that the implementation of Open Access is not related to any investments in ToD metering.

TOD METERING

a) TOD metering for Domestic consumers

Stakeholders' view

2.356 The Stakeholder has stated that the proposal to levy ToD metering on 3 phase domestic consumers having above 10 kW is unwarranted as majority of such consumers with a sanctioned load of 11 kW 3 phase never have actual maximum demand exceeding 7 to 8 kW. In such cases, the levy of ToD should be on prorata basis for the days/months of the year when the actual maximum demand is more than 10 kW since they have sanctioned load 11 kW for which they are already paying fixed charge.

2.357 The DISCOMs have proposed to extend ToD Tariff to domestic consumers also. One and half year back when Federation of Industries of India and various other bodies have not agreed to the proposal, the DERC permitted application of ToD to commercial connections. It is requested the DERC should not succumb to the pressure of DISCOMs to allow them to apply ToD scheme to Domestic Consumers as the power tariff in Delhi is very high and any additional burden to domestic consumers would become unbearable. If considered necessary the ToD scheme may be made applicable to 3 phase connections which are more than 11 kW and the 11 kW connections sanctioned upto 25-30 years back should remain exempted from the scheme.

TPDDL's Submission

2.358 ToD has already been implemented for consumers with sanctioned load/MDI of 100 kW and above. TPDDL has requested the Commission to extend the ToD tariff to industrial and commercial consumers having sanctioned load/MDI greater than 10 kW to achieve shift in peak load and optimise power purchase cost. The objective of this proposal is to cover significant electricity consumption and benefit reasonably large number consumers under ToD tariff which will help in shifting of peak load and flattening the curve and ultimately optimising the power purchase cost and CAPEX. The objective of ToD metering propel is to lower significantly electricity consumption and benefit reasonably large number of consumers under ToD tariff which will help in shifting the peak load and flattening of curve and ultimately optimizing the power purchase cost and CAPEX.

BYPL's Submission

2.359 As of now ToD is applicable only for consumers above 100 KW (other than domestic). For the implementation of ToD to 10 kW slab basis; the application of ToD to this category is not feasible. BYPL has proposed that for such consumers, separate tariff may be approved with a single energy charges tariff, which may vary from time slots basis with peak surcharge and off peak surcharge rebate as applied to others categories. The meters which cannot be set with time slots approved by the Commission will require to be replaced with new ToD Compliant meters.

2.360 Further the ToD metering is applicable on sanctioned/MDI (whichever is higher) and in terms of clause 21 of DERC supply code and Performance Standard Regulation, 2007 and the consumer can apply for load reduction.

Domestic consumers are being billed on slab basis and the application of ToD to this category is not feasible. BYPL has proposed that for such consumers, separate tariff may be approved with single energy charges tariff which may vary from time slot basis with peak surcharge and off peak surcharge rebate as applied in other categories. The meters which cannot be set with time slots approved by the Commission will be required to be replaced with new ToD compliant meters. Further ToD metering is applicable to sanctioned/MDI (whichever is higher) and in terms of clause 21 of DERC supply code and Performance Standard Regulations, 2007, a consumer can apply for load reduction.

BRPL's Submission

2.361 In view of the Tariff order dated 31.7.2003, ToD has been implemented only on consumers with load more than 100 kW/108 kVA which does not include domestic consumers.

Commission's View

2.362 The Commission in its Tariff Order dated 13.07.2012 has for the first time introduced ToD Tariff on a pilot basis for large industrial and commercial categories with a sanctioned load/MDI (whichever is higher) of more than 300 kVA and it is applicable till date. The Commission, in its tariff order dated 31.07.2013, as a progressive step in this direction and to further encourage demand shift from peak hours to off-peak hours has extended implementation of ToD tariff for all consumers other than domestic having sanctioned load/MDI (whichever is higher) of 100 kW/108 kVA and above.

2.363 Further, the Commission in this tariff order has decided to implement ToD tariff for all consumers other than domestic having sanctioned load/MDI (whichever is higher) of 50 kW and above and optional for consumers other than domestic having sanctioned load/MDI from 25 kW to less than 50 kW.

RENEWABLE PURCHASE OBLIGATION (RPO) / RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATE (REC)

a) Purchase of Renewable Power

Stakeholders' view

2.364 The DERC in its tariff order for 2012-13 provided for purchase renewable energy to the extent of 4.8% of the total power purchase. The Petitioners proposed for waiver in FY 2014-15 which is counterproductive in promotion of green energy.

2.365 The regulation has defined a lower level of solar RPO target i.e. 0.15% (by 2012-13) and 0.35% (by 2016-17) of the total power procured and it is unfair for the enforcement of RPO as its share is already very less.

2.366 The procurement of power from Renewable source was part of obligation in tariff order for 2012-13, while the tariff and its recovery stand implemented but not the obligation in 2012-13 and 2013-14 towards renewable energy: This amount to partial implementation of tariff orders for 2012-13 and 2013-14 at the cost of consumers. The DERC shall initiate proceedings for partial compliance before deciding tariff for FY 2014-15.

2.367 In the light of the judgment of the Appellate Tribunal dated 25-04-2014 in Appeal No 24 of 2013 and IA No. 39 of 2013 in the matter of Indian Wind Energy Association Vs. Gujarat Electricity Regulatory Commission and in the interest of the public at large, since the matter of global warming is of a national issue, the default in the same shall not be granted.

2.368 TPDDL, BRPL & BYPL have again defaulted in compliance of the solar RPO regularly which is punishable under section 142 of the EA, 2003 and the provisions under the regulations.

2.369 TPDDL, BRPL & BYPL have not complied with the order given by the Commission and their own commitment on the compliance of the regulation, they shall be liable to be punished under section 146 of the EA, 2003.

TPDDL'S Submission

2.370 The Petitioner has initiated the procedure for procurement of renewable power but owing to poor market conditions and poor response, the same could not be completed. The reasons are not attributable to the Petitioner nor the delay is intentional or deliberate. Hence the Petitioner is justified in seeking waiver/ extension.

2.371 TPDDL has proposed that RPO in 14-15 should be discussed so that DISCOMs are not burdened unnecessarily with additional costs with no physical power available with them. Setting up of new capacities through competitive bidding initiated will take one/two years. Hence, the RPO should be deferred to allow bidders sufficient time to set up new capacities, which will intimately benefit the consumers.

BYPL's Submission

2.372 The energy generation through Renewable Energy Sources is required to be promoted by achieving the RPO targets but at the same time the Renewable Energy sector has to be developed in Delhi for fulfilment of RPO. The financial viability of the sector is also to be looked into. The accumulated Regulatory Asset has resulted in severe strain on the working capital of the Petitioner who is presently finding it very difficult to pay its power purchase costs. Under such circumstances imposing of RPO would further deteriorate the financial position of the Petitioner. If RPO is enforced, the renewable power being much more expensive, this would result in increase in tariff of retail consumers.

2.373 Since RPO Regulations were issued in mid FY 2012-13 and the Renewable Energy Generation in Delhi was not fully developed it was not possible to meet the RPO targets during FY 2012-13.

2.374 Due to the absence of a cost reflective tariff, huge amount of unrealized regulatory assets have been accumulated for BYPL, which has resulted in severe strain on the working capital of the Petitioner who is finding it difficult to pay its power purchase dues. Imposing of RPO would further deteriorate the financial position of the Petitioner. Also, renewable power being much more expensive, if RPO is enforced on the Petitioner, this would result in increase of tariff for retail consumers. In view of the above, the Petitioner has requested the Commission for waiving RPO targets for FY 2012-13 and FY 2013-14.

Commission's view

2.375 The Electricity Act, 2003 entrusts on the appropriate Commission the responsibility for promotion of co-generation and generation based on renewable energy sources. The policy framework of the Government of India also stresses on the encouragement of renewable energy sources keeping in view the need for energy security and reducing carbon footprint.

2.376 Section 86 (1) (e) of the Electricity Act 2003 states:

The State Commission shall discharge the following functions:

"promote co-generation and generation of electricity from renewable sources of energy by providing suitable measures for connectivity with the grid and sale of electricity to any person, and also specify, for purchase of electricity from such sources, a percentage of the total consumption of electricity in the area of a distribution licensee"

2.377 The Commission in pursuance of the same has mandated the renewable purchase obligation to be met through purchase of energy from renewable energy sources/renewable energy certificate to ensure that RPOs are met in the most optimum manner.

2.378 The Commission has issued DERC (Renewable Purchase Obligation and Renewable Energy Certificate Framework Implementation) Regulations, 2012, notified on 1st October 2012. As per these Regulations, every obligated entity is required to fulfil a defined minimum percentage of the total quantum/consumption from eligible renewable energy sources at the percentages as per the following schedule: -

Year	Solar	Total
2012-13	0.15%	3.40%
2013-14	0.20%	4.80%
2014-15	0.25%	6.20%
2015-16	0.30%	7.60%
2016-17	0.35%	9.00%

2.379 The Commission has deferred the RPO obligation of DISCOMs for FY 2012-13 to be fulfilled in FY 2013-14 on the request of the DISCOMs keeping in view that DERC RPO Regulations has been notified on 1st October 2012 and projected the cost towards RPO under power purchase cost in the respective Tariff order. The cost towards RPO shall be trued up as per the provisions of above regulations.

2.380 The Commission has prescribed penalties for non-compliance of clause 11 of the above RPO regulations. Mixed response from the stakeholders has been received with regards to exemption/imposition of penalty. However, the Commission is of the view that generation of electricity from renewable sources of energy should be promoted and hence non-compliance shall attract the penalty as per provisions of the regulations. Further, the penalty imposed by the Commission on the obligated entity will not be a pass through in the Aggregate Revenue Requirement, in case the obligated entity is a Distribution Licensee.

ENERGY AUDIT

a) Conducting of energy audit

Stakeholders' view

2.381 Energy audit should identify (i) What percentage of power is consumed for domestic, industries, commercial use, public utilities and government office buildings and how much power is consumed by bureaucrats, Lutyens Delhi and at what price.

2.382 Revisit the public services entitlement code and remove AC from offices of those not entitled for the same and to look into the Energy guzzlers in industry, Commercial establishment, street lighting, neon signs, hoardings etc.

2.383 The consumption by domestic consumers should be de-linked and let the power guzzlers buy power from open market.

2.384 Tariff can be reduced by at least Rs. 2/unit as books of accounts of DISCOMs are non-transparent and hence energy audit should be conducted apart from accounting audit through a body like CAG.

TPDDL's Submission

2.385 Each unit of electricity is being accounted for based on regular energy audit done in TPDDL at District, Zone, feeder and DT level to consumer level.

BYPL/BRPL's Submission

2.386 For the purpose of energy audit the first step is to install meters on all EHV/HV feeders and distribution transformers. Another activity is Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping of network assets. EHV level data for all circles is uploaded on the GIS server network and integration with SAP is completed, also updated single time Diagram for all grid stations attached and accorded through GIS. On HT side, data for all 33 divisions uploaded on GIS server and integration with SAP is also completed. GIS linkage with LT network is nearing completion.

2.387 The first stage of consumer indexing related to critical transformer is already over. As a next step, consumer indexing with distribution transformer has also been taken up and is in progress.

2.388 Besides the above, area wise losses in the high level areas in each division are uploaded bi-monthly on the website (www.bsesdelhi.com) of the Petition which can be perused.

2.389 The Petitioner's enforcement/division shall conduct checks to detect theft of electricity in parks, religious places etc. and book offenders. Majority of street lights in licensee's area of supply are of MCD. Licensee has been requesting MCD to provide details of all their assets so as to extend proper metering and billing the same. MCD has also been appreciated of all unauthorised street light connection need to be regularised. The licensee is progressively metering all street lights.

BRPL's additional Submission

2.390 Energy audits are routinely conducted to measure transformer-wise consumption of energy. The transformer-wise losses data is submitted to the Commission. This information is also uploaded in Petitioners' website.

b) Wastage in consumption

Stakeholder's View

2.391 The Stakeholder has suggested the following:

a) The electricity bill of Rashtrapati Bhavan is more than Rs.15 Crore every year with which many small scale industries can be started.

b) During the daytime, street lights are 'ON' and thereby lot of power is wasted.

c) Govt offices, Secretariat, Courts etc use excess power.

d) Solar energy can be utilised /consumed.

e) By increasing production, the tariff (rate) can be reduced.

f) DISCOMs are showing fake losses.

TPDDL's Submission

2.392 Due care is being taken by TPDDL for switching ON and OFF of street lights in accordance with the sunrise and sunset of a day. However sometimes the streets on a particular stretch are switched on the daytime for maintenance purpose. Further if consumers find any discrepancy, they can lodge a complaint at Tel No: 66404040 so that immediate corrective action can be taken.

2.393 This is being propagated by the Commission through RPO. However a balance needs to be maintained in using solar energy to ensure that consumers do not have to bear the brunt of higher tariffs. The cost of solar power has been reducing progressively and if the trend continues and the solar power achieves parity with the conventional power, than its usage can be propagated aggressively.

2.394 Only addition of generation capacities shall not lead to lower tariffs unless issues related to availability of fuel (domestic coal/gas) are resolved. Many existing capacities are lying stranded on account of unavailability of cost effective fuel linkages.

2.395 The accounts of DISCOMs are prepared on accrual accounting concept, which are audited by statutory Auditors, Accounts reflecting profit is inclusive of revenue gap which is recoverable from future tariff but has been taken on accrual concept of the revenue gap is excluded, there is actual cash loss to DISCOMs.

Commission's View

2.396 The Commission has directed the DISCOMs to conduct the energy audit regularly and display the losses on its website. The DISCOMs of Delhi have reported that they have adopted the latest technology like GIS, SCADA, Distribution Automation etc.

2.397 The Commission is also of the view that wastage of electricity should be avoided. The Commission has been issuing the public awareness bulletins from time to time for use of energy efficient equipment/lighting.

2.398 The Commission has directed the Petitioner to install controllers for controlling MCD Street lights. The Commission has further directed the Distribution licensees to evolve a mechanism for ensuring that the street lights are switched off during the day time.

NON ACCEPTANCE OF PETITION

a) Submission of Petitions in improper manner

Stakeholders' view

2.399 The tariff Petitions submitted are defective, incomplete, unverified and cannot be accepted due to:

g) Petitions are not as per standard accepted formats upto FY 2013-14. NMDC, NDPL, BRPL and BYPL have submitted Petitions in different formats each;

h) There is no audited Balance Sheet for the year of true up for FY 2012-13 and cannot be accepted in view of the admission by the Commission that DISCOMs have not submitted records and also allegations by the CAG that DISCOMs are not cooperating;

i) Cost audit report is not attached with the Petition; and

j) Claims are unjustified in view of the Commission finding that there is substantial surplus in Tariff Order for the period 2013-14 and hence the deficit shown in the tariff Petition for FY 2014-15 cannot be accepted.

TPDDL's Submission

2.400 All figures given in the Petition are as per Audited Accounts, Auditor certificate and prevailing MYT Regulations and the methodology adopted in MYT order which is subject to prudence check.

2.401 The Petition has been filed based on applicable MYT Regulations/formats and the Commission admitted the Petition after satisfying itself with the contents.

2.402 The Audited Financial statement for FY 2012-13 has loan attached as Annexure-7 of volume II of the true up Petition cost to serve has been attached and Annexure 14 of the true up Petition of volume II of the tariff Petition. The cost audit records/report would be submitted as and when sought for by the Commission.

2.403 The Commission has computed the surplus for FY 2013-14 based on historical data assumption for futuristic approach and judgement, which have not come true actually. Considering 6 months actuals and projections for balance months. The Petitioner has computed deficit/Revenue gap/including carrying cost) of Rs. 715 Crore for FY 2013-14.

2.404 TPDDL is bound by the directions of the High Court to extend all necessary cooperation to CAG.

2.405 The ARR has been determined for each year separately which is subject to final review by the Commission under the MYT Regulation read with the other applicable conduct of Business regulations.

BYPL's Submission

2.406 We have voluntarily opted to elaborate on various submissions made in the ARR in order to provide utmost clarity and showcase transparency in all its claims raised before the Commission with the underlying objective to ensure that each and every consumer is able to comprehend all issues raised before the Commission.

2.407 It may be noted that the Commission has viewed that "Commission feels that the DISCOMs should take sufficient measures to educate the stakeholders about the contents of the Petition and to make the public conversant about all implications of their Petition".

BRPL's Submission

2.408 The Petitioner files its Petition based on the financial statements audited by statutory auditors and real projections are made in ARR Petition for the ensuing years based on the audit statements available till the time of submission of ARR. These projections are subjected to true up in the following year based on the annual audited financial statements.

b) Process of review by DERC on DISCOMs' Petitions to be made public

Stakeholders' view

2.409 The Stakeholder has suggested that the review undertaken by DERC on the Petitions submitted by DISCOMs be made public.

TPDDL/BRPL's Submission

2.410 The process of review on DISCOMs Petition is strictly done under MYT Regulations, 2011 read with other applicable conduct of Business Regulation. The Commission is assisted by consultants as well. Further public advertisement by Commission clearly notifies the responsible officers who can be contacted for assisting consumers to understand the tariff Petition. Thus sufficient disclosure is already available.

BYPL's Submission

2.411 The ARR Petitions are available for the general public on the website of DISCOM. At any point of time any consumer can submit their concerns with the Commission during the tariff determination process. Consumers are also provided an opportunity to participate in public hearings conducted by the Commission.

Commission's View

2.412 The Commission has notified the MYT Regulations, 2011 along with the MYT formats under which the Petitions are required to be submitted. The Petitions received are, then, examined with respect to the stipulated Regulations and the deficiencies noted, if any, are communicated to the Petitioner for rectification/submission. Petitions are admitted only after scrutiny of such deficiencies. During the prudence check, any further data/information required is sought from the utilities.

2.413 The Commission is of view that the specific information/documents which are in public domain may be sought by the stakeholders directly from the Petitioner during the process of public comments, as a part of tariff determination exercise.

2.414 The Commission follows a transparent process while dealing with the Petitions submitted by the DISCOMs. The copies of the Petitions are uploaded on the website of the Commission & the Petitioner as well. Public Notice is issued in leading newspapers, inviting comments from the stakeholders. In order to extend help to the consumers in understanding the ARR Petition and filing their comments, the Commission prepares a Staff Paper highlighting salient features of the Petitions, which is uploaded on the Commission's website. In this regard, officers of the Commission are made available to all the interested stakeholders for discussion on the ARR Petitions, which is duly highlighted in the Public Notices brought out by the Commission. Further public hearings are also held for inviting comments & suggestions on the Petitions. These suggestions/comments are duly considered while finalising the tariff orders every year.

2.415 The Audited Balance Sheet for FY 2012-13 was specifically sought from the DISCOMs, since it was not included in the Petitions. As per rules, Cost Audit Reports are not required to be shared with the consumers unless specifically allowed by the DISCOM. This is to maintain confidentiality of business related practices which affect the bottom line. The Commission will soon be finalising Power Regulatory Accounting Regulations under which the utilities would be required to submit their Petitions in standard approved formats which will help expedite the tariff determination process.

c) Deferring of Public hearing on Petitions of BRPL/BYPL

Stakeholder's View

2.416 The Stakeholder has stated that since the Commission is bound by the DERC (Terms and conditions for determination of wheeling tariff and Retail supply tariff) Regulation, 2011 while admitting Petitions of DISCOMs, the Commission did not record any finding as to why in the absence of Audited Accounts and Regulatory Accounts, Petitions have been deemed to be complete and admitted. Hence the Commission is requested to defer the process of public hearing because the consumers cannot be asked to comment on something which is not been made available.

TPDDL's Submission

2.417 Withholding tariff Petition shall lead to extensive situation which is unwarranted for both DISCOMs and consumers and no fruitful purpose will be served by the same.

BYPL's Submission

2.418 The Petitioner has filed the Petition enclosing all the formats specified by the Commission as per the guidelines provided by DERC. The Commission issued admission order dated 5.3.2014. The admission of the Petition is the sole prerogative of the Commission.

Commission's View

2.419 As per Section 64 of the Electricity Act, 2003, the Commission processes and finalise the tariff Petitions filed by the Petitioners after considering all suggestions and objections received from the public. Deficiencies in the Petitions are sought from the Petitioners. The process of tariff determination every year is mandated by law and has been reiterated in the Hon'ble APTEL's judgement in OP1 of 2011.

2.420 The Commission during the course of process of the Petitions undertakes prudence check of all the cost elements, obtains audited financial statements, auditors certificates on revenue billed and collected, power purchases, etc. Based on prudence check, the Commission considers the cost elements of the ARR for truing up in the tariff order. Determination of tariff is a regular and continuing annual process as prescribed by the Electricity Act, 2003.

2.421 The Commission is empowered to revisit the tariff orders, if believes that certain cost elements are subject to further true-up and accordingly can recover/allow the costs along with carrying cost, if any.

TRUE UP OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Stakeholder's View

2.422 Capital expenses for control period 2007-12 was due for scrutiny and true up and prudence check in the ARR Petition for FY 2013-14. Due to inability for asset verification work and consequential prudent checks, the Commission has trued up provisionally. The DISCOM has executed works over Rs. 1700 Crore turn over on

9600 projects with an average cost of Rs. 18 lakh for each project. This is a case of manipulation by dividing big project works into mini projects to avoid scrutiny by Commission. The Commission is requested to withhold the capital expenses true up until all assets of the projects are verified including prudence check of the cost and expenses.

2.423 No depreciation on assets procured out of 30% equity shall be allowed. The capital assets can only be depreciated to 70% and the balance 30% value of the amount, which is out of equity, cannot be depreciated. ROCE shall not be allowed on the assets retired.

TPDDL's Submission

2.424 The Commission has to follow the regulations in regard to capitalisation and no deviation from compliance of regulation can be made without reason. If the capitalisation of DISCOM is in order, the Commission has to allow the same.

2.425 The Commission has prescribed the method of claiming depreciation in its MYT Regulations. Based on the said Regulations, TPDDL has computed depreciation.

Commission's View

2.426 The Commission has already issued the competitive bidding guidelines for ensuring the procurement of materials, equipments and services related to major investment in a transparent, competitive, fair and reasonable manner. The Commission has also directed that the project should not be split into small quantities. The Commission has also issued the guidelines for approval of capital investment scheme.

2.427 The true-up of Capitalization involves physical verification and linking of assets with the procurement and accounting records of the utilities. The true-up, therefore, will be possible only after such exercise is complete. The Commission is of the view that capitalization review for any year cannot be taken up in isolation before completion of the exercise for previous years, as there are overlapping issues like completion of schemes, MAP, IDC etc. The Petitioners (BRPL, BYPL) have committed to complete its asset mapping by 30th September 2014 in the 27th Coordination Forum meeting dated 26.11.2013. The Commission decided to give a final opportunity to the Petitioner to complete the GIS mapping by September 2014 for facilitating further physical verification of assets, failing which 15% of the provisional capitalization allowed to them since FY 2006-07 shall be withdrawn w.e.f. 01.10.2014 and also no carrying cost w.e.f. 01.10.2014 shall be allowed on this account, till such time the asset mapping is completed.

2.428 The Depreciation is approved as per the provisions of MYT Regulations notified for the respective control period and is allowed to a maximum of 90% of the original cost of asset and balance 10% is kept as residual value of the asset. The Depreciation is not determined separately on the Debt and Equity funding of the asset. Further, the depreciation is not allowed on the assets funded by consumer contribution/capital subsidies/grants.

2.429 The assets retired from the business are required to be removed from the original cost of assets along with its reversal of all the normative expenses linked there to, if any, of the Licensee.

TRANSFER OF MANAGEMENT OF DISCOMS TO MEMBERS OF DVB ENGINEERS ASSOCIATION

Stakeholder's View

2.430 Despite unwarranted facilitation and undue favour to the DISCOMs, the companies are crying for non-availability of sufficient funds to be paid to generating companies, though surplus power has been available with them for rationalisation of future tariff.

2.431 One of the objectives of the privatisation of industry was to provide competitive and cheap electricity to Delhi consumers and to reduce Government funding and subsidy/cross-subsidy in the sector. But the Government from time to time, due to inefficiency of DISCOMs, had to extend subsidy to a group of consumers and cross-subsidisation is on the increase. Tariff is being increased every year. Further the companies have not deployed any expertise or special technology to achieve the reduction in AT&C losses and to stabilise electricity system. If all such support, facilities and willingness of the Government were extended during DVB period, improvement would have been much better than the present one deploying much less expenditure. This fact has also been acknowledged in its report by PAC.

2.432 Besides non-cooperation and reluctance of smooth audit by CAG, the companies are blackmailing the Government undermining its power and putting consumers of Delhi to ransom. One of the companies approached Delhi High Court for grant of stay against the orders of the Government for CAG audit. This is the time, it would be necessary to deal with the companies strictly and in a manner so that the consumers are not put under threat of facing blackouts and are brought out of trauma.

2.433 The Association Members, who are experts in the industry, have handled many difficult situations in the past and are still managing power supply in Delhi under private management successfully do agree with the Government decision to cancel the licensees of the companies. It is only the transferred employees of DVB are engaged from the Government departments who are managing the functioning of the industry. The Association extends its grantee that there will be no difficulty in managing power supply in Delhi in case the licences of the companies are cancelled and the business is to be managed by the Government in view of:

a. Only few people from top management who are on rolls of the top management of the mother company may be forced to withdraw. No other employee of the company need resign.
b. Old DVB employees who are managing the industry will be able to handle the business and be dedicated to the job.
c. All functions, such as maintenance, reading billing, bill distribution, giving new connections etc are being managed through outsourcing and none among them would like to leave/withdraw from the business.
d. Infrastructures have been developed at all voltage levels to the extent of double the peak requirement, which will be sufficient to cater to the requirement for few years more. There will be saving in deployment of capital in a phased manner to meet future demands.

Petitioner's Submission

2.434 No Submissions

Commission's View

2.435 The Distribution Companies in NCT of Delhi have been granted distribution licence for a period of 25 years. The Commission has to regulate the Distribution of Electricity in NCT of Delhi as per the provisions of the Electricity Act 2003 and as per the Terms & Conditions of Distribution Licence. In case of any violation of the conditions of the Licence by the DISCOMs, the Commission takes appropriate action as per the provisions of the Electricity Act 2003.

APPLICABILITY OF DOMESTIC TARIFF TO ADVOCATES

Stakeholder's View

2.436 The stakeholders has stated that the TPDDL has been charging domestic tariff for the chamber of Advocates till 2012-13 but suddenly the respondent has started raising bills on Non-domestic tariff even though the nature of duties performed by the professional in his house or in his chambers or in his office chambers or outside his house are the same. The stakeholders have therefore requested to extend the domestic tariff for professional Advocates either in the chamber of Advocates, in the court complexes and outside complex as applicable to the professionals running their offices in their residence. Else a separate category for all professionals be created and the tariff for such professional be kept lower than the non-domestic/commercial tariff.

BRPL/BYPL's Submission

2.437 The fixation of tariff for any consumer category and sub-category is the sole prerogative of the Commission.

TPDDL's Submission

2.438 The fixation of tariff for any consumer category and sub-category is the sole prerogative of the Commission. Further the Commission has already clarified in the past that the lawyer's chambers fall under non-domestic category.

Commission's View

2.439 The Hon'ble Supreme Court in Civil Appeal no. 1065/2000 has held that

"....thus the question whether an advocate can be said to be carrying on a commercial activity does not arise for consideration. As the user is admittedly not domestic it would fall in category of "commercial and Non-domestic". In such cases even for Non-Domestic use the Commercial rates are to be charged. Exclusively running an office is clearly a "Non-Domestic" use."

2.440 After considering all the facts and ruling of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Commission has decided that the Lawyer's Chambers in court complex do not warrant Domestic Tariff. This was already communicated to the Bar Associations vide letter F.No. 11(1020)/DERC/2013-14/4628 dated 05.02.2014.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE DISCOMS (CUSTOMER CARE)

Stakeholders' view

2.441 The stakeholders have stated that the response of the customer care numbers of the DISCOMs is very poor. There is either no response from these numbers or there is a very long delay/hold time.

Commission's View

2.442 The Commission has taken a serious note of the issue and directs the DISCOMs to facilitate the consumers to lodge their complaints on the customer care number within a reasonable time.

FIXED COST

Stakeholders' view

2.443 It is injustice to increase fixed cost for consumers having connected load below 2 kW as they belong to poor and middle class families as the impact will be very high for these persons.

(1) Another stakeholder has suggested that the fixed charges can be increased but after fixing the limit of minimum units of electricity to be consumed as in the case of auto rickshaw minimum fare.

(2) There was no fixed charge under previous Government in Delhi.

(3) Fixed Charges is a new concept introduced to give benefit to DISCOM.

(4) The Charges are to recover expenditure on erection and up gradation, repairs and maintenance of network, customer's service, general administrative etc.

(5) Fixed charges cannot be collected specially when companies are charging per unit cost as they are a burden on public and also comes under harassment of public.

(6) The customer has to pay only consumption charges per unit and meter rent.

(7) Surcharge of 8% as fixed charges is wrong as there should be no tax on fixed charges.

(8) The stakeholder has stated that the enhancement of fixed charge from Rs. 40 to Rs. 100 up to 5 kW instead of 2 kW is unjustified.

2.444 Another stakeholder has stated that as per the Energy Statistics, 2013, the per capita consumption is almost 900 kWh and since there are 8760 hours in a year, the per capita power is 0.103 kW. For a family of 4, it will be 0.412 kW. The DISCOMs are at a greater benefit in asking for a uniform fixed charge upto 5 kW. Earlier they had sought enhancement of 2 kW, which is ok. Their present demand is nothing but making their own pockets filled.

TPDDL's Submission

2.445 The licensee's fixed charges incurred per consumer per month are much more than present charges, causing other domestic consumers of sanctioned load above 5 kW and consumers of other categories to cross subsidise the consumers of sanctioned load lower than 5 kW. This gives undue advantage to consumers who have not increased their sanctioned load to the actual requirement. To avoid this, it has been proposed to restructure the fixed charges for the domestic category so that uniform fixed charges are levied upto 5 kW.

2.446 The Commission in its tariff order dated 26.6.2003 has decided to abolish minimum charges and instead levy fixed charges. The charging of minimum charges was an inefficient way of recovering fixed expenses of DISCOMs as the consumer had to pay for certain minimum energy consumption even if the energy was not consumed. Fixed charges as part of tariff is levied to cover the fixed expenses/costs incurred by DISCOMs for providing electricity to consumers. DISCOMs are required to establish and maintain infrastructure and network corresponding to the sanctioned / connected load of consumers to ensure uninterrupted power supply irrespective of actual consumption of electricity.

2.447 The licensee's fixed charges incurred per consumer per month are much more than the present charges, causing other domestic consumers of sanctioned load above 5 kW and consumers of other categories to cross subsidize the consumers of sanctioned load lower than 5 kW.

2.448 This gives undue advantage to consumers who have not increased their sanctioned load to the actual requirement. To avoid this, it has been proposed to restructure fixed charges for the domestic category so that uniform fixed charges are levied upto 5 kW load.

2.449 The fixed charges incurred per consumer per month are much more than the present charges, causing other domestic consumers of sanctioned load of 5 kW and consumers of other categories to cross-subsidise the consumers of sanctioned load lower than 5 kW. This gives undue advantage to consumers who have not increased their sanctioned load to the actual requirement. To avoid this, it has been proposed to restructure the fixed charges so that uniform fixed charges are levied up 5 kW load.

2.450 The fixed charges incurred per month are much more than the present charges, causing other domestic consumers of sanctioned load of above 5 kW and consumers of other categories to cross-subsidise the consumers of sanctioned load lower than 5 kW. This gives undue advantage to consumers, who have not increased their sanctioned load to the actual requirement. To avoid this, it has been proposed to restructure the fixed charges for the domestic category so that uniform fixed charges are levied upto 5 kW load.

2.451 Fixed charges are part of total tariff which is actually charged to create and maintain distribution network according to the load demand in the area irrespective of the fact whether such load demand is used or not but the fixed charges are again is based on the recovery of cost concept. The DISCOMs are required to maintain infrastructure and maintain it to give services to the consumers under the performance standards regulations framed by the Commission.

2.452 It is also pertinent to mention that if fixed charges are removed, the energy charge would increase correspondingly as this forms part of total revenue of the utility. Therefore, whether energy charges are levied or energy charges as well as fixed charge are levied, the same ARR would have to be recovered from the consumers.

2.453 The fixation of tariff for any consumer category and sub-category is the prerogative of the Commission.

BYPL's Submission

2.454 The Petitioner has not proposed such a measure for tariff rationalisation in its ARR Petition. The determination of tariff to be charged from a consumer is the prerogative of the Commission in terms of provisions of Electricity Act, 2003. Therefore in materialisation of tariff proposal or rationalisation measures, the Commission has the final say while finalizing the tariff for wheeling of electricity or retail supply.

2.455 Since the method of levying fixed charges is on the basis of sanctioned load of the consumer, the Petitioner has been allowed to charge a uniform fixed charge upto a load of 5 kW keeping in view the varying load pattern of the consumers.

2.456 The rationale for levying fixed charges is to recover a part of fixed cost of the utility so that at least a part of the fixed cost is recovered even if there is no consumption by the consumer. The fixed charges component in a two part tariff is aimed at defraying the capital related and other fixed costs.

2.457 The rationale for levying fixed charges is to recover a part of the fixed cost of the utility so that at least a part of the fixed cost is recovered even if there is no consumption by the consumer. The fixed charge component in a two part tariff is aimed at defraying the capital related and other fixed costs. All revenue earned by the Petitioner from the fixed charges are considered as revenue in the ARR.

2.458 The fixation of tariff for any consumer category and sub-category is the prerogative of the Commission.

BRPL's Submission

2.459 The Commission in its various tariff orders has already decided over the issue and considered fixed charge as a part of Tariff Schedule implying that the income from such charges need to be charged as a part of total revenue.

2.460 The fixation of tariff for any consumer category and sub-category is the prerogative of the Commission.

Commission's View

2.461 The Commission is of the view that the fixed cost in the Tariff has to be recovered so as to meet the fixed cost element of the distribution business.

2.462 The Commission has discussed the matter in detail in tariff order for FY 2004-05 and the relevant extract is as below:

"The Commission had explained the importance of two-part Tariff and the reasons for introduction of Fixed Charges for domestic category in the previous Order. While doing so, the Commission abolished the Minimum Charges, as it may lead to under-recovery of Fixed Charge, in cases where the consumption exceeds certain minimum levels, as only energy charges will be levied in such cases. The rationale for levying Fixed Charges is to recover a part of the fixed cost of the utility through Fixed Charges, so that at least a part of the fixed cost is recovered, even if there is no consumption by the consumer. In view of the objections/suggestions received in this regard, the Commission has again explored the various options for levying Fixed Charges for domestic consumers. The Commission has considered options such as Fixed Charges per connection, Fixed Charges linked to Consumption, Fixed Charges linked to sanctioned load in kW, etc. When a consumer is connected to the system, the utility has to provide/allocate certain capacity of the distribution system to serve the consumer. Ideally, the Fixed Charges levied on the consumer should reflect the cost of such capacity requirements of the consumer after considering the fixed cost of such system and diversity of load in the system."

2.463 The Commission is of the opinion that the best method of levying Fixed Charges for domestic consumers is on the basis of the sanctioned load, as other options do not appropriately reflect the cost of providing the capacity requirements of the consumer. After analysing all the options of levying Fixed Charges to Domestic Consumers, the Commission has modified the methodology for levy of Fixed Charges. The Commission has introduced a slab system based on sanctioned load for levy of Fixed Charges.

RETURN ON EQUITY

Stakeholders' view

2.464 The price mechanism based on ARR provides for 16% RoE after tax, as assured profit. What is the actual figure?

Petitioner's Submission

2.465 No submission

Commission's View

2.466 The actual return on equity of 16% (post tax) is being provided based on MYT Regulation, 2011, which has been fixed after following due process of law i.e. Public hearing and deliberation with all the stakeholders. The actual figure in respect of each licensee is trued up every year and the details are available in the respective year's tariff order which is available on the Commission's website.

A3: TRUE UP FOR FY 2012-13

Background

3.1 The Commission had approved the Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) of the Petitioner i.e. BSES Rajdhani Power Limited (BRPL) for each year of the Multi Year Tariff Control Period (FY 2012-13 to FY 2014-15) in its Multi Year Tariff Order dated July 13, 2012. The Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Wheeling Tariff and Retail Supply Tariff) Regulations, 2011 provide for truing up of controllable (Depreciation and RoCE) and uncontrollable parameters at the end of each year of the control period based on the audited figures & prudence check by the Commission.

3.2 The Petitioner in its Petition has sought for truing up of the expenditure and revenue for FY 2012-13.

3.3 In this Chapter, the Commission has analyzed the Petition of BRPL in accordance with the principles laid down under the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Wheeling Tariff and Retail Supply Tariff) Regulations, 2011.

Energy Sales

Petitioner's Submission

3.4 The Petitioner has submitted total sales of 9387 MU for FY 2012-13 in its True up Petition as against 9622.43 MU approved by the Commission in its Tariff Order dated July 13, 2012.

Commission's Analysis

3.5 The Commission has analyzed category-wise monthly sales data submitted by the Petitioner for each month of FY 2012-13.

3.6 The Petitioner has submitted total sales for FY 2012-13 as 9387 MU in the Petition and submitted a corrigendum issued by their Statutory Auditor vide letter dated January 31, 2014 according to which the sales for FY 2012-13 are 9377 MU. The

Commission directed the Petitioner to verify the sales details submitted from their billing data base for FY 2012-13.

3.7 During validation of the billing database, the billing data for FY 2012-13 was extracted from billing server of the Petitioner through LAN connectivity. The data extracted from the system was analyzed vis-à-vis sales details submitted by the Petitioner.

3.8 The Petitioner has submitted the audited statement of sales against enforcement as 62 MU in FY 2012-13, which was subsequently revised to 50.71 MU vide letter dated January 31, 2014.

3.9 The Petitioner submitted that the actual units billed in theft cases must be taken into account to factor in the total units sold and not by dividing the total payment received in theft cases by two times of average billing rate for the year of all consumers as followed by the Commission in earlier tariff orders. It is further submitted that the amount received will vary from the amount billed due to rebate allowed for early closing of enforcement cases, whereas the net units assessed will remain same.

3.10 As per Electricity Act, 2003 in all cases of enforcement / theft, energy has to be billed at twice the rate of the normal tariff. Ideally, the Petitioner should have divided the total payment received against enforcement cases by two times of average billing rate for the year to arrive at realistic estimate of sales due to enforcement.

3.11 The Hon'ble APTEL in the judgement on Appeal no. 14 in Para 110 has also upheld the concept and the relevant extract is as follows:

> *"Since, the consumers of different categories are booked under section 126 and 135 of the Act during the year and bills are raised and revenue collected from them, units billed under enforcement, for the purpose of evaluation AT&C losses, has to be back calculated from the revenue realised using average billing rate. The methodology adopted by the Delhi Commission in*

working out the units billed for enforcement recovery is correct and needs no interference."

3.12 The Petitioner has submitted the revenue collected against enforcement in FY 2012-13 is Rs. 30.97 Crore.

3.13 The Commission has revised the units under enforcement for FY 2012-13 and approved sales against enforcement as 22.54 MU by dividing the amount collected against enforcement by two times of the average billing rate as per the earlier prescribed methodology being followed by the Commission in the earlier Tariff orders. Accordingly, the sales against enforcement has been reduced by 28.17 MU (50.71 – 22.54).

3.14 The Commission also enquired about the methodology adopted by the Petitioner to record sales against cases of misuse of energy. The Petitioner informed the Commission that MU recorded as sales against cases of misuse were actual MU billed.

3.15 The Petitioner has submitted the own consumption as 26 MU. The Petitioner submitted that the units furnished on account of own consumption are actual and requested to consider the same and not to consider the sales of own consumption on normative basis as followed by the Commission in earlier tariff orders.

3.16 During the validation session, it was indicated by the Petitioner that all the installations of the Petitioner are metered and the consumption of 26MU pertains to FY 2012-13 only. However, the Commission observed that the Petitioner has considered total Own consumption i.e. 26 MU at zero rate in the sales/ Form 2.1(a).

3.17 In the Tariff order dated July 13, 2012, the Commission vide directive 6.12 has directed all DISCOMs to meter self consumption in their own premises and to raise the bills at appropriate tariff for actual consumption based on meter reading every month and the licensee may avail credit at zero tariff to the extent of the normative self consumption approved by the Commission at the end of the financial year.

3.18 The Commission has also taken a decision vide Para 2.79 of Tariff Order dated July 13, 2012 that the self consumption shall be 0.25% of total sales for FY 2010-11 and shall be escalated at the rate of 2% per annum up to FY 2014-15. Accordingly, the Commission has arrived at the normative own consumption for the Petitioner as 21.86 MU for FY 2012-13 by escalating the own consumption approved for FY 2011-12 at the rate of 2% per annum.

3.19 It is noted that the own consumption over and above the normative consumption is 4.14 MU (26.00-21.86). As discussed in Para 3.17 above, the Commission decided to consider this excess own consumption of 4.14 MU at the Average Billing Rate of Rs. 9.38 per unit for FY 2012-13 of non-domestic category assuming all installations for non-domestic purpose as given in Form 2.1(a) submitted by the Petitioner and disallowed the same in truing up for FY 2012-13. The additional revenue to be considered as billed, thus computed is Rs. 3.88 Crore (4.14*9.38/10) on account of own consumption.

3.20 The Commission, therefore, for truing up of sales for FY 2012-13 has considered the sales figures submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2012-13 along with reduction under enforcement 28.17 MU (50.71 – 22.54). The trued up energy sales for FY 2012-13 as approved by the Commission are tabulated as follows:

Table 3.1: Trued Up Energy Sales for FY 2012-13 (MU)

Sl. No.	Category	Approved in Tariff Order dated 13.07.2012	Actuals as per Petitioner's Submission	Trued Up Sales for FY 2012-13	Remarks
A	Domestic	5223.97	5076		
B	Non-Domestic	2886.46	2759		
C	Industrial	510.64	537		
D	Public Lighting	136.60	158		
E	Irrigation and Agricultural	15.16	17		
F	Railway Traction	24.77	36		
G	DMRC	280.00	269		

Sl. No.	Category	Approved in Tariff Order dated 13.07.2012	Actuals as per Petitioner's Submission	Trued Up Sales for FY 2012-13	Remarks
H	Delhi Jal Board	-	165		
I	DIAL	-	230		
J	Others	544.83*	130$		
K	**Total**	**9622.43**	**9377**	**9377**	Para 3.6
L	Less: Enforcement	-	-	(28.17)	Para 3.13
M	**Approved sales**	**9622.43**	**9377**	**9348.83**	**(K-L)**

* includes DJB, DIAL, Own consumption, Theft etc.

$ includes own consumption, Theft, but exclude DIAL & DJB etc.

AT&C Losses

Petitioner's Submission

3.21 The Petitioner requested for revision of AT&C loss trajectory stipulated by the Commission for the control period from FY 2012-13 to FY 2014-15 because as per MYT Regulations, 2011 the AT&C loss target for second MYT control period ought to be set on the basis of losses at the beginning of the second MYT control period and not on the basis of loss level on the date of privatisation when the policy target period began. Giving various explanations, the Petitioner requested to consider the revised AT&C loss trajectory as given below:

Table 3.2: Revised AT&C loss trajectory for FY 2012-13 to FY 2014-15 proposed by the Petitioner

Sl. No.	Particulars	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15
1	AT&C Loss approved in MYT Order dated July 13, 2012	15.00%	14.16%	13.33%	12.50%
2	Reduction year-over-year		0.84%	0.84%	0.83%
3	AT&C Loss approved in TO dated July 31, 2013	18.11%			
4	Revised AT&C Loss target requested		17.28%	16.45%	15.62%

3.22 The Petitioner has submitted that it has achieved the AT&C loss level of 17.12% for FY 2012-13 as against the target AT&C loss level of 14.16% prescribed in the Tariff Order dated July 13, 2012.

3.23 The Petitioner has submitted that total energy received for the consumption during the FY 2012-13 is 11232.70 MU at Petitioner periphery.

3.24 The total collection as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2012-13 is Rs. 6384.00 Crore which includes Electricity Duty of Rs. 262.10 Crore, LPSC of Rs 31.00 Crore and surcharge of Rs 298.50 Crore. The Petitioner has considered the collection of Rs. 5792.40 Crore for AT&C loss calculation (i.e. excluding surcharge amount of Rs.298.50 Crore, Electricity Duty of Rs 262.10 Crore & LPSC of Rs 31 Crore).

3.25 The computation of AT&C loss level of 17.12% during FY 2012-13 by the Petitioner is summarized below:

Table 3.3: AT&C loss for FY 2012-13 as submitted by the Petitioner

Sl. No.	Particulars	UoM	FY 2012-13
A	Units received at BRPL periphery	MU	11232.7
B	Units Billed	MU	9387.4
C	Amount Billed	Rs. Crore	5841.0
D	Average Billing Rate	Rs./kWh	6.22
E	Distribution Loss	%	16.43%
F	Amount Collected	Rs. Crore	5792.4
G	Collection Efficiency	%	99.17%
H	Units Realised	MU	9309.4
I	AT&C Loss Level	%	17.12%

3.26 The Petitioner has requested to approve 17.12% as the AT&C loss during FY 2012-13.

Commission's Analysis

3.27 The fixation of AT&C loss targets for MYT control period FY 2012-13 to FY 2014-15 has been dealt in detail by the Commission in Para 4.48 to 4.58 of the MYT order dated July 13, 2012, therefore, the Commission feels that since the AT&C targets in the MYT order were fixed after considering all the aspects and this issue is also a part of the Appeal no. 177 of 2012 before Hon'ble APTEL filed by the Petitioner in this regard, therefore, the matter also being subjudice, the Commission will take a final view on the issue of AT&C loss targets after receipt of the judgment from Hon'ble APTEL in the appeal mentioned above.

3.28 A comparison of the AT&C loss level specified for FY 2012-13 in MYT Order dated July 13, 2012 and the AT&C loss claimed by the Petitioner during FY 2012-13 is mentioned below:

Table 3.4: AT&C Loss for FY 2012-13 as submitted by the Petitioner

Sl. No.	Particulars	Approved in the Tariff Order July, 2012	Petitioner's submission
1	AT&C Loss Target	14.16%	17.12%

3.29 The Commission gave an opportunity to the Petitioner to establish its claim on AT&C loss reduction and directed the Petitioner to show the relevant back up data with respect to energy billed (in MU) and revenue collected (in Rs. Crore) for FY 2012-13 during the validation.

3.30 For the purpose of this validation, the Petitioner was required to bring supporting data to substantiate sales details and also to bring evidence in support of the entries, which have gone into calculation of AT&C loss. The Petitioner was also directed to bring all such evidence which it wants to rely upon with a view to substantiate the AT&C loss calculations.

3.31 In order to conduct the prudence check to verify the reliability of sales data, the Petitioner was directed to produce month-wise billing and bring daily collection details for the FY 2012-13.

3.32 During the course of validation exercise, Petitioner's officials brought the daily collection details and billing database for FY 2012-13.

3.33 As detailed in earlier section, the Commission has approved sales for FY 2012-13 at 9348.83 MU (Table 3.1).

3.34 Regulation 4.7(c) of DERC (Terms and conditions for Determination of Wheeling Tariff and Retail Supply Tariff) Regulations, 2011 specifies that collection efficiency shall be measured as ratio of total revenue realised to the total revenue billed in the same year and that revenue realisation from electricity duty and late payment surcharge shall not be included for computation of collection efficiency.

3.35 The Commission has decided that revenue collection on account of 8% surcharge will not be considered for computation of achievement of AT&C loss targets and also communicated the same to the Distribution licensees vide letter dated May 09, 2013.

3.36 The Commission observed that revenue billed during FY 2012-13 was Rs. 6447.20 Crore as submitted by the Petitioner in the Petition. This includes Rs 314.60 Crore on account of 8% surcharge and Rs 267.70 Crore on account of Electricity Duty.

3.37 The Petitioner in its Petition has also reduced the Revenue Billed by Rs 24.00 Crore on account of Bad Debts written off and shown the net amount billed as Rs. 6423.20 Crore. The Commission is of the view that bad debts written off pertains to bills raised but not paid in the past period and the said bad debts of Rs. 24.00 Crore was not part of the revenue billed during FY 2012-13. Therefore, the Commission has decided not to reduce this amount from revenue billed of FY 2012-13.

3.38 The Petitioner also submitted an auditor certificate in respect of Form 2.1 (a) for FY 2012-13 vide letter No. RA/2013-14/01/A/611 dated 31.01.2014 indicating the revenue billed as Rs. 6444.00 Crore including Electricity Duty of Rs. 267.70 Crore and Rs. 314.60 Crore on account of 8% surcharge.

3.39 The Commission has noted that the amount billed on account of enforcement, as included in the revenue billed in Form 2.1(a), is Rs. 31.93 Crore. The amount collected against enforcement as indicated in the audited financial statements at Rs. 30.97 Crore has been considered as revenue billed against enforcement. Therefore, the Commission has revised the revenue billed to Rs. 6443.04 Crore. (6444-31.93+30.97) after considering actual collection against enforcement.

3.40 As discussed in para 3.19 above, Rs. 3.88 Crore as revenue to be billed on account of excess own consumption is added to the revenue billed for FY 2012-13.

3.41 Accordingly, the Commission has considered the revenue billed for FY 2012-13 as Rs.6446.92 Crore (6443.04+3.88).

3.42 Further, the Commission has considered the revenue billed at Rs. 5864.62 Crore (6446.92 – 267.70 – 314.60) excluding Electricity Duty of Rs. 267.70 Crore and 8% surcharge of Rs. 314.60 Crore for the purpose of AT&C Loss computation.

Table 3.5: Revenue billed for AT&C Loss computation for FY 2012-13

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Remarks
A	Revenue billed	6446.92	Para 3.41
B	Less: Electricity Duty	267.70	Para 3.42
C	Less : 8% Surcharge	314.60	
D	**Net amount Billed**	**5864.62**	**(A-B-C)**

3.43 The Petitioner has submitted that the revenue collected during FY 2012-13 on sale of electricity is Rs. 6384.00 Crore which includes Electricity Duty of Rs. 262.10 Crore, LPSC of Rs 31.00 Crore and Rs. 298.50 Crore on account of 8% surcharge.

3.44 During the validation session, the Petitioner was able to match daily collection details shown to the Commission with the bank statements. Further, the collection derived from the system of the Petitioner was Rs. 6384.00 Crore which includes Electricity Duty of Rs. 262.10 Crore, LPSC earned Rs 31.00 Crore and Rs. 298.50 Crore on account of 8% surcharge.

3.45 As discussed in para 3.19 above, Rs. 3.88 Crore computed as revenue billed on account of excess own consumption is considered as deemed collection and the revenue collected during FY 2012-13 is considered as Rs.6387.88 Crore (6384.00+3.88).

3.46 The net revenue collected during FY 2012-13 as arrived at by the Commission for calculation of AT&C loss purpose is given below:

Table 3.6: Revenue Collection during FY 2012-13

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Remarks
A	Revenue collected	6387.88	Para 3.45
B	Less: Electricity Duty	262.10	Para 3.44
C	Less : 8% Surcharge	298.50	

D	Less: LPSC	31.00	
E	**Net amount collected**	**5796.28**	**A-B-C-D**

3.47 For verification of the energy input, the Commission directed State Load Dispatch Centre (SLDC) to submit the energy input for the Petitioner during FY 2012-13. SLDC submitted to the Commission that energy input to Petitioner for FY 2012-13 was 11148.15 MU. SLDC also indicated that renewable energy input from non-solar at 83.48 MU and energy input from solar is 1.12 MU. Therefore, for calculation of AT&C loss, the Commission has considered energy input at the Petitioner periphery of 11232.75 MU (11148.15+83.48+1.12) as provided by SLDC instead of 11232.70 MU as submitted by the Petitioner.

3.48 Based on the above, the Commission considers the AT&C loss for FY 2012-13 for truing up purpose as shown below:

Table 3.7: AT&C Loss considered by the Commission for truing up for FY 2012 -13

Sl. No.	Particulars	Units	Approved for FY 2012-13	Remarks
A	Energy Input at Petitioner's Periphery	MU	11232.75	Para 3.47
B	Units Billed	MU	9348.83	Table 3.1
C	Amount Billed	Rs. Crore	5864.62	Table 3.5
D	Average Billing Rate	Rs/kWh	6.27	(C/B)*10
E	Distribution Loss	%	16.77	(1-B/A)
F	Amount Collected	Rs. Crore	5796.28	Table 3.6
G	Collection Efficiency	%	98.83	(F/C)
H	Units Realized	MU	9239.89	(B*G)
I	**AT&C Loss Level**	**%**	17.74	**(1-H/A)**

3.49 Accordingly, the AT&C loss considered by the Commission in truing up for FY 2012-13 is summarized below:

Table 3.8: AT&C loss for FY 2012-13(%)

Particulars	Approved in the Tariff Order dated July 13, 2012	Petitioner's Submission	Now Approved	Remarks
AT&C Loss	14.16	17.12	17.74	Table 3.7
Distribution Loss	13.73	16.43	16.77	
Collection Efficiency	99.50	99.17	98.83	

3.50 The AT&C loss of 17.74% arrived in true up is higher than the target AT&C loss of 14.16% for the Petitioner as specified in the Tariff Order dated July 13, 2012 for FY

2012-13. As per Regulation 4.8 of the MYT Regulations, 2011,

"the Distribution Licensee will be eligible for incentive by the way of higher rate of Return on Equity (to be considered while calculating RoCE) for achieving lower AT&C loss level than specified in the loss reduction trajectory...

....

...and any financial loss on account of under performance with respect to AT&C loss targets shall be to the Licensee's account."

3.51 Accordingly, the under-recovery in the revenue realised on account of non-achievement of the AT&C loss target of the Petitioner for FY 2012-13 is as summarised below:

Table 3.9: Computation of under achievement for FY 2012-13

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	As per AT&C loss approved for FY 2012-13 in MYT Order	Now Approved	Remarks
A	AT&C Loss	%	14.16	17.74	Table 3.7
B	Under achievement	%		3.58	
C	Energy Input	MU	11232.75	11232.75	Table 3.7
D	Units realised	MU	9642.19	9239.89	Table 3.7
E	Average Billing Rate	Rs/Unit	6.27	6.27	Table 3.7
F	Amount realised	Rs Crore	6048.65	5796.28	Table 3.7
G	Financial impact on account of under achievement which has to be borne by the Petitioner	Rs Crore	(-) 252.37		(5796.28-6048.65)
H	Total revenue available towards ARR for FY 2012-13 (Excluding Electricity Duty & 8% Surcharge)	Rs Crore	6048.65		

3.52 Hence, the total revenue available towards ARR for FY 2012-13 excluding Electricity Duty and 8% Surcharge has been computed by the Commission at Rs. 6048.65 Crore, which includes additional burden of Rs. 252.37 Crore to be borne by the Petitioner for underachievement of AT&C loss target for FY 2012-13.

Power Purchase Quantum

Petitioner's Submission

3.53 Petitioner has submitted the quantum of power purchased during FY 2012-13 in the following manner:

(a) The Power Purchase quantum for all power plants except Renewable Energy Sources, i.e. Thyagraj Solar Power Plant and TOWMCL have been considered in accordance with Power Purchase Statement duly certified by Statutory Auditor.

(b) The Renewable Energy Power Plants, i.e. Thyagraj Solar Power Plant and Timarpur Okhla Waste Management Company Limited (TOWMCL) have been considered as per SLDC e-mail dated June 3, 2013.

(c) The surplus power sold has been reduced from the total energy purchased to arrive at net power purchase quantum.

3.54 The Petitioner has submitted that the net power purchase quantum for FY 2012-13 was 11755.80 MU. Further, the Petitioner has also provided the details of 1867.30 MU of surplus energy sold.

3.55 After deducting the inter-state transmission loss of 390.20 MU and intra-state loss of 132.80 MU, the Petitioner has submitted a net power purchase quantum of 11232.70 MU delivered at distribution periphery for FY 2012-13.

Table 3.10: Power Purchase quantum for FY 2012-13 as claimed by the Petitioner (MU)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Approved in Tariff Order dated July 13, 2012	Petitioner's submission
	Power Purchase		
1	Gross Power Purchase Quantum	17142.72	13623.00
2	Power Sold To Other Sources	5181.08	1867.30
3	Net Power Purchase	11961.64	11755.70
	Transmission Losses:		
4	Inter-State Transmission Losses	609.05	390.20
5	Intra-State Transmission Losses	198.92	132.80
6	Total Transmission Losses	807.97	523.00
7	**Net Power Available after Transmission Losses**	**11153.68**	**11232.70**

Commission's Analysis

3.56 The Commission, in its Tariff Order dated July 13, 2012, had approved net power purchase quantum of 11153.68 MU (net of transmission loss) from all sources including central and state sector generating stations, inter-state bilateral purchases, UI and intra-state power purchases for FY 2012-13.

3.57 The Commission has considered power availability at distribution periphery as given in Para 3.47 and accordingly approves the net power purchase quantum of 11232.75 MU after transmission losses for FY 2012-13.

3.58 The Petitioner has submitted the invoices of power purchase bills for FY 2012-13 received from individual stations.

3.59 The Commission has reviewed the month wise, station wise, power purchase details submitted by the Petitioner vis-à-vis monthly Energy Accounts for FY 2012-13.

3.60 The Commission observed that the Petitioner has purchased 1390.93 MU from Bilateral/Exchange/Banking/Short-term/UI under short-term purchase. The Petitioner has purchased 255.87 MU (18.40%) of energy from bilateral sources, 78.60 MU (5.65%) from intra-state arrangements, 241.73 MU (17.38%) from UI, 54.50 MU (3.92%) from exchange and 760.23 MU (54.66%) of energy under Banking.

Table 3.11: Details of Short-Term Power Purchases (MU)

Sl. No.	Particulars	FY 2011-12		FY 2012-13	
		Energy (MU)	(%)	Energy (MU)	(%)
A	**Purchase**				
1	Bilateral	481.73	28.10%	255.87	18.40%
2	Banking	954.08	55.66%	760.23	54.66%
3	Exchange	20.11	1.17%	54.50	3.92%
4	Intra state	92.65	5.41%	78.60	5.65%
5	UI	165.53	9.66%	241.73	17.38%
	Total of Purchase	**1714.10**		**1390.93**	

3.61 The Commission also observed that the Petitioner has sold 1867.29 MU of surplus energy out of which, 111.03 MU (5.95 %) was sold through UI, 1066.40 MU (57.11%) under banking, 653.47 MU (35.00%) was sold through exchange, 33.58 MU (1.80%) through bilateral arrangements and 2.81 MU (0.15%) through intra-state arrangements.

Table 3.12: Details of Short-Term Power Sales (MU)

Sl. No.	Particulars	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13

		Energy (MU)	(%)	Energy (MU)	(%)
A	**Sale**				
1	Bilateral	75.63	3.16%	33.58	1.80%
2	Banking	998.69	41.73%	1066.40	57.11%
3	Exchange	1004.16	41.96%	653.47	35.00%
4	Intra state	11.93	0.50%	2.81	0.15%
5	UI	302.97	12.66%	111.03	5.95%
	Total of Sale	**2393.38**		**1867.29**	

3.62 It is observed from the above table that short term sales under bilateral has reduced from 3.16 % in FY 2011-12 to 1.80 % in FY 2012-13 whereas sales under banking transaction has increased from 41.73 % in FY 2011-12 to 57.11 % in FY 2012-13. Further, it has been observed that the Petitioner has sold surplus power of 1867.29MU and purchased 1390.93 MU from short term sources to meet the demand. The Commission is of the view that the Petitioner should enter into increased banking/bilateral transactions against available surplus power to avoid the short term power purchase requirement.

3.63 The Commission directed the Petitioner to submit the details of process followed by the Petitioner for load forecast, projection of surplus/deficit power, procurement/ sale of deficit/surplus power. The Petitioner explained the methodology followed by them for short-term purchase/sales. The Petitioner submitted that slot wise estimations for shortages/surplus are made on an on-going basis based on demand projected by SLDC as well as internal projections and availability as per the most recent outages.

3.64 The Commission observed that the Petitioner was projecting the demand by increasing it by a fixed percentage. Projected demand was used to project surplus/deficit of power and Petitioner entered into short term power purchase contracts based on the requirement so computed. The Commission noted with concern that neither any software tool was used by the Petitioner nor any adjustment for weather forecast, increase in population, pending connections, changes in specific consumption of consumers were made by the Petitioner.

Power Purchase Cost

Petitioner's Submission

3.65 Petitioner has calculated the power purchase cost during FY 2012-13 in the following manner:

(a) Amount received on account of credit against Regulated Power has been considered.

(b) Fixed cost paid to the Generator during FY 2012-13 on account of Regulated Power has been considered.

(c) UI Charges paid below 49.2 Hz frequency for short term power purchase has been considered.

(d) Actual rebate received on account of timely payment of power purchase cost has been considered.

(e) Late Payment Surcharge paid to the Generators on account of delay in payment of power purchase cost has not been considered.

(f) No cost has been considered against Thyagraj Solar Power Plant as no bill was received.

(g) Other Payments, i.e. Incentive paid to DTL and Reactive Energy Charges have been categorized under Transmission Charges instead of Power Purchase Cost from Generators.

3.66 The Petitioner has submitted that the gross power purchase cost of Rs. 5866.00 Crore for the gross power purchase quantum of 13623.00 MU in FY 2012-13 from all sources including intra-state, bilateral, UI and exchange etc. The revenue of Rs.617.40 Crore realised on account of sale of 1867.30 MU surplus energy through bilateral, intra-state, UI and exchange, power Purchase rebate of 41.88 Crore and credit for regulated power of 68.90 Crore has been deducted from the gross power purchase cost to arrive at net power purchase cost of Rs. 5137.85 Crore.

3.67 Further, the Petitioner has claimed total transmission charges of Rs. 704.75 Crore which also includes SLDC charges, NRLDC charges, Reactive Energy charges etc, to arrive at total power purchase cost of Rs 5842.60 Crore during FY 2012-13.

3.68 Considering the above power purchase and transmission costs, the Petitioner has claimed total power purchase cost of Rs. 5842.60 Crore during FY 2012-13 as shown in the table below:

Table 3.13: Power Purchase cost for FY 2012-13 as claimed by the Petitioner (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Approved in Tariff Order dated July13,2012	Petitioner's submission
	Power Purchase		
1	Gross Power Purchase Cost	6542.58	5866.00
2	Less: Power Sold To Other Sources	2072.43	617.40
3	Net Power Purchase Cost	4470.15	5248.60
	Transmission charges		
4	Inter-State Transmission Charges	257.74	323.4
5	Intra-State Transmission Charges	305.50	381.3
6	Total Transmission Charges	563.30	704.7
7	Less: Rebate	(142.12)	(41.88)
8	Less: Credit for Regulated Power	-	(68.90)
9	**Net Power Purchase Cost including Transmission Charges**	**4891.33**	**5842.6**

Commission's Analysis

3.69 The Commission, in its Tariff Order dated July 13, 2012 had approved net power purchase cost (including transmission charges) of Rs. 4891.33 Crore as against which Rs. 5842.6 Crore (including transmission charges of Rs. 704.7 Crore (323.4+381.3) has been claimed by the Petitioner for true up of FY 2012-13. The increase in power purchase cost claimed by the Petitioner against the cost approved by the Commission in its Order is primarily on account of increase in per unit power purchase cost, lower rate for sale of surplus power and increase in transmission charges.

3.70 The Commission has verified the station-wise, month wise power purchase cost shown by the Petitioner for long term sources with the bills of the Petitioner. The Commission has also verified the source-wise short-term power purchase and sale with the bills of the Petitioner.

3.71 The Commission has considered the gross power purchase cost of Rs. 5866.00 Crore and Revenue of Rs. 617.40 Crore realised from sale of surplus power for arriving at the Trued up power purchase cost for FY 2012-13.

3.72 The gross energy purchase cost for the Petitioner was Rs.4.31 per unit (including short term power purchase @ Rs.3.98 per unit), while the net energy cost for the Petitioner was Rs.4.46 per unit after considering sale of surplus power @ Rs.3.31 per unit in FY 2012-13.

3.73 The Petitioner has incurred Rs. 553.36 Crore (@ Rs.3.98 per unit) on short term power procurement of 1390.93 MU (Para 3.60) out of which Rs. 28.56 Crore (5.16% @ Rs. 5.24 per unit) through exchange, Rs. 75.90 Crore (13.72%@ Rs. 3.14 per unit) was incurred for UI and Rs. 33.50 Crore (6.05% @ Rs.4.26 per unit) was incurred for purchase under intra-state arrangement, Rs.305.47 Crore (55.20% @ Rs.4.02 per unit) under banking arrangement and 109.93 Crore (19.87% @ Rs 4.30 (per unit) under bilateral arrangement.

Table 3.14: Details of Short-Term Power Purchase (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	FY 2011-12		FY 2012-13	
		Rate per Unit	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Rate per Unit	Amount (Rs. Crore)
	Purchase				
1	Bilateral	3.59	172.74	4.30	109.93
2	Banking	4.04	385.70	4.02	305.47
3	Exchange	4.75	9.55	5.24	28.56
4	Intra state	3.82	35.40	4.26	33.50
5	UI	4.06	67.14	3.14	75.90
	Total of purchase	**3.91**	**670.53**	**3.98**	**553.36**

3.74 The Petitioner has received Rs. 617.43 Crore (@ Rs. 3.31 per unit) on short term power sale of 1867.29 MU (Para 3.61) out of which Rs. 10.85 Crore (1.76% @ Rs.3.23 per unit) was sold under bilateral, Rs. 31.03 Crore (5.03% @ Rs. 2.79 per unit) through UI, Rs. 402.73 Crore (65.24% @ Rs. 3.78 per unit) under banking arrangement, Rs. 171.56 Crore (27.79% @ Rs. 2.63 per unit) through exchange and Rs. 1.26 Crore (0.20% @ Rs. 4.48 per unit) under intra-state arrangement.

Table 3.15: Details of Short-Term Power Sales (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	FY 2011-12		FY 2012-13	
		Rate per	Amount	Rate per	Amount

		Unit	(Rs. Crore)	Unit	(Rs. Crore)
	Sale				
1	Bilateral	4.12	31.17	3.23	10.85
2	Banking	3.71	370.50	3.78	402.73
3	Exchange	2.80	281.46	2.63	171.56
4	Intra state	3.75	4.47	4.48	1.26
5	UI	2.82	85.58	2.79	31.03
	Total of Sale	**3.23**	**773.18**	**3.31**	**617.43**

3.75 It is observed that the rate of sale of surplus power is higher under intra-state arrangements (Rs. 4.48 per unit) followed by banking transactions (Rs. 3.78 per unit) and bilateral transactions (Rs. 3.23 per unit) during FY 2012-13.

3.76 The Commission noted that substantial quantum of the short term power i.e.32.82%, was sold through exchange / UI at an average rate of Rs. 2.63/2.79 unit respectively i.e. short term power was sold at lesser rate than the average rate of power purchase. The Commission observed that there was scope for better management of the process for short term sale of the surplus power so as to significantly promote the interest of the consumers. The Commission is of the view that Petitioner should endeavour to maximise revenue from sale of surplus power and enter into increased banking, intrastate and bilateral transactions.

3.77 On a query from the Commission, the Petitioner has submitted that they had floated/participated in tenders floated by the other utilities and also sold some of the surplus power to other states through traders.

3.78 The Commission observed that Petitioner has also sold/purchased power by entering into contracts for which offers were received after telephonic discussions/e-mails. It is observed that the Petitioner has not followed the tendering process in these cases. The Petitioner has also purchased/sold substantial quantum in banking but no tendering process was followed to enter into contracts for this purpose.

3.79 The Commission has taken serious view of not following the guidelines issued by the Commission to purchase or sell short-term power. The Commission therefore, directs the Petitioner to strictly adhere to the guidelines for procurement/sale of power through short term as issued by the Commission.

3.80 In paragraph 5.24 of DERC (Terms and conditions for Determination of Wheeling Tariff and Retail Supply Tariff) Regulations, 2011 it is specified that:

> *"Distribution licensee shall be allowed to recover the net cost of power it procures from sources approved by the Commission, viz. Intra-State and Inter-State Trading Licences, Bilateral Purchases, Bulk Suppliers, State generators, Independent Power Producers, Central generating stations, non-conventional energy generators, generation business of the Distribution Licensee and others, assuming maximum normative rebate available from each source for payment of bills through letter credit on presentation of bills for supply to consumers of Retail Supply Business".*

3.81 During the validation session on April 21, 2014, the Commission directed the Petitioner to compute power purchase rebate on normative basis and furnish the details. The Commission also directed the Petitioner vide letter dated June 05, 2014 to submit the above particulars immediately. However, the Petitioner has not furnished the details.

3.82 The maximum normative rebate has to be considered in the Power Purchase Cost as per the Regulation mentioned above. The Commission has arrived at the rebate-able amount of Rs. 5213.72 Crore, out of total power purchase cost and considered maximum normative rebate allowed to the Petitioner from long term power purchase and considering rebate at the rate of 2% on transmission charges (excluding open access charges) amounting to Rs. 657.23 Crore as shown below:

Table 3.16: Computation of Normative Rebate (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Rebate able Amount	Rebate
Gross Power Purchase Cost from long term sources	5213.72	104.74
Total Transmission charges (Inter State + Intra State)	657.23	13.14
Total		117.88

3.83 Hence, the Commission has considered the Normative Rebate as Rs. 117.88 Crore while computing the net Power Purchase Cost for FY 2012-13. However, the Petitioner is directed to furnish the details along with supporting documents within 2 months. No carrying cost shall be allowed to the Petitioner on account of revision in the amount of normative rebate, if any.

3.84 The Petitioner has submitted actual rebate of Rs. 41.88 Crore towards early payment of power purchase bills and reduced that amount from the total Power Purchase Cost for FY 2012-13. Since the Commission has reduced the power purchase cost by maximum normative rebate available towards payment of bills, this amount is dealt under non-tariff income.

3.85 The Commission in its Tariff order dated August 26, 2011, July 13, 2012 and July 31, 2013 has dealt the issue of financing cost of power banking contracts/transactions. The Commission is of the view that the banking contract at times could span more than one year. The Commission feels that the power banking contracts/transaction should be revenue neutral and no additional cost can be allowed against banking contracts/transactions. Hence, the Commission has decided not to consider any additional cost/financing cost on account of power banking contracts/transactions and reiterates its stand taken in tariff order dated July 31, 2013.

3.86 The Commission observed that UI charges claimed by the Petitioner also included penal/additional UI charges towards power availed.

3.87 The Petitioner, vide its letter dated April 02, 2014 furnished that Rs. 10.70 Crore was the liability on account of additional UI charges during FY 2012-13. The Commission as a deterrent action has decided that any penal/additional UI charges will not be allowed in the power purchase cost. Similar approach has been adopted by the Commission in the past as well.

3.88 The Commission observed that Petitioner's power was regulated from NHPC and some of the NTPC stations during part period of FY 2012-13 due to non payment of outstanding dues to the generators. The Petitioner vide letter dated April 02, 2014, has intimated that the fixed cost borne by them against the regulated power during FY 2012-13 was Rs. 102.47 Crore and credit of Rs. 65.56 Crore has been received against regulated power fixed cost. The Commission is of the view that the said cost of Rs. 36.91 Crore (102.47 - 65.56) borne by the licensee is an additional burden on consumers of Petitioner's area due to non-payment of dues by the Petitioner. Therefore, the Commission has decided to disallow this amount from the power purchase cost. Further, the Petitioner may submit within one month, claim if any alongwith relevant documents, related to loss on sale of surplus power during the off-peak hours from regulated stations that would have been otherwise imminent in case the power was not regulated.

3.89 The Commission noted that against the fixed charges amounting to Rs. 21.17 Crore disallowed in truing up of FY 2011-12, the Petitioner has received a credit of Rs. 3.33 Crore during FY 2012-13. Therefore, the net additional burden on the consumers against power regulated in FY 2011-12 comes to Rs. 17.84 Crore (21.17-3.33). As the amount of Rs. 21.17 Crore was disallowed in the Tariff Order dated 31.07.2013 and the Petitioner has already offered the credit of Rs. 3.33 Crore in power purchase cost of FY 2012-13, therefore, the Commission allows an amount of Rs.3.33 Crore to the Petitioner. The Commission has, therefore, decided to consider the credit amount of Rs 65.56 Crore only (68.90-3.33) pertaining to FY 2012-13 instead of Rs.68.90 Crore offered by the Petitioner.

3.90 The Commission vide letter dated December 28, 2012 and dated 11.04.2013 communicated its decision to the distribution licensee as reproduced below:

> *"..in such cases where cheaper power is regulated due to non payment of dues and eventually distribution licensee purchases expensive power to meet the demand, at the time of true-up cost of such expensive power will be restricted to the cost of cheaper power"*

3.91 Accordingly, the Commission obtained from SLDC the details of power drawn from other sources during regulation period and also the stations from which power regulation was done along with the quantum of power that would have been available if there was no regulation.

3.92 The Commission observed that the Petitioner has purchased 1016.27 MU through Exchange, UI and banking during the periods of regulation. If the power was not regulated the Petitioner would have received 670.56 MU at an average rate of 2.39 per unit. This weighted average per unit rate of Rs.2.39 has been arrived at considering current bill details of TPDDL pertaining to the period of regulation. The additional expenditure incurred due to regulation of power has been arrived at as Rs. 99.91 Crore. The Commission has arrived at this additional expenditure considering the average power purchase cost from various sources from which power was purchased during the period of regulation and arrived at weighted average per unit cost of Rs 3.88 at which 670.56 MU was purchased by the Petitioner. The Commission has considered the average per unit rate of long term power purchased for banking transactions keeping in view that in any case the Petitioner is going to return/had sent this power under banking from the power received from long term sources. The Commission decides to disallow this additional expenditure of Rs. 99.91 Crore as well from the power purchase cost for FY 2012-13.

3.93 In view of Para 3.88 and 3.92, the details in respect of the impact amounting to Rs. 136.82 Crore (99.91+36.91) on account of regulated power in Power Purchase Cost of FY 2012-13 has been summarized below:

Table 3.17: Impact on account of Regulated Power

Regulated quantum	Energy purchased during the period of regulation	Weighted Average per unit cost of regulated quantum	Weighted Average per unit cost of power purchased during the period of regulation	Additional power purchase cost	Fixed cost borne on account of regulated power	Total impact
(MU)	(MU)	(Rs/KWh)	(Rs/KWh)	(Rs. Crore)	(Rs. Crore)	(Rs. Crore)
670.56	1016	2.39	3.88	99.91 (for 670.56 MU)	36.91	136.82

3.94 The Petitioner has purchased 53.94 MU and sold 627.23 MU through IEX, engaging Reliance Energy Trading Limited (RETL) which is a related party and also paid trading margin of Rs. 0.105 Crore on purchase of energy @ Rs.0.0195 per unit and a trading margin of Rs. 1.191 Crore on sale of power @ Rs.0.019 per unit to RETL. The Petitioner has also paid an additional amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh to RETL as client membership fee which is trading on their behalf on IEX. The Commission has decided to disallow this expenditure of Rs. 1.31 Crore (0.105+1.191+0.01).

3.95 The Commission in its Tariff order dated July 31, 2013 has already decided that trading margin paid to related party or transaction through IEX will not be allowed and will be restricted to annual fee for IEX. Accordingly, only the annual fee has been allowed to the Petitioner under miscellaneous expenditure.

3.96 Further, the Commission has also decided that trading margins in respect of banking power and bilateral sale/purchase through related party will not be allowed. The Commission observed that Petitioner has paid trading margin amounting to Rs. 0.03 Crore while procuring power under banking arrangement from related party i.e. RETL. Therefore, the Commission has decided to disallow the total trading margin paid to RETL amounting to Rs. 1.34 Crore (1.31+.03).

3.97 The Petitioner submitted that the energy sales from September-2012 to March-2013 are 4043.84 MU and as per RPO and Renewable Energy Certificate Framework Implementation Regulations, 2012 the Renewable Energy (RE) to be purchased is 137.49 MU. Actual RE purchase is only 83.48 MU leaving a short fall of 54.01 MU.

3.98 The Petitioner submitted that since the RPO and Renewable Energy Certificate Framework Implementation Regulations, 2012 were notified by the Commission in the mid of FY 2012-13 and as renewable energy generated in Delhi was not fully developed, it was not possible to meet the RPO targets during FY 2012-13. Further, the Petitioner requested to carry forward of the compliance requirement in terms of last proviso of Regulation 11(2) of the RPO Regulations, 2012. The Petitioner sought waiver regarding the RPO targets set for FY 2012-13.

3.99 The Commission has decided to carry forward the renewable purchase obligation pertaining to FY 2012-13 to the next financial year i.e. FY 2013-14 and further review of the same after March, 2014.

3.100 With the above observations, the Commission approves the total power purchase cost for FY 2012-13 at Rs. 5621.00 Crore as summarised below:

Table 3.18: Trued-up Power Purchase cost for FY 2012-13 (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Approved in Tariff Order dated 13.7.2012	Petitioner's submission	Now approved	Remarks
A	Gross Power Purchase Cost	6542.58	5866.00	5866.00	Para 3.71
B	Less: Cost of Surplus Power Sold	2072.43	617.40	617.40	Para 3.71
C	Net Power Purchase Cost	4470.15	5248.60	5248.60	B-A
D	Inter-State Transmission Charges	257.74	323.4	323.40	Para 3.69
E	Intra-State Transmission Charges	305.50	381.3	381.30	
F	Total Transmission Charges	563.30	704.7	704.70	D+E
G	Total Power Purchase Cost	5033.45	5953.30	5953.30	C+F
H	Less: Normative Rebate	-	(41.88)	(117.88)	Table 3.16
I	Less: Credit for Regulation of Power	-	(68.90)	(65.56)	Para 3.88
J	**Net Power Purchase Cost including Transmission Charges**	**3906.85**	**5842.60**	**5769.86**	**G-H-I**
K	Less: Additional UI charges disallowed	-	-	(10.70)	Para 3.87
L	Less: Net Fixed costs against Regulated Power disallowed	-	-	(36.91)	Table 3.17
M	Less: Additional costs borne for purchase of power against Regulated quantum			(99.91)	Table 3.17
N	Less: Trading margin paid to related party RETL	-	-	(1.34)	Para 3.96
O	**Trued up Power Purchase Cost**	**-**	**-**	**5621.00**	**J-K-L-M-N**

True up of R&M and A&G expenses for Policy Direction period

Petitioner's submission

3.101 The Petitioner has claimed the entire R&M expenses incurred during FY 2004-05 to FY 2006-07 and A&G Expenses for FY 2004-05 as per the judgment of Hon'ble APTEL in Appeal no. 36 & 37 of 2008.

Commission's Analysis

3.102 The Commission in its tariff order dated July 31, 2013 had observed that a prudence check based on scrutiny of voluminous vouchers is not practical, since it would require inordinate amount of resources. Therefore, the Commission had decided that it would be prudent and practical to adopt a benchmarking approach for allowing R&M and A&G expenses as adopted by the Commission while finalizing MYT order dated July 13, 2012. Accordingly, the Commission approves additional expenses based on benchmarking in respect of the claims submitted by the Petitioner as follows:

Table 3.19: Additional R&M Expenses allowed as per benchmarking (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07
1	Approved in earlier tariff orders	68.99	71.75	70.98
2	As per audited accounts of the Petitioner	92.00	73.60	89.49
3	Amount reconciled for stores and spares	10.00		
4	Amount after reconciliation as per Petitioner submissions (2-3)	82.00	73.60	89.49
5	Total amount allowed after benchmarking as per the concept of MYT Order dated July 13, 2012	78.70	68.38	77.20
6	**Incremental amount allowed in this order (5-1)**	**9.71**	**(3.37)**	**6.22**

Table 3.20: Additional A&G expenses allowed as per benchmarking (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	FY 2004-05
1	Approved in earlier Tariff Order	29.04
2	Actual cost incurred as per audited accounts of Petitioner	37.37
3	Total amount allowed after benchmarking as per MYT order dated July 13, 2012	35.06
4	**Incremental amount allowed in this order (3-1)**	**6.02**

True up of expenses for 11 months (01.04.2007 – 29.02.2008) as per Policy Direction Period

Petitioner's submission

3.103 The Hon'ble Commission in its Tariff Order dated 31.07.2013 has held that:-

"3.24 …… The truing up of 11months of the FY 2007-08 requires proper scrutiny and examination of the issues involved. The Commission is therefore

of the view that for truing up of 11 months of FY 2007-08, prudence check has to be carried out and the impact of the same will be given once the prudence check is carried out."

3.104 The Petitioner has claimed the impact on account of non-Truing up for the Pre MYT Period in accordance with the provisions under Regulation 12.1 of MYT Regulations, 2007 as well as the directions issued by this Hon'ble APTEL vide its judgment dated 12.07.2011 in Appeal 142 of 2009 is Rs. 437.23 Crore tabulated as follows:

Table 3.21: Financial Impact of True-up of 11 months (01.04.2007 – 29.02.2008) (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Impact
1	True-up FY 08 – Reg. 12.1	163.03
2	Impact on account of revision of O&M expenses	124.48
3	Carrying cost from FY 08 to FY 12	149.72
4	**Total**	**437.23**

Table 3.22: Amount pertaining to truing up of FY 2007-08(Rs. Crore)

<table>
<tr><th>Sl. No.</th><th>Particulars</th><th>Audited Accounts/R egulations</th><th>Tariff Order dt.31-7-2013</th><th>Actuals/ tariff order</th><th>11 months audited accounts</th><th>1 month amount</th><th>Total</th><th>Difference</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td><td>D</td><td>E=C/12</td><td>F=D+E</td><td>G=F-B</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Employee Expenses</td><td>164.39</td><td>137.22</td><td>137.22</td><td>151.06</td><td>11.44</td><td>162.50</td><td>25.28</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>A&G Expenses</td><td>69.26</td><td>65.31</td><td>65.31</td><td>63.67</td><td>5.44</td><td>69.11</td><td>3.80</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>R&M Expenses</td><td>71.23</td><td>72.08</td><td>72.08</td><td>61.78</td><td>6.01</td><td>67.79</td><td>-4.29</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Depreciation</td><td>142.67</td><td>76.59</td><td>72.61</td><td>130.10</td><td>6.05</td><td>136.15</td><td>59.56</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Return on Equity</td><td>120.02</td><td rowspan="2">169.22</td><td rowspan="2">182.75</td><td>110.02</td><td rowspan="2">15.23</td><td rowspan="2">247.90</td><td rowspan="2">78.68</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>Interest on Loan</td><td>133.81</td><td>122.66</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>Interest on WC</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0.00</td><td>0.00</td><td>0.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>Total</td><td>701.38</td><td>520.42</td><td>529.97</td><td>639.28</td><td>44.16</td><td>683.45</td><td>163.03</td></tr>
</table>

Commission Analysis

3.105 The Commission has reviewed the submissions made by the Petitioner vide letter no. RA/2013-14/01/A/39 dated April 16, 2013. It has been observed that the audited financial statement submitted by the Petitioner includes profit and loss account of the Petitioner during the period whereas the schedules forming part of the accounts submitted do not include information on the capital expenditure made by the

Petitioner during the same period.

3.106 The letter submitted by the Petitioner as referred above indicate no addition/reduction in the equity and free reserves during 11 months. Further, no addition in the debts has been provided by the Petitioner during the said period.

3.107 As per the Policy Direction Period, the return on equity and interest on loan is linked to the change in the equity and debt based on the capital expenditure made by the Petitioner. Whereas, as per the MYT Regulations, 2007, the return on capital employed is based on the capitalization of the assets of the Petitioner.

3.108 The Petitioner has not provided details of the capital investment made during FY 2007-08 (11 months) on the basis of which the return on equity and debt is also required to be reviewed in line with the Policy Direction Period.

3.109 In view of the above, the Commission had provided final opportunity to the Petitioner to make submissions for the purpose of true up of 11 months (01.04.2007 -29.02.2008) by March 31, 2014. The Petitioner submitted the audited month wise P&L statement only where in no information was submitted pertaining to capital investment.

3.110 The above issue is also part of the Civil Appeal No. 9003 & 9004 of 2011 before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The matter being subjudice, the true up of 11 months (01.04.2007 -29.02.2008) will therefore be considered on receipt of complete information from the Petitioner and subject to the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Further, the carrying cost on additional claims, if any, shall not be considered from FY 2014-15 onwards as the delay in submission of complete information is to account of the Petitioner.

True up of expenses pertaining to First MYT Control period (FY 2007-08 to FY 2011-12)

Petitioner's submission

3.111 The Petitioner has claimed following items in the true up for FY 2012-13 which are detailed as follows:

Table 3.23: True up of expenses pertaining to First MYT Control period (FY 2007-08 to FY 2011-12) (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount
1	Consumer Security Deposit pertaining to DVB era (including Carrying Cost)	223.23
2	Fixed cost against regulated power pertaining to FY 12	22.74
3	Reversal of R&M expenses in Tariff Order dated 31st July 2013 (including carrying cost of Rs.14.07 Crore)	67.91
4	Reversal of Bad Debts from FY 08 to FY 12	15.61
5	Loss on retirement of assets	47.55
6	Difference on account of over dues	0.26
7	**Total**	**377.30**

Commission Analysis

Consumer Security Deposit pertaining to DVB era

3.112 The Commission in the Tariff Order dated July 31, 2013 had observed that "*the Licensee should follow up with the DPCL for settlement of the security deposit related to pre DVB era".* The Commission has earlier advised the Government of NCT of Delhi to transfer the differential Security Deposit to the Petitioner. The Petitioner is again advised to follow up with the DPCL for settlement of the security deposit related to pre DVB era.

Fixed cost against regulated power pertaining to FY 12

3.113 The Commission in the Tariff order dated July 31, 2013 (Para 3.94) has disallowed Rs.21.17 Crore towards the cost of regulated power in the true up of ARR for FY 2011-12. The Commission is of the view that the said cost borne by the licensee is an additional burden on consumers of the Petitioner's area due to non-payment of dues by the Petitioner. Therefore, the Commission has decided to disallow the same in true up of FY 2011-12. The issue has already been dealt under para 3.88-3.93 above.

Reversal of R & M Expenses

Petitioner's submission

3.114 It is submitted that GFA for the period from FY 2007-08 to FY 2011-12 as well as R&M expenses were determined by the Commission by the MYT order dated 23rd

February 2008. Accordingly, the R&M expenses were incurred during the respective financial years. The Commission has revised the GFA and the R&M expenses for the period from FY 2007-08 to FY 2011-12 in Tariff order dated July 31, 2013. The revision of GFA has resulted in reversal of R&M expenses for the period FY 2007-08 to FY 2011-12, which runs contrary to the MYT Regulations as submitted below:

a. Revision of R&M expenses shall be the violation of Clause 4.16 (b)(i) of DERC MYT Regulations, 2007 which states that "True up across various controllable and uncontrollable parameters shall be conducted as per principle stated below:

Clause 4.16 (b)(i) specifies that any surplus or deficit on account of O&M expenses shall be to the account of the Licensee and shall not be trued up in ARR; and (ii) Depreciation and RoCE shall be trued up at the end of control period.

b. The treatment given by the Commission in the last Tariff Order regarding revision of R&M expenses is inconsistent with the observations given on R&M expenses in the Tariff Order dated August 26, 2011 which is as under:

Revision of K factor

3.32 The Commission retains K factor at 3.55% approved in the MYT Order of the Commission as revising the K factor will defy the main objective of the MYT regime – providing regulatory certainty. The Petitioner must have planned for R&M expenditure for each year of the control period based on the value of R&M expenditure approved by the Commission in its MYT order.

3.33 It is pertinent to mention that in the NDPL review Petition, there was a case of reduction in K factor approved by the Commission in MYT order, which would have resulted in reduction of R&M expenses for each year of the control period, but the Commission in its order dated September 22. 2009 on the NDPL review Petition has decided not to reduce R&M expenses for NDPL for each year of the MYT control period as the Commission was of the opinion that it will be against the principle of providing regulatory certainty which is the *purpose of introduction of MYT regime in the State of Delhi. The Commission also felt that NDPL must have planned R&M activities for control period based on the values approved by the Commission in the MYT order and changing approved R&M expenses now will affect the Petitioner's planning".*

c. The treatment of revision of R&M expenses is inconsistent with the observations of Hon'ble ATE in a similar matter in Judgement dated July 11, 2011 (Appeal No.186 of 2009) in case of HPSEB vs HPERC which is as under:

"10.5 Thus in the MYT order, the value of 'K' has been determined based on the data for the last 4 years i.e. FY 04 to FY 07 and the same was revised in the impugned order considering the data for last 5 years i.e. FY 04 to FY 08. In our opinion, this is contrary to the Regulations. The Regulations clearly state that the value of 'K' will be given in the MYT order. The Regulations also do not have any provision for review of 'K' value or review of approved R&M expenses or true up of R&M expenses. It is also not stated in the Regulations that the value of 'K' is to be worked out on the basis of data of last 4 or 5 years including the immediate previous year. Thus there was no need for the State Commission to revisit the 'K' factor in the impugned order".

d. Implementation of directions of Hon'ble ATE regarding allowance of capitalisation in matter of REL purchases and EI certificates in Judgement dated October 6, 2009 (Appeal No.36 of 2008) will result in upward revision in the Opening GFA. In such case the treatment given by the Commission in Tariff Order dated July 31, 2013 will result in increase in R&M expenses of the Petitioner as provided in the table below:

Table 3.24: R&M expenses based on ATE judgment dated 6th Oct'2009 projected by the Petitioner

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	FY 2007-08	FY 2008-09	FY 2009-10	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	Total
1	Opening GFA	3018.5	3279.3	3738.0	4036.9	4393.9	18466.6
2	"K" factor	3.55%	3.55%	3.55%	3.55%	3.55%	3.55%

3	**R&M Expenses**	**107.2**	**116.4**	**132.7**	**143.3**	**156.0**	**655.6**

3.115 Based on the above arguments, it is requested that the R&M expenses ought not to be revised based on the revision in GFA. The reversal on account of R&M expenses from FY 2007-08 to FY 2011-12 is given in the table below:

Table 3.25: R&M expenses claimed by the Petitioner for FY 2007-08 to FY 2011-12

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No	Particulars	FY 2007-08	FY 2008-09	FY 2009-10	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	Total
1	R&M Expenses as per Tariff order	72.08	79.35	103.58	114.45	124.78	494.24
2	Revised R&M expenses	107.16	116.42	132.70	143.31	155.98	655.57
3	R&M Expenses claimed	72.08	90.84	110.04	129.57	145.55	548.08
4	Difference (3-1)	0.00	11.49	6.46	15.12	20.77	53.84
5	Carrying cost		0.79	2.03	3.79	7.45	14.07
6	Total amount to be recovered	0.00	12.28	8.49	18.91	28.22	67.91

3.116 The Petitioner has requested the Commission to allow Rs.67.91 Crore on account of Reversal of R&M expenses from FY 2007-08 to FY 2011-12.

Commission's Analysis

3.117 The Regulation 5.4 of the MYT Regulations, 2007 specifies the methodology for determination of O&M expenses (Employee expenses, Administration & General Expenses and R&M expenses) permissible towards ARR for each year of the control period. The R&M expenses are linked to the GFA. The 'K' factor is a constant (could be expressed in percentage) governing the relationship between R&M costs and GFA for n^{th} year. Value of K shall be determined by the Commission in the MYT order based on licensees filing, benchmarking, approved cost by the Commission in past and any other factor the Commission feels appropriate.

3.118 The Commission in terms of Regulation 5.4 of the MYT Regulations, 2007 has determined the 'K' factor at 3.55% for the entire MYT period of FY 2007-08 to FY 2011-12 in the MYT order dated February 23, 2008. The Commission has not revised the 'K' factor for the MYT period of FY 2007-08 to FY 2011-12 in line with the Hon'ble ATE in a similar matter in Judgement dated July 11, 2011 (Appeal No.186 of 2009) in case of HPSEB vs HPERC, *there was no need for the State Commission to revisit the 'K'* *factor in the impugned order*

3.119 The Commission, in the Tariff Order dated July 31, 2013, has provisionally allowed the Capitalization based on the audited accounts and Petitioner's submissions for FY 2007-08 to FY 2011-12. With reference to Appeal No.36 of 2008 filed by the Petitioner regarding allowance of capitalisation relevant extract of direction given by Hon'ble APTEL is as below:

> *"The NDPL submitted its records before the Commission simultaneously with the appellant during the tariff hearing of the relevant year. As such the records are expected to be with the Commission. We think it is appropriate to allow the appellant an opportunity to prove, item-wise, that the price paid by it to REL was not higher than the price paid by NDPL and allowed to it by the Commission for similar products. The onus would be entirely on the appellant to prove that the products purchased by it and the one purchased by NDPL offered for comparison are of the same technical specifications and quality and also should be similarly priced on account of the other relevant factors influencing the prices namely the time of purchase, the quantity purchased, vender rating etc. In case the price paid to REL is same as or lower than the price allowed to NDPL for a comparable commodity, the Commission shall allow the price paid to REL. The Commission shall, however, allow a lesser price if the NDPL's price is lower than the price of REL's purchase plus 5% profit margin. Till such exercise is completed the appellant will have to accept the decision of the Commission as reflected in the view of the Chairperson."*

The onus for comparison of the rates for items procured by the Petitioner with NDPL purchase of identical items is on the Petitioner. The Petitioner has not submitted details of quantity, equipment/materials with cost and technical specifications, date of purchase vis-a-vis NDPL purchases for taking a decision on the subject.

3.120 In view of the above, the Commission has provisionally considered the capitalisation and has revised the GFA for FY 2007-08 to FY 2011-12 due to which the R&M expenses have also been revised provisionally subject to final true up of capitalization (para 3.149 of Tariff Order dated July 31, 2013). Accordingly, the

Commission has not acceded to the request of the Petitioner.

Reversal of Bad Debts from FY 08 to FY 12

3.121 As per Regulation 5.23 of MYT Regulations 2007, the miscellaneous receipts from the consumers shall constitute non-tariff income of the licensee. The Commission is of the view that the target of AT&C Loss has been fixed by considering the collection efficiency at 99.5% with a scope of 0.5% provisions for Bad debts. Therefore, any recovery on account of Bad debts shall constitute non-tariff income of the licensee to the extent of 0.5% provision on debtors.

Loss on retirement of assets

3.122 With regard to Loss on retirement of assets, the Petitioner has submitted a separate Petition claiming the amount pertaining to the loss due to retirement of assets. Action will be taken on this issue once the Petition is disposed off by the Commission.

Difference on account of over dues

Petitioner's Submission

3.123 The Hon'ble ATE in its Judgment dated July 28, 2011 (Appeal No. 192 and 206 of 2010) stated as under:

"8.10. Now, the question arises whether the creation of the regulatory asset is in the interest of the distribution company and the consumers. The respondent no. 1 will have to raise debt to meet its revenue shortfall for meeting its O&M expenses, power purchase costs and system augmentation works. It is not understood how the respondent no. 1 will service its debts when no recovery of the regulatory asset and carrying cost has been allowed in the ARR. Thus, the respondent no. 1 will suffer with cash flow problem affecting its operations and power procurement which will also have an adverse effect on maintaining a reliable power supply to the consumers. Thus, creation of the regulatory asset will neither be in the interest of the respondent no. 1 nor the consumers." (Emphasis added)

Commission's Analysis

3.124 The Commission is of the view that the carrying cost is allowed in each year on the revenue gap recognised. Further, in compliance with the judgment of Hon'ble APTEL in Appeal no. 52 of 2008, the Commission has already applied the debt - equity ratio of 70:30 for the purpose of computation of applicable carrying cost (Table 67 of tariff order dated July 31, 2013) year on year on revenue gap in tariff order dated July 31, 2013. Therefore the Commission has not considered the claim of the Petitioner regarding difference in carrying cost and LPSC paid on over dues separately.

Impact of Truing up FY 2004-05 to FY 2011-12

3.125 The net impact of the truing up FY 2004-05 to FY 2011-12 is as shown in the tables below:

Table 3.26: Approved in the truing up for FY 2004-05 to FY 2011-12 (Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Particulars	FY 2004-05	FY 2005-06	FY 2006-07	Remarks
	Allowed in the Truing up				
A	R&M Expenses	9.71	(3.37)	6.22	Table 3.19
B	A&G Expenses	6.02			Table 3.20
C	Truing up requirement w/o carrying cost	15.73	(3.37)	6.22	A+B

Table 3.27: Amount considered along with carrying cost for truing up (Rs. Crore)

S.No.	Particulars	UoM	FY 2004-05	FY 2005-06	FY 2006-07	FY 2007-08	FY 2008-09	FY 2009-10	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	Remarks
A	Opening balance	Rs. crore	-	16.44	14.40	22.20	24.74	27.71	31.10	34.94	
B	Impact of True-up upto FY 2011-12	Rs. crore	15.73	(3.37)	6.22	-	-	-	-	-	
C	Carrying Cost rate applied in Tariff order dated 31.07.2013	%	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	11.44%	11.99%	12.24%	12.36%	13.37%	
D	Carrying Cost	Rs. crore	0.71	1.33	1.58	2.54	2.97	3.39	3.84	4.67	(A+B/2)*C
E	**Closing balance**	**Rs. crore**	**16.44**	**14.40**	**22.20**	**24.74**	**27.71**	**31.10**	**34.94**	**39.61**	**A+D**

3.126 The Commission has therefore considered the impact of Rs. 39.61 Crore on account of truing up of period upto FY 2011-12 in the ARR of FY 2012-13.

Review of Controllable Parameters for FY 2012-13

3.127 Under the provisions of the MYT Regulations, 2011, the Petitioner has submitted the actual expenses incurred on account of controllable parameters during FY 2012-13 in the subsequent sections.

3.128 The Commission has analyzed the Controllable components in the subsequent paragraphs.

Operation and Maintenance Expenses

Petitioner's submission

3.129 The Petitioner has submitted that the Commission in its tariff order July 13, 2012 had benchmarked the employee and A&G expenses of the Petitioner with other DISCOMs of Delhi based on audited accounts of FY 2010-11 and requested to re-consider the benchmarking exercise based on audited accounts of FY 2011-12.

3.130 It is stated that Regulation 5.4 of the MYT Regulations, 2011 mandates the Commission to take into account the latest available audited accounts of the licensee for approving the O&M expenses. The Petitioner has emphasised the apex court verdict in PTC India Ltd *vs* CERC (Reported in AIR 2010 SC 1338) that if a regulation is made under Section 178 (Electricity Act, 2003), then in that event framing of terms and conditions for determination of tariff under section 61 (Electricity Act, 2003) has to be in consonance with the Regulation under Section 178. In accordance with the above settled law, the Petitioner anticipates that the Commission will take into account the audited accounts for FY 2011-12 submitted by the Petitioner for approving the O&M expenses from FY 2012-13 to FY 2014-15.

Methodology for allowance of Employee and A&G expenses

3.131 The Petitioner has submitted that the Commission has compared the actual employee expenses and A&G expenses per unit of sales and per consumer of each

DISCOM with the average employee expenses per unit of sales and average employee expenses and A&G expenses per consumer for all three DISCOMs and allowed the lower of the two. It is stated that implementation of MYT regime aims at incentivising or penalising a utility based upon the performance and laid emphasis on Clause 8 of Tariff Policy, 2006, which stipulates that the Regulatory Commissions need to strike the right balance between the requirements of the commercial viability of distribution licensees and consumer interests. Efficiency in operations should be encouraged. Gains of efficient operations with reference to normative parameters should be appropriately shared between consumers and licensees. Clause 8.1 related to implementation of MYT framework states that the State Commissions should introduce mechanisms for sharing of excess profits and losses with the consumers as part of the overall MYT framework. In the first control period the incentives for the utilities may be asymmetric with the percentage of the excess profits being retained by the utility set at higher levels than the percentage of losses to be borne by the utility, in order to accelerate performance improvement and reduction in losses and in the long terms interest of consumers by way of lower tariffs.

3.132 The Petitioner has submitted that the utility ought to be appropriately incentivised for its efficient performance and stated that lower increase in O&M expenses over the first control period may be seen as efficiency of the Petitioner instead of lower requirement of O&M expenses.

Efficiency factor

3.133 The Petitioner has submitted that the efficiency factor under the MYT Regulations is required to be calculated on approved O&M expenses. O&M expenses per unit of sales considered by the Commission while benchmarking is on higher side compared to O&M expenses per unit of sales considered by the Commission for projection of O&M expenses for the FY 2012-13 to FY 2014-15 as given in the table below:

Table 3.28: O&M expenses per unit of sales approved vis-à-vis considered for benchmarking

Sl. No.	Particulars	UoM	Amount

Sl. No.	Particulars	UoM	Amount
1	O&M expenses for FY 2010-11 considered for projection of O&M expenses for 2nd Control Period	Rs. Crore	428.39
A	Employee expenses of FY 2010-11 considered for projection of O&M expenses for 2nd control period	Rs. Crore	252.14
B	SVRS Pension approved for FY 2010-11	Rs. Crore	9.99
C	A&G expenses of FY 2010-11 considered for projection of O&M expenses for 2nd control period	Rs. Crore	75.76
D	R&M expenses of FY 2010-11 considered for projection of O&M expenses for 2nd control period	Rs. Crore	90.50
2	Approved Sales for FY 2010-11	MU	8406.10
3	O&M expenses per unit of sales considered for projection of O&M expenses for 2nd control period	Rs./Unit	0.51
4	Number of consumers during FY 2010-11	Nos.	1651242
5	O&M expenses per consumer during FY 2010-11	Rs. / Consumer	2594.35
6	O&M expenses per unit of sales considered by Commission for benchmarking	Rs./Unit	> 0.65
7	O&M expenses per consumer considered by the Commission for benchmarking	Rs./Unit	Around 2600

3.134 It is submitted that the calculations or methodology for arriving at the efficiency factor of 2%, 3% and 4% from FY 2012-13, FY 2013-14 and FY 2014-15 respectively has not been furnished. The respective SERCs have not applied any efficiency factor on the O&M expenses of the utilities against which the Petitioner has been benchmarked.

Recalculation of O&M expenses

3.135 The Petitioner has appealed to the Commission to recalculate the O&M expenditure for FY 2012-13 to FY 2014-15 as given in the table below:

Table 3.29: Benchmarking of Employee expenses

Sl. No.	Particulars	UoM	TPDDL	BRPL	BYPL
1	Employee expenses as per audited accounts for FY 2011-12	Rs. Crore	277	275	202

Sl. No.	Particulars	UoM	TPDDL	BRPL	BYPL
2	Sales during FY 2011-12	MU	6672	8844	4794
3	Number of consumers during FY 2011-12	Nos.	1276459	1733007	1227755
4	Employee expenses per unit of sales	Rs./Unit	0.42	0.31	0.42
5	Employee expenses per consumer	Rs./ consumer	2167	1586	1648
6	Average employee expenses per unit of sales	Rs./Unit	0.38		
7	Average employee expenses per consumer	Rs./ consumer	1800.48		
8	Employee expenses as per sales	Rs. Crore	255	338	183
9	Employee expenses as per number of consumers	Rs. Crore	230	312	221
10	Employee expenses on 50% weights assigned to Sl.No.8 and Sl. No.9	Rs. Crore	243	325	202

Table 3.30: Benchmarking of A & G expenses

Sl. No.	Particulars	UoM	TPDDL	BRPL	BYPL
1	A & G expenses as per audited accounts for FY 2011-12	Rs. Crore	49	102	59
2	Sales during FY 2011-12	MU	6672	8844	4794
3	Number of consumers during FY 2011-12	Nos.	1276459	1733007	1227755
4	A&G expenses per unit of sales	Rs./Unit	0.07	0.12	0.12
5	A&G expenses per consumer	Rs./ consumer	382	587	485
6	Average A&G expenses per unit of sales	Rs./Unit	0.10		
7	Average A&G expenses per consumer	Rs./ consumer	484.69		
8	A&G expenses as per sales	Rs. Crore	69	92	50
9	A&G expenses as per number of consumers	Rs. Crore	62	84	60
10	A&G expenses on 50% weights assigned to Sl.No.8 and Sl. No.9	Rs. Crore	66	88	55

3.136 The Petitioner has submitted that they have applied an escalation factor of 8% on year on year basis on Employee expenses and A&G Expenses. The projected Employee expenses are exclusive of SVRS pension.

3.137 The Petitioner has considered the R&M expenses equal to the R&M expenses as determined by the Commission for FY 2012-13 in MYT order dated July 13, 2012.

3.138 The Petitioner has not applied efficiency factor on O&M expenses for FY 2012-13.

3.139 Summarized O&M expenses as claimed by the Petitioner are tabulated below:

Table 3.31: O&M Expenses projected by the Petitioner for FY 2012-13 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Approved in Tariff Order of July 13, 2012	Petitioner's submission
Employee Expenses	264.78	351.17
A&G Expenses	88.40	95.07
R&M Expenses	114.16	114.16
Gross O&M Expenses	**467.34**	**560.40**
Efficiency Factor %	2.00%	
Add: SVRS Pension	7.39	7.39
Net O&M expenses	**465.38**	**567.79**

Commission's Analysis

3.140 The Regulation 5.4 of MYT Regulations, 2011 specifies that "*the licensee shall submit the O&M expenses for the control period as prescribed in MYT filing procedure. The O&M expenses for the Base year shall be approved by the Commission taking in to account the latest available audited accounts, business plan filed by the licensees, estimates of the actuals for the Base year, prudence check and any other factor considered appropriate by the Commission*".

3.141 Further, Regulation 5.5 of MYT Regulations, 2011 specifies the formula for determination of O&M expenses permissible towards ARR for each year of the Control Period.

3.142 The Regulation 4.21(b)(i) of the MYT Regulations, 2011, specify that "*any surplus or deficit on account of O&M expenses shall be to the account of the Licensee and shall not be trued up in ARR*". The Commission in consonance to the above regulations has determined the employee expenses and A&G expenses of the Petitioner for the Control period from FY 2012-13 to FY 2014-15 in the MYT order dated July 13, 2012. The Commission has discussed in detail the methodology and computation of

Employee expenses and A&G expenses in the MYT order dated July 13, 2012. Accordingly, the Commission has considered the employee expenses and A&G expenses as allowed in the MYT order dated July 13, 2012 for truing up of FY 2012-13.

3.143 The Petitioner has proposed the R&M expenses at Rs.114.16 Crore as allowed by the Commission in the MYT order dated July 13, 2012. The Commission has revised the GFA for the MYT control period of FY 2007-08 to FY 2011-12 and the closing GFA at the end of FY 2011-12 is arrived at Rs.3728.34 Crore. The R&M expenses are linked to GFA and the 'K' factor. In view of the above, the Commission has accordingly derived and considered R&M expenses by applying 'K' factor (constant) on GFA while truing up of FY 2012-13 as detailed in the table below:

Table 3.32: R&M Expenses approved in truing up for FY 2012-13 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Approved in the Tariff Order of July 13, 2012	Petitioner's Submission	Now Approved	Remarks
Opening GFA	4513.03	4513.03	3728.34	A (as in Para 3.143)
' K ' Factor	2.53%	2.53%	2.53%	B (2nd MYT Order)
R&M Expenses	114.16	114.16	94.33	A*B

3.144 The Regulation 5.5 of MYT Regulations, 2011 specifies that "*O&M expenses permissible towards ARR for each year of the Control period shall be determined using the formula detailed below:*

*(i) O&Mn=(R&Mn+EMPn+A&Gn) * (1-Xn)*

(ii) where,

*R&Mn=K * GFAn-1*

*EMPn+A&Gn=(EMPn-1+A&Gn-1) * (INDX); and*

*INDX = 0.55*CPI + 0.45*WPI*

Xn is an efficiency factor for nth year. Value of Xn shall be determined by the Commission in the MYT Tariff Order based on licensees filing, benchmarking, approved cost by the Commission in past and any other factor the Commission feels appropriate".

3.145 The Hon'ble APTEL in Appeal No.166 of 2012, DTL *Vs* DERC, BRPL, BYPL & others upheld the verdict delivered in Appeal No. 52 of 2008 in favour of the State Commission in the matter of New Delhi Power Limited Vs Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission relevant extracts of the judgment in Appeal no. 166 of 2012 are as below:

> *"18. Learned Senior Counsel for the State Commission has referred to judgment of the Tribunal dated 31.5.2011 in Appeal no. 52 of 2008 in the matter of New Delhi Power Ltd. Vs Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission & others. In this judgment the Tribunal upheld efficiency factors of 2%, 3% and 4% fixed by the Delhi Commission in respect of one of the distribution licensees as the State Commission had decided the efficiency factors after comparing the O&M expenses of the Appellant with similar urban distribution companies operating in other States and finding the expenses of the Appellant on higher side. In that case also the Appellant distribution licensee had relied on the judgment dated 24.9.2010 in Appeal no. 28 of 2008 which is now being relied by the Appellant transmission licensee in the present Appeal. In Appeal no. 52 of 2008, the Tribunal differentiated the findings in Appeal no. 28 of 2008 where the State Commission had decided the efficiency factor arbitrarily without any benchmarking or analysis and identification of areas where efficiency improvement was desired to be carried out. Thus, the findings of the Tribunal in Appeal no. 52 of 2008 will be relevant to the present Appeal.*
>
> *19. In view of above, this issue is decided against the Appellant."*

3.146 In view of the above decision of the Hon'ble APTEL, the efficiency factors determined by the Commission for MYT period FY 2012-13, FY 2013-14 and FY 2014-15 are in order.

3.147 As per the discussions above, the O&M Expenses approved by the Commission for FY 2012-13 in the truing up are as shown below:

Table 3.33: O&M Expenses approved by the Commission (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No	Particulars	Approved in Tariff Order of July 13, 2012	Petitioner's submission	Now Approved	Remarks
A	Employee Expenses	264.78	351.17	264.78	Tariff order dated July 13, 2012
B	A&G Expenses	88.40	95.07	88.40	Tariff order dated July 13, 2012
C	R&M Expenses	114.16	114.16	94.33	Table 3.32
D	**Gross O&M Expenses**	**467.34**	**560.40**	**447.51**	**A+B+C**
E	Efficiency Factor %	2.00%		2.00%	Tariff order dated July 13, 2012
F	**Less**: Efficiency improvement	9.35		8.95	D*E
G	**Add**: SVRS Pension	7.39	7.39	7.39	Tariff order dated July 13, 2012
H	**Net O&M expenses**	**465.38**	**567.79**	**445.95**	**D – F + G**

Other expenses

3.148 The Petitioner has claimed Rs. 65.09 Crore towards miscellaneous expenses in the Truing up for FY 2012-13 as detailed in the table below:

Table 3.34: Miscellaneous Expenses claimed in Truing up for FY 2012-13 (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Petitioner's submission
1	CISF / Security Expenses	10.14
2	Credit rating fees	0.28
3	Training expenses	0.76
4	Incremental cost of auditor certificates	0.11
5	Incremental license fee paid to DERC	0.92
6	Incremental tender cost	0.6
7	Incremental bill printing expenses	0.64
8	Normative interest on SD of DPCL	11.94
9	Ombudsman expenses	0.03
10	Translation of Petition in Hindi	0.01
11	Syndication and documentation fees (cost of borrowing)	37.04
12	Fees for geo-spatial access	0.25
13	Member ship fees	0.09
14	Annual expenses for monthly billing system	2.28
15	**Total**	**65.09**

Commission's Analysis

3.149 The Petitioner has claimed additional expenses over and above the approved normative O&M expenditure for FY 2012-13 as Miscellaneous Expenses.

3.150 The Commission has reviewed the additional expenses claimed by the Petitioner for FY 2012-13. The A&G expenditure for FY 2012-13 in MYT Order dated July 13, 2012 has been determined based on the actual A&G expenditure incurred by the Petitioner as per the audited financial statements adjusted by certain expenses. The relevant extracts of the Tariff order dated July 13, 2012 are as below:

"4.199 The Commission has removed abnormal expenses such as provision for retirement of fixed assets, Loss on Sale/Discarding of Assets, Provision for Doubtful debts, Inventory of stores and spares written off, bad debts written off, transfer from opening provision of doubtful debts and has added lease rentals transferred from R&M expenses to the total A&G expenses as per submission of the Petitioner.

Table 93: Revised A&G expenses (Rs. Cr) calculated by the Commission

Particulars	***2006-07***	***2007-08***	***2008-09***	***2009-10***	***2010-11***
A&G expenses as per audited accounts	*136.82*	*157.58*	*108.28*	*144.94*	*109.62*
Less: Provision for retirement of fixed assets	*-*	*-*	*-*	*14.48*	*12.29*
Less: Loss on Sale/Discarding of Assets	*1.18*	*2.25*	*2.23*	*0.22*	*2.88*
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	*76.05*	*91.99*	*41.14*	*-*	*20.24*
Less: Bad Debts Written off	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*199.59*
Less: Inventory of Stores & Spares Written Off	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
Less: Transfer from opening provision for doubtful debts	*-*	*-*	*-*	*78.24*	*(199.59)*
Less: Fines and Penalties inc under Sundry Expenses				*1.68*	
Add: Lease Rentals transferred from R&M cost	*1.57*	*1.55*	*2.42*	*1.54*	*1.55*
Net A&G Cost	*61.16*	*64.89*	*67.33*	*51.86*	*75.76*

3.151 The Commission has considered the actual A&G expenses of the Petitioner while determining the normative A&G expenses for MYT period FY 2012-13 to FY 2014-15, which includes the items listed at Sl.No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 and 10 of Table No. 3.34. Therefore, the additional miscellaneous expenses against these heads which have already been considered as part of the A&G expenses during the base year (FY 2010-11) are not allowed:

a. CISF / Security Expenses - Rs. 10.14 Crore

b. Credit Rating - Rs. 0.28 Crore

c. Training Expenses - Rs. 0.76 Crore

d. Cost of auditors' certificate - Rs. 0.11 Crore

e. Incremental tender cost - Rs. 0.60 Crore

f. Incremental bill printing expenses - Rs. 0.64 Crore

g. Incremental Ombudsman expenses - Rs. 0.03 Crore

h. Translation of Petition in Hindi - Rs. 0.01 Crore

3.152 In addition to above, additional claim of the Petitioner have been analysed and are discussed below:

i. Normative Interest on Security Deposit of DPCL

Petitioner's Submission

The Petitioner has submitted that normative interest on Security Deposit of DPCL is claimed in accordance with the direction of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi given in Order No.W.P.(C) 2396/2008 dated 26th March 2008 which states that "*the Petitioner will however, continue to refund the security deposit and pay interest to consumers in accordance with law*". The Petitioner has claimed normative interest on Security Deposit of Rs.11.94 Crore on consumer Security Deposit of DPCL period which is yet to be transferred as detailed below:

Table 3.35: Normative Interest on Security Deposit of DPCL

Sl. No.	Particulars	UoM	Amount
1	Consumer Security Deposit of DPCL	Rs. Crore	90.43
2	Consumer Security Deposit transferred to BRPL	Rs. Crore	11.00
3	Consumer Security Deposit yet to be transferred	Rs. Crore	79.43
4	Interest rate for Security Deposit	%	15.03
5	Normative interest on Security Deposit	Rs. Crore	11.94

The Petitioner has submitted that in case the interest on Security Deposit of DPCL is not paid, the same may lead to violation of the directions of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. The Petitioner requested to allow interest on Security

Deposit in the ARR subject to outcome of the writ Petition pending before the High Court of Delhi.

Commission's Analysis

The Commission in the truing up for FY 2011-12 in the Tariff Order for FY 2013-14 dated July 31, 2013 had observed that "*the Licensee should follow up with the DPCL for settlement of the security deposit related to pre DVB era*". The Commission has earlier advised the Government of NCT of Delhi to transfer the differential Security Deposit to the Petitioner.

The Commission is of the view that if interest claimed by the Petitioner is allowed in the ARR, it shall tantamount to recovery of the said amount from the consumers itself. Therefore, the Commission has not considered the amount in the true up for FY 2012-13.

j. Syndication and Documentation fees (cost of borrowing)

Petitioner's Submission

The Petitioner has submitted that the Commission in its tariff order dated July 31, 2013 disallowed bank charges on the basis that RoCE and carrying cost on Regulatory assets have been allowed which cover all borrowing costs. It is further submitted that bank charges syndication fees, processing fees, service charges, etc. which are to be paid upfront to the banks. Such cost is beyond the control of the Petitioner and arbitrary disallowance of such cost unduly reduces the RoE of the Petitioner. It is stated that bank charges are routine expenses and are allowed separately by other SERCs i.e., Maharashtra ERC, Chhattisgarh SERC, Tamil Nadu ERC, Rajasthan ERC, Haryana ERC, etc. Accordingly, the Petitioner has claimed Rs.37.04 Crore towards bank charges borne during FY 2012-13.

Commission's Analysis

As per MYT Regulations, 2011, Appendix 2 – Cost Allocation, Clause 3 (b)

> *"A&G Cost: A&G expenses related to power purchase, metering, billing and collection, financing expenses on loan related to Retail Supply business shall be allocated to Retail Supply business. Office expenses like telephone,*

stationery, electricity, lease rent etc shall be apportioned between Wheeling and Retail Supply business on the basis of predominant usage concept."

As per Regulation 5.6 of the MYT Regulations, 2011,

> *"Return on Capital Employed (RoCE) shall be used to provide a return to the Distribution Licensee, and shall cover all financing costs, without providing separate allowances for interest on loans and interest on working capital".*

As per Accounting standard (AS 16 - Borrowing Costs) issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and notified by Companies amendment Act 1999,

> *"6. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset should be capitalized as part of the cost of that asset. The amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation should be determined in accordance with this Statement. Other borrowing costs should be recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred."*

Conjoint reading of all the three extracts above, the Commission is of the view that the borrowing costs directly related to the capital assets shall be added to the cost of such capital assets.

The information provided by the Petitioner does not distinguish the borrowing costs on capital expenditure loans and other loans. The Commission is of the view that only the borrowing cost will be considered at the time of final true up of capitalization. Accordingly, the Commission has not considered the syndication and documentation charges claimed by the Petitioner.

k. Fees for geo-spatial access

Petitioner's Submission

The Petitioner has submitted that they have informed the Commission vide letter No. RA/2013-14/01/A/271 dated July 12, 2013 regarding mandatory fees to be paid for Geo Spatial Access and accordingly claimed Rs.0.25 Crore towards geo spatial access fees as miscellaneous expenses.

Commission's Analysis

During the prudence check, the Petitioner was asked to provide the payment receipt on account of fees paid for Geo-spatial access. The Petitioner has not submitted any such document supporting the payment made. As per the notification of GoNCTD, fee for Geo Spatial Access was demanded from all utilities of Delhi. The Petitioner has further sought waiver of the fees on account of Geo Spatial Access vide letter dated March 4, 2013.

In view of above, it is clear that the payment has not been made by the Petitioner and therefore is not considered by the Commission for true up of FY 2012-13. In case, the Petitioner produces the receipt at a later stage, the same may be considered by the Commission without any carrying cost.

l. Exchange Membership fees

Petitioner's Submission

The Petitioner has claimed Rs.0.09 Crore towards power exchange membership fees in the truing up for FY 2012-13 which is allowed in the truing up for FY 2011-12 in the Tariff Order dated July 31, 2013.

Commission's Analysis

The Commission has sought payment receipt to verify the claim of the Petitioner. As per the submission of the Petitioner vide Letter No. RA/2014-15/01/A/35 dated May 30, 2014, the Petitioner has sought that in case Trading Margin to RETL is disallowed, as done in Tariff Order dated July 31, 2013, the membership fees in lieu thereof may be allowed.

The Commission is of the view that the membership fees allowed in the tariff order dated July 31, 2013 may not be deemed on a normative basis.

There is no actual payment by the Petitioner on account of membership fees during FY 2012-13 as the direction for obtaining membership of IEX was issued in tariff order dated July 31, 2013. The Commission, in view of the above, allows the membership fees on a normative basis for FY 2012-13. **The Petitioner, however, shall not be allowed to claim the membership fees on a normative basis from FY 2013-14 onwards.**

m. Annual expenses for monthly billing system

Petitioner's Submission

The Petitioner has submitted that the cost benefit analysis on account of monthly billing system was submitted to the Commission vide Lr.No.RA/2013-14/01/A/482 dated 14th November 2013. It is stated that apart from capex incurred on implementation of monthly billing system, the Petitioner is also required to incur annual operation and maintenance expenses towards proper functioning of Monthly billing System which is implemented from February 2013 onwards. The Petitioner has claimed an amount of Rs. 2.28 Crore towards expenses for 2 months during FY 2012-13 as detailed in the table below:

Table 3.36: Annual Expenses for monthly billing claimed by the Petitioner

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount (Rs Crore)
1	Manpower	1.85
2	Bill printing	0.29
3	Other cost	0.14
4	Total	2.28

Commission's Analysis

The Commission has not mandated the shift in the billing cycle. The Commission vide letter no. F.3(313)/Tariff/DERC/2012-13/3684/08 dated April 01, 2014 advised the Petitioner to undertake relevant cost benefit analysis before implementation of the change in billing cycle and accordingly decide the billing period of its consumers.

Further, the Commission is of the view that any change in billing cycle should not place any additional burden on the consumer of Delhi and has therefore disapproved the expenses claimed on account of monthly billing.

j. Licensee fees paid to DERC

Petitioner's Submission

The Petitioner has claimed Rs. 0.92 Crore towards incremental license fees paid to DERC for FY 2012-13.

Commission's Analysis

As per clause 12.1 of the Distribution and Retail supply license, the Petitioner is required to pay annually 0.05% of the amount billed of previous year as license fees to the Commission. The license fee is linked to sales which is uncontrollable and needs to be trued up. Accordingly, the Commission has considered Rs.0.92 Crore incremental license fee paid by the Petitioner and allowed in the truing up for FY 2012-13.

3.153 Based upon the above analysis, the total amount considered under the head "Miscellaneous Expenses" against the expenses claimed by the Petitioner is given in the table below:

Table 3.37: Miscellaneous Expenses considered in Truing up for FY 2012-13 (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Petitioner's submission	Now approved in true up
1	CISF / Security Expenses	10.14	--
2	Credit rating fees	0.28	--
3	Training expenses	0.76	--
4	Incremental cost of auditor certificates	0.11	--
5	Incremental license fee paid to DERC	0.92	0.92
6	Incremental tender cost	0.60	--
7	Incremental bill printing expenses	0.64	--
8	Normative interest on SD of DPCL	11.94	--
9	Ombudsman expenses	0.03	--
10	Translation of Petition in Hindi	0.01	--
11	Syndication and documentation fees (cost of borrowing)	37.04	--
12	Fees for geo-spatial access	0.25	--
13	Member ship fees	0.09	0.09
14	Annual expenses for monthly billing system	2.28	--
15	**Total**	**65.09**	**1.01**

Non Tariff Income

Petitioner's submission

3.154 The Petitioner in its True up Petition has considered Non Tariff Income of Rs. 107.64 Crore for FY 2012-13, against Rs. 125.03 Crore approved in the Tariff Order for FY

2012-13. The details of Non Tariff Income submitted by the Petitioner are shown below:

Table 3.38: Non Tariff Income submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2012-13 (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No	Particulars	Amount
I	**As per Audited Accounts**	
A	Other Operating Income	183.77
B	Other Income	25.30
II	**Total (A+B)**	**209.07**
C	Income from normative interest on Consumer Security Deposit	46.51
III	**Total NTI**	**255.58**
1	**Less: Income from other business**	***40.61***
a	Consultancy business	*5.52*
b	ED collection business	*7.86*
c	Street light maintenance business	*27.23*
IV	**Net NTI**	***214.97***
1	Less: Interest on contingency reserve	*2.02*
2	Less: Interest on loans and advances to staff	*0.01*
3	Less: Financing cost of LPSC	*25.15*
4	Less: Rebate on Power Purchase and Transmission charges	41.88
5	Less: Write-back of Miscellaneous provisions	2.55
6	Less: Short term gain	6.68
7	Less: Recoveries from employees	*0.01*
8	Less: Transfer from consumer contribution for capital works	12.16
9	Less: Bad debts recovered	5.35
10	Less: Penalties from contractors	0.06
11	Less: Sale of Scrap	11.41
12	Less: Connection/Reconnection charges	0.05
V	**Total (1 to 12)**	**107.33**
	Total : Non Tariff Income (IV - V)	**107.64**

Commission's Analysis

3.155 Regulation 5.36 of the MYT Regulations, 2011 states that

> *"The amount received by the licensee on account of Non Tariff Income shall be deducted from the aggregate revenue requirement in calculating the net revenue requirement of such licensee"*.

3.156 Regulation 5.37 of the MYT Regulation, 2011 states:

> *"where the licensee is engaged in any other business, the income from such business shall be calculated as per DERC Treatment of Income from Other*

Business of Transmission Licensee and Distribution Licensee Regulation, 2005 and shall be deducted from the aggregate revenue requirement, in calculating the revenue requirement of the Licensee".

3.157 A joint reading of both the above clauses indicates that NTI and other income being an integral part of the revenue requirement shall be trued up at the end of each year of the Control Period.

3.158 The Commission in the MYT order July 13, 2012 had approved Rs.125.03 Crore towards Non-tariff Income (NTI) for FY 2012-13. Item wise analysis of the income from other business and NTI is given as below:

Income from Other than Licensed business

Petitioner's submission

3.159 The Petitioner has shown net earnings of Rs 40.61 Crore from other than License Business i.e. Consultancy, ED collection and Street light maintenance. The Petitioner has proposed to share the income with the consumers at 1/3 of the total income received from other business. Accordingly, the Petitioner has proposed to retain Rs.27.07 Crore being 2/3 of total income and offered to share 13.54 Crore being 1/3 of the total income with the consumers against the total earnings of Rs 40.61 Crore. The Petitioner summary of the total income received from other business and income proposed to be retained by the Petitioner is as given in the table below:

Table 3.39: Sharing of Income from other business proposed for FY 2012-13

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Total Income	Proposed to be retained %	Amount retained	Amount to be passed on to the consumers
1	Consultancy business	5.52	66.67%	3.68	1.84
2	ED collection business	7.86	66.67%	5.24	2.62
3	Street light maintenance	27.23	66.67%	18.15	9.08
4	**Total**	**40.61**		**27.07**	**13.54**

Commission's analysis

3.160 As per the Regulation 5.37 of the MYT Regulations, 2011 the income from other business shall be calculated as per "DERC Treatment of Income from other business of Transmission Licensee and Distribution Licensee Regulations, 2005". The Regulation 5 (5) of the said Regulation, specify that the licensee shall retain 20% of the revenues arising on account of other business and pass on the remaining 80% of the revenues to the regulated business.

3.161 In view of Para 3.157 above, the net income of Rs.5.52 crore received by the Petitioner from the consultancy services rendered to "Nigeria Utility for development of Distribution" is treated as income from other business and the licensee shall retain 20% of the revenue i.e. Rs. 1.10 crore arising out of such other business and the remaining 80% i.e. Rs. 4.42 crore shall be allowed in ARR.

3.162 The Commission is of the view that collection of Electricity Duty is not a separate function and the same is collected with electricity bills. Therefore, commission earned on Electricity Duty is part of non tariff income. Accordingly, Rs. 7.86 crore is considered as part of Non Tariff Income.

3.163 The Commission in its order dated September 22, 2009 has notified the maintenance charges on street lights @Rs.84/light point/month and material cost at the rate Rs.19/point/month in addition to the specified tariff in the Tariff Orders of relevant year. The Commission has therefore recognised income from Street light maintenance as other income of regulated business.

3.164 In view of the above, the revenue collected on account of streetlight maintenance is considered as part of Non tariff Income

LPSC

Petitioner's submission

3.165 The Petitioner had collected late payment surcharge (LPSC) of Rs 30.98 Crore in FY 2012-13 from its consumers as per the audited annual accounts. As the Petitioner charges LPSC @ 18% per annum (1.5% per month), the principal amount on which LPSC has been charged is computed at Rs. 172.11 Crore. The Petitioner has subtracted the amount of Rs. 25.15 Crore towards financing cost of LPSC from Non

Tariff Income.

Commission's analysis

3.166 As per judgment in Appeal No. 14 of 2012 of Hon'ble APTEL :

> *"135. Delhi Commission has submitted that allowing financing cost for LPSC means allowing of additional working capital for the time period between the due date and the actual date of payment. Hence, financing cost of LPSC has to be at the same rate as that approved for working capital funding. The view taken by the Delhi Commission is correct and need not be interfered with."*

3.167 The Commission has approved the rate of interest of working capital at 9.99% for FY 2012-13. In view of the judgment of Hon'ble APTEL, the Commission considers the financing cost at 9.99% and interest approved for funding of principal amount of LPSC for FY 2012-13 as shown in the table below:

Table 3.40: Approved Funding of LPSC (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	FY 2012-13
A	LPSC Collected @ 18 %	30.98
B	Principal amount on which LPSC was charged (A/18%)	172.11
C	Interest Rate for funding of Principal of LPSC	9.99%
D	Interest approved on funding of Principal amount of LPSC (B*C)	17.19

3.168 Accordingly, the Commission has reduced Rs.17.19 Crore towards financing cost of LPSC from the gross Non tariff Income for arriving at the Non Tariff Income available towards ARR.

Rebate

Petitioner's submission

3.169 The Petitioner has submitted that it has claimed total rebate of Rs 41.88 Crore earned on timely payment of power purchase bills. The Petitioner has considered the entire rebate earned on timely payment of power purchase bills and subtracted the same from the Non Tariff Income.

Commission's analysis

3.170 The Regulation 5.24 of the MYT Regulations, 2011 specify that

"Distribution licensee shall be allowed to recover the net cost of power it procures from sources approved by the Commission,...

...assuming maximum normative rebate available from each source for payment of bills through letter of credit on presentation of bills for supply to consumers of Retail supply business".

3.171 Accordingly, an amount of Rs.117.88 Crore is adjusted against the power purchase cost in the truing up for FY 2012-13 as discussed in para 3.82, to arrive at the net power purchase cost.

3.172 The actual rebate earned by the Petitioner as per the audited financial statements for FY 2012-13 at Rs.41.88 Crore is thus considered to be Petitioner's income by the Commission and subtracted from the non tariff income in the truing up for FY 2012-13.

Interest on Consumers Security Deposit

Petitioner's submission

3.173 The Petitioner has projected income from normative interest on Consumers Security deposit at Rs.46.51 Crore.

Commission's analysis

3.174 The Commission is of the view that the Petitioner has invested the Consumers security deposits in the regulated business. The Commission has considered the normative interest rate as per the rate of interest on debt (9.99%). The difference in the normative interest and the interest booked on consumer security deposit (at the rate of 6%) for FY 2012-13 as per the audited financial statements has been considered as non tariff income. The approved interest on consumer security deposit considered as part of Non tariff income is computed as follows:

Table 3.41: Interest on Consumer Security Deposit

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Remarks
1	Opening Consumer Security Deposit	477.74	Tariff Order July 31, 2013
2	Additions	33.75	as per audited financial statements

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Remarks
3	Closing Consumer Security Deposit	511.49	1 + 2
4	Average Consumer Security Deposit	494.62	(1+3)/2
5	Rate of Interest	9.99%	MYT order July 2012
6	Interest	49.41	4 x 5
7	Interest paid to the consumers	27.83	as per audited financial statements
8	Normative interest as part of Non tariff income	21.58	(6 – 7)

Penalties from Contractors

Petitioner's submission

3.175 The Petitioner has claimed Rs.0.06 Crore towards recovery from contractors as penalties to be deducted from NTI.

Commission's analysis

3.176 The penalties recovered from the contractors related to regulated business, is on account of delay / non-performance of the contractors. Such delay / non-performance may have resulted in undue disadvantage to the consumers. In view of this, the Commission has decided to retain such penalties from contractors as non tariff income.

Sale of Scrap

Petitioner's submission

3.177 The Petitioner has submitted that, pending adjudication of the Petition on retirement of assets before the Commission, the sale of scrap ought to be excluded from non-tariff income. The Petitioner has requested not to consider Rs.11.41 Crore received towards sale of scrap as non tariff income.

Commission's analysis

3.178 The Petitioner has submitted that pending adjudication of the Petition on Loss on retirement of Assets (Petition no 46 of 2012), the sale of scrap ought not to be treated as non Tariff Income or deducted from ARR of the Petitioner. The Commission is of the view that sale of scrap for FY 2012-13 is not part of Petition no.

46 of 2012 and also receipts from sale of scrap have not been adjusted while determining O&M expenses of the base year (FY 2010-11). Therefore, the amount on account of sale of scrap has been considered in Non tariff Income.

Short term gain

Petitioner's submission

3.179 The Petitioner has reduced Rs.6.68 Crore towards short term gains.

Commission's Analysis

3.180 The Commission has sought clarification regarding short term gains claimed in the Petition. The Petitioner has submitted that Short term gain is on account of interest received on fixed deposits maintained by the Petitioner as margins for loans raised. The relevant documents submitted indicate that these fixed deposits have been created for the purpose of debt service reserve account (DSRA) required to meet debt service obligation and not in lieu of surplus funds. The Commission is of the view that interest on these fixed deposits should be passed into the ARR of the Petitioner as non – tariff income.

Bad debts recovered

Petitioner's Submission

3.181 The Petitioner has submitted bad debt recovery of Rs. 5.35 Crore to be reduced from Non Tariff Income in the truing up for FY 2012-13.

Commission's Analysis

3.182 As per Regulation 5.35 of MYT Regulations, 2011, all incomes being incidental to electricity business and derived by the Licensee shall constitute non-tariff income of the Licensee.

3.183 The Petitioner has submitted that any amount recovered as bad debts is an energy income which is required to be included in the amount collected during the year as the same is received against the amount billed in the previous years. The amount billed and collected in previous years has already been considered for the purpose of AT&C loss calculation during respective years. However, the Petitioner has not indicated separately the amount of bad debt recovered included in auditors financial statement of category wise details of amount collected for FY 2012-13. Accordingly, as discussed in para 3.135 of Tariff Order dated July 31, 2013, the Commission find no justification for reducing the amount from Non Tariff Income.

Connection/reconnection charges

Petitioner's Submission

3.184 The Petitioner has submitted Rs.0.05 Crore towards revenue from connection/ reconnection charges to be reduced from NTI.

Commission's Analysis

3.185 The Commission is of the view that the connection/reconnection activities are part of the distribution business and accordingly considers the connection/reconnection charges as non tariff income.

3.186 Hence, the connection/reconnection charges of Rs.0.05 Crore claimed by the Petitioner are not considered and the amount is treated as non-tariff income from the distribution business.

Interest on Contingency Reserve

Petitioner's submission

3.187 The Petitioner has claimed that interest on contingency reserve at Rs.2.02 Crore be excluded from NTI.

Commission's Analysis

3.188 The Commission is of the view that since the contingency reserve has been set off against the revenue gap during FY 2010-11, the interest on the contingency reserve investments received by the Petitioner in FY 2012-13 may be retained by the Petitioner. Thus, interest on contingency reserve of Rs.2.02 Crore is allowed to be reduced from NTI for FY 2012-13.

Interest on loans and advances to staff and Recoveries from employees

Petitioner's Submission

3.189 The Petitioner has claimed (i) Rs.0.01 Crore as interest on loans and advances to staff and (ii) Rs.0.01 Crore as recovered from employees.

Commission's Analysis

3.190 The funds used as loans and advances to staff and recoveries from employees are funded out of the distribution business funds on which the Petitioner is earning RoCE. The Commission is of the view that such recoveries or interest paid by the staff shall be included in the non tariff income.

Write back of miscellaneous provisions

Petitioner's Submission:

3.191 The Petitioner has claimed Rs.2.55 Crore as write back of misc. provisions to be reduced from NTI.

Commission's Analysis:

3.192 The A&G expenses for the base year FY 2010-11 have been benchmarked for the purpose of MYT period FY 2012-13 to FY 2014-15 without adjusting provision for miscellaneous expenses. Thus, the Petitioner has been allowed O&M expenses on a normative basis without considering whether actually spent or provisioned. The Commission is of the view that the provisions written back are to be included in the Non Tariff Income.

Transfer from Consumer contribution for capital works

Petitioner's Submission:

3.193 The Petitioner has claimed Rs. 12.16 Crore as Transfer from Consumer contribution for capital works to be reduced from NTI.

Commission's Analysis:

3.194 The consumer contribution is not considered for calculation of depreciation and RoCE. The Petitioner is making book adjustments in compliance of accounting standards and has no impact on the cash flows. Therefore, the Commission has allowed Transfer from Consumer contribution of Rs. 12.16 Crore for capital works to be reduced from NTI for FY 2012-13.

3.195 Based on the above analysis and deliberations, the Commission has approved the amount of Non Tariff Income as summarised below:

Table 3.42: Trued-up Non Tariff Income approved by Commission (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No	Particulars	Petitioner's Submission	Now approved	Remarks
I	**As per Audited Accounts**			
A	Other Operating Income	183.77	183.77	
B	Other Income	25.30	25.30	
II	**Total (A+B)**	**209.07**	**209.07**	
C	Income from normative interest on Consumer Security Deposit	46.51	21.58	Table 3.41
III	**Total NTI**	**255.58**	**230.65**	**II + C**
1	**Less: Income from other business**	***40.61***	***1.10***	
a	Consultancy business	*5.52*	*1.10*	Para 3.160
b	ED collection business	*7.86*	--	
c	Street light maintenance business	*27.23*	--	
IV	**Net NTI**	***214.97***	***229.55***	**III – 1**
1	Less: Interest on contingency reserve	*2.02*	*2.02*	Para 3.188
2	Less: Interest on loans and advances to staff	*0.01*	--	
3	Less: Financing cost of LPSC	*25.15*	*17.19*	Table 3.40
4	Less: Rebate on Power Purchase and Transmission charges	41.88	41.88	Para 3.172
5	Less: Write-back of Miscellaneous provisions	2.55	--	
6	Less: Short term gain	6.68	--	
7	Less: Recoveries from employees	*0.01*	--	
8	Less: Transfer from consumer contribution for capital works	12.16	12.16	Para 3.194
9	Less: Bad debts recovered	5.35	--	
10	Less: Penalties from contractors	0.06	--	
11	Less: Sale of Scrap	11.41	--	
12	Less: Connection/Reconnection charges	0.05	--	
V	**Total**	**107.33**	**73.25**	**IV (1 to 12)**
	Total : Non Tariff Income (IV - V)	**107.64**	**156.30**	

Capital Expenditure and Capitalisation

Petitioner's submission

3.196 Regulation 4.17 of MYT Regulations, 2011 stipulates as under:

"The Commission shall review the actual capital expenditure incurred and capitalisation at the end of each year of the control period vis-à-vis the

approved capital expenditure and capitalisation schedule. Based on trued up capital expenditure and capitalisation, the Commission shall true up Return on Capital Employed (RoCE) and depreciation while truing up for any year of the control period. The Commission may also revise the capital expenditure and capitalisation for remaining years of the control period based on trued up capital expenditure and capitalisation for any year".

3.197 The Petitioner has submitted the capital expenditure and capitalisation as per books of accounts for FY 2012-13 as detailed in the table below:

Table 3.43: Capitalisation during FY 2012-13 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Capitalisation (Rs. Crore)
Capital Expenditure for FY 2012-13	267.06
Capitalisation in FY 2012-13	312.97

3.198 The Petitioner has requested the Commission to consider the above tabulated capital expenditure and capitalisation for FY 2012-13.

Commission's Analysis

3.199 The assets verification of the Petitioner for capitalization during FY 2006-07 to FY 2011-12 is under process. The Petitioner has committed to complete its asset mapping through GIS by September 30, 2014 in the 27th Coordination Forum meeting dated November 26, 2013. **In case, this is not completed by the scheduled date, the Commission shall withdraw 15% of the provisionally approved capitalisation and no further carrying cost shall be allowed to the Petitioner.**

3.200 The Commission has approved the Capitalisation for FY 2012-13 at Rs. 483 Crore in its MYT Order dated July 13, 2012. In view of the pending physical verification of the fixed assets of the Petitioner, the Commission has provisionally considered the lower of the projected capitalisation as per the MYT Order dated July 13, 2012 and the actual capitalisation for FY 2012-13 as per the audited financial statements submitted by the Petitioner. Accordingly, the capitalisation of Rs.312.97 Crore based on audited financial statements for FY 2012-13 including adjustments is considered on provisional basis for FY 2012-13.

Table 3.44: GFA for FY 2012-13 (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No	Particulars	Now approved	Remarks
A	**Opening GFA**	**3728.34**	Tariff Order dated July 31, 2013
B	Additions	312.97	Audited Financial statements
C	**Closing GFA**	**4041.31**	A+B
D	**Average GFA**	**3884.83**	(A+C)/2

Means of finance

Petitioner's Submission

3.201 The Petitioner has furnished the financing of the capitalisation based on Debt:Equity as detailed in the table below:

Table 3.45: Financing of new investment capitalised projected by the Petitioner for FY 2012-13

(Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Petitioner's submission
Capitalisation (A)	**312.97**
Consumers contributions (B)	68.53
Balance Capitalisation = C (A-B)	244.44
- through equity (30% of C)	73.33
- through Loan (70% of C)	171.11

Commission's Analysis

3.202 The Commission considers the addition to consumer contribution of Rs.68.53 Crore as per audited financial statements for FY 2012-13 to be utilised towards capitalisation of assets. Accordingly, the utilisation of consumer contribution and funding of balance capitalisation through equity and debt in the ratio of 30:70 in terms of Regulation 5.11 of the MYT Regulations, 2011, is as follows:

Table 3.46: Consumers Contribution for FY 2012-13 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Now Approved
Opening Consumers contributions (A) (Tariff Order dated July 31, 2013)	334.29
Addition to Consumer contribution (B) (as per audited financial statements)	68.53
Closing consumers contributions (C = A+B)	402.82
Average consumers contributions (A+C)/2	368.56

Table 3.47: Approved financing of new investment capitalised in FY 2012-13 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Now approved
Capitalisation (A) (table 3.44)	312.97
Consumer contribution (B) (as per audited financial statements)	68.53
Capitalisation net of Consumer Contribution (C = A-B)	244.44
- through equity (30% of C)	73.33
- through Loan (70% of C)	171.11

Depreciation

Petitioner's Submission

3.203 The Petitioner has submitted that depreciation has been calculated after excluding consumer contribution from the GFA in accordance with MYT Regulations, 2011. The Petitioner has furnished depreciation for FY 2012-13 as detailed in the table below:

Table 3.48: Computation of Average rate of Depreciation for FY 2012-13 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Petitioner's submission
Opening GFA	4252.10
Additions during the year	244.40
Closing GFA	4496.50
Average GFA	4374.30
Depreciation	161.30
Rate of Depreciation	3.71%

Commission's Analysis

3.204 The Commission has considered closing GFA at Rs.3728.34 Crore, closing Consumers Contributions Rs. 334.29 Crore and Accumulated Depreciation at Rs.1405.58 Crore at the end of FY 2011-12 as per Tariff order dated July 31, 2013. The Commission has provisionally approved additions to the GFA during FY 2012-13 at Rs.312.97 Crore, Consumer contributions at Rs.68.53 Crore and balance capitalisation in Debt/Equity ratio of 70:30 based on capitalisation as discussed in the preceding paragraphs.

3.205 The Commission has computed average rate of depreciation for FY 2012-13 as per audited financial statements as shown below:

Table 3.49: Computation of Average rate of Depreciation for FY 2012-13 (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount
1	Opening GFA (as per Audited financial statements)	4365.66
2	Closing GFA (as per Audited financial statements)	4666.63

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount
3	Average GFA (1+2)/2	4516.15
4	Depreciation (as per Audited financial statements)	165.78
5	Less: Depreciation on assets retired (as per Audited financial statements)	8.73
6	Net Depreciation (4-5)	157.05
7	Average rate of Depreciation (6/3)*100	3.48%

3.206 Accordingly, the depreciation provisionally approved by the Commission for FY 2012-13 as shown below:

Table 3.50: Depreciation for FY 2012-13 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Now approved
Opening Assets (Net of Consumer contribution) (as approved in Tariff Order dated 31.07.2013) (A)	3394.05
Additions to assets (net of consumer contribution) (Table 3. 47) (B)	244.44
Closing Assets (Net of consumer contribution) (A+B)	3638.48
Average assets (C = A+B/2)	3516.27
Average Depreciation rate (Table 3.49) (D)	3.48%
Depreciation (CXD)	122.37

Table 3.51: Cumulative Depreciation at the end of FY 2012-13 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Now approved
Opening Balance of cumulative depreciation as per true up for FY 2011-12 Tariff Order dated July 31, 2013	1405.58
Addition during FY 2012-13 (Table 3.50)	122.37
Closing balance of cumulative depreciation at the end of FY 2012-13	1527.95

Working Capital

Petitioner's Submission

3.207 The Petitioner has submitted the Working Capital for FY 2012-13 in accordance with Regulation 5.14 and 5.15 of the MYT Regulations, 2011. It is also submitted that the revenue and power purchase cost has been considered including Transmission charges and revenue from sale of surplus power has not been deducted from gross power purchase cost. The Petitioner has computed the working capital as detailed in the table below:

Table 3.52: Working Capital Requirement projected for FY 2012-13 (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Petitioner's Submission

1	Receivables for ARR	6179.53
2	Receivables equivalent to 2 month average billing (1/6)	1029.92
3	Power Purchase expenses (incl. transmission charges)	6658.24
4	Power Purchase expenses for 1 Month (3/12)	554.85
5	Total (receivables excl. one month power purchase expenses) (2-4)	475.07
6	Less: Opening Working Capital	265.11
7	Change in working capital for FY 2012-13	209.96

Commission's Analysis

3.208 The Regulation 5.14 and 5.15 of the MYT Regulations 2011 specifies that working capital shall consist of:

For wheeling business

Receivables for two months of wheeling charges

For Retail supply business

(a) Receivables for two months of revenue from sale of electricity

(b) Less: Power purchase costs for one month

(c) Less: Transmission charges for one month, and

(d) Less: Wheeling charges for two months

3.209 The Commission has examined the Working capital submitted by the Petitioner which is based on Power Purchase cost (Including transmission charges) and receivable from ARR as submitted in the Petition. The Commission has recomputed the Working Capital considering the power purchase cost, transmission charges and revenue available towards ARR as approved in the truing up for FY 2012-13. The approved working capital and change in the working capital are given in the table below:

Table 3.53: Approved Working Capital Requirement for FY 2012-13 (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Now Approved
A	Receivables from sale of electricity (Table 3.9)	6048.65
B	Receivables for 2 month of revenue from sale of electricity (A/6)	1008.11
C	Power Purchase expenses (incl. transmission charges) (Table 3.18)	5621.00
D	Power Purchase expenses for 1 Month (C/12)	468.42
E	Total working capital requirement (B-D)	539.69
F	Less: Opening Working Capital (as per Tariff Order dated	259.69

	31.07.2013)	
G	Change in working capital for FY 2012-13 (E-F)	280.00

Utilisation of Depreciation

Petitioner's submission

3.210 The Petitioner has proposed utilisation of depreciation in debt (70%) and equity (30%) ratio. It is stated that certain assets were created out of equity component. Accordingly, depreciation, if any, is to be factored in for reducing the debt component then such depreciation should be equitably also factored for reducing the equity component for proper determination of debt and equity component for RoCE. It is further stated that MYT regulations, 2007 nowhere states that the depreciation on account of assets funded through equity may be utilised for repayment of loans. Matching of revenue and expenses is an important exercise under accounting in which expenses are recognised in the ARR on the basis of direct connection between the costs incurred and the earning of specific items of income. Therefore, the depreciation for an asset charged to the ARR is required to be allocated in the Debt – Equity ratio in which the asset was originally funded. Since depreciation enables the utility to work out the charges to be recovered from the consumers for supply of electricity, the cost of the asset has to be measured and the revenue and expenses has to be matched. In the event such matching is erroneously done by allocating the entire depreciation towards commercial borrowings, the promoter's equity will completely deplete over the years. Thus when the asset depreciates in future, it has to be allocated in the same ratio of its funding i.e. 30% of the value of such depreciation ought to be added back to the equity and 70% ought to be used for repayment of loan. Based on the above, the Petitioner has proposed utilisation of depreciation in the debt-equity ratio for FY 2012-13 as given in the table below:

Table 3.54: Utilization of Depreciation proposed for FY 2012-13 (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Petitioners submission
1	Depreciation	161.30
2	Routed back to reserves (30% of Sl. No.1)	48.39
3	Debt repayment (70% of Sl.No.1)	112.91

3.211 Accordingly, the average balance of equity for FY 2012-13 has been calculated as given in the table below:

Table 3.55: Average balance of equity proposed for FY 2012-13 (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Petitioner's Submission
1	Opening Equity	1032.41
2	Additions	136.32
3	Routing of Depreciation	48.39
4	Closing Equity (1+2-3)	1120.34
5	Average Equity (1+4)/2	1076.38

Commission's Analysis:

3.212 The MYT Regulations, 2011 do not specify, utilisation of depreciation in the ratio of 70:30 towards Debt and Equity.

3.213 As per Regulation 5.21 of the MYT Regulations 2011, AAD is permissible to the Petitioner based on the repayment of loans vis-à-vis depreciation as per the formula specified in the Regulations. The AAD computation is based on depreciation, 1/10 of loans outstanding, repayment of loans, accumulated depreciation and accumulated repayment. If depreciation is routed towards equity reduction, the repayment of loan will get reduced and which will lead to increase in AAD. In view of the above, the Commission does not consider the request of the Petitioner and also the MYT Regulations, 2011 does not provide for adjustment of the same.

Repayment of Loan

Petitioner's submission

3.214 It is stated that the Commission has not considered actual repayment of loan during the year and on the other hand acknowledged that depreciation is required to be utilised for repayment of loan. The Petitioner has repaid the loan but the impact of the same is not being reflected in the Debt Equity ratio used for computation of WACC used in determination of RoCE. Non consideration of repayment of debt is not in accordance with the accounting principles. It is stated that the Commission is considering Net Fixed Assets for calculation of RoCE on the other hand is considering ratio of D/E employed for GFA for calculation of WACC. The Petitioner has requested the Commission to consider the repayment of loans at normative level of 10% of the outstanding loans during respective financial year and furnished the average balance of debt for calculation of WACC as given in the table below:

Table 3.56: Average balance of loan proposed for FY 2012-13 (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Petitioner's submission
1	Opening Loan	1464.64
2	Additions	318.07
3	Repayment	146.46
4	Closing Loan (1+2-3)	1636.25
5	Average Loan (1+4)/2	1550.45

Commission's Analysis:

3.215 As per MYT Regulations, 2011, regulation 5.11 states,

"5.11 The WACC for each year of the Control Period shall be computed....

Provided further that the Debt to Equity Ratio for the assets covered under Transfer Scheme, dated July 1, 2002 shall be considered as per the debt and equity in the transfer scheme;

Provided further that Debt to Equity Ratio for the assets capitalised till 1.04.2012 (other than assets covered under Transfer Scheme) shall be considered as per the debt and equity approved by the Commission at the time of capitalization."

3.216 It is observed from the MYT Regulation 2011, the weight of equity and debt has to be carried forward from FY 2011-12 (closing of the first MYT Period). Further, Equity and Debt for funding the capitalisation and working capital pertaining to the current year is also added and the cumulative equity and debt is considered for determination of weighted average cost of capital (WACC) of the current year. In view of the above, the Commission has not considered the repayment of debt for computation of WACC in line with MYT Regulation 2011.

Debt and Equity

3.217 The Commission has observed omissions in computation of equity and debt for the control period FY 2007-08 to FY 2011-12 in respect of 30% of the working capital in equity. The Commission now rectifies the error and adjusts the equity to arrive at the closing equity balance for FY 2011-12. As per MYT Regulations, 2011, *"...the Working capital shall be considered 100% debt financed for the calculation of WACC;"* accordingly, the opening balance of equity and debt has been revised as shown below:

Table 3.57: Revised Opening balance of equity and debt as per MYT Regulations, 2011 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Equity	Debt
As on 31.03.2012 (Tariff Order dated 31.07.2013)	867.12	1846.41
Adjustment due to erroneous computation of equity and debt	+56.35	-56.35
Revised Equity & Debt closing balance as on 31.03.2012	923.47	1790.06
Change in opening balance of equity and debt due to change in MYT Regulation, 2011 for the purpose of computation of WACC and ROCE.	- 77.91	+77.91
Opening balance of equity and debt as per MYT Regulation, 2011 as on 1st April 2012	**845.56**	**1867.97**

3.218 Accordingly, the Commission has considered the equity and debt and funding of working capital in terms of MYT Regulations 2011 for FY 2012-13 as shown below:

Table 3.58 Average Equity and Debt for FY 2012-13 (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No	Particulars	Equity	Debt
A	Opening balance (Table 3.57)	845.56	1,867.97
B	Additions based on capitalisation during the year (Table 3.47)	73.33	171.11
C	Change in Working capital for FY 2012-13 (Table 3.53)		280.00
D	Closing balance (A+B+C)	918.89	2,319.08
E	Average balance (A+D)/2	882.23	2,093.52

Advance Against Depreciation (AAD)

Petitioner's submission

3.219 The Petitioner has furnished the computation of AAD in accordance with Clause 5.21 of the MYT Regulations, 2011 as detailed in the table below:

Table 3.59: AAD submitted in Truing up (Rs. Crore) for FY 2012-13

Sl. No.	Particulars	Petitioner's Submission

Sl. No.	Particulars	Petitioner's Submission
1	1/10 of the loan (A)	146.46
2	Debt Repayment (B)	146.46
3	Minimum of A&B	146.46
4	Less: Depreciation for FY 2012-13 as per ARR routed for repayment of loans	112.91
5	**Excess of Min (A,B) over Depreciation**	33.55
6	Cumulative Repayment (C)	1191.74
7	Less: Cumulative Depreciation	1267.45
10	**Excess of (C) over (D)**	--
11	**Advance Against Depreciation**	--

Commission's Analysis

3.220 The Commission has computed the Advance against Depreciation based on the revised depreciation and accumulated depreciation approved in the truing up for FY 2012-13. The Commission has considered the cumulative repayment of loans upto FY 2011-12 at Rs.1112.91 Crore in the Tariff order dated July 31, 2013. Accordingly, the same is considered as opening cumulative repayment of loans and updated with the repayment (i.e. limited to Depreciation for FY 2012-13) of loans during FY 2012-13 and AAD is computed as tabulated in the table below.

Table 3.60: Approved AAD for FY 2012-13 (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Now Approved
A	1/10 of the Opening loan (Table 3.58)	186.80
B	Debt Repayment as per audited accounts for FY 2012-13	306.86
C	Minimum of A&B	186.80
D	Depreciation as per ARR routed for repayment of loans (Table 3.50)	122.37
E	Excess of Min (A,B) over Depreciation [C-D]	64.43
F	Cumulative Repayment (1112.91+306.86)	1419.77
G	Cumulative Depreciation (D) (Table 3.51)	1527.95
H	Excess of repayment (F) over Depreciation (G)	(108.18)
I	**Advance Against Depreciation (AAD)**	--

3.221 In view of the above the Commission has not allowed any Advance Against Depreciation.

Return on Capital Employed (RoCE)

3.222 The Commission has analysed the various components used to determining the Return on Capital employed as below:

a) Working Capital

b) Regulated Rate Base (RRB)

c) Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC)

Regulated Rate Base (RRB)

Petitioner's Submission

3.223 The Petitioner has submitted the Regulated Rate Base, Equity & Debt and RoCE for FY 2012-13 as detailed in the table below:

Table 3.61: Regulated Rate Base, Equity & Debt and RoCE submitted for FY 2012-13 (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No	Particulars	Petitioner's submission
1	RRB - Base Year (Opening)	2867.84
A	Opening Balance of Original Cost of Fixed Assets	4549.59
B	Opening Balance of Working Capital	265.10
C	Opening Balance of Accumulated Depreciation	1649.34
D	Opening balance of Accumulated Consumer Contribution (in proportion of ORIGINAL COST OF FIXED ASSETS to total ORIGINAL COST OF FIXED ASSETS + CWIP + Stores)	297.52
2	RRB - for the year	
E	Investments capitalized	312.97
F	Depreciation for the year (Including AAD)	161.30
G	Consumer Contribution, Grants, etc for the year	68.53
H	Change in Working Capital	209.96
I	Change in RRB [(E-F-G)/2)+H]	251.53
3	RRB – Closing (1+2E-2F-2G+2H)	3160.93
4	RRB (i) (1+2)	3119.37

Commission's Analysis

3.224 The Commission has approved Rs. 2248.17 Crore as closing RRB for FY 2011-12 in Tariff Order dated July 31, 2013. RRB has been computed based on the analysis and considering the provisional investment capitalised, depreciation, consumer contribution and working capital requirements for FY 2012-13 as shown below:

Table 3.62: Approved Regulated Rate Base and RoCE for FY 2012-13 (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Now Approved
1	Original Cost of Fixed Assets (Tariff Order dated 31.07.2013)	3728.35
2	Opening Balance of Working Capital (Tariff Order dated 31.07.2013)	259.69
3	Opening balance of Accumulated Depreciation (Tariff Order dated 31.07.2013)	1405.58
4	Opening balance of Accumulated Consumer Contribution (Tariff Order dated 31.07.2013)	334.29
5	RRB Opening (1+2-3-4)[Tariff Order dated 31.07.2013]	2248.17
6	Provisional Investments Capitalized (Table 3.44)	312.97
7	Depreciation (Table 3.50)	122.37
8	Consumer Contribution (Table 3.46)	68.53
9	Change in working capital (Table 3.53)	280.00
10	RRB Closing (5+6-7-8+9)	2650.24
11	ΔAB (Change in Regulated Base) [(6-7-8)/2 +9]	341.04
12	RRB (*i*) (5+11)	2589.21

Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC)

Petitioner's submission

3.225 The Petitioner has submitted that the Commission in Tariff Order dated July 31, 2013 did not true up the rate of interest on long term loans on the basis that the variation in the SBI PLR from FY 2007-08 to FY 2011-12 is not greater than +/- 1% from SBI PLR. It is further submitted that the Commission has considered SBI PLR of 12.25% as on 1st April 2007 as the reference point for calculation of deviation instead of weighted average SBI PLR observed during FY 2006-07. The Petitioner has requested to true up the interest rates for all financial years. Accordingly, the Petitioner has projected WACC considering the Rate of interest @14.47% and Return on equity @16% for FY 2012-13 as given in the table below.

Table 3.63: Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) projected for FY 2012-13

Particulars	Petitioners Submission
Average Debt (Rs. Crore)	1550.45
Average Equity (Rs. Crore)	1076.38
Cost of Debt %	14.47%
Return on Equity %	16.00%
WACC	**15.10%**

Commission's analysis

3.226 Regulation 5.11 of the MYT Regulations, 2011 specifies,

5.11 The WACC for each year of the Control Period shall be computed at the start of the Control Period in the following manner:

$$WACC = \left[\frac{D/E}{1+D/E}\right] * r_d + \left[\frac{1}{1+D/E}\right] * r_e$$

Where,

D/E is the Debt to Equity Ratio and for the purpose of determination of tariff, debt-equity ratio for the asset capitalized shall be 70:30. Where equity employed is in excess of 30%, the amount of equity for the purpose of tariff shall be limited to 30% and the balance amount shall be considered as notional loan. The interest rate on the amount of equity in excess of 30% treated as notional loan shall be the weighted average rate of the loans of the Licensee for the respective years and shall be further limited to the prescribed rate of return on equity in the Regulations. Where actual equity employed is less than 30%, the actual equity and debt shall be considered:

Provided that the Working capital shall be considered 100% debt financed for the calculation of WACC;

3.227 Regulation 5.11 of the MYT Regulations, 2011 specifies *for the purpose of determination of tariff, debt-equity ratio for the asset capitalisation shall be 70 : 30. where equity employed is in excess of 30% of the amount of equity for the purpose of tariff shall be limited to 30% and the balance amount shall be considered as notional loan. Where actual equity employed is less than 30%, the actual equity and debt shall be considered. The working capital shall be considered 100% debt financed for the calculation of Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC)*.

3.228 The Regulation 4.21(b)(ii) specifies that *the Commission shall not true up the interest rate, if variation in SBI Base Rate as on 1st April 2012 is within +/- 1% during the control period*.

3.229 The SBI Base Rate as on April 1, 2012 and March 31, 2013 was 10.00% and 9.70% respectively. It is observed that the variation in SBI Base Rate was within +/- 1% and therefore, the interest rate is not required to be trued up for FY 2012-13.

3.230 The Commission has, accordingly, considered the cost of debt at 9.99% and Return on equity @16% (as per MYT order dated July 13, 2012) for FY 2012-13 and computed the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) are as shown below:

Table 3.64: Approved Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) for FY 2012-13

Sl. No.	Particulars	Now Approved
A	Average Equity (Table 3.58)	882.23
B	Average Debt (Table 3.58)	2,093.52
C	Total (1+2)	**2,975.75**
D	Cost of debt (MYT order dated July 13, 2012)	9.99%
E	Return on equity (MYT Regulations 2011)	16.00%
F	Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) ((A*D)+(B*E)/C*100	11.77%

Return on Capital Employed (RoCE)

Petitioner's submission

3.231 The Petitioner has projected the RoCE for FY 2012-13 as given in the table below.

Table 3.65: RoCE projected by Petitioner for FY 2012-13 (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Petitioner's submissions
1	Average Equity	1076.38
2	Average Debt	1550.45
3	Total (1+2)	2626.83
4	Rate of Return on Equity	16.00%
5	Rate of Return on Debt	14.47%
6	RRB (i)	3119.37
7	**WACC**	**15.10%**
8	**RoCE (on 6)**	**470.93**

Commission's analysis

3.232 The Commission has computed the RoCE for FY 2012-13 as shown below:

Table 3.66: RoCE approved for FY 2012-13 (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Petitioner's Submissions	Now Approved

Sl. No.	Particulars	Petitioner's Submissions	Now Approved
1	Average Equity (Table 3.58)	1076.38	882.23
2	Average Debt (Table 3.58)	1550.45	2,093.52
3	Total (1+2)	2626.83	2,975.75
4	Rate of Return on Equity	16.00%	16.00%
5	Rate of Return on Debt	1.47%	9.99%
6	RRB (i) (Table 3.62)	3119.37	2,589.21
7	WACC (Table 3.64)	15.10%	11.77%
8	RoCE (6X7)	470.93	304.75

Income Tax

Petitioner's submission

3.233 The Petitioner has submitted that the commission in its Tariff Order dated July 31, 2013 compared the IT entitlement based on the RoE and actual IT paid during respective financial years and allowed the lower of the two as the IT from FY 2007-08 to FY 2011-12. It is further submitted that the Petitioner is currently availing the benefit of Tax Holiday u/s.80IA of the IT Act and the past unabsorbed losses. And after the tax holiday and adjustment of unabsorbed losses fully, the Petitioner will be required to pay higher rate/amount which will increase the tax liability. It is submitted that the commission out to be determine the IT on RoE approach consistently. It is submitted that the Commission deals with the regulatory accounts and may compute tax as per the regulatory accounts and adjust the IT on the Return earned as per the Regulatory accounts. It is stated that the ARR out to have been so determined that the income generated from Retail business is equal to all expenses, RoE and the tax payable. It is requested that the IT out to be allowed on RoE approach and not on comparative approach between RoE and actual IT basis. The Petitioner has claimed the Income Tax for FY 2012-13 as given in the table below:

Table 3.67: Income Tax claimed in Truing up for FY 2012-13 (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Reference	Petitioners submission
1	Equity (Average)	A	1076.38
2	Debt (Average)	B	1550.45
3	% Equity	C=A/(A+B)	41%
4	RRB	D	3119.37
5	Amount of Equity	E = C*D	1278.20
6	Rate of Return	F	16%
7	Return on equity	G = E*F	204.51

Sl. No.	Particulars	Reference	Petitioners submission
8	MAT / Income Tax Rate	H	20.01%
9	Income Tax	I = (G/(1-H))-G	51.16
10	Actually paid	J	15.09
11	Income Tax claimed	K=I	51.16

Commission's Analysis

3.234 Regulation 5.32 of MYT Regulation 2011 specify that the income tax, if any liable to be paid on the licensed business of the distribution licensee shall be limited to tax on return on equity component of capital employed. Any additional tax other than this shall not be a pass through and it shall be payable by the Distribution licensee itself.

3.235 Regulation 5.33 specify that the actual assessment of income tax should take into account benefits of tax holiday and the credit for carry forward losses applicable as per the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 shall be passed on to the consumers.

3.236 The Commission has observed that the Petitioner has taken into consideration the RoE at 16% in its calculation for arriving at the Return on Equity for the purpose of allowable tax on RoE.

3.237 Regulation 5.11 of DERC MYT Regulations, 2011 has specified that where equity employed is in excess of 30%, the amount of the equity for the purpose of tariff shall be limited to 30% and the balance amount shall be considered as notional loan and where actual equity employed is less than 30%, the actual equity and debt shall be considered.

3.238 As per the audited accounts the income tax (MAT) paid is at Rs.15.09 Crore. The Petitioner has also submitted that the income tax actually paid is at Rs.15.09 Crore for FY 2012-13.

3.239 The Commission has obtained the copy of Income Tax Return acknowledgement for FY 2012-13 from the Petitioner and noted the actual total tax assessed/remitted is at Rs.15.11 Crore (including interest of Rs.0.33 Crore) for the financial year 2012-13. The Commission approves the actual income tax (excluding interest) assessed/remitted at Rs.14.78 Crore or computed based on the Return on Equity component whichever is lower in accordance with the MYT Regulations, 2011.

3.240 However, if the tax assessed / paid during the financial year is higher than the tax allowed due to the reason that the higher tax is on account of any arrears of income tax pertaining to the past years, the utility may claim this in the ARR for the following year producing documentary evidence establishing the claim towards arrears.

3.241 The Commission accordingly, considered Rs.14.78 Crore towards income tax (MAT) paid on actual basis (excluding interest) for FY 2012-13 in terms of Regulation 5.32 and 5.33 of the MYT Regulations, 2011 as detailed in the table below:

Table 3.68: Approved income tax for FY 2012-13 (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Now approved
A	Average Equity (Table 3.57)	882.23
B	Average Debt (Table 3.57)	2,093.52
C	Average RRB(i) (A+B)	2,975.75
D	Equity (%)	29.65%
E	RRB (i) (Table 3.62)	2,589.21
F	Equity Considered for Income Tax (DXE)	767.63
G	Rate of Return	16.00%
H	Return on Equity (FXG)	122.82
I	MAT / Income Tax Rate including surcharge and education cess	20.01%
J	MAT / Income Tax (H x I)	30.72
K	Income Tax actually paid (excl. interest of Rs.0.33 Crore)	14.78
L	Income tax considered in the truing up (Minimum of J and K)	14.78

Aggregate Revenue Requirement approved in the Truing up for FY 2012-13

3.242 The Petitioner's submission for Truing up and now approved by the Commission in the Truing up for FY 2012-13 is summarized in the table below.

Table 3.69: Aggregate Revenue Requirement for FY 2012-13 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Approved for FY 2012-13 in MYT Order July 2012	Petitioner's Submission	Now Approved	Remarks
Power Purchase cost (Including Transmission & SLDC charges)	4891.34	5842.56	5621.00	Table 3.18
O&M Expenses	465.39	567.79	445.95	Table 3.33

Particulars	Approved for FY 2012-13 in MYT Order July 2012	Petitioner's Submission	Now Approved	Remarks
Other expenses/Statutory levies	0.00	65.09	1.01	Table 3.37
Depreciation	160.28	161.30	122.37	Table 3.50
Return on Capital Employed (RoCE)	390.99	470.93	304.75	Table 3.66
Income Tax	31.01	51.16	14.78	Table 3.68
Reversal of R&M expenses		67.91		
CSD pertaining to DVB era		223.23		
Loss on retirement of assets		47.55		
Fixed cost against regulated power of FY 2011-12		22.74		
Reversal of Bad debts from FY 08 to FY 12		15.61		
Difference on account of over dues		0.26		
Sub-total	**5939.01**	**7536.13**	**6509.85**	
Less: Non-tariff income	125.03	121.14	156.30	Table 3.42
Aggregate Revenue Requirement	**5813.98**	**7414.99**	**6353.55**	
Truing up of FY 2004-05 to FY 2006-07			39.61	Table 3.27
Net Revenue Requirement	**5813.98**	**7414.99**	**6393.16**	

Revenue available towards ARR

Petitioner's submission

3.243 The Petitioner has submitted the net revenue from sale of power to be considered towards Aggregate Revenue Requirement as Rs. 5792.40 Crore available for FY 2012-13 as summarized below:

Table 3.70: Revenue details submitted by the Petitioner (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Petitioner's Submission
1	**Total Amount Realized**	**6384.00**
2	Less: Electricity Duty	262.10
3	Less: 8% surcharge	298.50
4	Less: Late Payment surcharge	31.00
3	**Revenue Available for Expenses**	**5792.40**

Commission's Analysis

3.244 The Commission has computed the total revenue of the Petitioner available towards ARR for FY 2012-13 at Rs. 6048.65 Crore as discussed in the Para 3.52.

Revenue (Gap) / Surplus

3.245 The revenue (gap)/ surplus for FY 2012-13 as submitted by the Petitioner and trued up by the Commission is summarized below:

Table 3.71: Revenue (Gap) / Surplus for FY 2012-13 (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	MYT order July 2012	Petitioner's Submission	Now Approved	Remarks
1	ARR for FY 2012-13	5813.98	7414.95	6393.16	Table 3.69
2	Revenue available towards ARR	4958.15	5792.40	6048.65	Table 3.9
3	**Revenue (Gap) / Surplus**	**(855.83)**	**(1622.55)**	**(344.51)**	**(2-1)**

3.246 As shown above, the approved net revenue gap is Rs. 344.51 Crore for FY 2012-13 which would be adjusted in the determination of Aggregate Revenue Requirement for FY 2014-15. The treatment of this net revenue gap is dealt with in Chapter A5.

A4: Analysis of Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) for FY 2014-15

Introduction

4.1 The Petitioner has filed the Petition for determination of Revised Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) for FY 2014-15. The Commission has analysed the Petition submitted by the Petitioner for revised ARR for FY 2014-15 under the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Wheeling Tariff and Retail Supply Tariff) Regulations, 2011.

4.2 In the process of ARR determination, the Commission held several technical discussions to validate the information and wherever required sought clarification on various issues. The Commission has considered all information submitted by the Petitioner as a part of the Tariff Petition, Audited Accounts, response to queries raised during discussions and Public Hearing for determination of ARR and tariff for FY 2014-15.

4.3 This chapter contains detailed analysis of the Petition submitted by the Petitioner and the various parameters approved by the Commission for determination of revised ARR for FY 2014-15.

Energy Sales

Petitioner's Submission

4.4 The Petitioner has submitted the projected sales for FY 2014-15 which are based on:

(a) Actual consumer category-wise energy sales during FY 2012-13 and considering it as the base year.

(b) Growth rates for category-wise energy sales during FY 2013-14 are considered as follows:

i) Growth rate of sales for Domestic and Non-domestic consumers have been considered as 12% and 6% respectively.

ii) Growth rate of Industrial category which has shown negative growth has been considered as 0%.

iii) The growth rate in 11kV Worship/Hospital, Enforcement, Own consumption, Temporary and Advertisement and Hoardings has also been considered as 0%.

iv) The growth of Railway traction has been considered equal to 3 year CAGR i.e. 10.43%.

v) The growth of rest of categories has been considered equal to the growth rate considered by the Commission in Tariff Order dated July 31, 2013.

4.5 It is further submitted that the various growth rates have been applied on consumer category-wise energy sales estimated during FY 2013-14 to arrive at the energy sales of 11166.50 MU during FY 2014-15, indicated in the Table as follows:

Table 4.1: Estimated category-wise sales for FY 2014-15 (MU)

Sl. No.	Category	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	Growth Rate	FY 2014-15
1	Domestic	5075.6	5684.7	12.00%	6366.9
2	Non Domestic	2758.6	2924.1	6.00%	3099.5
3	Industrial	536.9	536.9	0.00%	536.9
4	Public lighting	157.8	165.6	5.00%	173.9
5	Irrigation and Agriculture	17.3	17.6	1.58%	17.8
6	Railway Traction	35.7	39.4	10.43%	43.5
7	DMRC	269.4	294.0	9.15%	321.0
8	Others	536.2	567.7	0.00%	607.0
a	*DIAL*	*229.5*	*250.3*	*9.04%*	*272.9*
b	*11 kV Worship/Hospital*	*27.0*	*27.0*	*0.00%*	*27.0*
c	*DJB*	*164.7*	*179.5*	*9.00%*	*195.6*
d	*DVB Staff*	*25.1*	*25.1*	*0.18%*	*25.2*
e	*Enforcement*	*61.6*	*61.6*	*0.00%*	*61.6*
f	*Own Consumption*	*25.9*	*21.8*	*2.00%*	*22.3*
g	*Temporary*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.00%*	*0.3*
h	*Advertisement and Hoarding*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*0.00%*	*2.2*
9	**Total**	**9387.4**	**10230.1**		**11166.5**

4.6 The Petitioner has also projected revised estimate of number of consumers and connected load based on the sales considered. The Petitioner has projected the number of consumers as 2,280,026 and connected load as 9299 MW for FY 2014-15 indicated in the Table as follows:

Table 4.2: Projected Number of Consumers, Connected load and Sales for FY 2014-15

Sl. No.	Category	Number of Consumers	Connected Load (MW)	Sales (MU)
1	Domestic	1967488	6484	6366.9
2	Non-Domestic	284754	2187	3099.5
3	Industrial	12307	326	536.9
4	Public Lighting	1	0	173.9
5	Irrigation and Agriculture	4484	20	17.8
6	Railway Traction	1	13	43.5
7	DMRC	7	51	321.0
8	**Others**	**10984**	**218**	607.0
A	DIAL	1	51	*272.9*
B	11 kV Worship/Hospitals	20	14	*27.0*
C	DJB	3721	128	*195.6*
D	DVB Staff	6146	22	*25.2*
E	Enforcement	0	0	*61.6*
F	Own Consumption	0	0	*22.3*
G	Temporary	0	0	*0.3*
H	Advertisement and Hoardings	1096	3	*2.2*
9	**Total**	**2280026**	**9299**	**11166.5**

Commission's Analysis

4.7 The Commission has sought clarification from the Petitioner, regarding the basis for adopting growth rates for different categories of consumers without back-up data, the Petitioner has clarified vide its letter dated February 24, 2014 as follows:

(a) Domestic: 12% growth has been considered for FY 2014-15 on the basis of growth of 10% in 4 Year CAGR.

(b) Non-Domestic: The 3 Year CAGR of 6% has been considered for projections for FY 2014-15.

(c) Industrial Category: A negative growth has been observed in this category. Therefore growth rate is assumed as 0% for this category.

(d) 11kV (Worship/Hospital), own consumption, temporary, advertisement and hoardings: The quantum of sales on account of these categories is not very significant. As regards enforcement, it is very difficult to ascertain the exact quantum. The sales on account of enforcement have been considered equal to the actual quantum booked during FY 2012-13.

Actual Sales for FY 2013-14

4.8 The Commission has sought the actual sales for the FY 2013-14 vide letter dated April 7, 2014. The actual category wise sales for FY 2007-08 to FY 2013-14 is shown in the Table as follows:

Table 4.3: Actual Sales from FY 2007-08 to FY 2013-14

Sl. No.	Category	FY 2007-08	FY 2008-09	FY 2009-10	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14*
1	Domestic	3167	3515	4183	4509	4725	5076	5421
2	Non-Domestic	2174	2417	2416	2538	2642	2759	2782
3	Industrial	653	636	622	586	540	537	527
4	Agriculture	25	24	20	18	17	17	15
5	Mushroom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Public Lighting	103	130	138	152	137	158	161
7	DJB	-	0	79	91	103	165	210
8	DIAL	0	0	82	242	231	230	221
9	Railway Traction	22	23	26	25	22	36	35
10	DMRC	69	73	70	140	271	269	253
11	Adv. & Hoardings	-	0	0	0	0	2	3
12	**Others$**	195	197	117	105	155	128	139
	Total	**6408**	**7015**	**7753**	**8406**	**8843**	**9377**	**9767**

**based on Petitioner's submission of audited Form 2.1(a)*

$-Others include 11 kV Worship/Hospital, Enforcement, Own consumption etc.

4.9 The category wise CAGR from FY 2007-08 to FY 2013-14 is shown in the Table as follows:

Table 4.4: Various Year CAGR (FY 2007-08 to FY 2013-14)

Sl. No.	Particulars	6 year CAGR 13-14 to 07-08	5 year CAGR 13-14 to 08-09	4 year CAGR 13-14 to 09-10	3 year CAGR 13-14 to 10-11	2 year CAGR 13-14 to 11-12	1 year CAGR 13-14 to 12-13
1	Domestic	9.37%	9.05%	6.70%	6.33%	7.11%	6.80%
2	Non-Domestic	4.20%	2.85%	3.59%	3.11%	2.62%	0.83%
3	Industrial	-3.51%	-3.69%	-4.06%	-3.48%	-1.21%	-1.86%
4	Agriculture	-8.16%	-8.97%	-6.94%	-5.90%	-6.07%	-11.76%
5	Mushroom	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Public Lighting	7.73%	4.37%	3.93%	1.94%	8.41%	1.90%
7	DJB	-	-	27.69%	32.15%	42.79%	27.27%
8	DIAL	-	-	28.13%	-2.98%	-2.19%	-3.91%
9	Railway Traction	8.05%	8.76%	7.71%	11.87%	26.13%	-2.78%
10	DMRC	24.18%	28.22%	37.88%	21.80%	-3.38%	-5.95%
11	Adv. & Hoardings	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Others	-5.49%	-6.74%	4.40%	9.80%	-5.30%	8.59%

Estimated Sales for FY 2014-15

4.10 The Commission has adopted an Adjusted Trend Analysis method for demand forecasting in FY 2014-15 which assumes that the underlying factors which drive the demand for electricity are expected to follow the same trend as in the past. Hence, the forecast is also based on the assumption that the past consumption trend will continue in the future.

4.11 The trend based approach has to be adjusted based on judgment on the characteristics of the specific consumer groups/categories.

4.12 The strength of the method, when used with balanced judgment lies in its ability to reflect recent changes and therefore, probably best suited as a basis for short-term projection as used for the ARR/Tariff in the context of ARR determination. The category-wise sale forecast for FY 2014-15 is as discussed below:

Domestic Consumers

4.13 The consumption of energy by Domestic category constitutes about 56% of total sales in FY 2013-14. The Petitioner has projected sales of 6366.90 MU for FY 2014-15 at a growth rate of 12%. Keeping in view new residential complexes and multi storey buildings in the area of the Petitioner and electrification of these new households and also addition of new electrical equipments such as air conditioners/air coolers and room heaters in the existing Domestic connections due to improved economic conditions, the Commission considers the growth rate of 12% as projected by the Petitioner for projecting sales in FY 2014-15. Therefore, the Commission approves the sales of 6071.52 MU (Actual sales of FY 2013-14 at 5421 MU * 112%) for FY 2014-15 for Domestic consumers' category.

Non-Domestic Consumers

4.14 The consumption of energy by Non-Domestic category constitutes about 28.50% of total sales in FY 2013-14. The Petitioner has projected sales of 3099.50 MU for FY 2014-15 at a growth rate of 6.00%. The Commission considers the growth rate of 6% projected by the Petitioner as it seems reasonable in view of addition of new Non Domestic connections as a result of expansion in residential complexes leading to growth in commercial complexes thereby arising a need for additional electrical equipments such as air conditioners/air coolers in the existing Non Domestic category for projecting sales in FY 2014-15. Therefore, the Commission approves the sales of 2948.92 MU (Actual sales of FY 2013-14 at 2782 MU * 106%) for FY 2014-15 for Non-Domestic consumers' category.

Industrial Consumers

4.15 The consumption of energy by industrial consumer's category constitutes about 5.40% of total sales in FY 2013-14. Negative growth has been observed in this category for last six years. This negative growth has been due to relocation of some of the industries from Petitioner area to other areas in Delhi. The Petitioner has considered zero growth and projected the sales at 536.90 MU for FY 2014-15 against 527.00 MU in FY 2013-14.

The Commission, therefore, approves the sale of 527.00 MU for FY 2014-15 for Industrial consumers as there is marginal decrease in the sales during FY 2012-13 (3 MU) and FY 2013-14 (10 MU) over respective previous years.

Public Lighting

4.16 The consumption of energy in the Public Lighting category constitutes about 1.65% of total sales in FY 2013-14. A wide variation has been observed from 6 Year CAGR 7.73% to 1 year CAGR 1.90%. The Petitioner has projected 173.90 MU for this category considering a 5% growth rate for the projection of sales for FY 2014-15.

Due to variable CAGR trends over last six years, the Commission considers a growth of 3.93% based on 4 Year CAGR for projection of quantum of sales for FY 2014-15. Thus, the Commission approves sale of 167.33 MU (Actual sales of FY 2013-14 at 161 MU * 103.93%) for FY 2014-15 for Public Lighting category.

Agriculture & Mushroom Cultivation

4.17 The actual sales to this category vary from 24 MU during FY 2008-09 to 15 MU during FY 2013-14 indicating a negative growth. Therefore, the Commission has approved the quantum of sale for FY 2014-15 at 15.00 MU based on actual sales during FY 2013-14 in this category.

Railway Traction

4.18 The consumption of energy by Railway traction constitutes less than 1% of total sales in FY 2013-14 at 35 MU. It has been observed that the CAGR varies from -2.78% (1 Year CAGR) to 26.13% (2 Year CAGR).

It has been further observed that the actual sales in this category for FY 2012-13 is 36 MU and for FY 2013-14 is 35 MU, which is nearly constant. Hence, the Commission approves 35.00 MU sales to Railway Traction at same level as actuals of FY 2013-14.

Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC)

4.19 The consumption of energy by DMRC constitutes about 2.59% of total sales in FY 2013-14 at 253 MU. It has been observed that the CAGR varies from -5.95% (1 Year CAGR) to 37.88% (4 Year CAGR). The Petitioner has projected the sales at 321 MU for FY 2014-15.

The Commission inquired from DMRC about its projected quantum of purchase in the Petitioner's area of supply. DMRC vide its letter No. DMRC/O&M/TR/RSJ/T-4 dated June 16, 2014 has intimated the projected purchase of 273.00 MU during FY 2014-15. The Commission has thus considered the quantum of sale at 273.00 MU as provided by DMRC for FY 2014-15.

Delhi International Airport (P) Limited

4.20 The consumption of energy by DIAL constitutes about 2.26% of total sales in FY 2013-14 at 221 MU. It has been observed that the CAGR varies from -3.91% (1 year CAGR) to 28.13% (4 year CAGR). The Petitioner has projected the sales at 272.90 MU for FY 2014-15.

The Commission inquired from DIAL about its projected quantum of purchase in the Petitioner's area of supply. DIAL vide its email dated June 18, 2014, has intimated the projected purchase of 225.00 MU during FY 2014-15. The Commission has thus considered the quantum of sale at 225.00 MU as provided by DIAL for FY 2014-15.

Delhi Jal Board (DJB)

4.21 The consumption of energy by DJB constitutes about 2.15% of total sales in FY 2013-14 at 210 MU. It has been observed that the annual growth in consumption of the units is more than 25%. The Petitioner has projected the sales at 195.60 MU for FY 2014-15.

The Commission inquired from DJB about its projected quantum of purchase in the Petitioner's area of supply. DJB vide its letter No. DJB/Fin./D.D.-III/DERC/2014/464 dated June 10, 2014 has intimated its projected quantum of purchase at 279.42 MU during FY 2014-15. The Commission has thus considered the quantum of sale at 279.42 MU as provided by DJB for FY 2014-15.

Other Categories

4.22 Other categories consist of Places of worship/hospitals, DVB staff, enforcement, own consumption, temporary connections and advertisement and hoardings, etc. It is observed, that the growth in CAGR varies from -6.74% (5 Year CAGR) to 9.80% 3 Year (CAGR).

The nature of sale in other category may not follow the past CAGR trends in the future. Thus, the Commission has considered the quantum of sales to such other categories at 142.00 MU as the same levels as actual units sold during FY 2013-14.

4.23 On the basis of above analysis, the Commission now approves the energy sales for FY 2014-15 indicated in the Table as follows:

Table 4.5: Approved Sales by the Commission for FY 2014-15 (MU)

Sl. No.	Category	Approved in MYT Order dated July 13, 2012	Petitioner's Submission	Now approved for FY 2014-15	Remarks
1	Domestic	6320.22	6366.90	6071.52	Para 4.13
2	Non-Domestic	3380.12	3099.50	2948.92	Para 4.14
3	Industry	457.41	536.90	527.00	Para 4.15
4	Public Lighting	136.35	173.90	167.33	Para 4.16
5	Agriculture	11.31	17.80	15.00	Para 4.17
6	Railway Traction	24.77	43.50	35.00	Para 4.18
7	DMRC	340.00	321.00	273.00	Para 4.19
8	DIAL	-	272.90	225.00	Para 4.20
9	DJB	-	195.60	279.42	Para 4.21

Sl. No.	Category	Approved in MYT Order dated July 13, 2012	Petitioner's Submission	Now approved for FY 2014-15	Remarks
10	Others	606.60*	138.50$	142.00	Para 4.22
11	**Total**	**13205.04**	**11166.50**	**10684.19$**	

*include DJB, DIAL, 11kV (worship), enforcement, own consumption etc

$ Others include 11 kV Worship/Hospital, Enforcement, Own consumption and Advertisement & Hoardings etc. excluding DIAL and DJB

Revenue in FY 2014-15 at Existing Tariff

Petitioner's Submission

4.24 The Petitioner has projected the revenue billed including 8% surcharge at Rs 8016.10 Crore for FY 2014-15 at existing tariff on the projected quantum of sales at 11166.50 MU.

Commission's Analysis

4.25 As per the two-part tariff principle followed in the NCT of Delhi, the tariff for each category consists of fixed/ demand charges as well as energy charges. The fixed/ demand charges are specified for different categories as a fixed amount per month, or as a fixed amount per kW of connected load per month. The energy charges, on the other hand, are always usage based and are specified per unit of electricity consumed.

4.26 For Domestic consumers with connected load less than 5 kW, the revenue from fixed charges is calculated by multiplying the corresponding fixed charge with the number of consumers in that particular tariff slab. For Domestic consumers with connected load exceeding 5 kW, the revenue from fixed charges is calculated by multiplying the specified fixed charge with the connected load (in kW) of the category. For calculation of revenue from energy charges, the actual usage is multiplied by the applicable tariff category slab.

4.27 For the Non- Domestic, Industrial, Railway Traction, DMRC and DJB categories, billing is done either on kW or kVA basis, as specified in the approved tariff schedule for FY 2013-14. Since projections for FY 2014-15 are done only on kW basis for connected load and on kWh basis for energy sales, whenever the tariff is specified in kVA/kVAh terms, the relevant kW/ kWh projection is divided by the Power Factor in order to obtain the corresponding kVA/kVAh projection. Thereafter, revenue from demand charges is calculated by multiplying the demand charge of each tariff slab with the connected load of that slab, while revenue from energy charges is calculated by multiplying the energy charges specified for each tariff slab with the energy consumption projected for that slab.

4.28 The Power Factor considered by the Commission for different categories is shown below:

Table 4.6: Power Factor considered by the Commission

Consumer category slab	Power Factor	Remarks
Non Domestic Low Tension (NDLT)		Tariff Order Dated July 31, 2013
Up to 10 kW	0.89	
Between 10-100 kW	0.93	
Above 100 kW	0.93	
Non Domestic High Tension (NDHT)	0.95	
Small Industrial Power (SIP)		
Between 10-100 kW	0.91	
Above 100 kW	0.93	
Large Industrial Power (LIP)	0.97	
Railway Traction (other than DMRC)	0.94	
DMRC	1.00	
DJB	0.88	

4.29 Based on the above methodology, the Commission has estimated the total revenue billed in FY 2014-15 to be Rs. 7135.70 Crore. The category-wise revenue billed estimated by the Commission on sale of 10684.19 MU for FY 2014-15 (Table 4.5) is shown below:

Table 4.7: Revenue estimated by the Commission for FY 2014-15 (Rs. Crore)

Category	Fixed Charges	Energy Charges	Total Revenue Billed
Domestic	188.41	3035.63	3224.04
Non-Domestic	315.43	2377.46	2692.90
Industrial	39.23	396.72	435.95
Public Lighting	0.00	117.13	117.13
Irrigation & Agriculture	0.48	4.13	4.61
DMRC	7.65	150.15	157.80
DJB	18.91	213.50	232.41
Railway	2.49	22.71	25.20
DIAL	9.18	159.75	168.93

Category	Fixed Charges	Energy Charges	Total Revenue Billed
Others (Temporary, Misuse, Enforcement etc.)	1.29	75.45	76.73
Total (Excluding 8% Surcharge)	**583.07**	**6552.63**	**7135.70**

Additional Revenue for Q4 of FY 2013-14 on account of PPAC.................................... 124.87
Revenue due to 8% surcharge...570.86

AT & C loss

Petitioner's Submission

4.30 The Petitioner has sought for revision of the AT&C loss trajectory for FY 2014-15. The Petitioner has considered the following AT&C loss during FY 2014-15:

Table 4.8: AT&C Loss considered by the Petitioner for FY 2014-15 (%)

Sl. No.	Particulars	FY 2014-15	
		Tariff Order	Petition
1	T&D losses	12.06%	14.34%
2	Collection Efficiency	99.50%	98.50%
3	AT&C loss	12.50%	15.62%

Commission's Analysis

4.31 The Commission has fixed the targets for Distribution loss, Collection efficiency and AT&C loss for the Petitioner in the MYT Order dated July 13, 2012 (hereinafter referred as 2nd MYT Order) given in the Table as follows:

Table 4.9: Approved AT&C Loss for FY 2014-15 (%)

Sl. No.	Particulars	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	Remarks
1	Distribution Loss	13.73%	12.89%	12.06%	2nd MYT Order
2	Collection Efficiency	99.50%	99.50%	99.50%	
3	AT&C Target	14.16%	13.33%	12.50%	

4.32 The Commission has considered the AT&C Loss and the Distribution Loss targets as specified in the 2nd MYT Order for projection for FY 2014-15.

Energy Requirement

Petitioner's Submission

4.33 The Petitioner has estimated the energy requirement of 13035 MU at Distribution periphery based on its projected sales of 11166.50 MU. The Petitioner has considered Distribution loss at 14.34% against Distribution Loss of 12.06% approved in 2nd MYT Order. The energy requirement proposed by the Petitioner is as given in the Table as follows:

Table 4.10: Energy requirement proposed by the Petitioner for FY 2014-15

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	Proposed Energy requirement
1	Energy sales	MU	11166
2	Distribution loss	%	14.34%
		MU	1869
3	Energy Requirement	MU	13035

Commission's Analysis

4.34 The Commission has computed the energy requirement at the Distribution Periphery of the Petitioner for FY 2014-15 taking the revised sales approved for FY 2014-15 and the Distribution loss at 12.06% as approved in the 2nd MYT Order. The approved energy requirement is summarized in the Table as follows:

Table 4.11: Energy requirement approved for FY 2014-15

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	Approved Energy Requirement	Remarks
A	Energy sales	MU	10684.19	Table No. 4.5
B	Distribution loss	%	12.06 %	Table No. 4.9
C	Energy Requirement	MU	12149.40	A/(1-B)
D	Distribution Loss	MU	1465.22	C-A

Power Purchase

4.35 Power Purchase Cost is the single largest component of the ARR of a Distribution Company. It is pertinent to estimate the Power Purchase Cost with utmost care based on the optimum method of procuring power from the generating stations through long-term/short-term agreements or through bilateral purchase agreement.

Allocation of Power from Central and State Generating Stations

Petitioner's Submission

4.36 For the purpose of estimation of power purchase for FY 2014-15 the Petitioner has considered the actual energy available from all sources including State Generating Stations, Central Generating Stations, Nuclear Power Stations, other sources like Tehri, Tala HEP, Koteshwar, SJVNL, Damodar Valley Corporation, new generating plants expected to be commissioned during the financial year, power purchase and sale through short term sources, banking arrangements, existing Renewable Energy Sources like TOWMCL and remaining RPO required to be met from other sources to be identified in future.

Commission's Analysis

4.37 Delhi has a firm allocated share in Central Sector Generating Stations (CSGS), State Sector Generating Stations (SGS) and other stations. The Commission has considered allocation of firm power from the above mentioned Generating Stations as per the allocation specified in revised notification No. NRPC/OPR/103/02/2014-15 dated April 23, 2014 of Northern Regional Power Committee (NRPC).

4.38 NRPC has reallocated the firm share for Indira Gandhi STPS (1500 MW), Jhajjar of M/s. Aravali Power Company Pvt. Ltd. (APCPL) to Delhi as 6.67% vide its notification No. NRPC/OPR/103/02/2014-15 dated May 2, 2014. The same has been considered by the Commission.

4.39 The distribution of unallocated quota from the above mentioned plants varies from time to time and is based on power requirement and power shortage in different States. The Commission noted from the Regional Energy Account (REA) of March 2014, notified vide No. NRPC/OPR/103/02/2014-15 dated April 23, 2014 that no additional allocation to Delhi was made from the unallocated quota from above mentioned plants. Hence, the Commission has not considered any share from unallocated quota of the above mentioned plants during FY 2014-15.

4.40 The firm share, unallocated share and total share from the Central Generating Stations to Delhi is summarized in the Table as follows:

Table 4.12: Allocation of Power to Delhi from Central Generating Stations

Sl. No.	Stations	Installed Capacity (MW)	Firm share of Delhi (%)	Unallocated share of Delhi (%)	Firm and un-allocated Delhi share (%)	Capacity share (MW)
A	**NTPC Plants**					
1	Anta Gas	419	10.50%	0	10.50%	44
2	Auraiya Gas	663	10.86%	0	10.86%	72
3	Dadri Gas	830	10.96%	0	10.96%	91
4	Dadri – I	840	90.00%	0	90.00%	756
5	Dadri – II	980	75.00%	0	75.00%	735
6	Farakka	1600	1.39%	0	1.39%	22

Sl. No.	Stations	Installed Capacity (MW)	Firm share of Delhi (%)	Unallocated share of Delhi (%)	Firm and un-allocated Delhi share (%)	Capacity share (MW)
7	Kahalgaon – I	840	6.07%	0	6.07%	51
8	Kahalgaon – II	1500	10.49%	0	10.49%	157
9	Rihand – I	1000	10.00%	0	10.00%	100
10	Rihand – II	1000	12.60%	0	12.60%	126
11	Rihand – III	1000	13.19%	0	13.19%	132
12	Singrauli	2000	7.50%	0	7.50%	150
13	Unchahar – I	420	5.71%	0	5.71%	24
14	Unchahar – II	420	11.19%	0	11.19%	47
15	Unchahar – III	210	13.81%	0	13.81%	29
16	Aravali Jhajjar	1500	6.67%	0	6.67%	100
	Sub Total	**15222**				**2636**
B	**NHPC Plants**					
1	Baira Siul	180	11.00%	0	11.00%	20
2	Chamera – I	540	7.90%	0	7.90%	43
3	Chamera – II	300	13.33%	0	13.33%	40
4	Chamera – III	231	12.73%	0	12.73%	29
5	Dhauliganga	280	13.21%	0	13.21%	37
6	Dulhasti	390	12.83%	0	12.83%	50
7	Salal	690	11.62%	0	11.62%	80
8	Tanakpur	94	12.81%	0	12.81%	12
9	Uri	480	11.04%	0	11.04%	53
10	Sewa – II	120	13.33%	0	13.33%	16
11	Parbati-III	390	12.73%	0	12.73%	50
12	Uri-III	180	13.45%	0	13.45%	24
	Sub Total	**3875**				**454**
C	**Others**					
1	Tehri HEP	1000	10.30%	0	10.30%	103
2	Koteshwar	400	9.86%	0	9.86%	39
3	SJVNL	1500	9.47%	0	9.47%	142
4	Tala HEP	1020	2.94%	0	2.94%	30
	Sub Total	**3920**				**314**
D	**NPCIL**					
1	NAPS	440	10.68%	0	10.68%	47
2	RAPP B Units 3&4	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
3	RAPP C Units 5&6	440	12.69%	0	12.69%	56
	Sub Total	**880**				**103**
	TOTAL	**23897**				**3507**

4.41 The allocation considered by the Commission for projection of power availability from the Delhi Stations to the Petitioner is summarized as follows:

Table 4.13: Allocation of Power from Delhi Stations to Petitioner

Stations	Assigned Capacity (MW)^^	Firm Allocation to Delhi (85%) (MW)^^	Unallocated Share (MW)^^	Share from Firm Allocation	Share from Unallocated Power	Total Share for FY 2014-15 (MW)
BTPS*	530	450.50	79.50	43.92%	23.19%	216.30
Dadri**	631	536	94.65	43.92%	23.19%	257.36
Rajghat#	134	113	19.97	43.92%	23.19%	56.68
Gas Turbine##	270	229.5	40.50	43.92%	23.19%	110.25
Pragati-I###	230	195.5	34.50	43.92%	23.19%	93.86
Total	**1795**	**1524.50**	**269.12**			**734.45**

**Total installed capacity of BTPS is 705 MW. However, 530MW is allocated to Petitioner, BYPL and TPDDL. Remaining 175 MW is allocated to NDMC and MES.*
***Total installed capacity of Dadri is 840 MW, 756 MW allocated to Delhi of which 631MW is allocated to Petitioner, BYPL and TPDDL. Remaining 125MW is allocated to NDMC.*
 # Total installed capacity of Rajghat is 135MW. 1MW has been allocated to IP stations for auxiliary Consumption.
##The capacity of Gas Turbine has been de-rated from 282 MW to 270 MW
Total installed capacity of Pragati 330 MW. However, 230MW is allocated to Petitioner, BYPL and TPDDL. Remaining100 MW is allocated to NDMC.
^ The total share of Rajghat includes 0.3 MW additional power as per GoNCT letter dated 20.05.2011
^^ Excluding allocation to NDMC and MES Figures rounded off to two decimal places

Energy Availability from the Central Sector, State Sector and other Generating Stations

Petitioner's Submission

4.42 The actual Power Purchase quantum available from April 2013 to September 2013 (H_1) has been considered. The Power Purchase quantum during FY 2013-14 (H_2) and FY 2014-15 has been projected considering all the existing power plants.

4.43 The revised Plant Maintenance Schedule (PMS) for the period April 2013 to March 2014 as notified by NRPC has been considered for calculation of effective capacity.

4.44 The share of Delhi in case of each power station has been considered in accordance with the latest available Regional Energy Account/ allocation statement available on the website of NRPC.

4.45 The past data has been analyzed to calculate the Plant Load Factor (PLF) for various stations as under:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Period
1	NTPC Stations	Last 3 years
2	Nuclear Stations	Last 2 years

3	DVC	Last year
4	State GENCOs	Last 3 years
5	Renewable	PLF

4.46 Design energy has been considered as specified by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) in the respective Tariff Orders for various hydro plants.

4.47 The effective capacity has been multiplied with PLF to arrive at the total quantum and normative auxiliary consumption of various plants have been applied as under:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Percentage
1	Coal based	9.00%
2	Gas based	3.00%
3	Atomic	9.50%
4	Hydro (based on the system)	1-2%

4.48 Free share of 12% to the host states has been considered in case of Central Hydro Power Plants.

4.49 The Petitioner's share has been considered as 43.58% out of total power allocated to Delhi in accordance with PPA reassignment order dated March 31, 2007.

4.50 From the new generating stations, which are likely to be commissioned during FY 2014-15, the energy availability is considered during FY 2014-15 for the full year.

4.51 The Petitioner has calculated the monthly energy balance during FY 2014-15. Based upon the energy balance, the Petitioner has arrived at the month-wise energy required to be purchased from Short Term/Other Sources or surplus energy to be sold in open market.

4.52 Based on the above methodology, the Petitioner has projected energy available as given in Table below:

Table 4.14: Energy availability Projected by BRPL for FY 2014-15 (MU)

Sl. No.	Name of Generating Station	Energy (MU)
A	**NTPC Stations**	
1	Anta Gas	98.2
2	Auraiya Gas	145.9
3	BTPS	1340.5
4	Dadri Gas	209.2

Sl. No.	Name of Generating Station	Energy (MU)
5	Farakka	53.2
6	Kahalgaon	125.5
7	NCPP-Dadri	1817.8
8	Rihand-I	297
9	Rihand-II	356.1
10	Rihand-III	393.4
11	Singrauli	455.6
12	Unchahar-I	72.3
13	Unchahar-II	142.7
14	Unchahar-III	85.7
15	Kahalgaon Stage-II	372
16	Dadri Ext.	2133
17	Aravali Power Corporation Ltd	715
	Sub-total	**8812.9**
B	**NHPC Stations**	
1	Bairasiul	31.59
2	Chamera-I	48.75
3	Chamera-II	74.77
4	Chamera-III	46.99
5	Dhauliganga	11.23
6	Dulhasti	90.61
7	Salal	130.86
8	Tanakpur	20.65
9	Uri	101.9
10	Sewa-II	26.62
	Sub-total	**584.0**
C	**Other Stations**	
1	Tehri	101.11
2	NJPC	237.6
3	Koteshwar	39.44
4	Mejia (Unit-6)	230.75
5	Chandrapur (Ext-7 and 8)	693.83
6	Tala	61.58
	Sub-total	**1364.31**
D	**Nuclear Stations**	
1	RAPS - 5 & 6	160.26
2	NPCIL – NAPS	91.83
	Sub-total	**252.1**
E	**State Generating Stations (SGS)**	
1	IP Station	
2	Rajghat	299.26
3	Gas Turbine	515.77
4	Pragati –I	727.04
5	Pragati-III, Bawana	1180.5
	Sub-total	**2722.6**
F	**Renewable**	

Sl. No.	Name of Generating Station	Energy (MU)
1	TOWMCL	60.0
2	Thyagraj Solar	1.12
	Sub-total	**61.1**
G	**Future Stations**	
1	Parbati – III	52.57
2	Sasan UMPP	221.47
3	Uri –II	126.04
	Sub-total	**400.1**
H	**Power Purchase from other sources**	**1363.37**
I	**Power Sold to other Sources**	**1613.63**
J	**Grand-total**	**13946.80**

Commission's Analysis

4.53 The Commission has examined the quantum of power purchase proposed by the Petitioner from each of the generating stations of CSGS, SGS and others.

4.54 The Commission has considered the notification of NRPC on the availability of power from various Central and State Generating Stations in the Load Generation Balance Report (LGBR) for FY 2014-15. The Commission had directed SLDC to provide the availability of energy from various generating stations from which, the DISCOMs of Delhi purchase power. SLDC was also asked to provide the availability of power for DISCOMs in Delhi from various Central, State and other generating stations from which DISCOMs in Delhi propose to purchase power for FY 2014-15. SLDC has projected the power and energy available from each of the stations for purchase by DISCOMs in Delhi during FY 2014-15 considering the reallocation of power from Aravali Power Corporation Limited (APCL), Jhajjar and reduced generation from PPS-III (Bawana) based on availability of gas vide its letter dated April 22, 2014.

4.55 The Commission in its Order No. DERC/FY 2013-14/4052 dated February 27, 2014 has reallocated the Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) for purchase of power from Central Generating Stations and other stations among the Distribution Licensees in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. The revised PPA assignment is indicated in the Table as follows:

Table 4.15: Reassignment of PPA

DISCOM	Earlier Allocation	Allocation after Re-assignment
BRPL	43.58%	43.92%
BYPL	27.24%	25.40%
TPDDL	29.18%	30.68%

4.56 The Commission is of the view that Average Billing Rate (ABR) of BYPL is lower compared to BRPL and TPDDL due to different consumer mix in the area of the distribution of each DISCOM. Presently the Power Purchase Agreement has been assigned by the Commission vide letter dated February 27, 2014 is based on the sale of electricity to retail consumers in the area of respective DISCOMs. To offset the gap between power purchase cost and revenue of BYPL, it is felt necessary that either power purchase cost should be reduced for BYPL or the consumer mix needs to be modified. As the consumer mix cannot be altered, therefore the Commission has decided to divert costly power from BYPL to BRPL and cheaper power from BRPL to BYPL. The summary of re-assigned power stations for BRPL is as below:

Sl. No.	Station	Earlier Allocation (MU)	Revised Allocation (MU)	Remarks
1	Dadri-I	1910.91	2508.37	55% of BYPL allocation shifted to BRPL
2	Aravali Jhajjar	314.61	414.68	
3	Singrauli	480.07	216.03	55% of BRPL allocation shifted to BYPL
4	Sasan UMPP	790.56	355.75	

4.57 The Reassignment of PPA (Para 4.55 & 4.56) was effective from April 1, 2014 and the same has been considered by SLDC in projecting the availability of power to the Petitioner from the various stations.

4.58 The Commission convened a meeting with SLDC and DISCOMs on June 2, 2014 to discuss the availability of power. In the meeting, the Commission has directed to reconcile the availability of energy from those energy stations where the projection of Petitioner was different from that of SLDC. SLDC submitted the reconciled availability vide its letter dated June 3, 2014.

4.59 The Petitioner has included the purchase of power from new generating stations viz - Parbati-III, Uri-II of NHPC and Sasan UMPP. The Commission has considered the availability from these new stations as furnished by SLDC.

4.60 The Commission has not considered any generation from IP station as it has been decommissioned w.e.f. December 31, 2009.

4.61 The availability of energy has been considered by the Commission taking into consideration the reduction in generation at PPS-III (Bawana) and reduced allocation from APCPL-Jhajjar TPS to Delhi. The anticipated availability of energy estimated by SLDC for all Delhi DISCOMs is about 37484 MU and out of which the share for the Petitioner is 13932.11 MU based on the allocation as discussed in the above Para's.

4.62 The availability of power to the Petitioner from Central, State and Other Generating Stations as approved by the Commission is given in the Table as follows:

Table 4.16: Energy availability from Central, State and Other Generating Stations as approved for FY 2014-15

Sl. No.	Particulars	Station Capacity (MW)	Share Allocation to Delhi/DISCOMs (%)	Share Allocation to Delhi/DISCOMs (MW)	Total Energy Available (MU)	Petitioner Share (MU)
A	**NTPC**					
1	ANTA GAS	419	10.50	44.00	190.09	83.49
2	AURAIYA GAS	663	10.86	72.00	140.23	61.59
3	BTPS	705	100.00	705.00	3998.50	1336.30
4	DADRI GAS	830	10.96	90.97	295.91	129.96
5	FARAKKA	1600	1.39	22.24	147.10	64.60
6	KAHALGAON – I	840	6.07	50.99	320.04	140.56
7	NCPP – DADRI	840	90.00	756.00	5150.70	2508.37
8	RIHAND – I	1000	10.00	100.00	673.46	295.78
9	RIHAND – II	1000	12.60	126.00	876.55	384.98
10	RIHAND – III	1000	13.19	131.90	459.88	201.98
11	SINGRAULI	2000	7.50	150.00	1093.07	216.03
12	UNCHAHAR – I	420	5.71	23.98	166.64	73.19
13	UNCHAHAR – II	420	11.19	47.00	342.72	150.52
14	UNCHAHAR – III	210	13.81	29.00	202.06	88.74
15	KAHALGAON – II	1500	10.49	157.35	983.79	432.08
16	DADRI EXTENSION	980	75.00	735.00	5514.35	2421.90
17	Aravali Power Corporation Ltd	1500	6.67	100.05	716.33	414.68
	Sub-Total	**15927**		**3341.47**	**21271.42**	**9004.77**
B	**NHPC**					
1	BAIRA SIUL	180	11.00	19.80	67.31	29.56

Sl. No.	Particulars	Station Capacity (MW)	Share Allocation to Delhi/DISCOMs (%)	Share Allocation to Delhi/DISCOMs (MW)	Total Energy Available (MU)	Petitioner Share (MU)
2	CHAMERA – I	540	7.90	42.66	180.25	79.17
3	CHAMERA – II	300	13.33	39.99	180.97	79.48
4	CHAMERA – III	231	9.60	22.18	117.06	51.41
5	DHAULIGANGA	280	13.21	36.99	37.87	16.63
6	DULHASTI	390	12.83	50.04	269.16	118.21
7	SALAL	690	11.62	80.18	370.56	162.75
8	TANAKPUR	94	12.81	12.04	40.83	17.93
9	URI	480	11.04	52.99	268.97	118.13
10	SEWA –II	120	13.33	16.00	63.91	28.07
	Sub-Total	**3305**		**372.86**	**1596.90**	**701.36**
C	**NCPP**					
1	RAPS -3&4					
2	RAPS -5&6	440	12.69	55.84	437.31	192.07
3	NPCIL –NAPS	440	10.68	46.99	252.90	111.08
	Sub-Total	**880**		**102.83**	**690.22**	**303.14**
D	**Other Stations**					
1	THDC	1000	10.30	103.00	414.21	181.92
2	SJNVL	1500	9.47	142.05	800.00	351.36
3	KOTESHWAR	400	9.86	39.44	148.42	65.19
4	TALA HEP	1020	2.94	29.99	99.22	43.58
5	DVC CHANDRAPUR 7&8 (LT-3)	140.50	100.00	140.50	1520.00	667.58
6	MEJIA UNITS -6 (LT-4)	250	40.00	100.00	608.21	267.13
7	DVC (MEJIA 7) (LT-8)				630.00	0.00
8	HARYANA CLP JHAJJAR (LT-5)				582.00	0.00
9	DVC (LT-9)				79.88	0.00
10	DVC (LT-6)				1953.29	0.00
	Sub-Total	**4310.5**		**554.98**	**6835.24**	**1576.76**
E	**New Generating Stations**					
1	PARBATI – III	520	12.73	66.20	216.00	94.87
2	SASAN UMPP	3960	11.50	455.40	1800.00	355.75
3	URI – II	240	13.42	32.21	73.42	32.25
	Sub-Total	**4720**		**553.80**	**2089.42**	**482.87**
F	**State Generating Station**					
1	IP STATION					
2	RAJGHAT	135	100.00	135.00	336.62	149.53
3	GAS TURBINE	270	100.00	270.00	1060.46	471.37
4	PRAGATI – I	330	100.00	330.00	2475.44	766.89
5	PRAGATI - III, BAWANA	686	80.00	548.80	1065.06	414.31
	Sub-Total	**1421**		**1283.30**	**4937.57**	**1802.10**
	Total (A+B+C+D+E+F)	**30563.50**		**6209.74**	**37420.75**	**13870.99**
1	Timarpur Okhla Waste Management Co. Ltd. (TOWMCL)	-	-	-	60.00	60.00

Sl. No.	Particulars	Station Capacity (MW)	Share Allocation to Delhi/DISCOMs (%)	Share Allocation to Delhi/DISCOMs (MW)	Total Energy Available (MU)	Petitioner Share (MU)
2	SOLAR	-	-	-	3.68	1.12
	Sub-Total		-		63.68	**61.12**
	GRAND TOTAL	**30563.50**		**6209.74**	**37484.42**	**13932.11**

Power Purchase Cost

Cost of Power Purchase from existing stations

Petitioner's Submission

4.63 The Petitioner has considered the actual Power Purchase Cost available from April 2013 to September 2013 (H_1) for estimating cost from the existing stations for FY 2014-15.

4.64 The Petitioner has calculated the Power Purchase Cost of various Generating Stations as discussed in the subsequent paragraphs:

NTPC and NHPC Stations

4.65 The fixed charges have been considered as per latest CERC Tariff Orders for calculation of fixed cost during FY 2013-14 (H_2). For projection of fixed cost during FY 2014-15, 15% escalation has been considered over fixed cost for FY 2013-14. The fixed cost during FY 2013-14 (H_2) and FY 2014-15 has been calculated in accordance with the formula mentioned in CERC Tariff Regulations, 2009.

4.66 Monthly average during last three years has been considered for calculation of plant availability factor for the month (PAFM) during FY 2014-15.

4.67 Normative plant availability factor (NAPAF) has been considered in accordance with CERC Tariff Regulations, 2009.

4.68 Licensee share as applicable in the case of respective power plant has been applied for calculation of the fixed cost pertaining to the licensee.

4.69 For projections of variable cost during FY 2013-14 (H_2), an escalation of 5% over the variable cost specified in the latest bills has been considered. For projections of variable cost for FY 2014-15 an escalation of 10% over variable cost of projected for FY 2013-14 (H_2) has been considered.

4.70 Other charges i.e. FPA, incentive, ED, Cess etc. during FY 2014-15 has been considered equal to cost incurred under these heads during FY 2012-13.

4.71 Arrears during FY 2014-15 have been considered equal to the total amount of arrears incurred during FY 2012-13.

4.72 The Petitioner is required to purchase certain quantum of power through short term sources in order to meet its demand. The rate for short term purchase has been considered equal to the actual rate observed during FY 2012-13.

4.73 The rate of surplus power has been considered equal to the weighted average of the rate of sale through IEX and UI during FY 2013-14 (H_1).

4.74 The Power Purchase Cost as proposed by the Petitioner for various stations during FY 2014-15 is given in the Table as follows:

Table 4.17: Power Purchase Cost proposed by the Petitioner for Central and State Generating Stations and other Generating Stations for FY 2014-15

Sl. No.	Name of Generating Station	FY 2014-15		
		Quantum (MU)	Cost (Rs. Crore)	Average rate (Rs./kWh)
A	**NTPC Stations**			
1	Anta Gas	98.2	53	5.40
2	Auraiya Gas	145.9	80.1	5.49
3	BTPS	1340.5	741.8	5.53
4	Dadri Gas	209.2	113.4	5.42
5	Farakka	53.2	30.3	5.70
6	Kahalgaon	125.5	57.7	4.60
7	NCPP-Dadri	1817.8	960	5.28
8	Rihand-I	297	88.9	2.99
9	Rihand-II	356.1	108.6	3.05
10	Rihand-III	393.4	102.2	2.60
11	Singrauli	455.6	89.2	1.96
12	Unchahar-I	72.3	29	4.02
13	Unchahar-II	142.7	61.2	4.29
14	Unchahar-III	85.7	39.2	4.58
15	Kahalgaon Stage-II	372	167.6	4.51
16	Dadri Ext.	2133	1188.9	5.57
17	Aravali Power	715	504.9	7.06

Sl. No.	Name of Generating Station	FY 2014-15		
		Quantum (MU)	Cost (Rs. Crore)	Average rate (Rs./kWh)
	Sub-Total	**8813.1**	**4416**	**5.01**
B	**NHPC Stations**			
1	Bairasiul	31.6	5.6	1.77
2	Chamera-I	48.7	12.7	2.61
3	Chamera-II	74.8	21.9	2.92
4	Chamera-III	47	20.6	4.39
5	Dhauliganga	11.2	13.7	12.21
6	Dulhasti	90.6	74	8.17
7	Salal	130.9	37.1	2.84
8	Tanakpur	20.6	6.6	3.22
9	Uri	101.9	32.6	3.20
10	Sewa-II	26.6	16.2	6.08
	Sub-Total	**583.9**	**241**	**4.13**
C	**Other Stations**			
1	Tehri	101.1	63.4	6.27
2	SJVNL	237.6	78.9	3.32
3	Koteshwar	39.4	9.7	2.45
4	Mejia (Unit-6)	230.8	143.1	6.20
5	Chandrapur (Ext-7 and 8)	693.8	303	4.37
6	Tala	61.6	14.4	2.33
	Sub-Total	**1364.3**	**612.5**	**4.49**
D	**Nuclear Stations**			
1	RAPS - 5 & 6	160.3	63.4	3.96
2	NPCIL – NAPS	91.8	26.4	2.88
	Sub-Total	**252.1**	**89.8**	**3.56**
E	**State Generating Stations (SGS)**			
1	IP Station			
2	Rajghat	299.3	199.2	6.66
3	Gas Turbine	515.8	361	7.00
4	Pragati –I	727	405.9	5.58
5	Pragati-III, Bawana	1180.5	507.3	4.30
	Sub-Total	**2722.6**	**1473.4**	**5.41**
F	**Renewable**			
1	TOWMCL	60	30.6	5.10
2	Thyagraj Solar	1.1	0.6	5.34
	Sub-Total	**61.1**	**31.2**	**5.11**
G	**Future Stations**			
1	Parbati – III	52.6	23.7	4.50
2	Sasan UMPP	221.5	26.5	1.20
3	Uri –II	126	56.7	4.50
	Sub-Total	**400.1**	**106.9**	**2.67**
H	**Power Purchase from other sources**	**1363.4**	**542.5**	**3.98**
I	**Power Sold to other Sources**	**1613.6**	**285.6**	**1.77**
J	**Grand-total**	**13946.80**	**7228.1**	**5.18**

Commission's Analysis

4.75 The following methodology has been adopted by the Commission for estimation of Power Purchase Cost for FY 2014-15.

(a) The power purchase cost, both fixed and variable cost, for all the existing stations has been considered based on actual power purchase cost during FY 2013-14. The actual power purchase cost during FY 2013-14 has been obtained from all the DISCOMs. It is observed that there are marginal differences in the average power purchase cost per unit provided by the three DISCOMs and the lowest cost per unit of the three has been considered by the Commission, except for Aravali Power Corporation - Jhajjar and PPS-III (Bawana).

(b) For Aravali Power Corporation – Jhajjar and PPS III (Bawana), the average rate per unit has been considered as per Tariff Order dated July 31, 2013 for FY 2014-15.

(c) For new stations where CERC has not determined the tariff, the rate of Rs. 4.50/kWh has been adopted.

(d) The unit cost of power from Sasan UMPP has been considered at Rs 1.19/kWh, being the levelised tariff approved for the plant.

4.76 The quantum of energy has been considered as approved by the Commission in Table 4.16.

4.77 The total Power Purchase Cost approved by the Commission is summarized in the Table as follows:

Table 4.18: Approved Power Purchase Cost for various generating stations for FY 2014-15

Sl. No.	Particulars	Energy (MU)	Average Rate (Rs./kWh)	Total Cost (Rs. Crore)	Remarks
A	**NTPC**				1) MU as per Table No. 4.16. 2)Average Rate as per Para 4.75
1	ANTA GAS	83.49	4.33	36.12	
2	AURAIYA GAS	61.59	5.57	34.28	
3	BTPS	1336.30	4.94	660.67	
4	DADRI GAS	129.96	4.57	59.36	
5	FARAKKA	64.60	4.21	27.23	
6	KAHALGAON – I	140.56	4.12	57.89	
7	NCPP – DADRI	2508.37	4.41	1105.88	

Sl. No.	Particulars	Energy (MU)	Average Rate (Rs./kWh)	Total Cost (Rs. Crore)	Remarks
8	RIHAND – I	295.78	2.37	70.06	
9	RIHAND – II	384.98	2.38	91.78	
10	RIHAND – III	201.98	3.13	63.12	
11	SINGRAULI	216.03	1.75	37.77	
12	UNCHAHAR – I	73.19	3.56	26.09	
13	UNCHAHAR – II	150.52	3.60	54.16	
14	UNCHAHAR – III	88.74	3.94	35.01	
15	KAHALGAON – II	432.08	4.04	174.53	
16	DADRI EXTENSION	2421.90	4.70	1137.82	
17	Aravali Power Corporation Ltd	414.68	6.15	255.03	
	Sub-Total	**9004.77**	**4.36**	**3926.79**	
B	**NHPC**				
1	BAIRA SIUL	29.56	2.09	6.18	
2	CHAMERA – I	79.17	1.79	14.20	
3	CHAMERA – II	79.48	3.51	27.94	
4	CHAMERA – III	51.41	4.10	21.06	
5	DHAULIGANGA	16.63	5.09	8.47	
6	DULHASTI	118.21	6.09	71.98	
7	SALAL	162.75	1.91	31.14	
8	TANAKPUR	17.93	2.81	5.03	
9	URI	118.13	2.31	27.27	
10	SEWA –II	28.07	5.37	15.08	
	Sub-Total	**701.36**	**3.26**	**228.34**	
C	**NCPP**				
1	RAPS - 3 & 4				
2	RAPS - 5 & 6	192.07	3.46	66.44	
3	NPCIL – NAPS	111.08	2.50	27.82	
	Sub-Total	**303.14**	**3.11**	**94.26**	
D	**Other Stations**				
1	TEHRI HEP	181.92	4.06	73.90	
2	NJPC (SATLUJ)	351.36	2.39	83.82	
3	KOTESHWAR	65.19	3.12	20.36	
4	Tala HEP	43.58	2.02	8.80	
5	DVC Chandrapur 7 & 8 (LT-3)	667.58	3.66	244.59	
6	Mejia Units -6 (LT-4)	267.13	3.95	105.47	
	Sub-Total	**1576.76**	**3.41**	**536.94**	
E	**New Generating Stations**				
1	PARBATI – III	94.87	4.50	42.69	
2	SASAN UMPP	355.75	1.19	42.33	
3	URI – II	32.25	4.50	14.51	
	Sub-Total	**482.86**	**2.06**	**99.53**	
F	**State Generating Station**				
1	IP Station				
2	Rajghat	149.53	6.36	95.04	
3	Gas Turbine	471.37	5.27	248.55	
4	Pragati – I	766.89	4.20	321.76	

Sl. No.	Particulars	Energy (MU)	Average Rate (Rs./kWh)	Total Cost (Rs. Crore)	Remarks
5	Pragati - III, BAWANA	414.31	6.22	257.70	
	Sub-Total	**1802.10**	**5.12**	**923.06**	
	TOTAL (excluding TOWMCL and Solar)	**13870.99**	**4.19**	**5808.92**	

Cost of Power from Other Sources (Short term Power Purchase)

4.78 The Petitioner has proposed to purchase 1363.64 MU of power from the other sources under short term purchase at Rs 3.98/kWh. The short term power purchase has not been considered by the Commission due to surplus power availability with the Petitioner. In case of excess demand the Petitioner may first utilize the quantum of Banked Energy and in case of further shortage they may purchase from Bilateral/Exchange etc. so as to keep the short power purchase cost at minimum level.

Renewable Power Purchase Obligation (RPO)

Petitioner's Submission

Solar

4.79 The Petitioner has submitted that as per DERC RPO Regulations, 2012, the Petitioner is required to purchase 0.25% of total energy sales through solar energy sources during FY 2014-15. As explained earlier in the section of 'truing-up', the renewable energy sector in Delhi is in development stage. In the absence of adequate availability of solar energy, the Petitioner proposes to achieve the RPO Target through purchase of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) for calculation of cost through RECs, the Petitioner has considered the average REC price observed in IEX during last 6 months, i.e. April, 2013 to September, 2013. The cost for meeting RPO target through solar energy is tabulated as under:

Table 4.19: Cost of REC Purchase for meeting Solar RPO

Sl. No.	Particulars	UoM	FY 2014-15
1	Energy sales	MU	11166.50
2	RPO target– Solar	%	0.25
3	RPO target – Solar	MU	27.90
4	Availability from Thyagraj	MU	0.00
5	Required to be met through RECs	MU	27.90

Sl. No.	Particulars	UoM	FY 2014-15
6	REC rates	Rs/kWh	10.10
7	Cost for REC purchase	Rs Crore	28.30

Non-Solar

As regards non-solar RPO target during FY 2014-15, the Petitioner is required to purchase 5.95% of total energy sales through non-solar energy sources during FY 2014-15. The Petitioner has calculated the RECs required to be purchased for meeting non-solar targets after deducting the energy availability projected through TOWMCL during FY 2014-15. The Petitioner has considered the cost of RECs at the average REC price observed in IEX during last 6 months i.e. April 2013 to September 2013.

The cost of meeting the RPO target through non-solar energy is tabulated as under:

Table 4.20: Cost of REC Purchase for meeting Non-Solar RPO

Sl. No.	Particulars	UoM	FY 2014-15
1	Energy Sales	MU	11166.5
2	RPO Target-Non-Solar	%	5.95%
3	RPO Target-Non-Solar	MU	664.4
4	Availability from TOWMCL	MU	60
5	Required to be met through REC's	MU	604.4
6	REC Rates	Rs./ kWh	1.50
7	Cost for REC Purchase	Rs. Crore	90.7

Commission's Analysis

4.80 The Commission has notified the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Renewable Purchase Obligation and Renewable Energy Certificate Framework implementation) Regulations, 2012 with effect from October, 2012 and it states as follows:

"Every obligated entity shall meet its RPO target by way of its own generation or by way of purchase from other licensee(s) or by way of purchase of Renewable Energy Certificate(s) or by way of combination of any of the above options."

4.81 The Commission has prescribed the following year-wise Solar and Non-solar Renewable Obligations for the Distribution Companies for the period FY 2012-13 to

FY 2016-17 in the above said Regulations:

Financial Year	Solar	Non-Solar	Total
2012-13	0.15%	3.25%	3.40%
2013-14	0.20%	4.60%	4.80%
2014-15	0.25%	5.95%	6.20%
2015-16	0.30%	7.30%	7.60%
2016-17	0.35%	8.65%	9.00%

4.82 The percentage (%) indicated is the minimum quantum of purchase from Renewable Energy Sources (in terms of energy equivalent in kWh of total consumption).

4.83 As per the above said RPO Regulations the Distribution Companies have to purchase 6.20% of total Energy Sales approved by the Commission during FY 2014-15.

4.84 The Commission has approved the total energy sales of 10684.19 MU for Petitioner for FY 2014-15. Based on the sales approved, Petitioner has to purchase a minimum of 662.42 MU from renewable energy sources for FY 2014-15 indicated in the table as follows:

Power Source	Approved Energy Sales (MU)	% of Total Energy Sales Approved in Regulations	Renewable Energy to be procured (MU)
Solar	10684.19	0.25%	26.71
Non Solar		5.95%	635.71
Total			**662.42**

4.85 The Petitioner therefore has to purchase 662.42 MU from renewable energy sources during FY 2014-15 to meet Renewable Purchase Obligation.

4.86 The Petitioner has submitted that arrangement has been made for purchase of 60.00 MU power from TOWMCL (Non-solar) and balance Non-Solar through Renewable Energy Certificates on IEX/competitive bidding. The Commission has noted that the Petitioner will procure solar power of 1.12 MU from Thyagraja Solar plant. The rate of Non-Solar energy from TOWMCL has been considered at Rs 2.60/unit as approved by the Commission in 2nd MYT Order.

4.87 The Commission, therefore, considers that the Petitioner has to purchase the balance of Renewable Energy or purchase Renewable Energy Certificate(s) or combination of both to meet the RPO obligations for FY 2014-15.

4.88 As stated above, the Petitioner has to purchase Renewable Energy/certificates for 25.59 MU from Solar (26.71 MU - 1.12 MU) and 575.71 MU from Non-Solar (635.71 MU - 60.00 MU). CERC has fixed Floor Price and Forbearance Price for the period from FY 2012-13 to FY 2014-15 in its Suo-moto Order in the Petition No. 142/2011 dated August 23, 2011, indicated in the Table as follows:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Floor Price	Forbearance Price
1	Non-Solar	Rs. 1500/MWh	Rs. 3300/MWh
2	Solar	Rs. 9300/MWh	Rs. 13400/MWh

4.89 The cost of renewable energy/REC to be purchased by Petitioner for FY 2014-15 is given below:

Table 4.21: Approved Cost of power purchases for RPO

Sources of Renewable Energy	Quantity to be Purchased (MU)	Average Rate (Rs/kWh)	Total Cost (Rs. Crore)	Remarks
TOWMCL (A)	60.00	2.60	15.60	Para 4.86
Thyagraja Solar Plant (B)	1.12	5.34	0.60	
Non-solar RECs (C)	575.71	1.50	86.36	Para 4.88
Solar RECs (D)	25.59	9.30	23.80	
Total	**662.42**		**126.35**	

4.90 The Commission approves the RE purchase cost to the extent of Rs. 126.35 Crore by the Petitioner for FY 2014-15 to meet the Renewable Power Purchase Obligation. However, the Commission directs that the Petitioner should endeavour to procure actual Renewable Energy for FY 2014-15 in order to meet its total RPO to the level of 662.42 MU as indicated in the Table above.

4.91 The Commission is of the view that if the Petitioner procures 662.42 MU to fulfil its Renewable Purchase Obligation, the Petitioner will have an additional surplus energy of 601.30 MU (Non-Solar RECs (575.71 MU) + Solar RECs (25.59 MU)).

Transmission Loss and Charges

Intra state Transmission

Petitioner's Submission

4.92 The Petitioner has considered the Intra-state Transmission loss at 1.17% during

FY 2014-15 equal to that during FY 2013-14.

4.93 The Intra-state transmission charges are in accordance with 2nd MYT Order for FY 2013-14.

Inter-State Transmission

4.94 The Petitioner has submitted that they have estimated Inter-state Transmission loss at 5.43% for FY 2014-15 considering the Inter-state transmission loss based on the location of generating stations in various states.

4.95 In regard of inter-state transmission charges, the Petitioner has calculated the actual per MW transmission charges paid during FY 2012-13 and applying the same on the Licensee share allocated out of installed capacity to be procured during FY 2014-15.

4.96 The open access charges during FY 2014-15 have been claimed equal to the open access charges actually incurred during FY 2012-13.

4.97 The Intrastate and Interstate Transmission losses and charges projected by the Petitioner are summarized below:

Table 4.22: Transmission loss, charges projected by Petitioner for FY 2014-15

Particulars	Transmission Loss (%)	Transmission Charges (Rs. Crore)
Intra-state Transmission	1.17	291.69
Inter-state Transmission	5.43	318.77
Open access charge	-	44.63
Total		**655.09**

Commission's Analysis

Transmission Loss

Intra-State Losses

4.98 The Commission has considered the Intra-State Transmission losses at 0.95% for FY 2014-15 at the same level for FY 2013-14, as furnished by SLDC.

Inter-State Losses

4.99 The Commission has considered the Inter-State Transmission loss in the Northern region based on average loss for FY 2013-14 which is about 3.36%. The Commission has also considered the Eastern region loss based on average loss for FY 2013-14 which is about 1.67%. The weighted average inter-state transmission loss works out to 3.59%. Therefore, the Commission has considered Inter-State loss at 3.59%.

Transmission Charges

4.100 The Commission has considered the Transmission charges for Inter-state Transmission Licensee as projected by the Petitioner for FY 2014-15 in the Petition amounting to Rs. 318.77 Crore.

4.101 The Intra-State Transmission charges has been considered based on the:

a) 2nd MYT Order of Delhi Transco Limited (DTL) - ARR approved by the Commission for DTL for FY 2014-15 dated July 13, 2012 which is amounting to Rs. 296.89 Crore.

b) Proportionate share of the Licensee towards contribution in Pension fund of Rs. 470.00 Crore for FY 2014-15 (as recommended by GoNCTD to the Commission vide its letter dated June 13, 2014 in which BRPL's share is Rs. 189.91 Crore).

c) Reassignment of PPA Order dated February 27, 2014.

4.102 Transmission Losses (MU) have reduced from the projection of 2nd MYT Order due to the reduced availability of energy whereas Transmission Charges are as determined by CERC from time to time.

4.103 The Inter-state and Intra-state Transmission Losses and Transmission Charges as approved by the Commission for FY 2014-15 are summarized below:

Table 4.23: Transmission Loss, Charges approved for FY 2014-15

Sl. No.	Particulars	As approved in 2nd MYT Order for FY 2014-15	FY 2014-15	Remarks
A	**Transmission losses (MU)**			
1	Inter-State Transmission	918.85	385.30	B of Table 4.25
2	Intra-State Transmission (DTL)	273.06	115.94	H of Table 4.25
	Total Transmission Losses (MU)	**1191.91**	**501.24**	

Sl. No.	Particulars	As approved in 2nd MYT Order for FY 2014-15	FY 2014-15	Remarks
B	**Transmission Charges (Rs Crore)**			
1	Inter-State Transmission	284.16	318.77	Para 4.100 and Para 4.101
2	Intra-State Transmission (DTL) (including SLDC)	297.64	296.89	
3	Contribution towards Pension fund*		189.91	
	Total Transmission Charges (Rs. Crore)	**581.81**	**805.57**	

***to be disbursed to DTL in 8 equal monthly instalments from August'14 to March'15**

Energy Balance

Petitioner's Submission

4.104 The energy balance submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2014-15 is summarized below

Table 4.24: Energy Balance Projected by the Petitioner for FY 2014-15

Sl. No.	Particulars	UoM	FY 2014-15
1	Sales	MU	11166
2	Distribution Loss	MU	1869
3	Distribution Loss	%	14.34%
4	Energy at DISCOM Periphery	MU	13035
5	Intra-State Tx. Loss	MU	154
6	Intra-State Tx. Loss	%	1.17%
7	Energy at DTL Periphery	MU	13189
8	Inter-State Tx. Loss	MU	757
9	Inter-State Tx. Loss	%	5.43%
10	**Energy Requirement at Ex-bus**	**MU**	**13947**

Commission's Analysis

4.105 Based on the energy sales, distribution loss, Intra-state and Inter-state transmission losses approved by the Commission in the above paras, the energy required as approved by the Commission is summarized in Table below:

Table 4.25: Energy Balance as approved by the Commission for FY 2014-15

Sl. No.	Particulars	UoM	FY 2014-15	Remarks
	Energy Availability			
A	Total energy available (excluding BTPS, SGS, TOWMCL & Solar)	MU	10732.59	Table No. 4.16
B	Inter-State Transmission Losses	%	3.59%	Para 4.99
		MU	385.30	A*B
C	Energy available from BTPS, SGS TOWMCL & Solar	MU	3199.52	Table No. 4.16
D	Energy available at State Transmission Periphery	MU	13546.81	(A-B+C)
	Energy Requirement			

Sl. No.	Particulars	UoM	FY 2014-15	Remarks
E	Energy sales	MU	10684.19	Table No. 4.5
F	Distribution loss	%	12.06%	Table No. 4.11
		MU	1465.22	
G	Energy requirement at distribution periphery	MU	12149.40	(E+F)
H	Intra-State Transmission Loss	%	0.95%	Para 4.23
		MU	115.94	
I	Energy Requirement at Transmission Periphery	MU	12265.34	G+H
J	Surplus Energy	MU	1281.47	(D-I)
K	Sale of Surplus power on account of procurement of actual Renewable Energy	MU	601.30	Para 4.91
L	Total Surplus Energy	MU	1882.77	(J+K)

Sale of Surplus Power

Petitioner's Submission

4.106 The Petitioner has proposed the sale of estimated surplus power of 1613.60 MU at Rs 1.77/kWh as given below:

Table 4.26: Projected sale of surplus power by the Petitioner for FY 2014-15

Particulars	Surplus Energy (MU)	Average Sale Price (Rs. / kWh)	Total Cost (Rs. Crore)
Sale of Surplus Power	1613.60	1.77	285.60

Commission's Analysis

4.107 The Petitioner has Long term Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) from Central Generating Stations based on allocation made by the Ministry of Power, Government of India.

4.108 The Commission has considered the notification of Northern Region Power Committee (NRPC) on the availability of power from various Central and State Generating Stations in the LGBR for FY 2014-15. Accordingly, the quantum of Surplus Power of 1882.77 MU has been computed as indicated in the Table 4.25.

4.109 During the prudence check for Power Purchase Cost for FY 2012-13, it has been observed that DISCOMs do not follow the best method for realisation of Sale of Surplus Power.

4.110 It has been observed that, the rate of Surplus Power realised by DISCOMs varies from Rs. 2.31/kWh to Rs. 3.31/kWh during last three (3) years indicated in the Table as follows:

Table 4.27: Quantum of surplus energy sold and unit price realised from FY 2011-12 to FY 2013-14

Sl. No.	Year	BRPL		BYPL		TPDDL	
		Energy Sold (MU)	Price Realised (Rs./kWh)	Energy Sold (MU)	Price Realised (Rs./kWh)	Energy Sold (MU)	Price Realised (Rs./kWh)
1	FY 2011-12	2393	3.23	1708	3.19	1680	2.94
2	FY 2012-13	1867	3.31	2634	3.12	2535	2.91
3	FY 2013-14	2123	2.80	1572	2.31	2721	3.08

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4.111 It is also observed from the above table that there is no definite trend (upward/downward) in the rate of Sale of Surplus Power realised by the DISCOMs.

4.112 The Commission observed during the true up of FY 2012-13 that there was scope for better management of the process for short term sale of the surplus power so as to significantly promote the interest of the consumers. The Commission is of the view that Petitioner should endeavour to maximise revenue from sale of surplus power and enter into more banking, intrastate and bilateral transactions. Therefore the Commission has considered the rate of sale of surplus power at Rs. 3.55/kWh for FY 2014-15.

4.113 Accordingly, the Commission approves the total sale of Surplus Power of 1882.77 MU at Rs. 3.55/kWh as indicated in the Table as follows:

Table 4.28: Approved Sale of Surplus Power for FY 2014-15

(Including Renewable Energy)

Particulars	Surplus Energy (MU)	Average Sale Price (Rs /kWh)	Total Cost (Rs. Crore)	Remarks
Sale of Surplus Power (Other than on account of Renewable Energy)	1281.47	3.55	454.92	Table 4.25
Sale of Surplus power on account of procurement of actual Renewable Energy	601.30	3.55	213.46	
Total Sale of Surplus Power	**1882.77**	**3.55**	**668.38**	

Rebate on Power Purchase and Transmission Charges

4.114 With regard to rebate on Power Purchase and Transmission charges the MYT Regulations, 2011 states that –

"Distribution Licensee shall be allowed to recover the net cost of power it procures from sources approved by the Commission viz. Intra-state and Inter-state Trading Licensees, Bilateral Purchases, Bulk Suppliers, State generators, Independent Power Producers, Central generating stations, non-conventional energy generators, generation business of the Distribution Licensee and others, assuming maximum normative rebate available from each source for payment of bills through letter of credit on presentation of bills for supply to consumers of Retail Supply Business."

4.115 Accordingly, the Commission has considered power purchase rebate @ 2% of the gross power purchase cost and transmission rebate @ 2% of the total transmission and SLDC charges for projection of the normative rebate on the power purchase cost.

Table 4.29: Rebate on Power purchase and Transmission charges approved for FY 2014-15

(Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Total Amount	Rebate (%)	Rebate (Rs. Crore)	Remarks
Power Purchase Rebate	5808.92	2%	116.18	Table 4.18 Table 4.23
Rebate on Transmission Charges Net off Pension fund contribution	(318.77+296.89) =615.66	2%	12.31	

Total Power Purchase cost

4.116 Based on the analysis above the total power purchase cost for FY 2014-15 approved by the Commission is summarized below:

Table 4.30: Total Power Purchase Cost approved for FY 2014-15

Sl. No.	Particulars	Quantity (MU)	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Average Cost (Rs./kWh)	Remarks
1	Power Purchase from CSGS*	10732.59	4225.19	3.94	Table 4.25
2	Inter-State Losses	385.30	318.77		Table 4.23
3	Power Purchase from Delhi Stations#	3138.40	1583.73		(A3+F) of Table 4.18

Sl. No.	Particulars	Quantity (MU)	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Average Cost (Rs./kWh)	Remarks
4	Cost towards RPO	61.12$	126.35^		(A+B) of Table 4.21
5	Power Available at Delhi Periphery	13546.81	6254.05	4.61	MU= 1-2+3+4 Amt=1+2+3+4
6	Intra-state Loss & Charges Including SLDC charges	115.94	486.80		MU = (A2) of Table 4.23 Amt= (B2+B3) of Table 4.23
7	Less: Power Purchase Rebate		116.18		Table 4.29
8	Less: Rebate on Transmission Charges		12.31		
9	Power Available to DISCOM	13430.87	6612.35	4.92	
10	Sales	10684.19			Table 4.5
11	Distribution Loss	1465.22			Table 4.11
12	Net Power Purchase Expense including Transmission charges and RPO	12149.40	5943.97	4.89	MU = (10+11) Amt= (9-15)
13	Surplus Power Available at DISCOM boundary	1281.47	454.92	3.55	Table 4.28
14	Sale of Surplus power on account of procurement of actual Renewable Energy	601.30	213.46	3.55	Table 4.28
15	Net Surplus Power	1882.77	668.38	3.55	(13+14)

*Includes NTPC, NHPC, SJVNL, THDC, Dadri TPS, and future stations (excluding BTPS, SGS, TOWMCL & Solar).
# Includes PPCL, Rajghat, GTPS and BTPS
$ includes Actual Renewable Energy - TOWMCL & Solar (61.12 MU)
^ includes Total cost from TOWMCL, Solar & REC.

Power Purchase Cost Adjustment Charges (PPAC)

Petitioner's Submission

4.117 The Petitioner has submitted in its Petition for revision of PPAC formula and requested the Commission to consider the following in the revised formula:

a) Fixed Cost for Regulated Plants in Power Purchase Cost
b) Transmission Charges
c) Arrears billed and payable to GENCOs/TRANSCOs on account of retrospective adjustment of tariff
d) Loss in Sale of Surplus Power and
e) Duration of PPAC determination to be monthly rather than Quarterly

Commission's Analysis

4.118 The Commission has analysed the above submissions of the Petitioner and has considered:

1. Variation in Transmission Charges,
2. Arrears payable to GENCOs/TRANSCOs and
3. No Fixed Cost on account of Regulated power in the revised PPAC formula.

4.119 The Commission doesn't intend to include the variation on account of short term Power Purchase adjustment since it would require prudence check and would delay quarterly Power Purchase Adjustment.

4.120 The Commission had approved the formula for Power Purchase Cost Adjustment vide its 2nd MYT Order dated July 13, 2012.

4.121 The Power Purchase Adjustment would now be considered according to the formula now revised as given below:

Power Purchase Adjustment (PPA) formula

$$\text{PPA for } n^{th} \text{ Qtr. (\%)} = \frac{(A-B)*C + (D-E)}{\left\{Z * \left(1 - \frac{\text{Distribution losses in \%}}{100}\right)\right\} * ABR}$$

Where,

A = Total units procured in $(n-1)^{th}$ Qtr (in kWh) from power stations having long term PPAs – (To be taken from the bills of the GENCOs issued to distribution licensees)

B = Proportionate bulk sale of power from Power stations having long term PPAs in $(n-1)^{th}$ Qtr (in kWh)

$$= \frac{\text{Total bulk sale in } (n-1)^{th} \text{ Qtr (in kWh)} * A}{\text{Gross Power Purchase including short term power in } (n-1)^{th} \text{ Qtr (in kWh)}}$$

Total bulk sale and gross power purchase in $(n-1)^{th}$ Qtr to be taken from provisional accounts to be issued by SLDC by the 10^{th} of each month.

C = Actual average Power Purchase Cost (PPC) from power stations having long term PPAs in $(n-1)^{th}$ Qtr (Rs./ kWh) – Projected average Power Purchase Cost (PPC) from power stations having long term PPAs (Rs./ kWh) (from tariff order)

D = Actual Transmission Charges paid in the $(n-1)^{th}$ Qtr

E = Base Cost of Transmission Charges for $(n-1)^{th}$ Qtr= (Approved Transmission Charges/4)

Z = [{Actual Power purchased from Central Generating Stations having long term PPA in (n-1)th Qtr (in kWh)*(1 - $\frac{\text{INTERSTATE TRANSMISSION LICENSEE losses in \%}}{100}$) + Power from Delhi GENCOs including BTPS (in kWh)}*(1 - $\frac{\text{DTL losses in \%}}{100}$) – B] in kWh

ABR = Average Billing Rate for the year (to be taken from the Tariff Order)
Distribution Losses (in %) = Target Distribution Losses (from Tariff Order)

$$\text{INTER STATE TRANSMISSION LICENSEE Losses (in \%)} = \frac{\text{100* Approved INTER STATE TRANSMISSION LICENSEE losses in Tariff Order (kWh)}}{\text{Approved long term power purchase from central generating stations having long term PPA in the Tariff Order (kWh)}}$$

$$\text{Intra state Losses (in \%)} = \frac{\text{100 * Approved DTL Losses (from the Tariff Order)}}{\text{Power available at Delhi periphery (from energy balance table tariff order)}}$$

4.122 The base power purchase cost computation based upon quantum and cost of power purchased from various generating stations over which any increase has to be taken during FY 2014-15 is given below:

Table 4.31: Schedule – Base cost for FY 2014-15

Sl. No.	Particulars	Gross Power Purchase (MU)	Average Rate (Rs/kWh)	Total Cost (Rs. Crore)
A	**NTPC**			
1	ANTA GAS	83.49	4.33	36.12
2	AURAIYA GAS	61.59	5.57	34.28
3	BTPS	1336.30	4.94	660.67
4	DADRI GAS	129.96	4.57	59.36
5	FARAKKA	64.60	4.21	27.23
6	KAHALGAON - I	140.56	4.12	57.89
7	NCPP – DADRI	2508.37	4.41	1105.88
8	RIHAND – I	295.78	2.37	70.06
9	RIHAND – II	384.98	2.38	91.78
10	RIHAND – III	201.98	3.13	63.12
11	SINGRAULI	216.03	1.75	37.77
12	UNCHAHAR – I	73.19	3.56	26.09

Sl. No.	Particulars	Gross Power Purchase (MU)	Average Rate (Rs/kWh)	Total Cost (Rs. Crore)
13	UNCHAHAR - II	150.52	3.60	54.16
14	UNCHAHAR - III	88.74	3.94	35.01
15	KAHALGAON - II	432.08	4.04	174.53
16	DADRI EXTENSION	2421.90	4.70	1137.82
17	Aravali Power Corporation Ltd	414.68	6.15	255.03
	Sub-Total	**9004.77**	**4.36**	**3926.79**
B	**NHPC**			
1	BAIRA SIUL	29.56	2.09	6.18
2	CHAMERA – I	79.17	1.79	14.20
3	CHAMERA – II	79.48	3.51	27.94
4	CHAMERA – III	51.41	4.10	21.06
5	DHAULIGANGA	16.63	5.09	8.47
6	DULHASTI	118.21	6.09	71.98
7	SALAL	162.75	1.91	31.14
8	TANAKPUR	17.93	2.81	5.03
9	URI	118.13	2.31	27.27
10	SEWA –II	28.07	5.37	15.08
	Sub-Total	**701.36**	**3.26**	**228.34**
C	**NCPP**			
1	RAPS - 3 & 4			
2	RAPS - 5 & 6	192.07	3.46	66.44
3	NPCIL – NAPS	111.08	2.50	27.82
	Sub-Total	**303.14**	**3.11**	**94.26**
D	**Other Stations**			
1	TEHRI HEP	181.92	4.06	73.90
2	SJVNL	351.36	2.39	83.82
3	KOTESHWAR	65.19	3.12	20.36
4	Tala HEP	43.58	2.02	8.80
5	DVC Chandrapur 7 & 8 (LT-3)	667.58	3.66	244.59
6	Mejia Units -6 (LT-4)	267.13	3.95	105.47
	Sub-Total	**1576.76**	**3.41**	**536.94**
E	**New Generating Stations**			
1	Parbati – III	94.87	4.50	42.69
2	Sasan UMPP	355.75	1.19	42.33
3	Uri – II	32.25	4.50	14.51
	Total	**482.86**	**2.06**	**99.53**
F	**State Generating Station**			
1	IP Station			
2	Rajghat	149.53	6.36	95.04
3	Gas Turbine	471.37	5.27	248.55

Sl. No.	Particulars	Gross Power Purchase (MU)	Average Rate (Rs/kWh)	Total Cost (Rs. Crore)
4	Pragati – I	766.89	4.20	321.76
5	Pragati - III, BAWANA	414.31	6.22	257.70
6	TOWMCL	60.00	2.60	15.60
	Sub-Total	**1863.22**	**5.04**	**939.26**
J	**Grand-total**	**13930.99**	**4.18**	**5824.52**

4.123 The DISCOMs may claim the increase in the power purchase cost in accordance with the formula approved by the Commission and accordingly recover from the consumers after necessary approval of the Commission.

4.124 In order to give effect to PPAC on quarterly basis the following is being implemented:

a) The PPAC will be charged to all categories of consumers.

b) The PPAC for any quarter would be charged only after it is approved by the Commission.

c) The weighted average base cost in Rs./kWh shall be as approved in this Tariff Order for FY 2014-15 is Rs. 4.18/kWh for BRPL. Detailed computation is given in Table 4.31. The Schedule will be revised in every subsequent Tariff Order.

d) The Distribution licensee shall submit to the Commission the details in respect of changes in power purchase cost of plants having long term PPAs, as listed in Table for (n-1)th quarter. Further, Auditor's Certificate along with statement indicating plant-wise details of fixed charges, variable charges, other charges and units purchased from each plant having long term PPAs, as listed in Table for (n-1)th quarter alongwith actual transmission charges for (n-1)th quarter shall be furnished along with the proposal of PPAC surcharge submitted for the Commission's approval. Further, similar information in respect of current bills should also be furnished in the Auditor's certificate.

e) The percentage of PPAC will be rounded off to two decimal places.

f) The percentage increase on account of PPAC will be applied as a surcharge on the total energy and fixed charges (excluding arrears, LPSC, Electricity

Duty etc.) billed to a consumer of the utility. Further, PPAC surcharge should not be levied on the 8% surcharge and also the 8% surcharge towards recovery of past accumulated deficit is not to be levied on PPAC.

g) The bill format shall clearly identify the PPAC percentage and amount of PPAC billed as separate entries.

h) The PPAC calculated for any quarter shall be applied prospectively for 3 months after receiving approval from the Commission.

i) In view of the fact that PPAC computed for any quarter will be applied after a time delay for a subsequent 3-month period, there could be a difference between the actual power purchase cost increase and the recovery by the DISCOM through the quarterly adjustments. The difference, if any, will thus be adjusted at the time of annual true-up undertaken by the Commission for that year.

j) The PPAC claim of any quarter submitted by the Petitioner shall be examined by the Commission. In view of public interest, the Commission will endeavour that while approving the PPAC, there is no Tariff shock and at the same time reasonable PPAC is provided to the DISCOMs. The Commission may take appropriate view to carry forward or spread some amount of PPAC in the subsequent quarters.

k) This PPAC formula shall remain applicable till it is amended, reviewed, revised or otherwise amended.

Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Expenses

Petitioner's Submission

4.125 The Petitioner has submitted that Employee and A&G expenses for FY 2014-15 have been calculated by applying year on year escalation factor of 8% on the Employee expenses and A&G expenses of FY 2012-13. The R&M expenses are claimed at the level of expenses considered and allowed by the Commission in the 2nd MYT Order. The total O&M expenses claimed by the Petitioner for FY 2014-15 are given in the Table below:

Table 4.32: O&M Expenses submitted by Petitioner for FY 2014-15 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Approved for FY 2014-15 in 2nd MYT Order	Petitioner's submission
Employee Expenses	309.11	409.60
A&G Expenses	103.20	110.89
R&M Expenses	133.98	133.98
Gross O&M Expenses	**546.29**	**654.48**
Efficiency Improvement	4.00%	0.00%
Add: SVRS Pension	7.39	7.39
Net O&M expenses	**531.83**	**661.87**

Commission's Analysis

4.126 The O&M Expenses consisting of Employee expenses, Administration & General Expenses and Repairs & Maintenance expenses is a controllable parameter in terms of Regulation 4.7(d) of the MYT Regulations, 2011. The Regulation 4.21(b)(i) of MYT Regulations, 2011 specify that any surplus or deficit on account of O&M expense shall be to the account of the Licensee and shall not be trued up in the ARR.

4.127 The Commission considers the Employee expenses, SVRS pension and Administration & General expenses at the same level approved for FY 2014-15 in the 2nd MYT Order as given in the Table below:

Table 4.33: Employee and A&G Expenses approved for FY 2014-15 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Approved for FY 2014-15 in 2nd MYT Order	Petitioner's submission	Now Approved for FY 2014-15	Remarks
Employee Expenses	309.11	409.60	309.11	2nd MYT Order
A&G Expenses	103.20	110.89	103.20	
SVRS Pension	7.39	7.39	7.39	

4.128 As per Regulation 5.5 of the MYT Regulations 2011, the R&M expense is linked to GFA and the 'k' factor. Value of 'k' factor is constant rate expressed in percentage (%) terms to be applied on the GFA of the n^{th} year.

4.129 The Commission has considered the opening GFA based on the true up for FY 2012-13 and further updated with the projected capital expenditure and capitalisation for FY 2013-14 as approved in the 2nd MYT Order and accordingly, the opening GFA for FY 2014-15 is arrived at, to determine the R&M expenses for FY 2014-15. The Commission has considered the R&M expenses for FY 2014-15 as given in the Table below:

Table 4.34: R&M Expenses approved by Commission for FY 2014-15 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Approved for FY 2014-15 in 2nd MYT Order	Petitioner's Submission	Now Approved	Remarks
Opening GFA (A)	5296.53	5296.53	4341.30	Table 4.40
' k ' Factor (B)	2.53%	2.53%	2.53%	2nd MYT Order
Gross R&M Expenses	133.98	133.98	109.84	(A*B)

4.130 The Petitioner has not factored the efficiency improvement of 4% on the O&M expenses for FY 2014-15. The Hon'ble APTEL in Appeal No. 52 of 2008 in the matter of NDPL v/s DERC upheld the efficiency factors fixed by the DERC. Accordingly, the Commission has applied the efficiency factor of 4% on the O&M expenses as specified in the 2nd MYT Order.

4.131 The Commission considers the O&M Expenses for FY 2014-15 as given in the Table below:

Table 4.35: O&M Expenses approved by Commission for FY 2014-15 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Approved for FY 2014-15 in 2nd MYT Order	Petitioner's Submission	Now Approved for FY 2014-15	Remarks
Employee Expenses (A)	309.11	409.60	309.11	Table 4.33
A&G Expenses (B)	103.20	110.89	103.20	
R&M Expenses (C)	133.98	133.98	109.84	Table 4.34
Gross O&M Expenses (D)	546.29	654.48	522.15	(A+B+C)
Efficiency Factor (%) (E)	4.00%	0.00%	4.00%	2nd MYT Order
Less: Efficiency Improvement (F)	21.85	0.00	20.89	(D*E)
SVRS Pension (G)	7.39	7.39	7.39	Table 4.33
Net O&M expenses	531.83	661.87	508.65	(D-F+G)

Other Miscellaneous Expenses

Petitioner's Submission

4.132 The Petitioner has claimed Rs.23.58 Crore towards monthly billing system and Operation and Maintenance expenses of billing system and Advertisement expenses for consumer awareness campaign regarding power theft and consequences associated with it. The details of other miscellaneous expenses claimed for FY 2014-15 is as given in the Table below:

Table 4.36: Other Miscellaneous Expenses proposed for FY 2014-15 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Petitioner's submission
Monthly billing expenses	23.58
Advertisement expenses for Consumer awareness	1.05
Total	**24.63**

Commission's Analysis

4.133 The Commission in response to the Petitioner's letter No. RA/2013-14/01/A/482 dated November 14, 2013 has informed the Petitioner through letter dated April 1, 2014 that the Commission has not directed the Petitioner to shift the billing cycle from bi-monthly to monthly. The Commission has directed the Petitioner to undertake cost benefit analysis before implementation of change in billing cycle and accordingly decide the billing period for its consumers.

4.134 The Commission is of the view that any change in billing cycle should not place any additional burden on the consumers. Accordingly, the Commission has disapproved the proposal for additional expenditure on account of implementation of the monthly billing system.

4.135 The Commission in its letter dated April 17, 2014 has disapproved the proposal of the Petitioner regarding the Consumer awareness campaign against power theft at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.45 Crore. Accordingly, the Commission has not considered the expenditure claimed by the Petitioner towards Advertisement expenses for Consumer awareness.

Capital Expenditure and Capitalization

Petitioner's Submission

4.136 The Petitioner has proposed Capital expenditure and Capitalization for FY 2014-15 at the same level as approved by the Commission in the MYT Order of July 2012. The details are given in the table below:

Table 4.37: Capital expenditure and Capitalization projected for FY 2014-15

(Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Approved for FY 2014-15 in 2nd MYT Order	Petitioner's Submission
Capital expenditure	300.00	300.00
Capitalisation	300.00	300.00

Commission's Analysis

4.137 The Regulation 4.21(b)(ii) specifies that Depreciation and Return on Capital employed shall be trued up every year based on the actual Capital investment plan (Capital expenditure and capitalization) approved by the Commission. The Petitioner has projected the capital expenditure and capitalisation for FY 2013-14 and for FY 2014-15 at the same level as approved in the 2nd MYT Order. Accordingly, the Commission considers the capital expenditure and capitalisation for FY 2014-15 in line with the 2nd MYT Order, subject to true up.

4.138 The Commission, therefore, considers the capital expenditure and capitalization in the review for FY 2014-15 as approved in the 2nd MYT Order as detailed in the table below:

Table 4.38: Capital expenditure and Capitalization approved for FY 2014-15 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Approved for FY 2014-15 in 2nd MYT Order	Petitioner's submission	Now approved for FY 2014-15	Remarks
Investment during the year	300.00	300.00	300.00	2nd MYT Order
Capitalisation	300.00	300.00	300.00	

Depreciation

Petitioner's Submission

4.139 The Petitioner has submitted that assets added during FY 2013-14 and FY 2014-15 has been classified into different categories of assets based on asset addition as per audited accounts of FY 2012-13. The Petitioner has projected the Depreciation at Rs. 181.47 Crore in the Revised ARR for FY 2014-15 in accordance with DERC MYT Regulations, 2011, for calculation of depreciation as given in the Table below:

Table 4.39: Depreciation projected by the Petitioner for FY 2014-15 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Petitioner's Submission
Opening GFA	5162.56
Additions during the year	300.00
Closing GFA	5462.56
Average GFA	5312.56
Depreciation	181.47
Rate of Depreciation	3.70%

Commission's Analysis

4.140 The Commission has approved closing GFA of Rs. 4041.31 Crore for FY 2012-13 in the truing up process for FY 2012-13. The Capitalization of Rs. 300.00 Crore for FY 2013-14 has been considered as projected in 2nd MYT Order.

4.141 Accordingly, the Commission considers the revised opening GFA of Rs. 4341.31 Crore (Rs. 4041.31 Crore + Rs. 300.00 Crore) for FY 2014-15 as given in the Table below

Table 4.40: GFA considered by the Commission for FY 2014-15 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Approved for FY 2014-15 in 2nd MYT Order	Petitioner submission	Now approved	Remarks
Opening GFA(A)	5296.53	5162.56	4341.31	
Additions during the year (B)	300.00	300.00	300.00	Table 4.38
Closing GFA (C)	5596.53	5462.56	4641.31	A+B
Average GFA(D)	5446.53	5312.56	4491.31	(A+C)/2

Means of Finance for New Investments

4.142 For the purpose of projecting future funding requirement, the Commission has considered normative debt-equity ratio of 70:30 on the asset capitalised each year after utilizing the consumer contribution. The Commission has considered capitalisation of Capex for FY 2014-15 as approved in the 2nd MYT Order and accordingly, the funding requirement of capitalisation is also considered at the same level as approved in the 2nd MYT Order as detailed in the Table below:

Table 4.41: Means of Finance considered for FY 2014-15 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Approved for FY 2014-15 in 2nd MYT Order	Petitioner's Projection	Now approved	Remarks
Capitalisation of fresh investment	300.00	300.00	300.00	2nd MYT Order
Means of Finance				
Consumers Contributions	28.56	28.56	28.56	
Equity	81.43	81.43	81.43	
Debt	190.01	190.01	190.01	

Consumer Contribution

Commission's Analysis

4.143 For capitalisation of Consumer's Contributions during FY 2014-15, the Commission has considered that Consumer's Contributions of any year is getting capitalized in proportion of the investment capitalisation for that year. The Consumers Contributions capitalized for FY 2014-15 is based on True up of FY 2012-13 and net additions of FY 2013-14 as detailed in the Table below:

Table 4.42: Consumer's Contributions approved to be capitalized for FY 2014-15 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Approved for FY 2014-15 in 2nd MYT Order	Petitioner's projections	Now approved	Remarks
Opening Consumer's Contributions/Grants (A)	476.12	177.03	431.38	
Additions during the year(B)	28.56	28.56	28.56	2nd MYT Order
Closing Consumer's Contributions/Grants (C)	504.68	205.59	459.94	(A+B)
Average Consumer's Contributions/Grants (D)	490.40	191.31	445.66	(A+C)/2

4.144 Based on the GFA and Consumer's Contributions, the depreciation on GFA net of Consumers Contributions has been computed as detailed in the Table below:

Table 4.43: Revised Depreciation approved by the Commission for FY 2014-15 (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Approved for FY 2014-15 in 2nd MYT Order	Petitioner's submission	Now approved	Remarks
1	Opening GFA	5296.53	5162.56	4341.31	Table 4.40
2	Additions during the year	300.00	300.00	300.00	
3	Closing GFA	5596.53	5462.56	4641.31	
4	Opening Consumers contributions	476.12		431.38	Table 4.42
5	Additions during the year	28.56		28.56	

Sl. No.	Particulars	Approved for FY 2014-15 in 2nd MYT Order	Petitioner's submission	Now approved	Remarks
6	Closing Consumers contribution	504.67		459.94	Table 4.42
7	Opening Assets (Net of Consumer contribution)	4820.42	5162.56	3909.93	(1-4)
8	Closing Assets (Net of consumer contribution)	5091.86	5462.56	4181.37	(3-6)
9	Average Assets	4956.14	5312.56	4045.65	((7)+(8))/2
10	Average Rate of Depreciation	3.70%	3.70%	3.70%	2nd MYT Order
11	Depreciation	183.75	181.47	149.69	(9)*(10)

Utilisation of Depreciation

Petitioner's Submission

4.145 The Petitioner has proposed utilization of depreciation in the debt equity ratio of 70:30 and routed 30% of depreciation for FY 2014-15 to reserves and balance depreciation to the extent of 70% is considered as debt repayment as detailed below:

Table 4.44: Utilisation of depreciation projected for FY 2014-15 (Rs. crore)

Particulars	Petitioner's Submission
Depreciation for the year	181.47
Routed back to Reserves (Equity Ratio of 30%)	54.44
Debt Repayment (Debt Ratio of 70%)	127.03

Commission's Analysis

4.146 The Commission is of the view that depreciation including AAD is allowed to the Petitioner to meet the Debt repayment obligation. The Commission finds no justification in the Petitioners proposal of utilizing 70% of depreciation towards repayment of loan and the balance towards equity capital and accordingly, not acceded to.

Advance against Depreciation

Petitioner's Submission

4.147 The Petitioner has submitted that AAD is calculated for repayment of loans in accordance with Clause 5.21 of DERC MYT Regulations 2011 and claimed Rs. 42.82 Crore for FY 2014-15 as given in the Table below.

Table 4.45: Advance Against Depreciation projected for FY 2014-15 (Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Petitioner's Submission
1	1/10 of Opening project/Capex loans (A)	178.15
2	Debt Repayment (B)	178.15
3	Minimum of A & B	178.15
4	Depreciation as per ARR routed for repayment of loans	127.03
5	**Excess of Min (A,B) over Depreciation**	**51.12**
6	Cumulative Repayment (C)	1533.51
7	Cumulative Depreciation (D)	1514.26
8	**Excess of repayment (C) over Depreciation (D)**	**19.25**
9	**Advance Against Depreciation (AAD)**	**19.25**

Commission's Analysis

4.148 The Commission has considered the opening Capex loan of Rs. 2229.09 Crore for FY 2014-15, as per closing balance of loan for FY 2012-13 at Rs. 2039.08 Crore and further updated for FY 2013-14 based on the loan projection as per 2nd MYT Order at Rs. 190.01 Crore. The cumulative repayment of Rs. 1761.55 Crore (Rs. 1419.77 Crore + Rs. 163.63 Crore + Rs. 178.15 Crore) for FY 2014-15 has been considered based on cumulative repayment of Rs. 1419.77 Crore for FY 2012-13 and further updated with FY 2013-14 repayment of Rs. 163.63 Crore and FY 2014-15 repayment of Rs. 178.15 Crore. The cumulative depreciation of Rs. 1817.28 Crore (Rs. 1527.95 Crore + Rs. 139.65 Crore + Rs. 149.69 Crore) for FY 2014-15 has been considered based on cumulative depreciation of Rs. 1527.95 Crore up to FY 2012-13 as discussed in Table 3.51 and further depreciation for FY 2013-14 of Rs. 139.65 Crore and Depreciation for FY 2014-15 of Rs. 149.69 Crore as discussed in Table 4.43. The Commission, based on revised Depreciation and 1/10th of opening loans, has computed the Advance against Depreciation (AAD) for FY 2014-15 as given in the Table below:

Table 4.46: Advance against Depreciation approved for FY 2014-15 (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Approved for FY 2014-15 in 2nd MYT Order	Petitioner's Submission	Now Approved	Remarks
1	1/10 of Opening project/Capex loans (A)	285.45	178.15	222.91	Para 4.148
2	Debt Repayment (B)	274.11	178.15	178.15	As per the

					Petition
3	**Minimum of A & B**	274.11	178.15	178.15	
4	Depreciation as per ARR routed for repayment of loans	183.75	127.03	149.69	Table 4.43
5	**Excess of Min (A,B) over Depreciation**	**90.36**	**51.12**	**28.46**	**(3)-(4)**
6	Cumulative Repayment (C)	1551.18	1533.51	1761.55	Para 4.148
7	Cumulative Depreciation considered for AAD (D)	1496.00	1514.26	1817.28	Para 4.148
8	**Excess of repayment (C) over Depreciation (D)**	**55.18**	**19.25**	**(55.73)**	**(6)-(7)**
9	**Advance Against Depreciation (AAD)**	**55.18**	**19.25**		

Working Capital

Petitioners' submission

4.149 The Petitioner has submitted that working capital has been calculated in accordance with Clause 5.14 and 5.15 of DERC MYT Regulations, 2011. It is stated that for calculation of Working capital, the revenue and power purchase cost has been considered by including Transmission charges. The revenue from sale of surplus power has not been deducted from gross power purchase cost in line with Tariff Order dated July 31, 2013. The Petitioner has calculated the working capital for FY 2014-15 as given in the Table below:

Table 4.47: Working capital projected by the Petitioner for FY 2014-15 (Rs. crore)

Particulars	Petitioner's Submission
Receivables from Sale of power	8016.11
Receivables equivalent to 2 months	1198.22
Power purchase expenses	8287.72
Less: 1/12th Power purchases expenses	600.87
Total Working Capital	645.38
Less: Opening WC	644.88
Change in Working Capital	0.50

Commissions' Analysis

4.150 The Regulation 5.14 and 5.15 of the MYT Regulations 2011 specifies that working capital shall consist of:

For wheeling business

(a) Receivables for two months of wheeling charges

For Retail supply business

(e) Receivables for two months of revenue from sale of electricity

(f) Less: Power purchase costs for one month

(g) Less: Transmission charges for one month, and

(h) Less: Wheeling charges for two months

4.151 The Commission has examined the working capital computations furnished by the Petitioner which is based on the sale of electricity including surcharge and power purchase expenses including transmission charges, REC purchases and power sold to other sources.

4.152 The Commission has not considered 8% surcharge allowed to the Petitioner as revenue from sale of electricity.

4.153 The Commission has considered the power purchase net of rebate and power sold to others.

4.154 The Commission has computed the working capital based on the power purchases and sales considered for FY 2014-15 as given in the Table below.

Table 4.48: Working Capital considered for FY 2014-15 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Approved for FY 2014-15 in 2nd MYT Order	Petitioner's Submission	Now Approved	Remarks
Receivables from sale of electricity (A)	7190.65	8016.11	7260.57	Table 4.7
Receivables equivalent to 2 Months of revenue from sale of electricity (B)	1198.44	1336.02	1210.10	(A/12)*2
Net Power purchase expenses (incl. Transmission charges) (C)	6063.68	8287.72	5943.97	Table 4.30
Less: 1/12th Power purchase Expenses (D)	505.31	690.64	495.33	(C /12)
Total Working Capital (E)	693.14	645.38	714.77	(B)-(D)
Less: Opening WC (F)	627.04	644.88	592.04	
Change in Working Capital (G)	66.10	0.50	122.73	(G)= (E)-(F)

Regulated Rate Base (RRB)

Petitioner's Submission

4.155 The Petitioner has submitted RRB computations for FY 2014-15 as given in the Table below:

Table 4.49: RRB projected by the Petitioner for FY 2014-15 (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Petitioner's Submission
1	**RRB – Base**	
a.	Opening Balance of OCFA	5162.56
b.	Opening Balance of working capital	644.87
c.	Opening Balance of Depreciation	1981.77
d.	Opening Balance of AAD	0.00
e.	Opening Balance of Consumers contributions/grants	394.61
	Opening RRB [(a+b) - (c+d+e)]	**3431.06**
2	**RRB - for the Year**	
f.	Investments capital expenditure during the year	300.00
g.	Depreciation for the year (incl. AAD)	181.47
h.	Advance Against Depreciation	19.25
i.	Consumers contributions, grants, etc. for the year	28.56
j.	Change in working capital	0.50
3	**Change in Regulated Rate Base** [(f - (g+h+i)/2) + j]	**35.86**
4	**Regulated Rate Base – Closing (1+2f+2j) - (2g+2h+2i)**	**3502.28**
5	**Regulated Rate Base (i)** (1)+ (3)	**3466.92**

Commission's Analysis

4.156 The RRB has been considered based on investment capitalised, Depreciation, Advance against depreciation and working capital requirements for FY 2014-15 as detailed in the Table below:

Table 4.50: RRB considered by the Commission for FY 2014-15 (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Approved for FY 2014-15 in 2nd MYT Order	Petitioner's Submission	Now Approved	Remarks
1	**RRB – Base**				
a.	Opening Balance of OCFA	4301.35	5162.56	4341.32	Table 4.43
b.	Opening Balance of working capital	555.18	644.87	592.04	Table 4.48
c.	Opening Balance of Depreciation	894.91	1981.77	1667.59	
d.	Opening Balance of AAD	0.00	0.00	0.00	
e.	Opening Balance of Consumers contributions/grants	326.86	394.61	431.38	Table 4.43
	Opening RRB	**3634.76**	**3431.06**	**2834.39**	(a+b)-

Sl. No.	Particulars	Approved for FY 2014-15 in 2nd MYT Order	Petitioner's Submission	Now Approved	Remarks
					(c+d+e)
2	**RRB - for the Year**				
f.	Investments capital expenditure during the year	300.00	300.00	300.00	2nd MYT Order
g.	Depreciation for the year (incl. AAD)	183.75	181.47	149.69	Table 4.43
h.	Advance Against Depreciation	55.18	19.25	0.00	Table 4.46
i.	Consumers contributions, grants etc. for the year	28.56	28.56	28.56	Table 4.43
j.	Change in working capital	66.10	0.50	122.73	Table 4.48
3	**Closing RRB**	**3733.36**	**3502.28**	**3078.87**	1+f-g-h-i+j
4	**Change in Regulated Rate Base**	**82.33**	**35.86**	**183.60**	(f-(g+h+i))/2)+j
5	**Regulated Rate Base (i)**	**3717.11**	**3466.92**	**3017.99**	(1+4)

Equity and Debt

4.157 The Commission has considered equity and debt based on truing up for FY 2012-13 and further updated based on the capitalisation projected for FY 2013-14 and FY 2014-15 as approved in the 2nd MYT Order. The equity and debt considered for FY 2014-15 is as given in the Table below:

Table 4.51: Equity and Debt approved for FY 2013-14 and FY 2014-15

Sl. No.	Particulars	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	Remarks
1	Opening Equity	845.56	918.89	1000.32	
2	Additions during the year	73.33	81.43	81.43	2nd MYT Order
3	Closing Equity	918.89	1000.32	1081.76	(1)+(2)
4	Average Equity	882.23	959.61	1041.04	((1)+(3))/2
5	Opening Debt	1867.97	2319.08	2561.44	Closing Debt of FY 2013-14
6	Additions during the year	171.11	190.01	190.01	2nd MYT Order
7	Add Working capital (100%)	280.00	52.35	122.73	Table 4.48
8	Closing Debt	2319.08	2561.44	2874.18	(5)+(6)+(7)
9	Average Debt	2093.52	2440.26	2717.81	((5)+(8))/2

Weighted Average Cost of Capital

Petitioner's Submission

4.158 The Petitioner has considered the rate of interest for FY 2014-15 @14.71% equal to the rate of interest considered for FY 2012-13 and RoE is considered @16% as per DERC Tariff Regulations, 2011. The Petitioner has computed the WACC as detailed in the Table below:

Table 4.52: WACC projected by the Petitioner for FY 2014-15 (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Petitioner's Submission
1	Average Equity	1214.95
2	Average Debt	1787.61
3	Cost of debt	14.47%
4	Return on Equity	16.00%
5	Weighted average cost of Capital	15.09%

Commissions' Analysis

4.159 As per the Regulation 5.11 of the MYT Regulations 2011, *for the purpose of determination of tariff, debt equity ratio for the asset capitalised shall be 70:30. Where equity employed is in excess of 30%, the amount of equity for the purpose of tariff shall be limited to 30% and balance amount shall be considered as notional loan. Where actual equity employed is less than 30%, the actual equity and debt shall be considered. The working capital shall be considered 100% debt financed for the calculation of Weighted Average Cost of Capital*.

4.160 The Commission has considered the cost of debt at 10.44% for FY 2014-15 at the same level as approved in the 2nd MYT Order.

4.161 The Commission has accordingly, computed the weighted average cost of capital as per Regulation 5.11 of DERC Tariff Regulations, 2011 as shown in the Table below:

Table 4.53: Approved Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) for FY 2014-15

Sl. No.	Particulars	Petitioner's Submission	Now approved	Remarks
1	Equity	1214.95	1041.04	Table 4.51
2	Debt	1787.61	2,717.81	Table 4.51
3	Total	3002.56	3,758.85	(1)+(2)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Petitioner's Submission	Now approved	Remarks
4	Equity	40.46%	27.70%	(1)/(3)*100
5	Debt	59.54%	72.30%	(2)/(3)*100
6	Return on Equity	16.00%	16.00%	MYT Regulation 2011
7	Cost of Debt	14.47%	10.44%	2nd MYT Order
8	Weighted Average Cost of Capital	15.09%	11.98%	((1*6)+(2*7))/3*100

Review of Return on Capital Employed (RoCE)

Petitioner's Submission

4.162 The Petitioner has projected the RoCE in the ARR for FY 2014-15 as given in the Table below:

Table 4.54: RoCE Projected by Petitioner for FY 2014-15 (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Petitioner's Submission
1	Equity	1214.95
2	Debt	1787.61
3	Total (1+2)	3002.56
4	Rate of Return on Equity	16.00%
5	Rate of Return on Debt	14.47%
6	RRB (i)	3466.92
7	**WACC**	**15.09%**
8	**RoCE (on 6)**	**523.13**

Commissions' Analysis

4.163 The Commission has computed the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) in the Debt equity ratio of 70:30 in terms of Regulation 5.11 of the DERC Tariff Regulations, 2011 in the preceding paragraph. Accordingly, the Commission has computed the RoCE for FY 2014-15 as given in the Table below:

Table 4.55: RoCE considered for FY 2014-15 (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Approved for FY 2014-15 in 2nd MYT Order	Petitioner's Submission	Now approved	Remarks
1	Equity (Average)	1351.46	1214.95	1041.04	Table 4.51
2	Debt (Average)	3376.93	1787.61	2717.81	
3	Rate of Return on Equity	16.00%	16.00%	16.00%	2nd MYT Order
4	Rate of Return on Debt	10.44%	14.47%	10.44%	2nd MYT Order
5	RRB(i)	3717.11	3466.92	3017.99	Table 4.50
6	WACC	12.03%	15.09%	11.98%	Table 4.53
7	RoCE	447.22	523.13	361.55	(6)*(5)

Income Tax

Petitioner's Submission

4.164 The Petitioner has projected the Income Tax in the ARR for FY 2014-15 as detailed in the Table below:

Table 4.56: Income Tax Projected in the RE for FY 2014-15 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Petitioner's submission
RRB average	**3466.92**
Equity average	1214.95
Debt average	1787.61
% Equity	40.46%
Equity considered for Income Tax	**1402.85**
Rate of Return	16.00%
Return on equity	224.46
MAT/Income Tax rate	20.01%
Income Tax	**56.15**

Commission's Analysis

4.165 Regulation 5.22 of DERC MYT Regulations. 2011 specified that Tax on Income, if any liable to be paid on the licensed business of the distribution Licensee shall be limited to tax on return on the equity component of capital employed.

4.166 The Commission considers the Income tax (gross up) based on revised RoE subject to true up on submission of actual/audited accounts for FY 2014-15 as given in the table below:

Table 4.57: Income Tax approved by the Commission for FY 2014-15 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Approved for FY 2014-15 in 2nd MYT Order	Petitioner's submission	Now Approved	Remarks
RRB (i)(A)	3717.11	3466.92	3,017.99	Table 4.50
Equity average(B)	1351.46	1214.95	1041.04	Table 4.51
Debt average(C)	3376.93	1787.61	2,717.81	Table 4.51
% Equity(D)	28.58%	40.46%	27.70%	Table 4.53
Equity considered for Income Tax(E)	1062.41	1402.85	835.85	(A*D)
Rate of Return(F)	16.00%	16.00%	16.00%	MYT Regulation,2011
Return on Equity(G)	169.99	224.46	133.74	E*F
MAT/Income Tax rate(H)	20.01%	20.01%	20.01%	
Income Tax	34.01	56.15	33.46	(G/(1-H))-G

Non – Tariff Income

Petitioner's Submission

4.167 The Petitioner has submitted Non Tariff Income has been reduced during FY 2012-13 as compared to FY 2011-12 and is considered equal to the Non Tariff Income of FY 2011-12.

Table 4.58: Non tariff Income projected for FY 2014-15 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Approved in 2nd MYT Order	Petitioner's Submission
Non Tariff Income	125.03	107.60

Commission's Analysis

4.168 The Commission has approved Non Tariff Income of Rs 125.03 Crore for FY 2014-15 in the 2nd MYT Order. The Commission opines that Non Tariff Income is uncontrollable and is subject to true up every year. Hence, the Commission considers the non tariff income at Rs. 125.03 Crore for FY 2014-15 as approved in the 2nd MYT Order as given in the table below:

Table 4.59: Non Tariff Income approved for FY 2014-15 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Approved in 2nd MYT Order	Petitioner's Submission	Now Approved	Remarks
Non Tariff Income	125.03	107.60	125.03	2nd MYT Order

Power Purchase cost Adjustment Charges

4.169 The Commission has allowed the claim of Power Purchase cost Adjustment Charges for Q4 of FY 2013-14 on provisional basis @ 6% due to late submission of data by the Petitioner and it has been decided that the difference in PPAC will be considered in the ARR of FY 2014-15. Accordingly, a provisional amount of Rs.67.48 Crore is allowed in the ARR of FY 2014-15.

Carrying Cost on Revenue Gap

4.170 The Commission has submitted to the Hon'ble APTEL, the proposal for liquidation of Revenue Gap in the matter of I.A. No. 365 of 2013 in Appeal No. 266 of 2013 of the Petitioner. As per the proposal, the Carrying Cost for FY 2014-15 will be considered in the ARR of FY 2014-15. This proposal has also been submitted before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Civil Appeal No. 884 of 2010.

4.171 The Carrying Cost of 12.11% (WACC for FY 2014-15 as per 2nd MYT order) on Revenue Gap has been considered based on the Hon'ble APTEL's directions in Appeal No. 142 of 2009 in the ratio of Debt:Equity (70:30) which is subject to final outcome of Civil Appeal No 9003 & 9004 of 2011 before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

4.172 Accordingly, the Carrying Cost on provisionally approved Revenue Gap up to FY 2014-15 is indicated in the Table as follows:

Table 4.60: Carrying Cost on Revenue Gap

Sl. No	Particulars	BRPL	Remarks
1	Opening Gap for FY 2012-13 (Revised)	(5337.49)	Table 5.1
2	Revenue Requirement for FY 2012-13	6393.16	Table 3.71
3	Revenue during FY 2012-13	6048.65	
4	(Gap) / Surplus for FY 2012-13 (3-2)	(344.51)	
5	Surcharge for FY 2012-13	298.50	Para 3.24
6	Net (Gap) / Surplus for FY 2012-13 (4+5)	(46.01)	
7	Provisional Rate of carrying cost for FY 2012-13	11.79%	Para 5.25
8	Carrying cost for FY 2012-13	(632.16)	(1*7)+((6*7)/2)
9	**Closing balance of (Gap) / Surplus at the end of the year FY 2012-13**	**(6015.67)**	**(1+6+8)**
10	Revenue requirement for FY 2014-15	6939.76	Table 4.61
11	Provisional Rate of carrying cost for FY 2014-15	12.11%	Para 5.25
12	Total Revenue Requirement including carrying cost for FY 2014-15	7631.30	(10-(9*11))/(1+(8%/2)*11)
13	**Carrying cost for FY 2014-15**	**(691.53)**	**(10-12)**

Aggregate Revenue Requirement

4.173 The ARR approved in the 2nd MYT Order ARR claimed by the Petitioner and ARR considered by the Commission for FY 2014-15 are summarized in the table below:

Table 4.61: Approved Aggregate Revenue Requirement for FY 2014-15 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Approved for FY 2014-15 in 2nd MYT Order	Petitioner's submission	Now Approved	Remarks
Net Power Purchase Cost Including transmission charges & SLDC charges	6063.68	8002.20	5943.97	Table 4.30
O&M Expenses	531.83	661.87	508.65	Table 4.35
Other Miscellaneous Expenses		24.60		

Particulars	Approved for FY 2014-15 in 2nd MYT Order	Petitioner's submission	Now Approved	Remarks
Depreciation	183.77	181.47	149.69	Table 4.43
Advance against Depreciation (AAD)	55.18	19.25	0.00	
Return on Capital Employed (RoCE)	447.22	523.13	361.55	Table 4.55
Income Tax	34.01	56.15	33.46	Table 4.57
Sub-total (A)	**7315.68**	**9468.67**	**6997.31**	
Less: Non-tariff income (B)	125.03	107.60	125.03	Table 4.59
Add: PPAC (Balance of Q4 FY 14) (C)			67.48	Para 4.169
Aggregate Revenue Requirement (D)	**7190.65**	**9361.07**	**6939.76**	
Carrying cost of Regulatory asset (E)			691.53	Table 4.60
ARR with Carrying Cost (F)			**7631.30**	(D+E)

4.174 The Commission therefore approves Aggregate Revenue Requirement of Rs. 7631.30 Crore for FY 2014-15.

4.175 Based on the allocation of different expenses in accordance with the methodology followed in the 2nd MYT Order, the approved ARR for Wheeling and Retail Supply business of Petitioner indicated in the table as follows:

Table 4.62: Approved ARR for Wheeling business for FY 2014-15 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2014-15
O&M Expenses	**298.93**
Employee expenses	*160.44*
A&G Expenses	*43.98*
R&M expenses	*103.31*
SVS Pension	*3.84*
***Less**: Efficiency improvement*	*12.64*
Depreciation	119.86
Return on Capital Employed (RoCE)	265.31
Income Tax	24.55
Sub-total	**708.64**
Less: Non-tariff income	18.99
Aggregate Revenue Requirement	**689.65**

Table 4.63: Approved ARR for Retail business for FY 2014-15 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2014-15
Net Power Purchase Cost Including transmission charges & SLDC charges	5943.97
O&M Expenses	**209.72**
Employee expenses	148.67
A&G Expenses	59.22
R&M expenses	6.52
SVS Pension	3.55
***Less**: Efficiency improvement*	8.25
Depreciation	29.83
Return on Capital Employed (RoCE)	96.25
Income Tax	8.91
Sub-total	**6288.67**
Less: Non-tariff income	106.04
Add: PPAC (Balance of Q4 FY-14)	67.48
Aggregate Revenue Requirement	**6250.11**
Carrying cost	691.53
ARR including carrying cost	**6941.64**

A5: Tariff Design

Components of Tariff Design

5.1 The Commission has considered the following components for tariff designing of the Distribution licensees.

(a) Consolidated Sector Revenue (Gap)/Surplus.

(b) Cost of service

(c) Cross-subsidisation in tariff structure

Consolidated Revenue (Gap)/Surplus for the Sector

Revenue (Gap)/Surplus till FY 2012-13

5.2 The Commission has approved the revenue (gap)/surplus for the Petitioner for FY 2012-13 as discussed in detail in Chapter A3 of this Order. The revenue (gap)/surplus till end of FY 2011-12 as determined in the Tariff Order dated July 31, 2013 and the cumulative (gap)/surplus till the end of FY 2012-13 is summarised in the table below:

Table 5.1: Revenue (Gap)/Surplus of BRPL till FY 2012-13 (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Approved in Tariff Order dated July 31, 2013 for FY 2011-12#	Revised for FY 2011-12$	Now Approved FY 2012-13	Remarks
1	Opening level of Gap	(3262.19)	(3262.19)	(5337.49)	For FY 2011-12 - Tariff Order dated July 31, 2013 For FY 2012-13- Closing of FY 2011-12
2	Revenue Requirement for the year	6109.01	6109.01	6393.16	Table 3.71
3	Revenue at Existing Tariffs	4572.58	4572.58	6048.65	
4	Surplus/(Gap) for the year	(1536.43)	(1536.43)	(344.51)	(3-2)
5	Unpaid dues to Generators and Transmission utilities as per audited accounts	2508.74	-	-	Tariff Order dated July 31, 2013
6	Normative trade credit for power purchase	534.75	-	-	
7	Over dues to Generation and Transmission utilities for computing carrying cost *	1973.99	-	-	
8	(Gap)/Surplus after adjusting unpaid dues for the year	437.56	(1536.43)	(344.51)	(7+4)
9	8% Surcharge for FY 2012-13			298.50	Para 3.24

10	Net (Gap)/Surplus	437.56	(1536.43)	(46.01)	(8+9)
11	Rate of Carrying Cost for the year @	13.37%	13.37%	11.79%	For FY 2011-12 - Tariff Order dated July 31, 2013 For FY 2012-13- Para 5.25
12	Carrying Cost	(406.90)	(538.87)	(632.16)	(1*11)+(10*11)/2
13	Closing Balance of (Gap)/Surplus	(5205.52)	(5337.49)	(6015.67)	(1+10+12)
14	Net (Gap)/Surplus after adjusting unpaid over dues	(3231.53)	-	-	For FY 2011-12 - Tariff Order dated July 31, 2013

including additional impact of True-up with carrying cost as per Hon'ble APTEL's direction of FY 2007-08 to FY 2010-11 of RoCE, Depreciation etc.

* The Commission had deducted the amount of Rs. 1973.99 Crore owed by the distribution company to generation and transmission utilities from the amount of accumulated shortfall for the purpose of computing carrying cost on the accumulated shortfall.

$ The revenue gap of FY 2011-12 has been revised without adjusting the unpaid over dues.

5.3 The summary of revenue (gap)/surplus approved for BYPL and TPDDL till FY 2012-13 is shown below:

Table 5.2: Revenue (Gap)/Surplus of BYPL till FY 2012-13 (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Approved in Tariff Order dated July 31, 2013 for FY 2011-12#	Revised for FY 2011-12$	Now Approved FY 2012-13	Remarks
1	Opening level of Gap	(1638.85)	(1638.85)	(2946.61)	For FY 2011-12 -Tariff Order dated July 31, 2013 For FY 2012-13- Closing of FY 2011-12
2	Revenue Requirement for the year	3504.19	3504.19	3966.76	
3	Revenue at existing tariffs	2486.78	2486.78	3325.27	
4	Surplus/(Gap) for the year	(1017.41)	(1017.41)	(641.49)	(3-2)
5	Unpaid dues to Generators and Transmission Utilities as per audited accounts	1675.08	-	-	Tariff Order dated July 31, 2013
6	Normative trade credit for power purchase	320.39	-	-	
7	Over dues to Generation and Transmission utilities for	1354.69	-	-	

Sl. No.	Particulars	Approved in Tariff Order dated July 31, 2013 for FY 2011-12[#]	Revised for FY 2011-12[$]	Now Approved FY 2012-13	Remarks
	computing carrying cost *				
8	(Gap)/Surplus after adjusting unpaid over dues for the year	337.28	(1017.41)	(641.49)	(7+4)
9	8% Surcharge for FY 2012-13			158.90	
10	Net (Gap)/Surplus			(482.59)	(8+9)
11	Rate of Carrying Cost for the year @	13.52%	13.52%	11.48%	For FY 2011-12 -Tariff Order dated July 31, 2013 For FY 2012-13- Para 5.25
12	Carrying Cost	(198.77)	(290.35)	(365.97)	(1*11)+(10*11)/2
13	**Closing Balance of (Gap)/Surplus**	**(2855.03)**	**(2946.61)**	**(3795.17)**	**(1+10+12)**
14	Net (Gap)/Surplus after adjusting unpaid dues	(1500.34)	-	-	

including additional impact of True-up with carrying cost as per Hon'ble APTEL's direction of FY 2007-08 to FY 2010-11 of RoCE, Depreciation etc.

*The Commission had deducted the amount of Rs. 1354.69 Crore owed by the distribution company to generation and transmission utilities from the amount of accumulated shortfall for the purpose of computing carrying cost on the accumulated shortfall.

$ The revenue gap of FY 2011-12 has been revised without adjusting the unpaid over dues.

Table 5.3: Revenue (Gap)/Surplus of TPDDL till FY 2012-13 (Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	FY 2011-12[#]	Now Approved FY 2012-13	Remarks
1	Opening level of Gap	(2111.50)	(3370.56)	For FY 2011-12 -Tariff Order dated July 31, 2013 For FY 2012-13- Closing of FY 2011-12
2	Revenue Requirement for the year	4253.95	4748.32	
3	Revenue at Existing tariffs	3310.10	4436.00	
4	Surplus/(Gap) for the year	(943.85)	(312.32)	(3-2)
5	8% Surcharge for FY 2012-13		237.32	
6	Net (Gap)/Surplus	(943.85)	(75.00)	(4+5)

7	Rate of Carrying Cost for the year @	12.20%	11.78%	For FY 2011-12 - Tariff Order dated July 31, 2013 For FY 2012-13- Para 5.25
8	Carrying Cost	(315.20)	(401.47)	(1*7+(6*7)/2)
9	Closing Balance of Net (Gap)/ Surplus	(3370.56)	(3847.03)	(1+6+8)

#including additional impact of True-up with carrying cost as per Hon'ble APTEL's direction of FY 2007-08 to FY 2010-11 of RoCE, Depreciation etc.

5.4 The Revenue Gap at Tariffs determined by the Commission is indicated below:

Table 5.4: Revenue (Gap)/Surplus of the three DISCOMS till FY 2012-13 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Up to FY 2012-13	Remarks
BRPL	6015.67	Table 5.1
BYPL	3795.17	Table 5.2
TPDDL	3847.03	Table 5.3
Total	**13657.87**	

5.5 It can be seen from the above that the accumulated Revenue Gap till FY 2012-13 for all the three DISCOMs is Rs. 13657.87 Crore.

5.6 The Commission has allowed carrying cost during FY 2012-13 on the unpaid over dues to Generation & Transmission Utilities which were not considered while computing the carrying cost in Tariff Order dated July 31, 2013. The Commission has now decided to revise the earlier treatment as, by not allowing the carrying cost on such unpaid over dues, the Commission may subsequently have to allow the Late Payment Surcharge (which will be quite high) or further interest on the carrying cost withheld, thus leading to imposition of an additional unwarranted burden on the consumers.

Revenue (Gap)/Surplus for FY 2014-15 at Existing Tariffs for BRPL

5.7 The summary of net revenue (gap)/surplus approved for BRPL at existing tariffs for the current year, FY 2014-15 is shown below:

Table 5.5: Revenue (Gap)/Surplus of BRPL at Existing Tariffs for FY 2014-15 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2014-15	Remarks
Revenue requirement for the year (including Carrying Cost) (A)	7631.32	Table 4.61
Revenue at Existing tariff (including PPAC of Q4 of FY 2013-14) (B)	7224.27	Table 5.9
Revenue (Gap)/Surplus for the year (C)	(407.05)	(B-A)

5.8 The summary of net revenue (gap)/surplus for BYPL and TPDDL at existing tariff for the current year, FY 2014-15 is shown below:

Table 5.6: Revenue (Gap)/Surplus of BYPL at Existing Tariffs for FY 2014-15 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2014-15	Remarks
Revenue requirement for the year (including Carrying Cost)	4147.73	Tariff Order of BYPL
Revenue at existing tariff (including PPAC of Q4 of FY 2013-14)	3974.48	
Revenue (Gap)/Surplus for the year	(173.25)	

Table 5.7: Revenue (Gap)/Surplus of TPDDL at Existing Tariffs for FY 2014-15 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2014-15	Remarks
Revenue requirement for the year (including Carrying Cost)	5679.62	Tariff Order of TPDDL
Revenue at existing tariff (including PPAC of Q4 of FY 2013-14)	5410.78	
Revenue (Gap)/Surplus for the year	(268.84)	

Table 5.8: Revenue (Gap)/Surplus of all the three DISCOMs at Existing Tariff for FY 2014-15

(Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2014-15	Remarks
BRPL (A)	(407.05)	Table 5.5
BYPL (B)	(173.25)	Table 5.6
TPDDL (C)	(268.84)	Table 5.7
Total	**(849.14)**	**(A+B+C)**

Revenue (Gap)/Surplus at Existing Tariffs

5.9 The summary of revenue billed at existing tariffs, excluding 8% surcharge, for FY 2014-15 is shown below:

Table 5.9: Revenue at Existing tariffs for FY 2014-15 (Rs. Crore)

Category	Fixed Charges	Energy Charges	Total Revenue Billed
Domestic	188.41	3035.63	3224.04
Non-Domestic	315.43	2377.46	2692.90
Industrial	39.23	396.72	435.95
Public Lighting	0.00	117.13	117.13
Irrigation & Agriculture	0.48	4.13	4.61
DMRC	7.65	150.15	157.80
DJB	18.91	213.50	232.41
Railway	2.49	22.71	25.20
DIAL	9.18	159.75	168.93
Others (Temporary, Misuse, Enforcement etc)	1.29	75.45	76.73
Sub-Total	**583.07**	**6552.63**	**7135.70**
PPAC of Q4 of FY 2013-14			124.87
Total Revenue			**7260.57**
Revenue at Collection Efficiency of 99.50%			**7224.27**

5.10 The revenue for FY 2014-15 projected by Commission at existing tariff with Collection efficiency of 99.50% is Rs. 7224.27 Crore (excluding 8% surcharge).

Revenue (Gap)/Surplus at Revised Tariffs

5.11 The Commission has revised the Tariffs with effect from July 17, 2014.

5.12 The expected revenue during FY 2014-15 will be at existing tariff for 3 ½ months and at the revised tariff for 8 ½ months during FY 2014-15. After revision of the tariff, the summary of revenue for FY 2014-15 at the tariff approved now is shown below:

Table 5.10: Revenue at revised tariffs for FY 2014-15 (Rs. Crore)

Category	Fixed Charges	Energy Charges	Total Revenue Billed
Domestic	197.79	3154.22	3352.01
Non-Domestic	315.38	2576.61	2892.00
Industrial	39.63	432.00	471.63
Public Lighting	0.00	120.68	120.68
Irrigation & Agriculture	0.48	4.13	4.61
Railway	2.49	24.56	27.05
DMRC	7.65	161.75	169.40
DIAL	9.18	172.53	181.71
DJB	18.91	227.88	246.78
Others (Temporary, Misuse, Enforcement etc)	1.29	82.33	83.62
Sub-Total	**592.80**	**6956.69**	**7549.49**
PPAC of Q4 of FY 2013-14			124.87
Total Revenue			**7674.36**
Revenue at Collection Efficiency of 99.50%			**7635.99**

5.13 The revenue projected to be realised in FY 2014-15 with collection efficiency of 99.5% is Rs. 7635.99 Crore (excluding 8% surcharge).

5.14 After revision of the tariff, the net revenue (gap)/surplus for BRPL along with adjustment at approved tariff is shown below:

Table 5.11: Revenue (Gap)/Surplus of BRPL at Revised tariffs for FY 2014-15 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2014-15	Remarks
Revenue requirement for the year (A)	7631.32	Table 4.61
Revenue available at revised tariffs (B)	7635.99	Table 5.10
(Gap)/Surplus for the year (C)	4.67	(B-A)

5.15 The Commission observes that the revenue gap till FY 2012-13 is Rs. 6015.67 Crore, while revenue gap for FY 2014-15 are Rs. 407.05 Crore. The tariff increase approved by the Commission in this order will enable the Petitioner to generate additional revenue of Rs. 411.72 Crore in remaining period of the year, leaving a marginal revenue surplus for FY 2014-15 on standalone basis at Rs. 4.67 Crore. The surcharge by the Commission levied in this tariff order will enable the Petitioner to generate additional revenue of Rs. 603.96 Crore (8%*7549.49) for FY 2014-15 which will gradually liquidate the principal amount of revenue gap.

Treatment of Revenue (Gap)/Surplus

Petitioner's Submission

5.16 The Petitioner has proposed Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) of Rs.9361.00 Crore for FY 2014-15 (without past revenue gaps and carrying cost) against projected revenue collection of Rs.7422.40 Crore (excluding 8% surcharge) at existing tariffs. Thus, the revenue deficit at existing tariff proposed by the Petitioner for FY 2014-15 is Rs.1938.60 Crore.

5.17 The Petitioner has proposed to recover the revenue gap during FY 2014-15 through corrected formula for Power Purchase Adjustment Cost (PPAC) proposed by them and also requested to provide the plan for recovery of regulatory assets.

5.18 The Petitioner has indicated that the revenue gap could be absorbed through proposed Power Purchase Adjustment formula and there is negligible estimated revenue gap for which no tariff hike has been sought as indicated below:

Sl. No.	Particulars	BRPL
1	Revenue gap during FY 2014-15	(-) 1938.63
2	Power Purchase Variations	(-) 1938.49
3	Revenue gap to be absorbed by power purchase variations	(-)1938.49
4	Revenue gap considered for tariff hike	0.00
5	Tariff hike proposed	0.00%

Commission's Analysis

5.19 The total revenue at existing tariffs (excluding 8% surcharge) for all the three distribution companies is estimated at Rs. 16609.53 Crore as compared to the combined ARR of the three distribution companies of Rs 17458.67 Crore, leaving a net revenue gap of Rs 849.14 Crore for FY 2014-15.

5.20 The Commission has observed that Revenue Gap for all the DISCOMs has increased from Rs. 11654.66 Crore after revision of carrying cost on unpaid over dues at end of FY 2011-12 to Rs.13657.87 Crore at end of FY 2012-13 due to additional revenue gap of FY 2012-13 and carrying cost. After the completion of the true-up for FY 2012-13, there is an additional revenue gap of Rs. 2003.21 Crore.

5.21 The Commission has submitted to the Hon'ble APTEL, the proposal for liquidation of Revenue Gap in the matter of I.A. No. 365 of 2013 in Appeal No. 266 of 2013 of the BRPL/BYPL. This proposal has also been submitted before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Civil Appeal No. 884 of 2010. As per the proposal, the Carrying Cost for FY 2014-15 has been considered in the ARR of FY 2014-15.

5.22 The Commission had projected the revenue for FY 2014-15 of BRPL and BYPL was Rs. 7555 Crore and Rs. 3983 Crore respectively in the proposed road map before Hon'ble Supreme Court, whereas the actual revenue at revised tariff for FY 2014-15 is Rs. 7635.99 Crore and Rs. 4187.58 Crore respectively. Therefore, it is expected that the liquidation of revenue gap will take place commensurate with the proposed road map.

5.23 The Commission has approved the rate of interest on debt for MYT Control Period FY 2012-13 to FY 2014-15 in 2nd MYT Order as shown below:

Table 5.12: Rate of Interest on Debt for MYT Control Period FY 2012-13 to FY 2014-15

Financial Year	Rate of Interest		
	BRPL	BYPL	TPDDL
2012-13	9.99%	9.54%	9.97%
2013-14	10.24%	9.89%	10.12%
2014-15	10.44%	10.17%	10.25%

5.24 The Commission has provisionally considered the rate of interest on Debt as approved in 2nd MYT Order dated July 13, 2012. However, true up of the rate of interest and loan availed for FY 2007-08 to FY 2011-12 is under process and it is also linked with the true up of the Capitalisation for the same period. The Commission will take a final view on rate of interest after the true up process is completed for

Capitalisation as well as loan and interest rate availed by all the Distribution Licensees.

5.25 The provisional Carrying Cost for FY 2012-13 to FY 2014-15 has been computed in the ratio of Debt:Equity (70:30) is shown as below:

Financial Year	Carrying Cost			Remarks
	BRPL	BYPL	TPDDL	
2012-13	11.79%	11.48%	11.78%	(0.70*Table 5.12 + 0.30 *16%)
2013-14	11.97%	11.72%	11.88%	
2014-15	12.11%	11.92%	11.98%	

5.26 The capitalisation in respect of the distribution companies has been considered based on the lower of their audited financial statements and projections in MYT Order July, 2012 which may undergo revision based on the physical verification of assets presently being undertaken by the Commission. This in turn, will impact the ARR and revenue gap of respective financial years of the distribution companies.

5.27 The Commission is also encouraging the distribution utilities to take various DSM measures which would have the impact of reducing the peak demand of Delhi and consequently reduction in the purchase of costly peak power.

5.28 Considering all the factors listed above, the Commission has decided to take a conservative view and limit the quantum of tariff increase to 8.32% for FY 2014-15. Further, the Commission has modified the PPAC formula in current Tariff Order and included the transmission charges as well as arrears of Power Purchase bills of Generation Companies and Transmission Companies to be considered while approving the PPAC of relevant quarters. Therefore, the gap between cost and revenue can be set off during the year itself and avoid further creation of revenue gap.

5.29 The Commission has also decided to continue with the existing surcharge at 8% over the revised tariff for liquidating the regulatory assets in line with proposed road map and this 8% surcharge is estimated to result in an additional inflow of Rs. 1386.44 Crore.

Cost of Service Model

5.30 While determining the revenue requirement, various sectors of services, viz. generation, transmission and the distribution costs contribute to the total cost of service. The relative burden of constituent consumer categories is assessed and on the basis of the cost imposed on the system, it is decided as to how much share is due to which category of consumers. Although, it shall be equitable to have the embedded cost in designing the tariff for different consumer categories, it calls for a detailed database of allocated costs. Such allocations in the determination of embedded cost are done on the basis of following factors:

(a) Voltage of supply;
(b) Power factor;
(c) Load factor;
(d) Time of use of electricity;
(e) Quantity of electricity consumed,
(f) AT&C Loss etc.

5.31 As the detailed information regarding all the above factors except AT&C loss is not available, it would be difficult to assess the cost of service with reference to all the above factors except AT&C loss.

5.32 The Commission has carried out a study for calculating the voltage wise cost of supply for all the three DISCOMs for FY 2014-15. The approach adopted by the Commission for determining the cost of supply for different voltage levels has been described in the following paragraphs.

5.33 The approved ARR of the Wheeling and Retail Supply business is allocated to different voltage levels and the same has been considered along with the energy sales to the respective voltage level to arrive at the per unit Wheeling charge and Retail Supply Charge for that voltage level (detailed methodology discussed ahead).

Allocation of Wheeling ARR

5.34 The Commission has considered the gross energy sales (MU) approved for the DISCOM for the year and has allocated the same to different voltage levels in the proportion of energy sales (MU) to these voltages to total sales in that year as submitted by the respective DISCOMs. Both BRPL and BYPL have not indicated any energy sales above 66 kV level in their distribution areas and therefore, no energy sales has been considered above 66 kV level while computing the cost of supply. TPDDL has shown 1.68% of the total sales of TPDDL to DMRC as sales above 66 kV. The voltage wise energy sales approved for FY 2014-15 is as shown in the table below:

Table 5.13: Approved Energy Sales for FY 2014-15 (MU)

Particulars	BRPL	BYPL	TPDDL
Sales above 66 kV level	-	-	126.02
Sales at 33/66 kV level	873.98	301.35	96.92
Sales at 11 kV level	1819.89	825.75	1155.15
Sales at LT level	7990.32	4603.97	6133.73
Total	**10684.19**	**5731.07**	**7511.82**

5.35 The Commission has, thereafter, grossed up the energy sales (MU) at the specific voltage level with the respective distribution losses (%) at that level to arrive at the Energy Input (MU) for that level. Since the accurate baseline data for the voltage wise distribution losses is not available, the Commission has considered the distribution losses based on the losses as approved in the MYT Order dated July 13, 2012. The summary of the voltage wise distribution losses considered by the Commission are as follows.

Table 5.14: Distribution Loss for FY 2014-15 (%)

Particulars	BRPL	BYPL	TPDDL
Loss above 66 kV level	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Loss at 33/66 kV level	1.37%	0.90%	1.25%
Loss at 11 kV level	2.30%	2.00%	3.96%
Loss at LT level	11.55%	14.04%	7.66%

5.36 The Commission would like to re-iterate that the voltage wise distribution losses considered above are estimates and may not reflect the actual picture. The Commission, in this regard directed the three DISCOMs (BRPL, BYPL and TPDDL) earlier to carry out energy audit of the sales at HT level (33 kV and 11kV) so that the actual data of distribution losses at different voltage levels could be used to calculate the cost of supply in the next Tariff Order. Since these are not furnished the Commission has considered the loss levels approved in the 2nd MYT order. However, Commission directs the Petitioner to submit the energy audit report at least of the sales at EHT and HT level within four months. The summary of Energy Input (MU) for the respective voltage levels are shown below:

Table 5.15: Approved Energy Input for FY 2014-15(MU)

Particulars	BRPL	BYPL	TPDDL
Input for 66 kV level	0.00	0.00	126.02
Input for 33/66 kV level	886.12	304.08	98.14
Input for 11 kV level	1888.61	850.25	1218.00
Input for LT level	9374.68	5515.15	7003.77
Total	**12149.41**	**6669.48**	**8445.93**

5.37 The Wheeling ARR for the year has been apportioned in proportion of the energy input at different voltage levels. The wheeling cost allocated to different voltage levels is tabulated below:

Table 5.16: Wheeling cost allocated to different voltages for FY 2014-15 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	BRPL	BYPL	TPDDL
Above 66 kV level	0.00	0.00	8.92
At 33/66 kV level	50.30	20.18	6.94
At 11 kV level	107.21	56.41	86.19
At LT level	532.15	365.92	495.60
Total	**689.65**	**442.51**	**597.65**

5.38 Based on the energy sales at the respective voltage levels the Commission has determined Wheeling Charge per unit for different voltages for FY 2014-15 as below.

Table 5.17: Wheeling Charges for FY 2014-15 (Rs/Unit)

Particulars	BRPL	BYPL	TPDDL
Above 66 kV level	0.00	0.00	0.71
At 33/66 kV level	0.58	0.67	0.72
At 11 kV level	0.59	0.68	0.75
At LT level	0.67	0.79	0.81
Average	**0.65**	**0.77**	**0.80**

Allocation of Retail Supply ARR

5.39 The Commission has allocated the Retail Supply ARR in the ratio of energy input determined above for different voltage levels. The Commission has thereafter, determined the Retail Supply charge for a particular voltage level by considering energy sales at that voltage level. The summary of Retail supply ARR Allocation to different voltage levels for FY 2014-15 is given below:

Table 5.18: Retail Supply cost Allocated to different voltages for FY 2014-15 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	BRPL	BYPL	TPDDL
Above 66 kV level	0.00	0.00	75.83
At 33/66 kV level	506.29	168.93	59.05
At 11 kV level	1079.07	472.36	732.88
At LT level	5356.28	3063.93	4214.20
Total	**6941.64**	**3705.22**	**5081.96**

5.40 Based on the energy sales at the respective voltage levels, the Commission has determined retail supply charges per unit for different voltages for FY 2014-15 as below:

Table 5.19: Retail Supply Charges at different voltages for FY 2014-15 (Rs/Unit)

Particulars	BRPL	BYPL	TPDDL
Above 66 kV level	0.00	0.00	6.02
At 33/66 kV level	5.79	5.61	6.09
At 11 kV level	5.93	5.72	6.34
At LT level	6.70	6.65	6.87
Average	**6.50**	**6.47**	**6.77**

5.41 The cost of supply determined by the Commission for the different voltage levels is shown below:

Table 5.20: Cost of Supply for BRPL (Rs./Unit)

Particulars	Wheeling	Retail Supply	Total
Above 66 kV level	0.00	0.00	0.00
At 33/66 kV level	0.58	5.79	6.37
At 11 kV level	0.59	5.93	6.52
At LT level	0.67	6.70	7.37
Average	**0.65**	**6.50**	**7.14**

Table 5.21: Cost of Supply for BYPL (Rs. /Unit)

Particulars	Wheeling	Retail Supply	Total
Above 66 kV level	0.00	0.00	0.00
At 33/66 kV level	0.67	5.61	6.28
At 11 kV level	0.68	5.72	6.40
At LT level	0.79	6.65	7.45
Average	**0.77**	**6.47**	**7.24**

Table 5.22: Cost of Supply for TPDDL (Rs. /Unit)

Particulars	Wheeling	Retail Supply	Total
Above 66 kV level	0.71	6.02	6.72
At 33/66 kV level	0.72	6.09	6.81

Particulars	Wheeling	Retail Supply	Total
At 11 kV level	0.75	6.34	7.09
At LT level	0.81	6.87	7.68
Average	**0.80**	**6.77**	**7.56**

Cross-subsidisation in Tariff Structure

5.42 The Electricity Act, 2003 provides for reduction of cross subsidies by moving the category wise tariffs towards cost of supply. The Commission also recognises the need for reduction of cross subsidy. However, it is equally incumbent on the Commission to keep in mind the historical perspective for the need to continue with cross-subsidy for some more time.

5.43 Regarding Cross subsidy, clause 8.3 of the National Tariff Policy states,

"Direct subsidy is a better way to support the poorer categories of consumers than the mechanism of cross subsidizing the tariff across the board. Subsidies should be targeted effectively and in transparent manner. As a substitute of cross subsidies, the State Government has the option of raising resources through mechanism of electricity duty and giving that subsidy to only needy consumers. This is a better way of targeting subsidies effectively."

5.44 In line with the above provision of the National Tariff Policy, Clause 9.1 of the MYT Regulations states that any consumer desirous of getting subsidized tariff shall approach the State Government and if the request for subsidy is found justified, the State Government may give subsidy to that class of consumers so that these consumers get electricity at concessional tariff.

5.45 At present, there are a number of consumer classes such as some slabs of domestic consumers, Agriculture and Mushroom Cultivation, Government Schools/Colleges, Hospitals, etc. which are being cross subsidized by other consumers. Several stakeholders have raised serious concern over cross subsidization of some categories and argued that after privatization, electricity distribution is purely commercial operation and there is no justifications for making some consumers pay for others. If any class of consumers is to be given concessional tariff on socio-economic ground, the State government shall bear the cost on this count as supporting weaker sections of society is the responsibility of the government.

5.46 The Commission is of the view that ideally the electricity tariff for all categories of consumers should be fixed on cost to serve basis. However, in view of the high level of prevailing regulatory assets and the liquidation plan submitted to the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Commission has continued with a policy of subsidizing the Domestic consumers below the cost of supply and shifted part of the burden vide reasonable hike above Cost of supply for all other categories except for agriculture, public lighting and DMRC, since these areas directly impact the consumers.

5.47 The Ratio of ABR to Average Cost of Supply and category-wise tariff hike approved for FY 2014-15 is given in the Table below:

Table 5.23: Ratio of ABR to Average Cost of Supply and category-wise tariff hike approved for FY 2014-15

Sl. No.	Category	Avg. Billing Rate At Existing Tariff	Average Billing Rate (ABR) at Revised Tariff		Average Cost of Supply	Ratio of average billing rate at Revised Tariff to Average Cost of Supply		% Hike in Tariff
			8 ½ Month ABR	Full Year ABR		8 ½ Month ABR	Full Year ABR	
1	**Domestic**	5.31	5.61	5.52	7.14	78.54%	77.28%	3.95%
2	**Non-domestic Low Tension**	9.40	10.36	10.08	7.14	145.05%	141.13%	7.23%
a	*Up to 10 kW*	9.29	10.18	9.92	7.14	142.53%	138.88%	6.78%
b	*> 10 kW to 100 kW*	9.32	10.3	10.00	7.14	144.21%	140.01%	7.30%
c	*>100 kW*	10.71	11.83	11.51	7.14	165.63%	161.15%	7.47%
3	**Non Domestic High Tension**	8.75	9.69	9.42	7.14	135.66%	131.88%	7.66%
4	**Small Industrial Power (SIP)**	8.51	9.5	9.21	7.14	133.00%	128.94%	8.23%
a	up to 10 kW	8.35	9.19	8.94	7.14	128.66%	125.16%	7.07%
b	*10-100 kW*	8.46	9.44	9.16	7.14	132.16%	128.24%	8.27%
c	*>100 kW*	9.83	11.3	10.87	7.14	158.21%	152.19%	10.58%
5	**Large Industrial Power (LIP)**	7.48	8.3	8.06	7.14	116.20%	112.84%	7.75%
6	**Agriculture**	3.07	3.07	3.07	7.14	42.98%	42.98%	0.00%
7	**Public Lighting**	7.00	7.3	7.21	7.14	102.20%	100.94%	3.00%
8	**Railway traction (Other than DMRC)**	7.20	7.95	7.73	7.14	111.30%	108.22%	7.36%
9	**DMRC**	5.78	6.38	6.21	7.14	89.32%	86.94%	7.44%
10	**DIAL**	7.51	8.31	8.08	7.14	116.34%	113.12%	7.59%

Sl. No.	Category	Avg. Billing Rate At Existing Tariff	Average Billing Rate (ABR) at Revised Tariff		Average Cost of Supply	Ratio of average billing rate at Revised Tariff to Average Cost of Supply		% Hike in Tariff
			8 ½ Month ABR	Full Year ABR		8 ½ Month ABR	Full Year ABR	
11	**DJB**	8.32	9.04	8.83	7.14	126.56%	123.62%	6.13%
12	**Advertisement and Hoarding**	12.19	13.39	13.04	7.14	187.47%	182.57%	6.97%

Tariff Structure

Domestic Tariff

5.48 Domestic tariff is applicable for power consumption of residential consumers, hostels of recognized/aided educational institutions and staircase lighting in residential flats, compound lighting, lifts and water pumps or drinking water supply and fire-fighting equipment, etc. in Cooperative Group Housing Societies (CGHS), bona fide domestic use in farm houses, etc. as per the revised tariff schedule.

5.49 All the Cattle/ Dairy Farms and Dhobi Ghat across Delhi with a total consumption of not more than 400 units in a month and connected load of up to 2 kW shall be charged domestic tariff. However, in case the consumption in a month exceeds 400 units, the total consumption including the first 400 units shall be charged non-domestic rates as applicable to the consumers falling under the Non Domestic category.

5.50 The Commission in its Tariff Order dated June 26, 2003 introduced two part tariff for domestic consumers, i.e., fixed charges and energy charges and abolished minimum charges and meter rent. The fixed charge in two-part tariff represents the fixed component of charges, which is independent of consumption level and depends on the fixed cost incurred by the Utility in supplying electricity.

5.51 The Commission has considered the views expressed by the stakeholders and after considering various options, the Commission has decided to continue with the existing methodology of levying fixed charges on slab system, based on the sanctioned load till sanctioned load of 5 kW and for sanctioned load above 5 kW, the fixed charges shall be applicable in Rs/kW terms.

5.52 Under Domestic category, the slab above 800 units has further been changed to 801-1200 units and above 1200 units.

Domestic single delivery point for CGHS

5.53 In last order dated July 31, 2013 the Commission has revised the slab structure for co-operative group housing societies (CGHS) complexes and considered first 55% of the consumption at the rate of 201-400 units slab rate of Domestic Category,, next 40% of the consumption at the rate of 401-800 units slab rate of Domestic Category, and balance 5% of the consumption at the rate of 801 units and above slab rate of Domestic Category.

5.54 In this order the Commission has revised the slab structure for co-operative group housing societies (CGHS) complexes and considered first 40% of the consumption at the rate of 201-400 units slab rate of Domestic Category,, next 30% of the consumption at the rate of 401-800 units slab rate of Domestic Category,, next 20% of the consumption at the rate of 801-1200 units slab rate of Domestic Category, and balance 10% of the consumption at the rate of 1201 units slab rate of Domestic Category. Further the Commission has clarified that the energy charges for independent connection for common facilities through separate shall be billed as per respective slabs of CGHS instead of highest of the Domestic rates as in the earlier Tariff Schedule.

Non-Domestic Tariff

5.55 Non-domestic category of consumers comprises two sub-categories viz., Supply on low Tension and Supply on High Tension (11 kV and above).

Non-Domestic Low Tension (NDLT)

5.56 This category covers LT Non-Domestic consumers having contract demand or sanctioned load (whichever is applicable) up to 100 kW/108 kVA.

5.57 For the consumers with sanctioned load up to 10 kW in this category, the Commission had specified the kWh based tariff only. The Commission has decided to continue with the existing practice.

5.58 For Non-domestic consumers having contract demand or sanctioned load more than 10 kW (11 kVA) and up to 100 kW (108 kVA), the Commission has specified kVAh based energy charges.

5.59 For Non-Domestic low tension (NDLT) category, the slab between 10 kW (11 kVA) and up to 100 kW (108 kVA), the Commission has specified kVAh based energy charges.

5.60 For Non Domestic consumers having contract demand or sanctioned load (whichever is lower) more than 100 kW/108 kVA and up to 200 kW/215 kVA and availing supply on LT will also be charged kVAh tariff which will be higher than tariff for non domestic consumers having contract demand or sanctioned load more than 10 kW and up to 100 kW/(108 kVA). This has been done in view of the fact that the lower the voltage of supply, higher will be the system losses and hence the consumers with connected load more than 100 kW (108 kVA) at LT voltage (400 V) have to be discouraged.

5.61 The Commission believes that with gradual movement towards voltage linked tariff, irrespective of load of the consumer, the tariff for consumption at higher voltages will be lower than that for lower voltages, which will discourage consumers to opt for LT connections particularly for loads higher than 100 kW.

5.62 For existing consumers having sanctioned load/contract demand, whichever is applicable, in kW, the actual power factor of the consumer in the relevant billing cycle shall be considered for converting kW to kVA for computing the fixed charges. For new consumers, the sanctioned load/contract demand shall be in terms of kVA only.

Non-Domestic High Tension (NDHT)

5.63 Non-domestic consumers with contract demand or sanctioned load more than 100 kW/108 kVA shall avail supply on 11 kV.

5.64 Non domestic consumers availing supply on 33 kV/66 kV or 220 kV will be entitled for rebate of 2.5% and 4% respectively on the applicable energy charges on 11 kV tariff.

5.65 For existing consumers having sanctioned load/contract demand, whichever is applicable, in kW, the actual power factor of the consumer in the relevant billing cycle shall be considered for converting kW to kVA for computing the fixed charges. For new consumers, the sanctioned load/contract demand shall be in terms of kVA only.

Industrial Tariff

5.66 Industrial category of consumers consists of two sub-categories, viz., Small Industrial Power (SIP) and Large Industrial Power (LIP).

Small Industrial Power (SIP)

5.67 This category covers industrial consumers having contract demand or sanctioned load, whichever is applicable, up to 200kW/215kVA.

5.68 For the consumers with sanctioned load up to 10 kW in this category, the Commission had specified the kWh based tariff only. The Commission has decided to continue with the existing practice.

5.69 For Small Industrial Power (SIP less than 200 kW/215 kVA) category, the slab between 10 kW (11 kVA) up to 100 kW (108 kVA), the Commission has specified the kVAh based tariff.

5.70 For Industrial consumers having contract demand or sanctioned load more than 10 kW/11 kVA and up to 100 kW/108 kVA, the Commission has specified the kVAh based tariff.

5.71 Industrial consumers having contract demand or sanctioned load more than 100 kW/108 kVA and up to 200 kW/215 kVA and availing supply on LT will also be charged kVAh tariff which will be higher than the tariff for Industrial consumers having contract demand or sanctioned load more than 11 kVA and up to 108 kVA. This has been done in view of the fact that lowers the voltage of supply, higher the system losses and hence consumers with connected load more than 108 kVA at LT voltage (415 V) have to be discouraged.

5.72 For existing consumers of 10 kW and above having sanctioned load/contract demand, whichever is applicable, in kW, the actual power factor of the consumer in the relevant billing cycle shall be considered for converting kW to kVA for computing the fixed charges. For new consumers, the sanctioned load/contract demand shall be in terms of kVA only.

Large Industrial Power (LIP)

5.73 Industrial consumers with contract demand or sanctioned load more than 108 kVA shall avail supply on 11 kV.

5.74 The Commission believes that with gradual movement towards voltage linked tariff, irrespective of load of the consumer, the tariff for consumption at higher voltages will be lower than that for lower voltages, which will discourage consumers to opt for LT connections particularly for loads higher than 100 kW.

5.75 For supply at 33/66 kV, consumers will get a rebate of 2.5% on the energy charges applicable for supply at 11 kV and a rebate of 4% for supply at 220 kV.

5.76 For existing consumers having sanctioned load/contract demand, whichever is applicable, in kW, the actual power factor of the consumer in the relevant billing cycle shall be considered for converting kW to kVA for computing the fixed charges. For new consumers, the sanctioned load/contract demand shall be in terms of kVA only.

Agriculture

5.77 Agriculture connections are available for tube wells for irrigation, threshers and kutty cutting in conjunction with pumping load for irrigation purpose for loads up to 10 kW and lighting load for bonafide use in “kothra‟.

Mushroom Cultivation

5.78 This category is applicable to the consumers who are engaged in mushroom cultivation/processing.

Public Lighting

5.79 Tariff for this category is applicable to all street light consumers including MCD, DDA, PWD/CPWD, CGHS, Slums, DSIIDC and certain civilian pockets of MES. The share of MCD, however is dominating as most of the street lights in the city are owned by the MCD.

5.80 The Commission has decided that tariff for public lighting which is metered will be lower than tariff for public lighting which is unmetered. Therefore, the Commission has prescribed different tariff for metered and unmetered public lighting.

5.81 As regard to the maintenance charges for street lighting, the Commission would like to clarify that the maintenance charges and other conditions of maintenance of street lights as approved in the Commission's Order dated September 22, 2009 will continue till such time it is amended. Further, it is to clarify that the maintenance charges are exclusive of applicable taxes and duties.

Railway Traction

5.82 This category is applicable to Indian Railways for traction purposes for loads more than 100 kW/108 kVA.

DMRC

5.83 This category is available to Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) to run its operations (other than construction projects).The Commission has decided to increase the applicable energy charges for DMRC to meet the cost of supply. The commercial load at DMRC stations shall be metered and billed separately as per the relevant tariff category.

Delhi Jal Board (DJB)

5.84 In the Tariff Order dated July 13, 2012, the Commission has added DJB supply under LT also in this category.

5.85 For the purpose of conversion of kW to kVA, the actual power factor of the relevant billing cycle shall be considered for the computation of fixed charges.

Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL)

5.86 The Commission, in the Tariff Order for FY 2009-10, has already created a separate category to cover the consumption for the infrastructure facilities at the airport. The Commission has decided to give DIAL, a tariff, which shall be higher than that of DJB which is providing essential services to all consumers including the lowest strata of the society but lower than that of Non Domestic HT consumers. The commercial load at DIAL premises shall be metered and billed separately as per the relevant tariff category.

Advertisement and Hoardings

5.87 The Commission, in its last Tariff Order dated July 31, 2013 has created a separate category to cover the consumption for the advertisements and Hoardings. This category will be applicable for supply of electricity for lighting external advertisements, external hoardings and displays at departments stores, malls, multiplexes, theatres, clubs, hotels, bus shelters, Railway/Metro Stations, Airport and shall be separately metered and charged at the tariff applicable for "Advertisements and Hoardings‟ category, except such displays which are for the purpose of indicating/displaying the name and other details of the shop, commercial premises itself. Such use of electricity shall be covered under the prevailing tariff for such shops or commercial premises.

Temporary Supply

5.88 The Commission does not propose any change in the existing tariff methodology for temporary supply as mentioned in the Tariff Schedule.

Time of Day (ToD) Tariff

5.89 The Commission believes that Time of Day (ToD) tariff is an important Demand Side management (DSM) measure to give a tariff signal so that peak hour consumption is charged at higher rates which reflect the higher cost of power purchase during peak hours. At the same time, a rebate is being offered on consumption during off-peak hours. This is also meant to incentivise consumers to shift a portion of their loads from peak time to off-peak time, thereby improving the system load factor and even out the load curve. The ToD tariff is aimed at optimizing the cost of power purchase, which constitutes over 80% of the tariff charged from the consumers. It also assumes importance in the context of propagating and implementing DSM and achieving energy efficiency. This is important in Delhi situation as load varies from 3000 MW to 6000 MW in summer causing problem of surplus during off peak hours.

5.90 Introduction of higher peak hour tariff would initially generate additional revenue which would compensate for the reduction in revenue on account of lower tariff during off-peak hours.

5.91 In the long run, this would provide signals to the consumers to reduce load during peak hours and, where possible, shift this consumption to off-peak hours. Any loss of revenue to the utility on account of shifting of load from peak to off-peak hours in the long run would be compensated by way of reduction of off-peak surplus to the extent of increase in off-peak demand.

5.92 The ToD Tariff would thus have immediate as well as long term benefits for both, consumers as well as the utility and contribute towards controlling the rise in power purchase costs.

5.93 The Commission in its MYT Order for second Control Period dated July 13th, 2012 had decided to introduce ToD Tariff on a pilot basis for large industrial and non domestic consumers (300 kW and above). This was targeted to the consumer segment which has capacity to bear a higher burden for peak hour consumption and also at least partly (if not fully) offset the impact of this increase through higher off-peak consumption at lower rates. The Commission as a progressive step in this direction and to further encourage demand shift from peak hours to off-peak hours has decided to lower the applicability limit for ToD Tariff.

5.94 In the Tariff order dated July 31, 2013, the Time of Day (ToD) Tariff# - ToD Tariff was made applicable on all consumers (other than domestic) whose sanctioned load/MDI (whichever is higher) is 100kW / 108 kVA and above.

5.95 Time of Day (ToD) Tariff# - ToD Tariff shall now be applicable on all consumers (other than domestic) whose sanctioned load/MDI (whichever is higher) i.e. 50kW /54 kVA. Further ToD Tariff is made optional for all consumers (Other than domestic) whose sanctioned loads/MDI (whichever is higher) i.e. between 25kW/27 kVA and 50 kW/ 54kVA. If the consumer who has opted for TOD of sanctioned load between 25kW/27kVA to 50kW/54kVA, the charges for upgradation of meters shall be borne by respective consumers. The Commission has decided to increase the surcharge during the peak hours from 15% to 20% and rebate during the off peak hours from 15% to 25% to encourage the consumers in shifting their peak load requirements towards off peak hours to encourage flattening the load curves.

Month	Peak hours	Surcharge on Energy Charges	Off-Peak hours	Rebate on Energy
April-September	1500-2400 Hrs	20%	0000-0600 Hrs	25%
October-March	1700-2300 Hrs	20%	2300-0600 Hrs	25%

***#** For other than peak and off-peak hours, normal energy charges will be applicable.*

Note: The additional impact due to ToD tariff on the bill received by the management of commercial complexes may be recovered by the SPD manager by spreading this component of tariff on pro-rata basis on the users of the complex.

TARIFF SCHEDULE:

	Category	Fixed Charges[1]	Energy Charges[2]
1	**Domestic**		
1.1	**Domestic**		
a.	Up to 2 kW connected load		
	0-200 units	40 Rs/month	400 Paisa/kWh
	201-400 units	40 Rs/month	595 Paisa/kWh
	401 – 800 units	40 Rs/month	730 Paisa/kWh
	801-1200 Units	40 Rs/month	810 Paisa/kWh
	Above 1200 Units	40 Rs/month	875 Paisa/kWh
b.	Between 2kW and 5 kW connected load		
	0-200 units	100 Rs/month	400 Paisa/kWh
	201-400 units	100 Rs/month	595 Paisa/kWh
	401-800 units	100 Rs/month	730 Paisa/kWh
	801-1200 Units	100 Rs/month	810 Paisa/kWh
	Above 1200 Units	100 Rs/month	875 Paisa/kWh
c.	Above 5 kW connected load		
	0-200 units	25 Rs /kW/month	400 Paisa/kWh
	201-400 units	25 Rs /kW/month	595 Paisa/kWh
	401-800 units	25 Rs /kW/month	730 Paisa/kWh
	801-1200 Units	25 Rs /kW/month	810 Paisa/kWh
	Above 1200 Units	25 Rs /kW/month	875 Paisa/kWh
1.2	**Single delivery point for CGHS**		
	First 40%	25 Rs /kW/month	595 Paisa/kWh
	Next 30%	25 Rs /kW/month	730 Paisa/kWh
	Next 20%	25 Rs /kW/month	810 Paisa/kWh
	Balance 10%	25 Rs /kW/month	875 Paisa/kWh
	In case of cooperative group housing societies (as in 1.2) having independent connection for common facilities through separate meter, the energy charges shall be billed as per the applicable rates as per the slabs discussed in 1.2 above. Rebate of 10% is admissible on energy charges having supply at 11kV and rebate is not applicable for supply at LT.		
2	**Non-Domestic**		
2.1	**Non- Domestic Low Tension (NDLT)**		
	Up to 10 kW	100 Rs/kW/month	880 Paisa/kWh
	Between 10 kW(11kVA) - 100 kW (108 kVA)	115 Rs/kVA/month	850 Paisa/kVAh
	Greater than 100 kW / 108 kVA (400 volts) (No Supply on LT for load > 215 kVA)	150 Rs/kVA/month	995 Paisa/kVAh
2.2	**Non-Domestic High Tension (NDHT)***		
	For supply at 11 KV and above (for load greater than 108 kVA)	125 Rs/kVA/month	840 Paisa/kVAh[3]
	**The Single Point Delivery Supplier shall charge the NDHT tariff to its LT consumers and in addition shall charge an extra 5% of the bill amount at NDHT tariff to cover losses and all expenses.*		
3	**Industrial**		
3.1	**Small Industrial Power (SIP) [less than 200kW/215 kVA]**		
	Up to 10 kW	80 Rs/kW/month	845 Paisa/kWh
	Between 10 kW(11kVA) and 100 kW (108 kVA)	90 Rs/kVA/month	790 Paisa/kVAh

	Category	Fixed Charges[1]	Energy Charges[2]
	Greater than 100 kW / 108 kVA (400 volts) (No Supply on LT for load > 215 kVA)	150 Rs/kVA/month	950 Paisa/kVAh
3.2	**Industrial Power on 11 kV Single Point Delivery for Group of SIP Consumers**	90 Rs/kVA/month	710 Paisa/kVAh[3]
3.3	**Large Industrial Power (LIP) (Supply at 11 kV and above)**	125 Rs/kVA/month	740 Paisa/kVAh[3]
4	**Agriculture**	20 Rs/kW/ month	275 Paisa/kWh
5	**Mushroom Cultivation**	40 Rs /kW/month	550 Paisa/kWh
6	**Public Lighting**		
	Metered		
A	Street Lighting[4]		730 Paisa/kWh
B	Signals and Blinkers		730 Paisa/kWh
	Unmetered		
	Street Lighting[4]		780 Paisa/kWh
	Signals and Blinkers		780 Paisa/kWh
7	**Delhi Jal Board (DJB)**		
7.1	**Supply at LT**		
A	Up to 10 kW	80 Rs/kW/month	800 Paisa/kWh
B	Between 10 kW(11kVA) -100 kW (108 kVA)	90 Rs/kVA/month	780 Paisa/kVAh
c	Greater than 100 kW / 108 kVA (400 volts) (No Supply on LT for load > 215 kVA)	150 Rs/kVA/month	930 Paisa/kVAh
7.2	Supply at 11 kV and above	125 Rs/kVA/month	720 Paisa/kVAh[3]
8	**Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL)**	150 Rs/kVA/month	790 Paisa/kVAh[3]
9	**Railway Traction** [5]	150 Rs/kVA/month	680 Paisa/kVAh[3]
10	**Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) (Supply at 220 kV and 66 kV)**	125 Rs/kVA/month	610 Paisa/kVAh[3]
11	**Advertisements and Hoardings**	500 Rs/month/hoarding	1120 Paisa/kVAh
12	**Temporary Supply**		
12.1	For a total period of		
A	Less than 16 days	50% of the relevant category	Higher by 30% (temporary surcharge) of the relevant category of tariff
B	More than or equal to 16 days	Same as that of relevant category	Higher by 30% (temporary surcharge) of the relevant category of tariff
12.2	For residential cooperative group housing connections and other residential connections	Same as that of relevant category	Domestic tariff without any temporary surcharge
12.3	For religious functions of traditional and established characters and cultural activities	Same as 1.1	Same as 1.1 without temporary surcharge

	Category	Fixed Charges[1]	Energy Charges[2]
12.4	For major construction projects	Same as that of relevant category	Same as that of relevant category with temporary surcharge of 30%
12.5	For threshers		
A	During the threshing season for 30 days	Electricity Tax of MCD : Rs 270 per connection	Flat rate of Rs 5,400
B	For extended period		On pro-rata basis for each week or part thereof

Notes on Superscripts

1. For all categories other than Domestic, Fixed/demand charges are to be levied on billing demand on per kW/kVA or part thereof, basis. Where the MDI reading exceeds sanctioned load/contract demand a surcharge of 30% shall be levied on the fixed charges corresponding to excess load in kW/kVA for such billing cycle only. Wherever, sanctioned load/ contract demand is in kW/HP, the kVA shall be calculated on basis of actual power factor of the consumer, for the relevant billing cycle.
2. Time of Day (TOD) Tariff[#] -TOD tariff shall be applicable on all consumers (other than domestic) whose sanctioned load/MDI (whichever is higher) is 50kW/54kVA and above as shown below. Option of TOD tariff shall also be available for all consumers (other than domestic) whose sanctioned load/MDI (whichever is higher) is 25kW/27kVA to 50kW/54kVA. If the consumer who has opted for TOD of sanctioned load between 25kW/27kVA to 50kW/54kVA, the charges for upgradation of meters shall be borne by respective consumers. The Commission has decided to increase the surcharge during the peak hours from 15% to 20% and rebate during the off peak hours from 15% to 25% to encourage the consumers in shifting their peak load requirements towards off peak hours to encourage flattening the load curves. Tariff is for supply at 11 kV.

Month	Peak hours	Surcharge on Energy Charges	Off-Peak hours	Rebate on Energy Charges
April-September	1500-2400 Hrs	20%	0000-0600 Hrs	25%
October-March	1700-2300 Hrs	20%	2300-0600 Hrs	25%

For other than peak and off-peak hours normal energy charges will be applicable.

Note: The additional impact due to ToD tariff on the bill received by the management of commercial complexes may be recovered by the SPD manager by spreading this component of tariff on pro-rata basis on the users of the complex.

3. Additional rebate of 2.5% on the energy charges for supply above 11 kV rates, for availing supply at 33/66 kV and 4% for supply at 220 kV shall be admissible.
4. Maintenance Charges on street lights would be additional to the specified tariff @ Rs. 84/light point/month and material cost at the rate of Rs.19/point/month as per the Commission's Order dated 22 September 2009 till further amended by the Commission. These charges will be payable to the DISCOM only if maintenance services are provided by the DISCOM and these are exclusive of applicable taxes and duties.
5. Tariffs for Northern Railways Traction are based on the supply being given through a single point delivery and metering point at single voltage. An additional capacity blockage charge is also applicable which is to be calculated as Rs 1260 x (2.97 A +5) where A is contract/maximum demand, whichever is higher, in MVA subject to a minimum of Rs 25000.

Note:

i. The above tariff rates shall be subject to an additional surcharge of 8% on the fixed and energy charges (excluding LPSC, Arrears, Electricity Tax/Duty, PPAC, etc.) towards recovery of past accumulated deficit.

ii. The 8% surcharge is not to be levied on PPAC and PPAC should not be levied on 8% surcharge.

iii. The 8% surcharge is not be levied on the load violation surcharge as the penalty of 30% is already inherent in the load violation surcharge.

iv. The distribution licensee should levy PPAC after considering relevant rebate on energy charges available to the consumer.

v. In case of prepaid consumers, the rebate is applicable on the basic energy and fixed charges and all other charges should be calculated on the tariff applicable after rebate.

vi. The single phase domestic consumer up to 10 kW load is to be given a rebate by the DISCOMs depending on the number of bills raised in a year to the consumer as under:

Number of Bills raised during the Financial Year	% of Rebate
6	Nil
7	0.2
8	0.4
9	0.6
10	0.8
11	1.0
12	1.2

This rebate shall be given on the total amount billed in the financial year and shall be allowed in the first bill of the ensuing year. However, this rebate will not be pass through in ARR of the DISCOMs.

vii. The Commercial consumers of DMRC and DIAL who have sanctioned load above 215 kVA but served at LT (415 Volts) such consumers shall be charged the tariff applicable to Non-domestic LT (NDLT) category greater than 100kW/108kVA (415 Volts).

Other Terms and Conditions of the Tariff

Category		Availability	Character of Service
1. Domestic	1.1 Domestic Lighting/Fan and Power (Single Delivery Point and Separate Delivery Points/Meters)	A) Available to following categories of consumers a. Residential consumers b. Hostels of recognized/aided institutions which are being funded more than 90% by Municipal Corporation of Delhi or Government of the NCT of Delhi or any other Government/local bodies. c. Staircase lighting in residential flats separately metered. d. Compound lighting, lifts and water pumps etc., for drinking water supply and fire-fighting equipment in residential complexes, if separately metered. e. In cooperative group housing societies etc. for bonafide use of lighting/fan and power, subject to the provision that the supply is at single delivery point for combined lighting/fan & power. B) Available to following consumers: a. Dispensary/Hospitals/ Public Libraries/School/College/Working Women's Hostel / Orphanage / Charitable homes run and funded by more than 90% by Municipal Corporation of Delhi or Government of the NCT of Delhi or any other Government/local bodies. b. Small Health Centre's approved by the Department of Health, Government of NCT of Delhi for providing	AC 50 Hz, single phase, 230 Volts for load up to 10 kW & AC 50 Hz, three phase, 400 Volts for loads beyond 10 kW AC 50 Hz, 3 phase, 11 kV beyond 100 kW (108 kVA)

Category		Availability	Character of Service
		Charitable Services only. c. Recognized Centre's for welfare of blind, deaf and dumb, spastic children, physically handicapped persons, mentally retarded persons, as approved by the Government of NCT of Delhi and other Government. d. Public parks except temporary use for any other purpose. C) Bed and Breakfast Establishments (Residential Premises) registered u/s 3 of the National Capital Territory of Delhi (Incredible India) Bed and Breakfast Establishments (Registration & Regulations) Act, 2007. D) Places of worship. E) Cheshire homes/orphanage F) Shelter Homes (including Night Shelters) approved by Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board, GoNCTD G) Electric crematoriums H) Professionals i.e. individuals engaged in those activities involving services based on professional skills, viz Doctor, Lawyer, Architect, Chartered Accountant, Company Secretary, Cost & Works Accountant, Engineer, Town Planner, Media Professional and Documentary Film Maker may utilize the domestic connection at their residence for carrying out their professional work in the nature of consultancy without attracting non-domestic tariff for the electricity consumed, provided the area used for	

Category		Availability	Character of Service
		professional activity does not exceed the area permitted to be used for such activity in residential area under the Master Plan for Delhi, 2021 (MPD-2021), which as per MPD-2021 is permissible on any one floor only but restricted to less than 50% of the permissible or sanctioned FAR whichever is less on that plot or dwelling unit. I) Available, for loads up to 21 kW, to farm houses for bonafide domestic self use. J) The consumers running small commercial establishments from their households in JJ Clusters shall be charged domestic tariff provided that the total consumption of electricity in a month does not exceed 400 units. K) Cattle / Dairy Farms / Dhobi Ghat with a total consumption of not more than 400 units/month and connected load of up to 2kW.	
	1.2 Domestic Connection on 11 kV single delivery point	Same as 1.1(A) and for CGHS flats and loads above 100 kW in case of individual	AC 50 Hz, three phase, 11 kV; on single delivery point
2.Non-Domestic	2.1.1 Non-Domestic (Low Tension) – NDLT	A) Available to all consumers having load (other than the industrial load) up to 100 kW/108 kVA for lighting, fan & heating/cooling power appliances in all non-domestic establishments as defined below: B) Hostels/Schools/Colleges (other than those covered under domestic category) C) Auditoriums, Lawyer Chambers in Court Complexes, Hospitals, nursing homes/diagnostic Centres other than those run by Municipal Corporation of Delhi or the	AC 50 Hz, single phase, 230 Volts up to 10 kW load; AC 50 Hz, 3 phase, 400 Volts for loads above 10 kW and up to 100 kW (108 kVA)

Category		Availability	Character of Service
		Government of NCT of Delhi. D) Railways (other than traction) Hotels and restaurants Cinemas E) Banks/Petrol pumps F) All other establishments, i.e., shops, chemists, tailors, washing, dyeing etc. which do not come under the Factories Act. G) Cattle farms, fisheries, piggeries, poultry farms, floriculture, horticulture, plant nursery H) Farm houses being used for commercial activity I) DMRC for its commercial activities other than traction. J) DIAL for commercial activities other than aviation activities. K) Ice-cream parlours. L) Any other category of consumers not specified/covered in any other category in this Schedule	
	2.1.2 Non-Domestic High Tension (NDHT) Non-Domestic Power on 11 kV Single Delivery Point NDHT for Commercial Complexes	A) Available to consumers having load (other than industrial load) above 100 kW/108 kVA Non- Domestic establishments including pumping loads of Delhi Jal Board /DDA/MCD and supply to Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) Ltd. for their on-going construction projects etc and for commercial purposes other than traction. B) Available to commercial complexes having load more than 100kW for group of consumers for non-domestic use.	AC 50 Hz, 3 phase, 11 kV
3. Industrial	3.1.1 Small Industrial Power (SIP)	Available to Industrial consumers with load up to 100 kW including lighting, heating and cooling load.	AC 50 Hz, single phase, 230 Volts; AC 50 Hz, 3 phase, 400 Volts
	3.1.2 Industrial Power (SIP) on 11 kV Single Delivery Point for Group of SIP Consumers	On single delivery point for group of SIP consumers provided load of any individual consumer does not	AC 50 Hz, 3 Phase, 11 kV

Category		Availability	Character of Service
		exceed 100 kW	
	3.2 Large Industrial Power (LIP) a) Supply on 11 kV b) Supply on LT (400 Volts)	Available as primary power to large industrial consumers having load above 100 kW including lighting load. Supply at extra high voltage (33 kV and more) may also be given	AC 50 Hz, 3 phase, 11 kV; AC 50 Hz, 3 Phase, 400 Volts
4. Agriculture		Available for load up to 10 kW for tube wells for irrigation, threshing, and kutti-cutting in conjunction with pumping load for irrigation purposes and lighting load for bonafide use in Kothra.	AC 50 Hz, Single / Three Phase, 230/400 Volts
5. Mushroom cultivation		Available for mushroom growing/cultivation up to 100 kW.	AC 50 Hz, 3 Phase, 400 Volts up to 100 kW
6. Public Lighting	6 (a) Street lighting	Available to all street lighting consumers including MCD, DDA, PWD/CPWD, Slums department/DSIIDC/MES/CGHS etc.	AC 50 Hz, Single /three Phase, 230/400 Volts
	6 (b) Signals & Blinkers	Available for traffic signals and blinkers of Traffic Police	AC 50 Hz, Single Phase, 230 Volts
7. Railway Traction (other than DMRC)		Available for railway traction for connected load above 100 kW/108 kVA.	AC 50 Hz, Three phase, 220/66/33 kV
8. Delhi Jal Board	DJB- LT	Available to DJB for pumping load & Water Treatment Plants	AC 50 Hz, 3 Phase, 400 Volts up to 100 kW
	DJB-HT	Available to DJB for pumping load & Water Treatment Plants	AC 50 Hz, 3 phase, 11 kV for loads above 100 kW
9.Delhi International Airport Limited		Available to DIAL	AC 50 Hz, 3 phase, 220/66/33 kV
10. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation		Available to Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) (not for construction projects)	AC 50 Hz, 3 phase, 220/66/33 kV
11. Temporary Supply	11.1(a) for less than 16 days	Available as temporary connection under the respective category	AC 50 Hz, single phase, 230 Volts; AC 50 Hz, 3 phase, 400 Volts; AC 50 Hz, three phase, 11 kV
	11.1(b) for more than or equal to 16 days		
	11.2 for residential cooperative group housing connections	Same as that of relevant category	
	11.3 for religious functions of traditional and established	Provided for religious functions of traditional and established characters like Ram lila, Dussehra,	

Category		Availability	Character of Service
	characters and cultural activities	Janmashtami, Nirankari Sant Smagam, Gurupurb, Durga Puja, Id, Christmas celebrations, Easter, Pageants and cultural activities like NCC camps, scouts & guides camps etc. (normally for a period less than 10 days).	
	11.4 for major construction projects	With loads more than 10 kW	
	11.5 for threshers	During the threshing season	
12.Advertisement/ Hoardings		Electricity for lighting external advertisements, external hoardings and displays at departments stores, malls, multiplexes, theatres, clubs, hotels, bus shelters, Railway/Metro Stations, airport which shall be separately metered and charged at the tariff applicable for "Advertisements and Hoardings" category, except such displays which are for the purpose of indicating/displaying the name and other details of the shop, commercial premises itself. Such use of electricity shall be covered under the prevailing tariff for such shops or commercial premises.	AC 50 Hz, single phase, 230 Volts for loads up to 10 kW; AC 50 Hz, 3 phase, 400 Volts for loads more than 10 kW and up to 100 kW (108 kVA)

Note

Electricity Duty and other levies

1. The rates stipulated in the Schedule are exclusive of electricity duty and other taxes and charges, as levied from time to time by the Government or any other competent authority, which are payable extra.

Surcharge

2. All surcharges shall be levied on the basic tariff applicable to the category of use or category of sanction, whichever has higher tariff.

Payments

3. In the event of the electricity bill rendered by the Distribution licensee, not being paid in full within the time specified on the bill, a surcharge @ 1.5% per month shall be levied. The LPSC shall be charged for the number of days of delay in receiving payment

from the consumer by the Distribution Licensee, until the payment is made in full without prejudice to the right of the licensee to disconnect the supply after due date, in the event of non-payment in accordance with section 56 of Electricity Act, 2003. This will also apply to temporary connections, where payment of final bill amount after adjustment of consumption deposit, is not made by due date.

4. The Commission directs the Petitioner, that in case the bill for consumption of electricity is more than Rs. 4000, payment for the bill shall only be accepted by the Petitioner by mode other than cash. However, the Commission has considered that the blind consumers shall be allowed to make payment of electricity bills, for any amount, through cash.

Interpretation/clarification

5. In case of doubt or anomaly, if any, in the applicability of tariff or in any other respect, the matter will be referred to the Commission and Commissions decision thereon shall be final and binding.

A6: DIRECTIVES

6.1. Distribution licensee shall be responsible for making timely payment of bills/dues to central & state generating stations and transmission utilities. The Commission shall not allow Late Payment Surcharge as a pass through in the ARR, if paid by the distribution licensee, on account of delayed payments. Further, the fixed cost borne by the Petitioner on account of regulated power will not be allowed as a pass through in the ARR and in such cases where cheaper power is regulated due to non-payment of dues and if during that time zone the distribution licensee eventually purchases expensive power to meet the demand, the cost of such expensive power will be restricted to the cost of regulated cheaper power to that extent at the time of true up.

6.2. The Commission has also decided that in case power is regulated by DTL/ Interstate Transmission Licensee due to non-payment of dues then in that case the transmission charges borne by the Petitioner besides the treatment of regulated power as detailed in above directive will also not be allowed.

6.3. The Commission directs the distribution licensee to conduct a safety audit and carry out preventive maintenance as per schedule. The licensee is directed to submit a compliance report within 4 months.

6.4. With respect to AT&C losses, the Commission directs the Petitioner for the following:

a. The information in respect of Form 2.1 (a) shall be submitted as per revised format issued by the Commission to the utilities on monthly basis latest by 21st day of the following month.
b. Submit the Auditor's certificate in respect of Form 2.1(a) on quarterly basis within the following month.
c. Submit monthly report to the Commission giving details of category wise consumer addition and their details latest by 21st day of the following month.
d. Submit monthly report to the Commission giving details of number of

connections disconnected / reconnected and their details latest by 21st day of the following month.

e. Submit monthly report to the Commission on change of consumer category latest by 21st day of the following month.

6.5. The Commission directs the Petitioner to incorporate the following information in the annual audited financial statements:-

a. Category-wise Revenue billed and Collected,
b. Category-wise Surcharge billed and Collected
c. Category-wise PPAC billed and collected
d. Category- wise Electricity Duty billed and collected
e. Category-wise subsidy passed on to the consumers during the financial year, if any.
f. Category-wise details of the surcharge billed on account of ToD
g. Category-wise details of the rebate given on account of ToD
h. Revenue billed on account of Own Consumption
i. Revenue collected on account of enforcement/theft cases

6.6. The Commission directs the Petitioner to submit the energy audit report in respect of their network at HT level and above within 4 months.

6.7. The Commission directs that the Petitioner should submit annual auditor certificate in respect of power purchase details of the previous year by 30th July of the next financial year. The power purchase invoices received upto April month of the next financial year but pertaining to the previous year only will be considered towards power purchase cost of the said financial year. The Petitioner is also directed to submit the reconciliation statement in respect of power purchase cost/Transmission cost on a quarterly basis with respective Generation /Transmission companies.

6.8. The Commission directs the Petitioner to strictly adhere to the guidelines on short-term purchase/sale of power issued by the Commission from time to time.

6.9. The Commission directs that the Petitioner shall raise the bills for their own consumption of all their installations including offices at the Non-Domestic tariff for actual consumption recorded every month. The Petitioner is further directed to submit the auditors' certificate incorporating monthly bill details by 30th June of next financial year. The licensee may avail credit at zero tariffs to the extent of the normative self consumption approved by the Commission at the end of the financial year.

6.10. The Commission directs the Petitioner to avoid any transactions related to purchase/sale of power with their related parties. The Commission will not approve any transaction for purchase/sale of power where open tendering process has not been followed. If any purchases/sales of power are effected through agent/middleman or a trader other than the power exchange(s), then any trading margin paid to such agents/middleman or trader will also not be admissible.

6.11. The Commission directs the Petitioner to strictly adhere to the directions of the Commission issued vide letter dated June 2, 2006. Further, all cases of purchases through related parties, needing prior approval of the Commission, shall be subject to prudence check prior to grant of permission.

6.12. The Distribution licensee is directed to take necessary steps to restrict the cost of power procured through short term contracts at Rs.5 per kWh. Further in case of short term power purchase at a rate higher than the above ceiling rate (of Rs.5 per kWh), the impact of such purchase on total short term power purchase shall not exceed 10 Paise /kWh during the financial year. In case the cost of power proposed to be procured exceeds the above limits, this may be brought to the notice of the Commission within 24 hours detailing the reasons or exceptional circumstances under which this has been done. The Commission reserves the right to restrict allowance to the permissible limit if proper justification is not provided.

6.13. The Commission directs the DISCOM to submit the quarterly progress reports for the capital expenditure schemes being implemented during each year of the Control Period within 15 days of the end of each quarter. DISCOM is further, directed to submit the actual details of capitalization for each year for the Control Period by June 30 of the following year for consideration of the Commission. All information regarding capitalization of assets is to be furnished in the formats prescribed by the Commission. These formats are to be submitted along with the requisite statutory clearances/ certificates of the appropriate authority/ Electrical Inspector, etc. as applicable for all EHV & HV works etc., and certificate of SLDC for commissioning/ commercial operation.

6.14. The Commission directs the utility to submit the capital expenditure schemes strictly in accordance with the Commission's "Guidelines for approval of Capital Investment Schemes" dated April 23, 2012.

6.15. Petitioner has to ensure that asset capitalization takes place within a reasonable time and the approved cost so that IDC does not increase disproportionately. Before start of work, the utility is aware of the actual approved cost of completion of the scheme. As a norm, the Commission would consider the completion period indicated by the utility at the time of seeking approval of the scheme from the Commission and the capital cost approved by the Commission. In exceptional cases where completion of a project gets delayed or there is a change in cost of completion beyond 15% of approved cost, for reasons beyond the control of the utility, the utility will take prior approval of the Commission of any additional amount that needs to be capitalized in excess of the approved cost. This can only be an exception but not the rule and the utility would need to justify delay in capitalization in each case where delay and/or cost overrun takes place. Failing this or pending receipt of satisfactory explanation, the Commission would go by the completion period and the cost indicated in the Commission's approval to the scheme and provide for IDC accordingly.

6.16. The Commission has directed the Petitioner to complete the GIS mapping by September 2014 for facilitating further physical verification of assets, failing which 15% of the provisional capitalization allowed to them since FY 2006-07 shall be withdrawn w.e.f. 01.10.2014 and also no carrying cost w.e.f. 01.10.2014 shall be allowed on this account, till such time the asset mapping is completed.

6.17. The Commission directs the Petitioner to ensure availability of power supply for meeting the demand. The licensee shall ensure that the electricity which could not be served due to any reason what-so-ever shall not exceed 1% of the total energy supplied in units (kWh) in any particular month except in the case of force-majeure events which are beyond the control of the Petitioner.

6.18. The Commission has specifically directed that there will be a cash limit of Rs.4000/- while accepting billing dues from consumers. Any bill above Rs.4000/- must be paid by any mode other than cash. This limit is also applicable in case of recovery of all types of dues including LPSC, Misuse charges, theft charges etc. No authority in the DISCOM is permitted to waive this condition pertaining to cash collection.

6.19. During the year 2014-15, RPO requirements for green power must be met along with requirements carried over from the previous year otherwise REC's must be bought from the exchange to meet the requirement of green power. If RPO obligations are not met, appropriate penalties may be imposed as per the Electricity Act and applicable Regulations.

6.20. The Commission is working out an appropriate common uniform format for presenting tariff Petitions in the fiscal year 2015-16 and DISCOMs shall ensure that the new format is followed in the following years.

6.21. In case the consumer's cheque is dishonoured, then he may be warned and given a final opportunity for payment of cheque along with LPSC. If a second case of dishonouring of the cheque occurs with the same consumer within next three months, it shall be stipulated that payment in future will be received only by DD up to a period of next six months.

6.22. The Commission has already decided to provide relief to those consumers whose industries are non-functional for the period when it is either under shut down or not functional and who utilize up to 5% of the sanctioned load (not available for part use of the load), then the conversion from kW to kVA for the purpose of calculation of fixed charges may be done considering 0.9 power factor.

6.23. In case these directions are not adhered to or violated in any way, the Commission reserves the right to impose suitable penalty including suspension/cancellation of licence as per the provisions of Electricity Act, 2003.

Annexure-I

Admission Order dated March 05, 2014

DELHI ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

Viniyamak Bhawan, 'C' Block, Shivalik, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi- 110017.

F.11(1065)/DERC/2013-14/

Petition No. 01/2014

In the matter of: Petition for Truing up of expenses up to FY 2012-13, Review and Provisional True up for FY 2013-14 and Annual Revenue Requirement (ARR) for Distribution (Wheeling and Retail Supply) Business for FY 2014-15.

BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd.
Through its: **CEO**
BSES Bhawan,
Nehru Place,
New Delhi – 110019. **...Petitioner/Licensee**

Coram:
Sh. P. D. Sudhakar, Chairperson, &
Sh. J. P. Singh, Member.

ORDER

(Date of Order 05.03.2014)

1. M/s. BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd. (BRPL) filed a Petition for approval of Truing up of expenses up to FY 2012-13, Review and Provisional True up for FY 2013-14 and Annual Revenue Requirement (ARR) for Distribution (Wheeling and Retail Supply) Business for FY 2014-15 with the Commission on 10.01.2014. The said Petition was scrutinised and found generally in order as per the DERC Comprehensive (Conduct of Business) Regulations, 2001. Clarifications/additional information, if any, would be sought from time to time.

2. The Commission admits the Petition.

3. Ordered accordingly.

Sd/-	Sd/-
(J. P. Singh)	(P. D. Sudhakar)
Member	Chairperson

Annexure-II

Hindustan Times (English) dated 15th April, 2014

HINDUSTAN TIMES, NEW DELHI
TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 2014

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BSES

BSES Rajdhani Power Limited

Regd. Off : BSES Rajdhani Power Limited, BSES Bhawan, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019
Corporate Identification No.: U74899DL2001PLC111527
Tel.: +91 11 39999707 • Fax : +91 11 39999890 • Website : www.bsesdelhi.com

PUBLIC NOTICE

REQUEST FOR PUBLIC RESPONSE

Petition for approval of True-Up for FY 2012-13, Review of FY 2013-14 and Aggregate Revenue Requirement and Tariff for FY 2014-15

1. Under the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, Delhi Electricity Reform Act, 2000 to the extent applicable, and the DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Wheeling Tariff and Retail Supply Tariff) Regulations, issued by the Commission vide Order dated May 30th, 2007 and DERC MYT Regulations dated December 2nd, 2011 applicable to erstwhile MYT Period for FY 2007-08 to FY 2011-12 and for the current MYT Period for FY 2012-13 to FY 2014-15 respectively, BSES Rajdhani Power Limited (hereinafter referred to as 'BRPL') has filed a Petition on January 10th, 2014 before the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC or the Commission) for approval of True Up of FY 2012-13, Review of FY 2013-14 and Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) and corresponding Tariff adjustments for FY 2014-15. The Commission has admitted the Petition vide Order dated March 5th, 2014.

2. **The salient features of the Petition are:**

S. No.	Particulars	UoM	FY 2012-13 (PY)	FY 2013-14 (CY)	FY 2014-15 (EY)
A	Energy Input	MU	11233	12061	13035
B	Energy Billed	MU	9387	10230	11166
C	Distribution Loss for the year	%	16.43%	15.18%	14.34%
D	AT&C Loss for the year*	%	17.12%	16.45%	15.62%
E	Average Power Purchase Rate at DISCOM Periphery	₹/kWh	5.20	5.54	6.14
F	Average Billing Rate *(Excl. E.Tax & Surcharge)*	₹/kWh	6.22	6.71	6.65
G	Power Purchase Cost *(includes transmission charges)*	₹ Crores	5843	6686	8002
H	O&M Expense	₹ Crores	568	616	662
I	Depreciation	₹ Crores	161	171	182
J	Advance Against Depreciation	₹ Crores	-	0	19
K	ROCE (Return + Interest)	₹ Crores	471	510	523
L	Other Expenses *(Details Provided in Table No. 3 below)*	₹ Crores	442	25	25
M	Income Tax	₹ Crores	51	55	56
N	Less: Non Tariff Income	₹ Crores	108	108	108
O	Less: Income from Other Business	₹ Crores	14	-	-
P	Aggregate Revenue Requirement *(Sum of G to M – N - O)*	₹ Crores	7415	7955	9361
Q	Revenue Available at Existing Tariff	₹ Crores	5792	6865	7422
R	Revenue Gap at existing Tariff (Q - P)	₹ Crores	(1623)	(1090)	(1939)

** Revised AT&C Loss targets sought during FY 2013-14 and FY 2014-15 as per Regulations.*

3. **Details of Other Expenses incurred during FY 2012-13**

S. No.	Particulars	UoM	FY 13 (PY)
A	Loss on Retirement of Assets	₹ Crores	48
B	SVRS Pension	₹ Crores	0.1
C	Fixed Cost against Regulated Power incurred during FY 2011-12	₹ Crores	23
D	Amount of CSD pertaining to DVB Era	₹ Crores	223
E	Reversal of R&M Expenses *(FY 08 to FY 12)*	₹ Crores	68
F	Reversal of Bad Debts *(FY 08 to FY 12)*	₹ Crores	16
G	Difference on account of overdue	₹ Crores	0.3
H	Other Miscellaneous Expenses *(Details provided in Table 71 of the ARR Petition)*	₹ Crores	65
I	**Total Other Expenses (Sum of A to H)**	**₹ Crores**	**442**

4. **Capex Proposal**

Particulars	UoM	FY 2014-15
Estimated Capex to be incurred	₹ Crores	300

5. **Revenue Gap during FY 2014-15 proposed to be recovered through Tariff Hike**

Particulars	UoM	FY 2014-15
Annual Revenue Requirement	₹ Crores	9361
Revenue at existing Tariff	₹ Crores	7422
Revenue (Gap)/ Surplus	₹ Crores	(1939)
Revenue (Gap) proposed to be recovered through modified PPPA	₹ Crores	(1939)
Revenue (Gap) considered for tariff increase	₹ Crores	Nil
Tariff increase/(reduction) from existing level	%	Nil

6. **Modification in Power Purchase Price Adjustment mechanism**
To prevent carrying cost burden on the consumers, a revised formula for power purchase price adjustment (PPPA) has been suggested for including power purchase and Transmission cost variations in accordance with Judgment of Hon'ble ATE in O.P.1 of 2011.

7. **Tariff Rationalisation measures proposed**
   a) Increase in cash limit for payment of electricity bills from ₹ 4000/- to ₹ 20000/-.
   b) Extension of Time of Day Tariff for all loads above 10kW as a Demand Side Management measure which will enable consumers to plan usage of load.
   c) Adjustment of Consumer Security Deposit based on consumption profile and respective tariff applicable to individual consumer.
   d) Cross Subsidy Surcharge (CSS) to include the impact of recovery of Regulatory Assets for Open Access Consumers.

8. **Recovery of Revenue Gap up to FY 2013-14**
DERC has recognised a Revenue Gap of Rs. 5205.52 Crore up to FY 2011-12 in its Tariff Order dated July 31st, 2013. DERC is yet to give effect to various ATE Judgments, True Up for FY 2012-13 and review for FY 2013-14. The Petitioner in its ARR petition has prayed for a time bound amortization plan for recovery of accumulated Regulatory Assets in terms of Hon'ble ATE Judgment given in O.P. 1 of 2011, Tariff Policy and applicable DERC MYT Regulations.

9. **Performance of BRPL during FY 2012-13**

Parameters	Overall Standards of Performance	% attained during FY 2012-13
Normal Fuse-Off Calls	99%	99.73%
Line Breakdown	95%	99.30%
Distribution Transformer Failure	95%	100%
Scheduled Outage	95%	100%
Billing Complaints w.r.t total bills issued	Shouldn't be greater than 0.2%	0.12%
Faulty Meter w.r.t meters in service	Shouldn't be greater than 3%	1.34%

10. **Augmentation of Distribution Network during FY 2012-13**

Particulars	UoM	FY 2012-13
No. of Power Transformers	Nos.	6
EHV Capacity	MVA	104
Shunt Capacitors	MVAr	Nil
No. of Distribution Transformers	Nos.	95
Distribution Transformer Capacity	MVA	70
No. of 11 KV feeders	Nos.	116
Length of 11 K cables	Kms.	24
No. of LT Feeders	Nos.	77
Length of LT Lines laid	Kms.	140

11. **Peak Demand of 5642 MW was met during FY 2012-13 for Delhi.**

12. **Reliability Indices**

SAIFI	SAIDI	MAIFI
2.48	3.18	0.04

13. In accordance with the provisions of the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission Comprehensive (Conduct of Business) Regulations, 2001 notified by the Commission, the consumers and stakeholders are requested to submit the response on the above Petition. The response may be sent to the Secretary of the Commission at the following address on or before 15th May 2014. The response may be submitted personally or by post to the Commission at the address given below. The response can also be e-mailed to the Secretary of the Commission at the e-mail address mentioned below.

DELHI ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION
Viniyamak Bhawan, C-Block, Shivalik, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi-110 017
Email id: secyderc@nic.in Telefax: 011-26673608

14. The Commission would hold public hearings with the responding stakeholders subsequently. The date of the public hearings shall be notified separately by the Commission.

15. A copy of the Petition can be purchased from the head-office of BRPL located at BSES Bhawan, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019 on any working day, from 15th April 2014 to 15th May 2014 between 11a.m. and 4 p.m. on payment of ₹100/-, either by cash or by Demand Draft/Pay Order in favour of "BSES- Rajdhani Power Limited" payable at New Delhi.

16. The complete Petition is available on our website [http://www.bsesdelhi.com] as well as the website of the Commission http://www.derc.gov.in. Copy of the Petition is available for inspection at our Head Office as well as the Commission's office at the addresses provided herewith, on any working day between 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

For BSES Rajdhani Power Limited

Sd/-
Rajeev Chowdhury
H.O.D - Regulatory Affairs

The Times of India, April 15, 2014

4 TIMES CITY

THE TIMES OF INDIA, NEW DELHI
TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 2014

BSES

BSES Rajdhani Power Limited

Regd. Off : BSES Rajdhani Power Limited, BSES Bhawan, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019
Corporate Identification No.: U74899DL2001PLC111527
Tel.: +91 11 39999707 • Fax : +91 11 39999890 • Website : www.bsesdelhi.com

PUBLIC NOTICE

REQUEST FOR PUBLIC RESPONSE

Petition for approval of True-Up for FY 2012-13, Review of FY 2013-14 and Aggregate Revenue Requirement and Tariff for FY 2014-15

1. Under the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, Delhi Electricity Reform Act, 2000 to the extent applicable, and the DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Wheeling Tariff and Retail Supply Tariff) Regulations, issued by the Commission vide Order dated May 30th, 2007 and DERC MYT Regulations dated December 2nd, 2011 applicable to erstwhile MYT Period for FY 2007-08 to FY 2011-12 and for the current MYT Period for FY 2012-13 to FY 2014-15 respectively, BSES Rajdhani Power Limited (hereinafter referred to as 'BRPL') has filed a Petition on January 10th, 2014 before the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC or the Commission) for approval of True Up of FY 2012-13, Review of FY 2013-14 and Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) and corresponding Tariff adjustments for FY 2014-15. The Commission has admitted the Petition vide Order dated March 5th, 2014.

2. **The salient features of the Petition are:**

S. No.	Particulars	UoM	FY 2012-13 (PY)	FY 2013-14 (CY)	FY 2014-15 (EY)
A	Energy Input	MU	11233	12061	13035
B	Energy Billed	MU	9387	10230	11166
C	Distribution Loss for the year	%	16.43%	15.18%	14.34%
D	AT&C Loss for the year*	%	17.12%	16.45%	15.62%
E	Average Power Purchase Rate at DISCOM Periphery	₹/kWh	5.20	5.54	6.14
F	Average Billing Rate *(Excl. E.Tax & Surcharge)*	₹/kWh	6.22	6.71	6.65
G	Power Purchase Cost *(includes transmission charges)*	₹ Crores	5843	6686	8002
H	O&M Expense	₹ Crores	568	616	662
I	Depreciation	₹ Crores	161	171	182
J	Advance Against Depreciation	₹ Crores	-	0	19
K	ROCE (Return + Interest)	₹ Crores	471	510	523
L	Other Expenses *(Details Provided in Table No. 3 below)*	₹ Crores	442	25	25
M	Income Tax	₹ Crores	51	55	56
N	Less: Non Tariff Income	₹ Crores	108	108	108
O	Less: Income from Other Business	₹ Crores	14	-	-
P	Aggregate Revenue Requirement *(Sum of G to M – N – O)*	₹ Crores	7415	7955	9361
Q	Revenue Available at Existing Tariff	₹ Crores	5792	6865	7422
R	Revenue Gap at existing Tariff (Q - P)	₹ Crores	(1623)	(1090)	(1939)

** Revised AT&C Loss targets sought during FY 2013-14 and FY 2014-15 as per Regulations.*

3. **Details of Other Expenses incurred during FY 2012-13**

S. No.	Particulars	UoM	FY 13 (PY)
A	Loss on Retirement of Assets	₹ Crores	48
B	SVRS Pension	₹ Crores	0.1
C	Fixed Cost against Regulated Power incurred during FY 2011-12	₹ Crores	23
D	Amount of CSD pertaining to DVB Era	₹ Crores	223
E	Reversal of R&M Expenses *(FY 08 to FY 12)*	₹ Crores	68
F	Reversal of Bad Debts *(FY 08 to FY 12)*	₹ Crores	16
G	Difference on account of overdue	₹ Crores	0.3
H	Other Miscellaneous Expenses *(Details provided in Table 71 of the ARR Petition)*	₹ Crores	65
I	**Total Other Expenses (Sum of A to H)**	₹ Crores	442

4. **Capex Proposal**

Particulars	UoM	FY 2014-15
Estimated Capex to be incurred	₹ Crores	300

5. **Revenue Gap during FY 2014-15 proposed to be recovered through Tariff Hike**

Particulars	UoM	FY 2014-15
Annual Revenue Requirement	₹ Crores	9361
Revenue at existing Tariff	₹ Crores	7422
Revenue (Gap)/ Surplus	₹ Crores	(1939)
Revenue (Gap) proposed to be recovered through modified PPPA	₹ Crores	(1939)
Revenue (Gap) considered for tariff increase	₹ Crores	Nil
Tariff increase/(reduction) from existing level	%	Nil

6. **Modification in Power Purchase Price Adjustment mechanism**
To prevent carrying cost burden on the consumers, a revised formula for power purchase price adjustment (PPPA) has been suggested for including power purchase and Transmission cost variations in accordance with Judgment of Hon'ble ATE in O.P.1 of 2011.

7. **Tariff Rationalisation measures proposed**
   a) Increase in cash limit for payment of electricity bills from ₹ 4000/- to ₹ 20000/-.
   b) Extension of Time of Day Tariff for all loads above 10kW as a Demand Side Management measure which will enable consumers to plan usage of load.
   c) Adjustment of Consumer Security Deposit based on consumption profile and respective tariff applicable to individual consumer.
   d) Cross Subsidy Surcharge (CSS) to include the impact of recovery of Regulatory Assets for Open Access Consumers.

8. **Recovery of Revenue Gap up to FY 2013-14**
DERC has recognised a Revenue Gap of Rs. 5205.52 Crore up to FY 2011-12 in its Tariff Order dated July 31st, 2013. DERC is yet to give effect to various ATE Judgments, True Up for FY 2012-13 and review for FY 2013-14. The Petitioner in its ARR petition has prayed for a time bound amortization plan for recovery of accumulated Regulatory Assets in terms of Hon'ble ATE Judgment given in O.P. 1 of 2011, Tariff Policy and applicable DERC MYT Regulations.

9. **Performance of BRPL during FY 2012-13**

Parameters	Overall Standards of Performance	% attained during FY 2012-13
Normal Fuse-Off Calls	99%	99.73%
Line Breakdown	95%	99.30%
Distribution Transformer Failure	95%	100%
Scheduled Outage	95%	100%
Billing Complaints w.r.t total bills issued	Shouldn't be greater than 0.2%	0.12%
Faulty Meter w.r.t meters in service	Shouldn't be greater than 3%	1.34%

10. **Augmentation of Distribution Network during FY 2012-13**

Particulars	UoM	FY 2012-13
No. of Power Transformers	Nos.	6
EHV Capacity	MVA	104
Shunt Capacitors	MVAr	Nil
No. of Distribution Transformers	Nos.	95
Distribution Transformer Capacity	MVA	70
No. of 11 KV feeders	Nos.	116
Length of 11 K cables	Kms.	24
No. of LT Feeders	Nos.	77
Length of LT Lines laid	Kms.	140

11. **Peak Demand of 5642 MW was met during FY 2012-13 for Delhi.**

12. **Reliability Indices**

SAIFI	SAIDI	MAIFI
2.48	3.18	0.04

13. In accordance with the provisions of the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission Comprehensive (Conduct of Business) Regulations, 2001 notified by the Commission, the consumers and stakeholders are requested to submit the response on the above Petition. The response may be sent to the Secretary of the Commission at the following address on or before 15th May 2014. The response may be submitted personally or by post to the Commission at the address given below. The response can also be e-mailed to the Secretary of the Commission at the e-mail address mentioned below.

DELHI ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION
Viniyamak Bhawan, C-Block, Shivalik, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi-110 017

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For BSES Rajdhani Power Limited.

Sd/-
Rajeev Chowdhury

Hindustan (Hindi) dated April 16, 2014

05 • नई दिल्ली • बुधवार • 16 अप्रैल 2014 • हिन्दुस्तान

BSES

बीएसईएस राजधानी पावर लिमिटेड

Regd. Off : BSES Rajdhani Power Limited, BSES Bhawan, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019
Corporate Identification No.: U74899DL2001PLC111527
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पब्लिक नोटिस

लोगों की राय के लिए निवेदन

वित्त वर्ष 2012–13 के ट्रूअप, वित्त वर्ष 2013–14 के रिव्यू, और वित्त वर्ष 2014–15 के लिए कुल राजस्व जरूरत और टैरिफ की स्वीकृति के लिए याचिका

1. बिजली कानून, 2003, जहां तक लागू हो, दिल्ली इलेक्ट्रिसिटी रिफॉर्म एक्ट, 2000 के प्रावधानों, और आयोग के 30 मई, 2007 के आदेश के तहत, डीईआरसी (व्हील व खुदरा आपूर्ति के निर्धारण के लिए नियम व शर्तें) रेगुलेशंस के आधार पर, 2 दिसंबर, 2011 को जारी वित्त वर्ष 2007–08 से वित्त वर्ष 2011–12 के लिए पूर्ववर्ती एमवाईटी अवधि पर लागू– के मद्देनजर बीएसईएस राजधानी पावर लिमिटेड (अब से बीआरपीएल कहा जाएगा) ने 10 जनवरी, 2014 को दिल्ली विद्युत विनियामक आयोग (अब से डीईआरसी या आयोग कहा जाएगा) के समक्ष वित्त वर्ष 2012–13 के ट्रूअप, वित्त वर्ष 2013–14 के रिव्यू, और कुल वार्षिक राजस्व जरूरत (एआरआर) के निर्धारण और 2014–15 के शुल्क एडजस्टमेंट के लिए एक याचिका दायर की है। आयोग ने 5 मार्च, 2014 के अपने आदेश के तहत इस याचिका को स्वीकार कर लिया है।

2. **याचिका के प्रमुख पहलू यहां नीचे दिए जा रहे हैं:**

क्रम संख्या	मद	यूओएम	वित्त वर्ष 2012-13 (पीआई)	वित्त वर्ष 2013-14 (सीआई)	वित्त वर्ष 2014-15 (ईआई)
A	ऊर्जा इनपुट	MU	11233	12061	13035
B	ऊर्जा जिसका बिल किया गया	MU	9387	10230	11166
C	साल के लिए वितरण घाटा	%	16.43%	15.18%	14.34%
D	साल के लिए एटीएंडसी लॉस *	%	17.12%	16.45%	15.62%
E	बिजली खरीद की औसत दर– डिस्कॉम पेरिफेरी	₹/kWh	5.20	5.54	6.14
F	औसत बिलिंग दर (ई टैक्स व सरचार्ज को छोड़कर)	₹/kWh	6.22	6.71	6.65
G	बिजली खरीद की कीमत (ट्रांसमिशन चार्जेस सहित)	₹ Crores	5843	6686	8002
H	ओएंडएम खर्च	₹ Crores	568	616	662
I	डेप्रिसिएशन	₹ Crores	161	171	182
J	डेप्रिसिएशन के विपरीत एडवांस	₹ Crores	-	0	19
K	आरओसीई (रिटर्न + इंटरेस्ट)	₹ Crores	471	510	523
L	अन्य खर्च– टेबल नंबर 3 में विवरण उपलब्ध	₹ Crores	442	25	25
M	इनकम टैक्स	₹ Crores	51	55	56
N	लेसः नॉन टैरिफ आय	₹ Crores	108	108	108
O	लेसः अन्य कार्यों से आय	₹ Crores	14	-	-
P	कुल राजस्व जरूरत (जी से एम–एन–ओ का योग)	₹ Crores	7415	7955	9361
Q	वर्तमान टैरिफ पर उपलब्ध राजस्व – डेफिसिट रिकवरी छोड़कर	₹ Crores	5792	6865	7422
R	वर्तमान टैरिफ पर राजस्व गैप (क्यू–पी)	₹ Crores	(1623)	(1090)	(1939)

* रेगुलशंस के मुताबिक वित्त वर्ष 2013–14 और वित्त वर्ष 2014–15 के दौरान कहा गया रिवाइज्ड एटीएंडसी लॉस टारगेट्स

3. **वित्त वर्ष 2013–14 के दौरान अन्य खर्चों का विवरण**

क्रम संख्या	विवरण	यूओएम	वित्त वर्ष 2012-13 पीआई
A	संपत्तियों की सेवानिवृत्ति यानी रिटायरमेंट से नुकसान	₹ Crores	48
B	एसवीआरएस पेंशन	₹ Crores	0.1
C	वित्त वर्ष 2011–12 के दौरान रेगुलेटेड पावर के विपरीत फिक्स्ड कॉस्ट	₹ Crores	23
D	डीवीबी कालीन सीएसडी की मात्रा	₹ Crores	223
E	आरएंडएम खर्चों की वापसी (वित्त वर्ष 08 से वित्त वर्ष 12 के बीच)	₹ Crores	68
F	बुरे कर्जों की वापसी (वित्त वर्ष 08 से वित्त वर्ष 12 के बीच)	₹ Crores	16
G	ओवरस्यू की वजह से अंतर	₹ Crores	0.3
H	अन्य सामान्य खर्च (एआरआर के टेबल 71 में विवरण उपलब्ध)	₹ Crores	65
I	कुल अन्य खर्च (ए से एच का योग)	₹ Crores	442

4. कैपेक्स प्रस्ताव

विवरण	यूओएम	वित्त वर्ष 2014-15
लगाया जाने वाला अनुमानित कैपेक्स	₹ Crores	300

5. वित्त वर्ष 2014–15 के दौरान राजस्व गैप, जिसे बिजली दरों में बढ़ोतरी के माध्यम से भरना प्रस्तावित.

विवरण	यूओएम	वित्त वर्ष 2014-15
कुल वार्षिक राजस्व जरूरत	₹ Crores	9361
वर्तमान टैरिफ पर राजस्व	₹ Crores	7422
राजस्व (गैप)/ सरप्लस	₹ Crores	(1939)
विचारित पीपीएसी के माध्यम से रेवेन्यू गैप जिसे वसूला जाना प्रस्तावित है	₹ Crores	(1939)
टैरिफ बढ़ोतरी के लिए माना गया रेवेन्यू गैप	₹ Crores	Nil
टैरिफ बढ़ोतरी/ (कमी) वर्तमान स्तर से	%	Nil

6. **बिजली खरीद कीमत के एडजस्टमेंट संबंधी मैकेनिज्म में बदलाव**

उपभोक्ताओं पर कैरीइंग कॉस्ट के बोझ से बचने के लिए, माननीय एटीई के 2011 के ओपी 1 के हिसाब से, बिजली खरीद और ट्रांसमिशन की लागत में बदलाव समेत, बिजली खरीद कीमत एडजस्टमेंट – पीपीएसी– के लिए रिवाइज्ड फॉर्मूले की सलाह दी गई है।

7. **टैरिफ वसूली मीजर्स प्रस्तावितः**

क. बिजली बिल भुगतान की नकद लिमिट 4000 रूपये से बढ़ाकर 20,000 रूपये किया जाए।

ख. टाइम ऑफ डे टैरिफ को विस्तारित कर, डिमांड साइड मैनेजमेंट मैकेनिज्म के तहत, इसे 10 किलोवॉट से उपर के सभी उपभोक्ताओं के लिए किया जाए, ताकि उपभोक्ता लोड के उपयोग की योजना बेहतर तरीके से बना सकें।

ग. उपभोक्ताओं की बिजली खपत के प्रोफाइल और संबंधित उपभोक्ता पर लागू होने वाले टैरिफ के आधार पर कंज्यूमर सिक्योरिटी डिपॉजिट होना चाहिए।

घ. रेगुलेटरी ऐसेट्स की वसूली के लिए ओपन ऐक्सेस वाले उपभोक्ताओं हेतु क्रॉस सब्सिडी चार्जेस– सीएसएस।

8. **वित्त वर्ष 2013–14 तक के राजस्व गैप की वसूली**

31 जुलाई, 2013 के अपने टैरिफ आदेश में डीईआरसी ने वित्त वर्ष 2011–12 तक 5205.52 करोड़ के राजस्व गैप को माना है। डीईआरसी की ओर से विभिन्न एटीई आदेशों, वित्त वर्ष 2012–13 के लिए ट्रूअप और 2013–14 के रिव्यू के मामले में कार्यवाही अभी होनी बाकी है। माननीय एटीई के 2011 के ओपी 1 आदेश, टैरिफ पॉलिसी और मान्य डीईआरसी एमवाईटी रेगुलेशंस के मद्देनजर याचिकाकर्ता ने अपनी एआरआर याचिका में कुल जमा रेगुलेटरी ऐसेट्स के भुगतान के लिए योजना हेतु प्रार्थना की है।

9. **वित्त वर्ष 2012–13 के दौरान बीआरपीएल का प्रदर्शन**

मद	प्रदर्शन का ओवरऑल स्तर	वित्त वर्ष 2012–13 के दौरान हासिल प्रतिशत
सामान्य फ्यूज–ऑफ कॉल्स	99%	99.73%
लाइन ब्रेकडाउन	95%	99.30%
वितरण ट्रांसफॉर्मर की असफलता	95%	100%
तय आउटेज	95%	100%
बिलिंग शिकायत – कुल जारी बिल के हिसाब से	Shouldn't be greater than 0.2%	0.12%
दोषपूर्ण मीटर–मीटर्स इन सर्विस के हिसाब से	Shouldn't be greater than 3%	1.34%

10. **2012–13 के दौरान वितरण नेटवर्क में सुधार**

मद	यूओएम	वित्त वर्ष 2012-13
पावर ट्रांसफॉर्मरों की संख्या	Nos.	6
ईएचवी क्षमता	MVA	104
शंट कैपेसिटर्स	MVAr	Nil
वितरण ट्रांसफॉर्मरों की संख्या	Nos.	95
वितरण ट्रांसफॉर्मर क्षमता	MVA	70
11 केवी फीडर्स की संख्या	Nos.	116
11 केवी केबल्स की लंबाई	Kms.	24
एलटी फीडर्स की संख्या	Nos.	77
बिछाई गई एलटी लाइन की लंबाई	Kms.	140

11. वित्त वर्ष 2012–13 में, दिल्ली में बिजली की पीक डिमांड 5642 मेगावॉट रही, जिसे पूरा किया गया।

12. विश्वसनीयता इंडेक्स

सैफी	सैदी	मैफी
2.48	3.18	0.04

13. आयोग द्वारा जारी किए गए दिल्ली विद्युत विनियामक आयोग कंप्रिहेंसिव (कंडक्ट ऑफ बिजनेस) रेगुलेशंस, 2001 के प्रावधानों के तहत उपभोक्ताओं और स्टेक होल्डरों से अनुरोध है कि उपरोक्त याचिका पर वे अपना जवाब दें। <u>15 मई, 2014</u> तक आयोग के सचिव को निम्नलिखित पते पर जवाब भेजा जा सकता है। नीचे दिए गए पते पर व्यक्तिगत रूप से जाकर, या डाक से जवाब भेजा जा सकता है। निम्नलिखित ईमेल पर भी आयोग के सचिव को जवाब भेजा सकता है।

दिल्ली विद्युत विनियामक आयोग

विनियामक भवन, सी ब्लॉक, शिवालिक, मालवीय नगर, नई दिल्ली– 110017

14. बाद में आयोग जवाब देने वाले स्टेकहोल्डरों के साथ पब्लिक हियरिंग करेगा। हियरिंग की तारीख के बारे में आयोग द्वारा अलग से सूचित किया जाएगा।

15. बीएसईएस भवन, नेहरू प्लेस, नई दिल्ली– 110019 स्थित बीआरपीएल मुख्यालय से याचिका की कॉपी **15 अप्रैल 2014 से 15 मई 2014** तक, किसी भी कार्यदिवस दिन में, 100 रूपये के भुगतान पर – नकद या डिमांड ड्राफ्ट/पे ऑर्डर देकर, सुबह 11 बजे से शाम 4 बजे के बीच प्राप्त की जा सकती है। डिमांड ड्राफ्ट/पे ऑर्डर नई दिल्ली में बीएसईएस– राजधानी पावर लिमिटेड के नाम देय हो।

16. पूरी याचिका हमारी वेबसाइट http://www.bsesdelhi.com पर उपलब्ध है। यह आयोग की वेबसाइट http://www.derc.gov.in पर भी उपलब्ध है। निरीक्षण के लिए याचिका की कॉपी उपरोक्त पतों पर किसी भी कार्यदिवस में सुबह 11 बजे से शाम 4 बजे के बीच हमारे मुख्यालय और आयोग के कार्यालय में भी उपलब्ध है।

बीएसईएस राजधानी पावर लिमिटेड के लिए

अधोहस्ताक्षरी–

राजीव चौधरी

The Daily Milap (Urdu) dated April 16, 2014

WEDNESDAY 16 APRIL, 2014 The Daily Milap New Delhi 6

اطلاع عام

BSES

BSES Rajdhani Power Limited

عوام کے ردعمل کیلئے درخواست

مالی سال 13-2012 کے ٹرو-اپ، مالی سال 14-2013 کی نظر ثانی اور مالی سال 15-2014 کیلئے ایگریگیٹ ریونیو ریکوائرمنٹ اور ٹیرف کی منظوری کیلئے پٹیشن

رجسٹرڈ آفس: بی ایس ای ایس راجدھانی پاور لمیٹڈ، بی ایس ای ایس بھون، نہرو پلیس، نئی دہلی- 110019
کارپوریٹ آئیڈنٹیفکیشن نمبر: U7488DL2001PLC11527
ٹیلیفون: 39999707 11 91+ • فیکس: 39999890 11 91+ • ویب سائٹ: www.bsesdelhi.com

1. الیکٹریسٹی ایکٹ، 2003، دہلی الیکٹریسٹی ریفارم ایکٹ، 2000 جہاں تک نافذ العمل ہے، اور ڈی ای آر سی (وہیلنگ ٹیرف اور ریٹیل سپلائی ٹیرف کے تعین کیلئے شرائط و ضوابط) ریگولیشنز جو کمیشن وائڈ آرڈر بتاریخ 30 مئی، 2007 اور ڈی ای آر سی ایم وائی ٹی ریگولیشنز بتاریخ 2 دسمبر 2011 جو مبینہ ایم وائی ٹی مدت برائے مالی سال 08-2007 سے مالی سال 12-2011 تک اور بالترتیب مالی سال 13-2012 سے مالی سال 15-2014 تک کے موجودہ ایام آئی ٹی مدت کیلئے لاگو ہے، کی گنجائشات کی تحت، بی ایس ای ایس راجدھانی پاور لمیٹڈ (جسے 'بی آر پی ایل' کے طور پر بھی جانا جاتا ہے) نے مالی سال 13-2012 کے ٹرو-اپ کی منظوری، مالی سال 14-2013 کی نظر ثانی اور مالی سال 15-2014 کیلئے ایگریگیٹ ریونیو ریکوائرمنٹ (اے آر آر) اور متعلقہ ٹیرف ایڈجسٹمنٹ کیلئے 10 جنوری، 2014 کو ایک پٹیشن فائل کی ہے۔ کمیشن نے اس پٹیشن کو وائڈ آرڈر بتاریخ 5 مارچ 2014 کے تحت داخل کر لیا ہے۔

2. پٹیشن کی اہم خصوصیات مندرجہ ذیل ہیں:

نمبر شمار	تفصیلات	UoM	مالی سال 2012-13 (ٹی وائی)	مالی سال 2013-14 (آر ای)	مالی سال 2014-15 (این وائی)
A	انرجی ان پٹ	MU	11233	12061	13035
B	انرجی بلڈ	MU	9387	10230	11166
C	سال کیلئے ڈسٹری بیوشن گھاٹا	%	16.43%	15.18%	14.34%
D	سال کیلئے اے ٹی اینڈ سی گھاٹا	%	17.12%	16.45%	15.62%
E	ڈسکام پیری فیری پر اوسط بجلی خرید شرح	Rs/kWh	5.20	5.54	6.14
F	اوسط بلنگ ریٹ (ای-ٹیکس اور سر چارج چھوڑ کر)	Rs/kWh	6.22	6.71	6.65
G	بجلی خرید لاگت (ٹرانسمیشن چارجز سمیت)	Rs.Crores	5843	6686	8002
H	او اینڈ ایم اخراجات	Rs.Crores	568	616	662
I	ڈیپریسیشن	Rs.Crores	161	171	182
J	ایڈوانس ایگینسٹ ڈیپریسیشن	Rs.Crores	-	0	19
K	آر او سی ای (ریٹرن+انٹریسٹ)	Rs.Crores	471	510	523
L	دیگر اخراجات (تفصیلات نیچے ٹیبل نمبر 3 میں مہیا کرائی گئی ہے)	Rs.Crores	442	25	25
M	انکم ٹیکس	Rs.Crores	51	55	56
N	کمی: نان ٹیرف انکم	Rs.Crores	108	108	108
O	کمی: دیگر بزنس سے انکم	Rs.Crores	14	-	-
P	ایگریگیٹ ریونیو ریکوائرمنٹ (G سے M-N-O کا جوڑ)	Rs.Crores	7415	7955	9361
Q	موجودہ ٹیرف پر ریونیو دستیاب	Rs.Crores	5792	6865	7422
R	موجودہ ٹیرف (Q-P) پر ریونیو گیپ	Rs.Crores	(1623)	(1090)	(1939)

ترمیم شدہ اے ٹی اینڈ سی گھاٹا ٹارگیٹس جنہیں ریگولیشنز کے مطابق مالی سال 14-2013 اور مالی سال 15-2014 کے دوران مانگے گئے۔

3. مالی سال 13-2012 کے دوران برداشت کئے گئے دیگر اخراجات کی تفصیلات

نمبر شمار	تفصیلات	UoM	مالی سال 13 (ٹی وائی)
A	ایسیٹس کی ریٹائرمنٹ پر گھاٹا	Rs.Crores	48
B	ایس وی آر ایس پنشن	Rs.Crores	0.1
C	مالی سال 12-2011 کے دوران برداشت کئے گئے ریگولیٹری کے خلاف فکسڈ کاسٹ	Rs.Crores	23
D	ڈی وی بی دور سے متعلق سی ایس ڈی کی رقم	Rs.Crores	223
E	آر اینڈ ایم اخراجات کا ریورسل (مالی سال 08 سے مالی سال 12)	Rs.Crores	68
F	بیڈ ڈیبٹس کا ریورسل (مالی سال 08 سے مالی سال 12)	Rs.Crores	16
G	لاور ڈیو کے اکاؤنٹ پر فرق	Rs.Crores	0.3
H	دیگر متفرق اخراجات (اے آر آر پٹیشن کے ٹیبل 71 میں تفصیلات ہیں)	Rs.Crores	65
I	کل دیگر اخراجات (A سے H کا جوڑ)	Rs.Crores	442

4. کاپیکس تجویز

تفصیلات	UoM	مالی سال 2014-15
برداشت کئے جانے والے تخمینہ کاپیکس	Rs.Crores	300

5. مالی سال 15-2014 کے دوران ریونیو گیپ جسے ٹیرف بڑھا کر وصول کئے جانے کی تجویز ہے۔

تفصیلات	UoM	مالی سال 2014-15
سالانہ ریونیو ریکوائرمنٹ	Rs.Crores	9361
موجودہ ٹیرف پر ریونیو	Rs.Crores	7422
ریونیو (گیپ)/سرپلس	Rs.Crores	(1939)
ریونیو (گیپ) جسے ترمیم شدہ پی پی اے کے ذریعہ وصول کئے جانے کی تجویز ہے	Rs.Crores	(1939(
ریونیو (گیپ) جس پر ٹیرف بڑھانے کیلئے غور کیا گیا	Rs.Crores	NIL
موجودہ لیول سے ٹیرف اضافہ/(کٹوتی)	%	NIL

6. پاور پرچیز پرائس ایڈجسٹمنٹ میکنزم میں موڈیفیکیشن۔
صارفین پر لاگت کا بوجھ روکنے کیلئے، 2011 کے O.P.1 میں عزت مآب اے ٹی ای کے فیصلے کی تعمیل میں پاور پرچیز اور ٹرانسمیشن کاسٹ ویریشنز کو شامل کرنے کیلئے پاور پرچیز پرائس ایڈجسٹمنٹ (پی پی اے) کیلئے ایک ترمیم شدہ فارمولہ بتایا گیا ہے۔

7. تجویز کئے گئے ٹیرف راشنلائزیشن اقدامات
a) بجلی کے بلوں کے بھگتان کیلئے نقدی کی حد کو -/4000 روپے سے -/20000 روپے تک بڑھانا۔
b) ایک ڈیمانڈ سائڈ مینجمنٹ اقدامات کے طور پر 10kW سے اوپر کے سبھی لوڈز کیلئے ٹائم آف ڈے ٹیرف کی توسیع جو صارفین کیلئے لوڈ کے استعمال کا پلان کرنے کا مجاز بنائے گا۔
c) گراہک کی سیکورٹی ڈیپازٹ کو ایڈجسٹمنٹ کرنا جو کنزمپشن پروفائل اور انفرادی گراہک کیلئے متعلقہ ٹیرف کے لاگو ہونے پر مبنی ہے۔
d) اوپن ایکسس کنزیومرز کیلئے ریگولیٹری ایسیٹس کی رکوری کے امپیکٹ کو شامل کرنے کیلئے کراس سبسڈی سرچارج (سی ایس ایس)

8. مالی سال 14-2013 تک کیلئے ریونیو گیپ کی رکوری۔
ڈی ای آر سی نے اپنے ٹیرف آرڈر بتاریخ 31 جولائی 2013 میں مالی سال 12-2011 تک کیلئے 5205.52 کروڑ روپے کے ریونیو گیپ کا اعتراف کیا ہے۔ ڈی ای آر سی کو مختلف اے ٹی ای فیصلوں، مالی سال 13-2012 کیلئے ٹرو-اپ اور مالی سال 14-2013 کیلئے نظر ثانی کو نافذ کرنا ہے۔ پٹیشنر نے اپنی اے آر آر پٹیشن میں عزت مآب اے ٹی ای کا فیصلہ جو ٹیرف پالیسی 2011 کے O.P.1 میں دیا ہے، اور لاگو ڈی ای آر سی ایم وائی ٹی ریگولیشنز کے حوالے میں رائج کئے گئے ریگولیٹری ایسیٹس کی رکوری کیلئے ایک ٹائم باؤنڈ امورٹائزیشن کیلئے درخواست کی ہے۔

9. مالی سال 13-2012 کے دوران بی آر پی ایل کی کارکردگی

پیرامیٹر	ٹارگیٹ	مالی سال 13-2012 کے دوران حاصل کی گئی
ٹارگیٹ نیوٹرل آف کالز	99%	99.73%
لائن بریک ڈاؤن	95%	99.30%
ڈسٹری بیوشن ٹرانسفارمر کی ناکامی	95%	100%
شیڈیولڈ آؤٹیج	95%	100%
بلنگ بابت شکایات w.r.t. کل جاری بلز	0.2% سے زیادہ نہیں ہونا چاہئے	0.12%
خامی میٹرز w.r.t. میٹرز ان سروس	3% سے زیادہ نہیں ہونا چاہئے	1.34%

10. مالی سال 13-2012 کے دوران ڈسٹری بیوشن نیٹ ورک کا آگیومینٹیشن

تفصیلات	UoM	مالی سال 2012-13
پاور ٹرانسفارمرز کی تعداد	Nos.	6
ای ایچ وی کیپسٹی	MVA	104
شنٹ کیپسٹرز	MVAr	Nil
ڈسٹری بیوشن ٹرانسفارمرز کی تعداد	Nos.	95
ڈسٹری بیوشن ٹرانسفارمر کیپسٹی	MVA	70
11KV فیڈرز کی تعداد	Nos.	116
11KV کیبل کی لمبائی	Kms.	24
ایل ٹی فیڈرز کی تعداد	Nos.	77
ایل ٹی کیبل کی لمبائی	Kms.	140

11. دہلی کیلئے مالی سال 13-2012 کے دوران 5642 میگاواٹ کی پیک ڈیمانڈ کو پورا کیا گیا۔

12. ریلائبلٹی انڈیسیز

SAIFI	SAIDI	MAIFI
2.48	3.18	0.04

13. کمیشن نے ریگولیٹری ... [illegible] ... 2014 ... [illegible]

14. کمیشن ... [illegible] ... عوامی سنوائی ... [illegible]

15. پٹیشن کی کاپی ... بی ایس ای ایس بھون، نہرو پلیس، نئی دہلی- 110019 ... 15 اپریل 2014 سے ... 4.00 ... [illegible]

16. پٹیشن ... ویب سائٹ [http://www.bsesdelhi.com] ... http://www.derc.gov.in ... 11 بجے سے شام 4 بجے تک ... [illegible]

برائے بی ایس ای ایس راجدھانی پاور لمیٹڈ
دستخط: راجیو چودھری
ہیڈ-آر اینڈ ٹی-ریگولیٹری افیئرز

دلی الیکٹریسٹی ریگولیشن کمیشن
وینی نیلک بھون، سی-بلاک، شوالک، مالویہ نگر، نئی دہلی- 110017
ای میل آئی ڈی: secyderc@nic.in ٹیلی فیکس: 011-26673608

یہ اشتہار عزت مآب دلی الیکٹریسٹی ریگولیٹری کمیشن کی ہدایت کے مطابق جاری کیا گیا ہے۔

Mint (English) dated April 15, 2014

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TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 2014, DELHI • WWW.LIVEMINT.COM

BSES

BSES Rajdhani Power Limited
Regd. Off : BSES Rajdhani Power Limited, BSES Bhawan, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019
Corporate Identification No.: U74899DL2001PLC111527
Tel.: +91 11 39999707 • Fax : +91 11 39999890 • Website : www.bsesdelhi.com

PUBLIC NOTICE

REQUEST FOR PUBLIC RESPONSE

Petition for approval of True-Up for FY 2012-13, Review of FY 2013-14 and Aggregate Revenue Requirement and Tariff for FY 2014-15

1. Under the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, Delhi Electricity Reform Act, 2000 to the extent applicable, and the DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Wheeling Tariff and Retail Supply Tariff) Regulations, issued by the Commission vide Order dated May 30th, 2007 and DERC MYT Regulations dated December 2nd, 2011 applicable to erstwhile MYT Period for FY 2007-08 to FY 2011-12 and for the current MYT Period for FY 2012-13 to FY 2014-15 respectively, BSES Rajdhani Power Limited (hereinafter referred to as 'BRPL') has filed a Petition on January 10th, 2014 before the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC or the Commission) for approval of True Up of FY 2012-13, Review of FY 2013-14 and Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) and corresponding Tariff adjustments for FY 2014-15. The Commission has admitted the Petition vide Order dated March 5th, 2014.

2. **The salient features of the Petition are:**

S. No.	Particulars	UoM	FY 2012-13 (PY)	FY 2013-14 (CY)	FY 2014-15 (EY)
A	Energy Input	MU	11233	12061	13035
B	Energy Billed	MU	9387	10230	11166
C	Distribution Loss for the year	%	16.43%	15.18%	14.34%
D	AT&C Loss for the year*	%	17.12%	16.45%	15.62%
E	Average Power Purchase Rate at DISCOM Periphery	₹/kWh	5.20	5.54	6.14
F	Average Billing Rate *(Excl. E.Tax & Surcharge)*	₹/kWh	6.22	6.71	6.65
G	Power Purchase Cost *(includes transmission charges)*	₹ Crores	5843	6686	8002
H	O&M Expense	₹ Crores	568	616	662
I	Depreciation	₹ Crores	161	171	182
J	Advance Against Depreciation	₹ Crores	-	0	19
K	ROCE (Return + Interest)	₹ Crores	471	510	523
L	Other Expenses *(Details Provided in Table No. 3 below)*	₹ Crores	442	25	25
M	Income Tax	₹ Crores	51	55	56
N	Less: Non Tariff Income	₹ Crores	108	108	108
O	Less: Income from Other Business	₹ Crores	14	-	-
P	Aggregate Revenue Requirement *(Sum of G to M – N - O)*	₹ Crores	7415	7955	9361
Q	Revenue Available at Existing Tariff	₹ Crores	5792	6865	7422
R	Revenue Gap at existing Tariff (Q - P)	₹ Crores	(1623)	(1090)	(1939)

** Revised AT&C Loss targets sought during FY 2013-14 and FY 2014-15 as per Regulations.*

3. **Details of Other Expenses incurred during FY 2012-13**

S. No.	Particulars	UoM	FY 13 (PY)
A	Loss on Retirement of Assets	₹ Crores	48
B	SVRS Pension	₹ Crores	0.1
C	Fixed Cost against Regulated Power incurred during FY 2011-12	₹ Crores	23
D	Amount of CSD pertaining to DVB Era	₹ Crores	223
E	Reversal of R&M Expenses *(FY 08 to FY 12)*	₹ Crores	68
F	Reversal of Bad Debts *(FY 08 to FY 12)*	₹ Crores	16
G	Difference on account of overdue	₹ Crores	0.3
H	Other Miscellaneous Expenses *(Details provided in Table 71 of the ARR Petition)*	₹ Crores	65
I	**Total Other Expenses (Sum of A to H)**	**₹ Crores**	**442**

4. **Capex Proposal**

Particulars	UoM	FY 2014-15
Estimated Capex to be incurred	₹ Crores	300

5. **Revenue Gap during FY 2014-15 proposed to be recovered through Tariff Hike**

Particulars	UoM	FY 2014-15
Annual Revenue Requirement	₹ Crores	9361
Revenue at existing Tariff	₹ Crores	7422
Revenue (Gap)/ Surplus	₹ Crores	(1939)
Revenue (Gap) proposed to be recovered through modified PPPA	₹ Crores	(1939)
Revenue (Gap) considered for tariff increase	₹ Crores	Nil
Tariff increase/(reduction) from existing level	%	Nil

6. **Modification in Power Purchase Price Adjustment mechanism**
To prevent carrying cost burden on the consumers, a revised formula for power purchase price adjustment (PPPA) has been suggested for including power purchase and Transmission cost variations in accordance with Judgment of Hon'ble ATE in O.P.1 of 2011.

7. **Tariff Rationalisation measures proposed**
   a) Increase in cash limit for payment of electricity bills from ₹ 4000/- to ₹ 20000/-.
   b) Extension of Time of Day Tariff for all loads above 10kW as a Demand Side Management measure which will enable consumers to plan usage of load.
   c) Adjustment of Consumer Security Deposit based on consumption profile and respective tariff applicable to individual consumer.
   d) Cross Subsidy Surcharge (CSS) to include the impact of recovery of Regulatory Assets for Open Access Consumers.

8. **Recovery of Revenue Gap up to FY 2013-14**
DERC has recognised a Revenue Gap of Rs. 5205.52 Crore up to FY 2011-12 in its Tariff Order dated July 31st, 2013. DERC is yet to give effect to various ATE Judgments, True Up for FY 2012-13 and review for FY 2013-14. The Petitioner in its ARR petition has prayed for a time bound amortization plan for recovery of accumulated Regulatory Assets in terms of Hon'ble ATE Judgment given in O.P. 1 of 2011, Tariff Policy and applicable DERC MYT Regulations.

9. **Performance of BRPL during FY 2012-13**

Parameters	Overall Standards of Performance	% attained during FY 2012-13
Normal Fuse-Off Calls	99%	99.73%
Line Breakdown	95%	99.30%
Distribution Transformer Failure	95%	100%
Scheduled Outage	95%	100%
Billing Complaints w.r.t total bills issued	Shouldn't be greater than 0.2%	0.12%
Faulty Meter w.r.t meters in service	Shouldn't be greater than 3%	1.34%

10. **Augmentation of Distribution Network during FY 2012-13**

Particulars	UoM	FY 2012-13
No. of Power Transformers	Nos.	6
EHV Capacity	MVA	104
Shunt Capacitors	MVAr	Nil
No. of Distribution Transformers	Nos.	95
Distribution Transformer Capacity	MVA	70
No. of 11 KV feeders	Nos.	116
Length of 11 K cables	Kms.	24
No. of LT Feeders	Nos.	77
Length of LT Lines laid	Kms.	140

11. **Peak Demand of 5642 MW was met during FY 2012-13 for Delhi.**

12. **Reliability Indices**

SAIFI	SAIDI	MAIFI
2.48	3.18	0.04

13. In accordance with the provisions of the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission Comprehensive (Conduct of Business) Regulations, 2001 notified by the Commission, the consumers and stakeholders are requested to submit the response on the above Petition. The response may be sent to the Secretary of the Commission at the following address on or before **15th May 2014**. The response may be submitted personally or by post to the Commission at the address given below. The response can also be e-mailed to the Secretary of the Commission at the e-mail address mentioned below.

DELHI ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION
Viniyamak Bhawan, C-Block, Shivalik, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi-110 017
Email id: secyderc@nic.in Telefax: 011-26673608

14. The Commission would hold public hearings with the responding stakeholders subsequently. The date of the public hearings shall be notified separately by the Commission.

15. A copy of the Petition can be purchased from the head-office of BRPL located at BSES Bhawan, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019 on any working day, from **15th April 2014** to **15th May 2014** between 11a.m. and 4 p.m. on payment of ₹100/-, either by cash or by Demand Draft/Pay Order in favour of "BSES- Rajdhani Power Limited" payable at New Delhi.

16. The complete Petition is available on our website [http://www.bsesdelhi.com] as well as the website of the Commission http://www.derc.gov.in. Copy of the Petition is available for inspection at our Head Office as well as the Commission's office at the addresses provided herewith, on any working day between 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

For BSES Rajdhani Power Limited

Sd/-

Rajeev Chowdhury
H.O.D - Regulatory Affairs

This advertisement has been issued as per the directions of the Hon'ble Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission

Punjabi Tribune (Punjabi) dated April 16, 2014

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਟ੍ਰਿਬਿਊਨ, ਨਵੀਂ ਦਿੱਲੀ, ਬੁੱਧਵਾਰ, 16 ਅਪਰੈਲ, 2014 5

पंजाबी ट्रिब्यून

BSES

बीएसईएस राजधानी पावर लिमिटेड

Regd. Off : BSES Rajdhani Power Limited, BSES Bhawan, Nehru Place, New Delhi-19
Corporate Identification No.: U74899DL2001PLC111527
Tel.: +91 11 39999707 • Fax : +91 11 39999890 • Website : www.bsesdelhi.com

पब्लिक नोटिस

लोगों की राय के लिए निवेदन

वित्त वर्ष 2012–13 के ट्रूअप, वित्त वर्ष 2013–14 के रिव्यू, और वित्त वर्ष 2014–15 के लिए कुल राजस्व जरूरत और टैरिफ की स्वीकृति के लिए याचिका

1. बिजली कानून, 2003, जहां तक लागू हो, दिल्ली इलेक्ट्रिसिटी रिफॉर्म एक्ट, 2000 के प्रावधानों, और आयोग के 30 मई, 2007 के आदेश के तहत, डीईआरसी (व्हील व खुदरा आपूर्ति के निर्धारण के लिए नियम व शर्तें) रेगुलेशंस के आधार पर, 2 दिसंबर, 2011 को जारी वित्त वर्ष 2007–08 से वित्त वर्ष 2011–12 के लिए पूर्ववर्ती एमवाईटी अवधि पर लागू– के मद्देनजर बीएसईएस राजधानी पावर लिमिटेड (अब से बीआरपीएल कहा जाएगा) ने 10 जनवरी, 2014 को दिल्ली विद्युत विनियामक आयोग (अब से डीईआरसी या आयोग कहा जाएगा) के समक्ष वित्त वर्ष 2012–13 के ट्रूअप, वित्त वर्ष 2013–14 के रिव्यू, और कुल वार्षिक राजस्व जरूरत (एआरआर) के निर्धारण और 2014–15 के शुल्क एडजस्टमेंट के लिए एक याचिका दायर की है। आयोग ने 5 मार्च, 2014 के अपने आदेश के तहत इस याचिका को स्वीकार कर लिया है।

2. याचिका के प्रमुख पहलू यहां नीचे दिए जा रहे हैं:

क्रम संख्या	मद	यूओएम	वित्त वर्ष 2012-13 (पीवाई)	वित्त वर्ष 2013-14 (सीवाई)	वित्त वर्ष 2014-15 (ईवाई)
A	ऊर्जा इनपुट	MU	11233	12061	13035
B	ऊर्जा जिसका बिल किया गया	MU	9387	10230	11166
C	साल के लिए वितरण घाटा	%	16.43%	15.18%	14.34%
D	साल के लिए एटीएंडसी लॉस *	%	17.12%	16.45%	15.62%
E	बिजली खरीद की औसत दर– डिस्कॉम पेरिफेरी	₹/k Wh	5.20	5.54	6.14
F	औसत बिलिंग दर (ई टैक्स व सरचार्ज को छोड़कर)	₹/k Wh	6.22	6.71	6.65
G	बिजली खरीद की कीमत (ट्रांसमिशन चार्जेस सहित)	₹ Crores	5843	6686	8002
H	ओएंडएम खर्च	₹ Crores	568	616	662
I	डेप्रिसिएशन	₹ Crores	161	171	182
J	डेप्रिसिएशन के विपरीत एडवांस	₹ Crores	-	0	19
K	आरओसीई (रिटर्न + इंटरेस्ट)	₹ Crores	471	510	523
L	अन्य खर्चे– टेबल नंबर 3 में विवरण उपलब्ध	₹ Crores	442	25	25
M	इनकम टैक्स	₹ Crores	51	55	56
N	लेसः नॉन टैरिफ आय	₹ Crores	108	108	108
O	लेसः अन्य कार्यों से आय	₹ Crores	14	-	-
P	कुल राजस्व जरूरत (जी से एम–एन–ओ का योग)	₹ Crores	7415	7955	9361
Q	वर्तमान टैरिफ पर उपलब्ध राजस्व – डेफिसिट रिकवरी छोड़कर	₹ Crores	5792	6865	7422
R	वर्तमान टैरिफ पर राजस्व गैप (क्यू–पी)	₹ Crores	(1623)	(1090)	(1939)

* रेगुलशंस के मुताबिक वित्त वर्ष 2013–14 और वित्त वर्ष 2014–15 के दौरान कहा गया रिवाइज्ड एटीएंडसी लॉस टारगेट्स

3. वित्त वर्ष 2013–14 के दौरान अन्य खर्चों का विवरण

क्रम संख्या	विवरण	यूओएम	वित्त वर्ष 2012-13 पीवाई
A	संपत्तियों की सेवानिवृत्ति यानी रिटायरमेंट से नुकसान	₹ Crores	48
B	एसवीआरएस पेंशन	₹ Crores	0.1
C	वित्त वर्ष 2011–12 के दौरान रेगुलेटेड पावर के विपरीत फिक्स्ड कॉस्ट	₹ Crores	23
D	डीवीबी कालीन सीएसडी की मात्रा	₹ Crores	223
E	आरएंडएम खर्चों की वापसी (वित्त वर्ष 08 से वित्त वर्ष 12 के बीच)	₹ Crores	68
F	बुरे कर्जों की वापसी (वित्त वर्ष 08 से वित्त वर्ष 12 के बीच)	₹ Crores	16
G	ओवरड्यू की वजह से अंतर	₹ Crores	0.3
H	अन्य सामान्य खर्चे (एआरआर के टेबल 71 में विवरण उपलब्ध)	₹ Crores	65
I	कुल अन्य खर्चे (ए से एच का योग)	₹ Crores	442

4. कैपेक्स प्रस्ताव

विवरण	यूओएम	वित्त वर्ष 2014-15
लगाया जाने वाला अनुमानित कैपेक्स	₹ Crores	300

5. वित्त वर्ष 2014–15 के दौरान राजस्व गैप, जिसे बिजली दरों में बढ़ोतरी के माध्यम से भरना प्रस्तावित

विवरण	यूओएम	वित्त वर्ष 2014-15
कुल वार्षिक राजस्व जरूरत	₹ Crores	9361
वर्तमान टैरिफ पर राजस्व	₹ Crores	7422
राजस्व (गैप)/ सरप्लस	₹ Crores	(1939)
विचारित पीपीएसी के माध्यम से रेवेन्यू गैप जिसे वसूला जाना प्रस्तावित है	₹ Crores	(1939)
टैरिफ बढ़ोतरी के लिए माना गया रेवेन्यू गैप	₹ Crores	Nil
टैरिफ बढ़ोतरी/ (कमी) वर्तमान स्तर से	%	Nil

6. **बिजली खरीद कीमत के एडजस्टमेंट संबंधी मैकेनिज्म में बदलाव**

उपभोक्ताओं पर कैरीइंग कॉस्ट के बोझ से बचने के लिए, माननीय एटीई के 2011 के ओपी 1 के हिसाब से, बिजली खरीद और ट्रांसमिशन की लागत में बदलाव समेत, बिजली खरीद कीमत एडजस्टमेंट – पीपीएसी– के लिए रिवाइज्ड फॉर्मूले की सलाह दी गई है।

7. **टैरिफ वसूली मीजर्स प्रस्तावित:**

क. बिजली बिल भुगतान की नकद लिमिट 4000 रूपये से बढ़ाकर 20,000 रूपये किया जाए।

ख. टाइम ऑफ डे टैरिफ को विस्तारित कर, डिमांड साइड मैनेजमेंट मैकेनिज्म के तहत, इसे 10 किलोवॉट से उपर के सभी उपभोक्ताओं के लिए किया जाए, ताकि उपभोक्ता लोड के उपयोग की योजना बेहतर तरीके से बना सकें।

ग. उपभोक्ताओं की बिजली खपत के प्रोफाइल और संबंधित उपभोक्ता पर लागू होने वाले टैरिफ के आधार पर कंज्यूमर सिक्योरिटी डिपॉजिट होना चाहिए।

घ. रेगुलेटरी ऐसेट्स की वसूली के लिए ओपन ऐक्सेस वाले उपभोक्ताओं हेतु क्रॉस सब्सिडी चार्जेस– सीएसएस।

8. **वित्त वर्ष 2013–14 तक के राजस्व गैप की वसूली**

31 जुलाई, 2013 के अपने टैरिफ आदेश में डीईआरसी ने वित्त वर्ष 2011–12 तक 5205.52 करोड़ के राजस्व गैप को माना है। डीईआरसी की ओर से विभिन्न एटीई आदेशों, वित्त वर्ष 2012–13 के लिए ट्रूअप और 2013–14 के रिव्यू के मामले में कार्यवाही अभी होनी बाकी है। माननीय एटीई के 2011 के ओपी 1 आदेश, टैरिफ पॉलिसी और मान्य डीईआरसी एमवाईटी रेगुलेशंस के मद्देनजर याचिकाकर्ता ने अपनी एआरआर याचिका में कुल जमा रेगुलेटरी ऐसेट्स के भुगतान के लिए योजना हेतु प्रार्थना की है।

9. **वित्त वर्ष 2012–13 के दौरान बीआरपीएल का प्रदर्शन**

मद	प्रदर्शन का ओवरऑल स्तर	वित्त वर्ष 2012–13 के दौरान हासिल प्रतिशत
सामान्य फ्यूज–ऑफ कॉल्स	99%	99.73%
लाइन ब्रेकडाउन	95%	99.30%
वितरण ट्रांसफॉर्मर की असफलता	95%	100%
तय आउटेज	95%	100%
बिलिंग शिकायत – कुल जारी बिल के हिसाब से	Shouldn't be greater than 0.2%	0.12%
दोषपूर्ण मीटर–मीटर्स इन सर्विस के हिसाब से	Shouldn't be greater than 3%	1.34%

10. **2012–13 के दौरान वितरण नेटवर्क में सुधार**

मद	यूओएम	वित्त वर्ष 2012-13
पावर ट्रांसफॉर्मरों की संख्या	Nos.	6
ईएचवी क्षमता	MVA	104
शंट कैपेसिटर्स	MVAr	Nil
वितरण ट्रांसफॉर्मरों की संख्या	Nos.	95
वितरण ट्रांसफॉर्मर क्षमता	MVA	70
11 केवी फीडर्स की संख्या	Nos.	116
11 केवी केबल्स की लंबाई	Kms.	24
एलटी फीडर्स की संख्या	Nos.	77
बिछाई गई एलटी लाइन की लंबाई	Kms.	140

11. वित्त वर्ष 2012–13 में, दिल्ली में बिजली की पीक डिमांड 5642 मेगावॉट रही, जिसे पूरा किया गया।

12. विश्वसनीयता इंडेक्स

सैफी	सैदी	मैफी
2.48	3.18	0.04

13. आयोग द्वारा जारी किए गए दिल्ली विद्युत विनियामक आयोग कंप्रिहेंसिव (कंडक्ट ऑफ बिजनेस) रेगुलेशंस, 2001 के प्रावधानों के तहत उपभोक्ताओं और स्टेक होल्डरों से अनुरोध है कि उपरोक्त याचिका पर वे अपना जवाब दें। 15 मई, 2014 तक आयोग के सचिव को निम्नलिखित पते पर जवाब भेजा जा सकता है। नीचे दिए गए पते पर व्यक्तिगत रूप से जाकर, या डाक से जवाब भेजा सकता है। निम्नलिखित ईमेल पर भी आयोग के सचिव को जवाब भेजा जा सकता है।

दिल्ली विद्युत विनियामक आयोग

विनियामक भवन, सी ब्लॉक, शिवालिक, मालवीय नगर, नई दिल्ली– 110017

14. बाद में आयोग जवाब देने वाले स्टेकहोल्डर्स के साथ पब्लिक हियरिंग करेगा। हियरिंग की तारीख के बारे में आयोग द्वारा अलग से सूचित किया जाएगा।

15. बीएसईएस भवन, नेहरु प्लेस, नई दिल्ली– 110019 स्थित बीआरपीएल मुख्यालय से याचिका की कॉपी 15 अप्रैल 2014 से 15 मई 2014 तक, किसी भी कार्यदिवस दिन में, 100 रूपये के भुगतान पर – नकद या डिमांड ड्राफ्ट/पे ऑर्डर देकर, सुबह 11 बजे से शाम 4 बजे के बीच प्राप्त की जा सकती है। डिमांड ड्राफ्ट/पे ऑर्डर नई दिल्ली में बीएसईएस– राजधानी पावर लिमिटेड के नाम देय हो।

16. पूरी याचिका हमारी वेबसाइट http://www.bsesdelhi.com पर उपलब्ध है। यह आयोग की वेबसाइट http://www.derc.gov.in पर भी उपलब्ध है। निरीक्षण के लिए याचिका की कॉपी उपरोक्त पतों पर किसी भी कार्यदिवस में सुबह 11 बजे से शाम 4 बजे के बीच हमारे मुख्यालय और आयोग के कार्यालय में भी उपलब्ध है।

बीएसईएस राजधानी पावर लिमिटेड के लिए

अधोहस्ताक्षरी–
राजीव चौधरी

Navabharat Times (Hindi) dated April 16, 2014

2

नवभारत टाइम्स । नई दिल्ली ।
बुधवार, 16 अप्रैल 2014

BSES

बीएसईएस राजधानी पावर लिमिटेड

Regd. Off : BSES Rajdhani Power Limited, BSES Bhawan, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019
Corporate Identification No.: U74899DL2001PLC111527
Tel.: +91 11 39999707 • Fax : +91 11 39999890 • Website : www.bsesdelhi.com

पब्लिक नोटिस

लोगों की राय के लिए निवेदन

वित्त वर्ष 2012–13 के ट्रूअप, वित्त वर्ष 2013–14 के रिव्यू, और वित्त वर्ष 2014–15 के लिए कुल राजस्व जरूरत और टैरिफ की स्वीकृति के लिए याचिका

1. बिजली कानून, 2003, जहां तक लागू हो, दिल्ली इलेक्ट्रिसिटी रिफॉर्म एक्ट, 2000 के प्रावधानों, और आयोग के 30 मई, 2007 के आदेश के तहत, डीईआरसी (व्हील व खुदरा आपूर्ति के निर्धारण के लिए नियम व शर्तें) रेगुलेशंस के आधार पर, 2 दिसंबर, 2011 को जारी वित्त वर्ष 2007–08 से वित्त वर्ष 2011–12 के लिए पूर्ववर्ती एमवाईटी अवधि पर लागू– के मद्देनजर बीएसईएस राजधानी पावर लिमिटेड (अब से बीआरपीएल कहा जाएगा) ने 10 जनवरी, 2014 को दिल्ली विद्युत विनियामक आयोग (अब से डीईआरसी या आयोग कहा जाएगा) के समक्ष वित्त वर्ष 2012–13 के ट्रूअप, वित्त वर्ष 2013–14 के रिव्यू, और कुल वार्षिक राजस्व जरूरत (एआरआर) के निर्धारण और 2014–15 के शुल्क एडजस्टमेंट के लिए एक याचिका दायर की है। आयोग ने 5 मार्च, 2014 के अपने आदेश के तहत इस याचिका को स्वीकार कर लिया है।

2. याचिका के प्रमुख पहलू यहां नीचे दिए जा रहे हैं:

क्रम संख्या	मद	यूओएम	वित्त वर्ष 2012-13 (पीवाई)	वित्त वर्ष 2013-14 (सीवाई)	वित्त वर्ष 2014-15 (ईवाई)
A	ऊर्जा इनपुट	MU	11233	12061	13035
B	ऊर्जा जिसका बिल किया गया	MU	9387	10230	11166
C	साल के लिए वितरण घाटा	%	16.43%	15.18%	14.34%
D	साल के लिए एटीएंडसी लॉस *	%	17.12%	16.45%	15.62%
E	बिजली खरीद की औसत दर– डिस्कॉम पेरिफेरी	₹/kWh	5.20	5.54	6.14
F	औसत बिलिंग दर (ई टैक्स व सरचार्ज को छोड़कर)	₹/kWh	6.22	6.71	6.65
G	बिजली खरीद की कीमत (ट्रांसमिशन चार्जेस सहित)	₹ Crores	5843	6686	8002
H	ओएंडएम खर्च	₹ Crores	568	616	662
I	डेप्रिसिएशन	₹ Crores	161	171	182
J	डेप्रिसिएशन के विपरीत एडवांस	₹ Crores	-	0	19
K	आरओसीई (रिटर्न + इंटरेस्ट)	₹ Crores	471	510	523
L	अन्य खर्च– टेबल नंबर 3 में विवरण उपलब्ध	₹ Crores	442	25	25
M	इनकम टैक्स	₹ Crores	51	55	56
N	लेसः नॉन टैरिफ आय	₹ Crores	108	108	108
O	लेसः अन्य कार्यों से आय	₹ Crores	14	-	-
P	कुल राजस्व जरूरत (जी से एम–एन–ओ का योग)	₹ Crores	7415	7955	9361
Q	वर्तमान टैरिफ पर उपलब्ध राजस्व – डेफिसिट रिकवरी छोड़कर	₹ Crores	5792	6865	7422
R	वर्तमान टैरिफ पर राजस्व गैप (क्यू–पी)	₹ Crores	(1623)	(1090)	(1939)

* रेगुलेशंस के मुताबिक वित्त वर्ष 2013–14 और वित्त वर्ष 2014–15 के दौरान कहा गया रिवाइज्ड एटीएंडसी लॉस टारगेट्स

3. वित्त वर्ष 2013–14 के दौरान अन्य खर्चों का विवरण

क्रम संख्या	विवरण	यूओएम	वित्त वर्ष 2012-13 पीवाई
A	संपत्तियों की सेवानिवृत्ति यानी रिटायरमेंट से नुकसान	₹ Crores	48
B	एसवीआरएस पेंशन	₹ Crores	0.1
C	वित्त वर्ष 2011–12 के दौरान रेगुलेटेड पावर के विपरीत फिक्स्ड कॉस्ट	₹ Crores	23
D	डीवीबी कालीन सीएसडी की मात्रा	₹ Crores	223
E	आरएंडएम खर्चों की वापसी (वित्त वर्ष 08 से वित्त वर्ष 12 के बीच)	₹ Crores	68
F	बुरे कर्जों की वापसी (वित्त वर्ष 08 से वित्त वर्ष 12 के बीच)	₹ Crores	16
G	ओवरड्यू की वजह से अंतर	₹ Crores	0.3
H	अन्य सामान्य खर्चे (एआरआर के टेबल 71 में विवरण उपलब्ध)	₹ Crores	65
I	कुल अन्य खर्चे (ए से एच का योग)	₹ Crores	442

4. कैपेक्स प्रस्ताव

विवरण	यूओएम	वित्त वर्ष 2014-15
लगाया जाने वाला अनुमानित कैपेक्स	₹ Crores	300

5. वित्त वर्ष 2014–15 के दौरान राजस्व गैप, जिसे बिजली दरों में बढ़ोतरी के माध्यम से भरना प्रस्तावित

विवरण	यूओएम	वित्त वर्ष 2014-15
कुल वार्षिक राजस्व जरूरत	₹ Crores	9361
वर्तमान टैरिफ पर राजस्व	₹ Crores	7422
राजस्व (गैप)/ सरप्लस	₹ Crores	(1939)
विचारित पीपीएसी के माध्यम से रेवेन्यू गैप जिसे वसूला जाना प्रस्तावित है	₹ Crores	(1939)
टैरिफ बढ़ोतरी के लिए माना गया रेवेन्यू गैप	₹ Crores	Nil
टैरिफ बढ़ोतरी / (कमी) वर्तमान स्तर से	%	Nil

6. **बिजली खरीद कीमत के एडजस्टमेंट संबंधी मैकेनिज्म में बदलाव**
उपभोक्ताओं पर कैरीइंग कॉस्ट के बोझ से बचने के लिए, माननीय एटीई के 2011 के ओपी 1 के हिसाब से, बिजली खरीद और ट्रांसमिशन की लागत में बदलाव समेत, बिजली खरीद कीमत एडजस्टमेंट – पीपीएसी– के लिए रिवाइज्ड फॉर्मूले की सलाह दी गई है।

7. **टैरिफ वसूली मीजर्स प्रस्तावितः**
क. बिजली बिल भुगतान की नकद लिमिट 4000 रुपये से बढ़ाकर 20,000 रुपये किया जाए।
ख. टाइम ऑफ डे टैरिफ को विस्तारित कर, डिमांड साइड मैनेजमेंट मैकेनिज्म के तहत, इसे 10 किलोवॉट से उपर के सभी उपभोक्ताओं के लिए किया जाए, ताकि उपभोक्ता लोड के उपयोग की योजना बेहतर तरीके से बना सकें।
ग. उपभोक्ताओं की बिजली खपत के प्रोफाइल और संबंधित उपभोक्ता पर लागू होने वाले टैरिफ के आधार पर कंज्यूमर सिक्योरिटी डिपॉजिट होना चाहिए।
घ. रेगुलेटरी ऐसेट्स की वसूली के लिए ओपन ऐक्सेस वाले उपभोक्ताओं हेतु क्रॉस सब्सिडी चार्जेस– सीएसएस।

8. **वित्त वर्ष 2013–14 तक के राजस्व गैप की वसूली**
31 जुलाई, 2013 के अपने टैरिफ आदेश में डीईआरसी ने वित्त वर्ष 2011–12 तक 5205.52 करोड़ के राजस्व गैप को माना है। डीईआरसी की ओर से विभिन्न एटीई आदेशों, वित्त वर्ष 2012–13 के लिए ट्रूअप और 2013–14 के रिव्यू के मामले में कार्यवाही अभी होनी बाकी है। माननीय एटीई के 2011 के ओपी 1 आदेश, टैरिफ पॉलिसी और मान्य डीईआरसी एमवाईटी रेगुलेशंस के मद्देनजर याचिकाकर्ता ने अपनी एआरआर याचिका में कुल जमा रेगुलेटरी ऐसेट्स के भुगतान के लिए योजना हेतु प्रार्थना की है।

9. वित्त वर्ष 2012–13 के दौरान बीआरपीएल का प्रदर्शन

मद	प्रदर्शन का ओवरऑल स्तर	वित्त वर्ष 2012–13 के दौरान हासिल प्रतिशत
सामान्य फ्यूज–ऑफ कॉल्स	99%	99.73%
लाइन ब्रेकडाउन	95%	99.30%
वितरण ट्रांसफॉर्मर की असफलता	95%	100%
तय आउटेज	95%	100%
बिलिंग शिकायत – कुल जारी बिल के हिसाब से	Shouldn't be greater than 0.2%	0.12%
दोषपूर्ण मीटर–मीटर्स इन सर्विस के हिसाब से	Shouldn't be greater than 3%	1.34%

10. 2012–13 के दौरान वितरण नेटवर्क में सुधार

मद	यूओएम	वित्त वर्ष 2012-13
पावर ट्रांसफॉर्मरों की संख्या	Nos.	6
ईएचवी क्षमता	MVA	104
शंट कैपेसिटर्स	MVAr	Nil
वितरण ट्रांसफॉर्मरों की संख्या	Nos.	95
वितरण ट्रांसफॉर्मर क्षमता	MVA	70
11 केवी फीडर्स की संख्या	Nos.	116
11 केवी केबल्स की लंबाई	Kms.	24
एलटी फीडर्स की संख्या	Nos.	77
बिछाई गई एलटी लाइन की लंबाई	Kms.	140

11. वित्त वर्ष 2012–13 में, दिल्ली में बिजली की पीक डिमांड 5642 मेगावॉट रही, जिसे पूरा किया गया।

12. विश्वसनीयता इंडेक्स

सैफी	सैदी	मैफी
2.48	3.18	0.04

13. आयोग द्वारा जारी किए गए दिल्ली विद्युत विनियामक आयोग कंप्रिहेंसिव (कंडक्ट ऑफ बिजनेस) रेगुलेशंस, 2001 के प्रावधानों के तहत उपभोक्ताओं और स्टेक होल्डरों से अनुरोध है कि उपरोक्त याचिका पर वे अपना जवाब दें। 15 मई, 2014 तक आयोग के सचिव को निम्नलिखित पते पर जवाब भेजा जा सकता है। नीचे दिए गए पते पर व्यक्तिगत रूप से जाकर, या डाक से जवाब भेजा सकता है। निम्नलिखित ईमेल पर भी आयोग के सचिव को जवाब भेजा सकता है।

दिल्ली विद्युत विनियामक आयोग
विनियामक भवन, सी ब्लॉक, शिवालिक, मालवीय नगर, नई दिल्ली– 110017
ईमेल आईडी : secyderc@nic.in टेलीफैक्स : 011-26673608

14. बाद में आयोग जवाब देने वाले स्टेकहोल्डरों के साथ पब्लिक हियरिंग करेगा। हियरिंग की तारीख के बारे में आयोग द्वारा अलग से सूचित किया जाएगा।

15. बीएसईएस भवन, नेहरू प्लेस, नई दिल्ली– 110019 स्थित बीआरपीएल मुख्यालय से याचिका की कॉपी **15 अप्रैल 2014 से 15 मई 2014** तक, किसी भी कार्यदिवस दिन में, 100 रुपये के भुगतान पर – नकद या डिमांड ड्राफ्ट/पे ऑर्डर देकर, सुबह 11 बजे से शाम 4 बजे के बीच प्राप्त की जा सकती है। डिमांड ड्राफ्ट/पे ऑर्डर नई दिल्ली में बीएसईएस– राजधानी पावर लिमिटेड के नाम देय हो।

16. पूरी याचिका हमारी वेबसाइट http://www.bsesdelhi.com पर उपलब्ध है। यह आयोग की वेबसाइट http://www.derc.gov.in पर भी उपलब्ध है। निरीक्षण के लिए याचिका की कॉपी उपरोक्त पतों पर किसी भी कार्यदिवस में सुबह 11 बजे से शाम 4 बजे के बीच हमारे मुख्यालय और आयोग के कार्यालय में भी उपलब्ध है।

बीएसईएस राजधानी पावर लिमिटेड के लिए

अधोहस्ताक्षरी–
राजीव चौधुरी
प्रमुख– रेगुलेटरी अफेयर्स

Annexure-III

The Times of India (English) dated April 25, 2014

DELHI ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION
Viniyamak Bhawan, C-Block, Shivalik, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi-110 017.
Website: www.derc.gov.in, Telefax: 26673608

PUBLIC NOTICE

Petitions for True Up of expenses for FY 2012-13, Annual Performance Review (APR) of FY 2013-14 and Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) and Tariff for FY 2014-15 filed by the Distribution Licensees, viz., BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd. (BRPL), BSES Yamuna Power Ltd. (BYPL), Tata Power Delhi Distribution Ltd. (TPDDL) and New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) (collectively referred to as the Petitioners or DISCOMS).

1. BRPL, BYPL, TPDDL and NDMC have filed their Petitions for approval of True Up of expenses for FY 2012-13, APR of FY 2013-14 and ARR & Tariff for FY 2014-15 before the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC or The Commission).
2. The Petitioners have filed their respective Petitions under the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, the Delhi Electricity Reform Act, 2000, the DERC (Terms & Conditions for determination of Wheeling Tariff & Retail Supply Tariff) Regulations dated 30 May, 2007, and DERC (Terms & Conditions for determination of Wheeling Tariff & Retail Supply Tariff) Regulations, 2011 issued by the Commission vide Order dated 2 December, 2011. The Commission has since admitted the Petitions subject to clarifications/additional information, if any, that may be sought from time to time.
3. The Petitioners have, subsequent to the admission of their petitions by the DERC, issued Public Notice in the following newspapers of NCT of Delhi:

Petitioner	Newspaper(s)	Language	Date of Issue of Public Notice	Petitioner	Newspaper(s)	Language	Date of Issue of Public Notice
BRPL	The Times of India	English	15.04.2014	TPDDL	Times of India	English	16.04.2014
	Hindustan Times	English	15.04.2014		Hindustan Times	English	16.04.2014
	Mint	English	15.04.2014		HT - Mint	English	16.04.2014
	Navbharat Times	Hindi	16.04.2014		Hindustan	Hindi	16.04.2014
	Hindustan	Hindi	16.04.2014		Qaumi Patrika	Punjabi	17.04.2014
	Punjabi Tribune	Punjabi	16.04.2014		Urdu Milap	Urdu	17.04.2014
	Milap	Urdu	16.04.2014				
BYPL	The Times of India	English	15.04.2014	NDMC	Times of India	English	17.04.2014
	Hindustan Times	English	15.04.2014		Hindustan Times	English	17.04.2014
	Mint	English	15.04.2014		Navbharat Times	Hindi	17.04.2014
	Dainik Jagran	Hindi	16.04.2014		Qaumi Patrika	Punjabi	17.04.2014
	Qaumi Patrika	Punjabi	16.04.2014		Daily Milap	Urdu	17.04.2014
	The Inquilab	Urdu	16.04.2014				

4. The Petitioners have summarised their Petition in the respective Public Notices issued by them. The Public Notice has been posted on the website of the Petitioners as well as that of the Commission.
5. In accordance with the provisions of the DERC (Comprehensive Conduct of Business) Regulations, 2001, Consumers and other stakeholders of Delhi are invited to file their written submission on the Tariff Petitions and the Staff Papers of the DISCOMS placed on the Commission's website, to the Secretary of the Commission at the above office address latest by 26.05.2014 by 5.00 PM.
   The comments/suggestions may be submitted personally or by post to the Commission and may also be e-mailed to the Secretary, DERC at the e-mail address secyderc@nic.in
6. The stakeholders who wish to present their views personally may convey their expression of interest at the time of filing their written submissions. Based on the above, the Commission may allot a suitable time for making such submissions.
7. Besides the comments on the Tariff Petitions filed by the Petitioners, all the stakeholders are requested to submit their view on Tariff Rationalization Proposals given by the Petitioners as indicated in the subsequent paragraphs. The Commission shall deliberate on these matters while deciding on the tariff for various classes of consumers.

I. **PETITIONER'S PROPOSALS**

a) **Time of day (ToD) Metering**

The Commission in its MYT Order for the second Control Period dated 13 July, 2012 had decided to introduce ToD Tariff on a pilot basis for large industrial and non domestic consumers (300 kW and above).

The Commission as a progressive step in this direction and to further encourage demand shift from peak hours to off-peak hours had decided to lower the applicability limit for ToD Tariff in the Tariff Order for FY 2013-14 dtd. 31 July, 2013. ToD Tariff is now applicable on all consumers (other than domestic) whose sanctioned load/MDI (whichever is higher) is 100kW / 108 kVA and above is as shown below:

Month	Peak Hours	Surcharge on Energy Charges	Off-Peak Hours	Rebate on Energy Charges
April to Sept.	15:00-00:00 Hrs.	15%	00:00-06:00 Hrs.	15%
Oct. to March	17:00-23:00 Hrs.	10%	23:00-06:00 Hrs.	15%

The Petitioners are of the view that the coverage of ToD tariff needs to be progressively increased for smaller loads, which will ensure that the tariff provides appropriate signals to reduce peak hour consumption and increase consumption during off-peak hours, through higher peak hour rates and higher rebates for consumption during off-peak hours, in order to flatten the load curve.

The petitioners have proposed to extend ToD tariff for consumers in the industrial and commercial categories having sanctioned load/MDI (whichever is higher) of 10 kW and above.

b) **Waive-off / Carry forward of Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO)**

The Petitioners in their current Tariff Petitions have requested to waive off the RPO in the interest of the consumers of Delhi or alternatively to consider carry forward of RPO to subsequent years.

c) **Time bound recovery of regulatory assets/revenue gap**

The Petitioners have requested for recovery of regulatory assets in a time bound manner, preferably within the control period.

d) **Revision of Power Purchase Adjustment Charges (PPAC) formula**

The Petitioners have proposed revised formula for timely recovery of power purchase cost by the DISCOMs by considering change in Fixed Cost charges on account of Regulated Power, Fixed and Variable Charges of LT Contracts, Transmission Charges, Short Term Power, Loss on Sale of Surplus Power, Arrears payable to Gencos and Transcos etc.

e) **Enhancement of Security Deposit (SD) in line with current Tariff**

The Petitioners have proposed for Revision of Security Deposit (SD) / Advance consumption rates and has to be linked with the consumption of Individual consumer, the prevailing tariff as well billing cycle.

f) **Reliability charges to be levied on high end consumers**

The Petitioners have proposed that the Commission should introduce "Reliability Charges" as a separate component of Tariff to be levied on high end consumers (in all categories) having high consumption of electricity.

g) **Uniform fixed charges upto the load of 5.0 kW**

The Petitioners have proposed restructuring of the fixed charges for the domestic category so that uniform fixed charges are levied upto the load of 5.0 kW.

h) **Upward revision in Credit Card / Debit Card/Cash Payment Limit**

The Petitioners have submitted that for payments through Debit Card/ Credit Card by the Consumers, no processing fees should be charged for payments upto Rs. 20000.00 and the Cost of same should be allowed as pass through in the ARR.

i) **Promotion of e-payment(online) Incentive**

The Petitioners have proposed to provide a suitable rebate of Rs. 5/bill for online payment bills.

j) **Uniform Tariff for industrial, mushroom cultivation and commercial categories**

The Petitioners have submitted that the tariffs of industrial, mushroom cultivation and commercial categories should be rationalized to have a uniform tariff.

k) **Flat rate Tariff for Pre-paid connections (Domestic Category)**

The Petitioners have proposed separate tariff for billing pre-paid consumer, under domestic category due to complex slab based tariff structure for domestic category.

l) **Open Access to 1 MW and above consumer**

The Petitioners have requested to include recovery of Regulatory Assets even from consumers, who are opting power through Open Access, either by considering its effect in tariff and then fixing Cross Subsidy Surcharge (CSS) or as a separate charge.

8. The Commission will conduct Public Hearings with the stakeholders and the date for the same shall be notified separately.
9. The Commission will scrutinize the Petitions and seek further clarifications from the Petitioners, if required. By way of an Order, the Commission shall approve the ARR for each of the Petitioner. The Orders on the Petitions shall be issued after considering the suggestions received from various stakeholders.
10. In the past, there have been requests that the Commission may extend assistance to consumers in understanding the Petitions and also help them to file their comments in this regard. The Commission has accordingly prepared a Staff Paper on the Petitions filed by the Petitioners, which is available on the website of the Commission (www.derc.gov.in). The Commission has also nominated the following officers to extend necessary assistance to all such consumers, who may so desire. Discussions with these officers may be held after seeking prior appointment.
    - **Mr. Prashant Kumar, Joint Director (Tariff-Finance) Phone no: 011 26680433**
    - **Mr. Sanjay Sharma, Joint Director (PS&E) Phone no: 011 26680734**
    - **Mr. Mukesh Wadhwa, Joint Director (Engineering) Phone no: 011 26673604**
11. The complete Petitions filed by the Petitioners can be downloaded from the website of the Commission (www.derc.gov.in) and the website of the Petitioners. A soft copy of the Petition may be obtained in CD on payment of Rs 25/- per CD or a copy of the Petition may be purchased from the respective Petitioner's Head Offices on any working day from 26.04.2014 to 23.05.2014 between 11 AM and 4 PM on payment of Rs 100/- either by cash or by Demand Draft/Pay Order payable at New Delhi as per the details given below:
    - **BSES Yamuna Power Ltd.** Shakti Kiran Building, Karkardooma, New Delhi – 110092 Website: www.bsesdelhi.com Phone: 011-39999204. Demand Draft / Pay Order in favour of BSES Yamuna Power Limited.
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    - **Tata Power Delhi Distribution Ltd.** Substation Building, Hudson Lines Kingsway Camp, New Delhi – 110 009 Website: www.tatapower-ddl.com Phone: 011 66112222. Demand Draft/Pay Order in favour of Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited.
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Sd/-
Secretary
Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission

DIP/070/14-15

Times of India

The Hindu (English) dated April 25, 2014

DELHI ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION
Viniyamak Bhawan, C-Block, Shivalik, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi-110 017.
Website: www.derc.gov.in, Telefax: 26673608

PUBLIC NOTICE

Petitions for True Up of expenses for FY 2012-13, Annual Performance Review (APR) of FY 2013-14 and Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) and Tariff for FY 2014-15 filed by the Distribution Licensees, viz., BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd. (BRPL), BSES Yamuna Power Ltd. (BYPL), Tata Power Delhi Distribution Ltd. (TPDDL) and New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) (collectively referred to as the Petitioners or DISCOMS).

1. BRPL, BYPL, TPDDL and NDMC have filed their Petitions for approval of True Up of expenses for FY 2012-13, APR of FY 2013-14 and ARR & Tariff for FY 2014-15 before the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC or The Commission).
2. The Petitioners have filed their respective Petitions under the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, the Delhi Electricity Reform Act, 2000, the DERC (Terms & Conditions for determination of Wheeling Tariff & Retail Supply Tariff) Regulations dated 30 May, 2007, and DERC (Terms & Conditions for determination of Wheeling Tariff & Retail Supply Tariff) Regulations, 2011 issued by the Commission vide Order dated 2 December, 2011. The Commission has since admitted the Petitions subject to clarifications/additional information, if any, that may be sought from time to time.
3. The Petitioners have, subsequent to the admission of their petitions by the DERC, issued Public Notice in the following newspapers of NCT of Delhi:

Petitioner	Newspaper(s)	Language	Date of issue of Public Notice	Petitioner	Newspaper(s)	Language	Date of issue of Public Notice
BRPL	The Times of India	English	15.04.2014	TPDDL	Times of India	English	16.04.2014
	Hindustan Times	English	15.04.2014		Hindustan Times	English	16.04.2014
	Mint	English	15.04.2014		HT - Mint	English	16.04.2014
	Navbharat Times	Hindi	16.04.2014		Hindustan	Hindi	16.04.2014
	Hindustan	Hindi	16.04.2014		Qauml Patrika	Punjabi	17.04.2014
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Sd/-
Secretary
Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission

DIP/070/14-15

The Hindu

Daily Educator, New Delhi (Punjabi) dated April 25, 2014

ਦਿੱਲੀ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਰੈਗੂਲੇਟਰੀ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ

ਵਿਨਿਆਮਕ ਭਵਨ, ਸੀ-ਬਲਾਕ, ਸ਼ਿਵਾਲਿਕ, ਮਾਲਵੀਆ ਨਗਰ, ਨਵੀਂ ਦਿੱਲੀ-110 017

ਜਨਤਕ ਸੂਚਨਾ

ਵਿੱਤੀ ਸਾਲ 2012-13 ਲਈ ਖਰਚਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਟਰੂ ਅੱਪ, ਵਿੱਤੀ ਸਾਲ 2013-14 ਦੇ ਸਲਾਨਾ ਕਾਰਗੁਜ਼ਾਰੀ ਨਿਰੀਖਣ (ਏਪੀਆਰ) ਅਤੇ ਵਿੱਤੀ ਸਾਲ 2014-15 ਦੇ ਲਈ ਕੁੱਲ ਮਾਲੀਆ ਲੋੜ (ਏਆਰਆਰ) ਅਤੇ ਟੈਰਿਫ ਦੇ ਲਈ ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਵੰਡ ਲਾਇਸੰਸੀਆਂ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਬੀਐਸਈਐਸ ਰਾਜਧਾਨੀ ਪਾਵਰ ਲਿਮਟਿਡ (ਬੀਆਰਪੀਐਲ), ਬੀਐਸਈਐਸ ਯਮੁਨਾ ਪਾਵਰ ਲਿਮਟਿਡ (ਬੀਵਾਈਪੀਐਲ), ਟਾਟਾ ਪਾਵਰ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਡਿਸਟ੍ਰੀਬਿਊਸ਼ਨ ਲਿਮਟਿਡ (ਟੀਪੀਡੀਡੀਐਲ) ਅਤੇ ਨਵੀਂ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਨਗਰ ਕੌਂਸਲ (ਐਨਡੀਐਮਸੀ) (ਸਮੂਹਿਕ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਕਰਤਾਵਾਂ ਜਾਂ ਡਿਸਕਾਮਜ਼ ਵਜੋਂ ਸੰਦਰਭਿਤ) ਨੇ ਦਾਇਰ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਹਨ।

1. ਬੀਆਰਪੀਐਲ, ਬੀਵਾਈਪੀਐਲ, ਟੀਪੀਡੀਡੀਐਲ ਅਤੇ ਐਨਡੀਐਮਸੀ ਨੇ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਰੈਗੂਲੇਟਰੀ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ (ਡੀਈਆਰਸੀ ਜਾਂ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ) ਕੋਲ ਵਿੱਤੀ ਸਾਲ 2012-13 ਲਈ ਖਰਚਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਟਰੂ ਅੱਪ, ਵਿੱਤੀ ਸਾਲ 2013-14 ਦੇ ਏਪੀਆਰ ਅਤੇ ਵਿੱਤੀ ਸਾਲ 2014-15 ਲਈ ਏਪੀਆਰ ਅਤੇ ਟੈਰਿਫ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਨਗੀ ਲਈ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਦਾਇਰ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਹਨ।

2. ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਕਰਤਾਵਾਂ ਨੇ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਐਕਟ, 2003, ਦਿੱਲੀ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਸੁਧਾਰ ਐਕਟ, 2000, ਮਿਤੀ 30 ਮਈ 2007 ਦੀ ਡੀਈਆਰਸੀ (ਵ੍ਹੀਲਿੰਗ ਟੈਰਿਫ ਅਤੇ ਰਿਟੇਲ ਸਪਲਾਈ ਟੈਰਿਫ ਦੇ ਨਿਰਧਾਰਨ ਲਈ ਨਿਯਮ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਰਤਾਂ) ਨਿਯਮਾਂਵਲੀ, ਮਿਤੀ 2 ਦਸੰਬਰ, 2011 ਨੂੰ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਆਦੇਸ਼ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਜਾਰੀ ਡੀਈਆਰਸੀ (ਵ੍ਹੀਲਿੰਗ ਟੈਰਿਫ ਅਤੇ ਰਿਟੇਲ ਸਪਲਾਈ ਟੈਰਿਫ ਦੇ ਨਿਰਧਾਰਨ ਲਈ ਨਿਯਮ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਰਤਾਂ) ਨਿਯਮਾਂਵਲੀ, 2011 ਦੀਆਂ ਵਿਵਸਥਾਵਾਂ ਅਧੀਨ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਦਾਇਰ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਨ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਜੋ ਕਿ ਸਪੱਸ਼ਟੀਕਰਨਾਂ/ਵਾਧੂ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ, ਜੇਕਰ ਕੋਈ ਹੋਵੇ, ਜੋ ਕਿ ਸਮੇਂ-ਸਮੇਂ 'ਤੇ ਮੰਗੀ ਗਈ ਹੋਵੇ, ਨਾਲ ਸਬੰਧਤ ਹਨ।

3. ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਕਰਤਾਵਾਂ ਨੇ ਡੀਈਆਰਸੀ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਦਾਖਲ ਕਰਨ ਉਪਰੰਤ ਐਨਸੀਟੀ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਦੇ ਨਿਮਨਲਿਖਤ ਅਖ਼ਬਾਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਜਨਤਕ ਸੂਚਨਾ ਜਾਰੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ :

ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨ ਕਰਤਾ	ਅਖ਼ਬਾਰ(ਾਂ)	ਭਾਸ਼ਾ	ਜਨਤਕ ਸੂਚਨਾ ਜਾਰੀ ਹੋਣ ਦੀ ਮਿਤੀ	ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨ ਕਰਤਾ	ਅਖ਼ਬਾਰ(ਾਂ)	ਭਾਸ਼ਾ	ਜਨਤਕ ਸੂਚਨਾ ਜਾਰੀ ਹੋਣ ਦੀ ਮਿਤੀ
ਬੀਆਰਪੀਐਲ	ਦੀ ਟਾਈਮਜ਼ ਆਫ ਇੰਡੀਆ	ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ	15.04.2014	ਟੀਪੀਡੀਡੀਐਲ	ਟਾਈਮਜ਼ ਆਫ ਇੰਡੀਆ	ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ	16.04.2014
	ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਟਾਈਮਜ਼	ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ	15.04.2014		ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਟਾਈਮਜ਼	ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ	16.04.2014
	ਮਿੰਟ	ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ	15.04.2014		ਐਚਟੀ - ਮਿੰਟ	ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ	16.04.2014
	ਨਵਭਾਰਤ ਟਾਈਮਜ਼	ਹਿੰਦੀ	16.04.2014		ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ	ਹਿੰਦੀ	16.04.2014
	ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ	ਹਿੰਦੀ	16.04.2014		ਕੌਮੀ ਪਤ੍ਰਿਕਾ	ਪੰਜਾਬੀ	17.04.2014
	ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਟ੍ਰਿਬਿਊਨ	ਪੰਜਾਬੀ	16.04.2014		ਉਰਦੂ ਮਿਲਾਪ	ਉਰਦੂ	17.04.2014
	ਮਿਲਾਪ	ਉਰਦੂ	16.04.2014				
ਬੀਵਾਈਪੀਐਲ	ਦੀ ਟਾਈਮਜ਼ ਆਫ ਇੰਡੀਆ	ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ	15.04.2014	ਐਨਡੀਐਮਸੀ	ਟਾਈਮਜ਼ ਆਫ ਇੰਡੀਆ	ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ	17.04.2014
	ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਟਾਈਮਜ਼	ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ	15.04.2014		ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਟਾਈਮਜ਼	ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ	17.04.2014
	ਮਿੰਟ	ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ	15.04.2014		ਨਵਭਾਰਤ ਟਾਈਮਜ਼	ਹਿੰਦੀ	17.04.2014
	ਦੈਨਿਕ ਜਾਗਰਣ	ਹਿੰਦੀ	16.04.2014		ਕੌਮੀ ਪਤ੍ਰਿਕਾ	ਪੰਜਾਬੀ	17.04.2014
	ਕੌਮੀ ਪਤ੍ਰਿਕਾ	ਪੰਜਾਬੀ	16.04.2014		ਰੋਜ਼ਾਨਾ ਮਿਲਾਪ	ਉਰਦੂ	17.04.2014
	ਦੀ ਇਨਕਲਾਬ	ਉਰਦੂ	16.04.2014				
			16.04.2014				

4. ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਕਰਤਾਵਾਂ ਨੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਜਾਰੀ ਸਬੰਧਤ ਜਨਤਕ ਸੂਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਸੰਖੇਪ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਹੈ। ਜਨਤਕ ਸੂਚਨਾ ਨੂੰ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਦੀ ਵੈੱਬਸਾਈਟ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਕਰਤਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਵੈੱਬਸਾਈਟ 'ਤੇ ਪਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।

5. ਡੀਈਆਰਸੀ (ਵਿਆਪਕ ਵਪਾਰਕ ਵਿਹਾਰ) ਨਿਯਮਾਂਵਲੀ, 2001 ਦੀਆਂ ਵਿਵਸਥਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਨਿਰੰਤਰਤਾ ਵਿਚ ਖਪਤਕਾਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਦੇ ਹੋਰਨਾਂ ਹਿੱਤ ਧਾਰਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ 26.06.2014 ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਾਮ 5.00 ਵਜੇ ਤੱਕ ਉਕਤ ਦਫ਼ਤਰੀ ਪਤੇ 'ਤੇ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਸਕੱਤਰ ਨੂੰ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਦੀ ਵੈੱਬਸਾਈਟ 'ਤੇ ਪਾਏ ਡਿਸਕਾਮਜ਼ ਦੇ ਸਟਾਫ ਪੇਪਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਟੈਰਿਫ ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਲਿਖਤੀ ਪੇਸ਼ਕਸ਼ਾਂ ਦਾਇਰ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਸੱਦਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।
ਟਿੱਪਣੀਆਂ/ਸੁਝਾਅ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਅਕਤੀਗਤ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਜਾਂ ਡਾਕ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਭੇਜੇ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਈ-ਮੇਲ ਪਤੇ secyderc@nic.in'ਤੇ ਸਕੱਤਰ, ਡੀਈਆਰਸੀ ਨੂੰ ਈ-ਮੇਲ ਵੀ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ।

6. ਹਿੱਤਧਾਰਕ ਜੋ ਵਿਅਕਤੀਗਤ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹੋਣ, ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਲਿਖਤੀ ਪੇਸ਼ਕਸ਼ਾਂ ਜਮ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਰਨ ਸਮੇਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਰੁਚੀ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਗਟਾਵੇ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹੋਣ। ਉਕਤ 'ਤੇ ਅਧਾਰਤ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਅਜਿਹੀਆਂ ਪੇਸ਼ਕਸ਼ਾਂ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਯੋਗ ਸਮਾਂ ਅਲਾਟ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।

7. ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਕਰਤਾਵਾਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਦਾਇਰ ਟੈਰਿਫ ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਟਿੱਪਣੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਸਾਰੇ ਹਿੱਤਧਾਰਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਪੀਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਬਾਅਦ ਦੇ ਪੈਰ੍ਹਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਦਰਸਾਏ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਕਰਤਾਵਾਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ ਟੈਰਿਫ ਰੈਸ਼ਨੇਲਾਈਜ਼ੇਸ਼ਨ ਪੇਸ਼ਕਸ਼ਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਨ। ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਖਪਤਕਾਰਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣੀਆਂ ਲਈ ਟੈਰਿਫ 'ਤੇ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਮਾਮਲਿਆਂ 'ਤੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਕਰੇਗਾ।

I. ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਕਰਤਾਵਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਪੇਸ਼ਕਸ਼ਾਂ

ੳ) ਦਿਨ ਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ (ਟੀਓਡੀ) ਦੀ ਮੀਟ੍ਰਿੰਗ

ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਨੇ ਮਿਤੀ 13 ਜੁਲਾਈ, 2012 ਨੂੰ ਦੂਜੀ ਕੰਟਰੋਲ ਮਿਆਦ ਦੇ ਲਈ ਆਪਣੇ ਐਮਵਾਈਟੀ ਆਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਵੱਡੇ ਉਦਯੋਗਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਗੈਰ ਘਰੇਲੂ ਖਪਤਕਾਰਾਂ (300 ਕਿਲੋਵਾਟ ਅਤੇ ਵੱਧ) ਲਈ ਪਾਇਲਟ ਆਧਾਰ 'ਤੇ ਟੀਓਡੀ ਟੈਰਿਫ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਲਿਆ ਸੀ।

ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਦਿਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ ਵਿਕਾਸਮੁਖੀ ਕਦਮ ਵਜੋਂ ਅਤੇ ਸਿਖਰ ਦੇ ਘੰਟਿਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਘੱਟ ਸਿਖਰ ਦੇ ਘੰਟਿਆਂ ਤੱਕ ਤਬਾਦਲੇ ਦੀ ਮੰਗ ਨੂੰ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਉਤਸ਼ਾਹਿਤ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਮਿਤੀ 31 ਜੁਲਾਈ, 2013 ਨੂੰ ਵਿੱਤੀ ਸਾਲ 2013-14 ਦੇ ਲਈ ਟੈਰਿਫ ਆਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਟੀਓਡੀ ਟੈਰਿਫ ਲਈ ਲਾਗੂ ਯੋਗਤਾ ਹੱਦ ਨੂੰ ਘਟਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਲਿਆ ਸੀ। ਟੀਓਡੀ ਟੈਰਿਫ ਹੁਣ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਾਰੇ ਖਪਤਕਾਰਾਂ (ਘਰੇਲੂ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਦੂਜੇ) 'ਤੇ ਲਾਗੂ ਹੈ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਮਨਜ਼ੂਰਸ਼ੁਦਾ ਲੋਡ/ਐਮਡੀਆਈ (ਜੋ ਵੀ ਵੱਧ ਹੋਵੇ) ਨਿਮਨ ਦਰਸਾਏ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ 100 ਕਿਲੋਵਾਟ/108 ਕੇਵੀਏ ਹੈ :

ਮਹੀਨਾ	ਸਿਖਰਲੇ ਘੰਟੇ	ਊਰਜਾ ਖਰਚਿਆਂ 'ਤੇ ਸਰਚਾਰਜ	ਘੱਟ ਸਿਖਰਲੇ ਘੰਟੇ	ਊਰਜਾ ਖਰਚਿਆਂ 'ਤੇ ਰਿਬੇਟ
ਅਪ੍ਰੈਲ ਤੋਂ ਸਤੰਬਰ	15:00-00:00 ਘੰਟੇ	15%	00:00-06:00 ਘੰਟੇ	15%
ਅਕਤੂਬਰ ਤੋਂ ਮਾਰਚ	17:00-23:00 ਘੰਟੇ	10%	23:00-06:00 ਘੰਟੇ	15%

ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਕਰਤਾਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਟੀਓਡੀ ਟੈਰਿਫ ਦੀ ਕਵਰੇਜ ਨੂੰ ਛੋਟੇ ਲੋਡਜ਼ ਲਈ ਨਿਰੰਤਰ ਵਧਾਏ ਜਾਣ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਯਕੀਨੀ ਬਣੇਗਾ ਕਿ ਟੈਰਿਫ ਲੋਡ ਚਾਪ ਨੂੰ ਪੱਧਰ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਸਬੰਧ ਵਿਚ ਘੱਟ ਸਿਖਰਲੇ ਘੰਟਿਆਂ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਖਪਤ ਲਈ ਉਚ ਰਿਬੇਟ ਅਤੇ ਉਚੇਰੇ ਸਿਖਰਲੇ ਘੰਟੇ ਦੀਆਂ ਦਰਾਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਸਿਖਰਲੇ ਘੰਟਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਖਪਤ ਨੂੰ ਘਟਾਉਣ ਅਤੇ ਘੱਟ ਸਿਖਰਲੇ ਘੰਟਿਆਂ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਖਪਤ ਵਧਾਉਣ ਦੇ ਢੁਕਵੇਂ ਸੰਕੇਤ ਮੁਹੱਈਆ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ।

ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਕਰਤਾ 10 ਕਿਲੋਵਾਟ ਅਤੇ ਵੱਧ ਦੇ ਮਨਜ਼ੂਰਸ਼ੁਦਾ ਲੋਡ/ਐਮਡੀਆਈ (ਜੋ ਵੀ ਵੱਧ ਹੋਵੇ) ਵਾਲੇ ਉਦਯੋਗਿਕ ਅਤੇ ਵਪਾਰਕ ਵਰਗਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਖਪਤਕਾਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਲਈ ਟੀਓਡੀ ਟੈਰਿਫ ਨੂੰ ਵਧਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਪੇਸ਼ਕਸ਼ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਅ) ਨਵੀਨੀਕਰਨਯੋਗ ਖਰੀਦ ਅਨੁਪਾਲਣ (ਆਰਪੀਓ) ਦਾ ਵੇਵ-ਆਫ/ਕੈਰੀ ਫਾਰਵਰਡ

ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਕਰਤਾਵਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਮੌਜੂਦਾ ਟੈਰਿਫ ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਦੇ ਖਪਤਕਾਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਹਿਤ ਵਿਚ ਆਰਪੀਓ ਵੇਵ-ਆਫ ਦੀ ਅਪੀਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਵਿਕਲਪਿਕ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਸਾਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਆਰਪੀਓ ਨੂੰ ਕੈਰੀ ਫਾਰਵਰਡ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਵਿਚਾਰਨ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ।

ੲ) ਨਿਯਾਮਕ ਸੰਪੱਤੀਆਂ/ਮਾਲੀਆ ਅੰਤਰਾਲ ਦੀ ਸਮਾਂਬੱਧ ਵਸੂਲੀ

ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਕਰਤਾਵਾਂ ਨੇ ਸਮਾਂਬੱਧ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਨਿਯਾਮਕ ਸੰਪੱਤੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਵਸੂਲੀ ਲਈ ਬਿਨੈ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ, ਤਰਜੀਹੀ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਕੰਟਰੋਲ ਮਿਆਦ ਦੇ ਅੰਦਰ।

ਸ) ਬਿਜਲੀ ਖਰੀਦ ਸਮਾਯੋਜਨ ਫੀਸ (ਪੀਪੀਏਸੀ) ਫਾਰਮੂਲੇ ਦਾ ਪੁਨਰ ਨਿਰੀਖਣ

ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਕਰਤਾਵਾਂ ਨੇ ਨਿਯਮਿਤ ਬਿਜਲੀ, ਐਲਟੀ ਠੇਕਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਨਿਸਚਿਤ ਅਤੇ ਬਦਲਣਯੋਗ ਖਰਚੇ, ਟ੍ਰਾਂਸਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਖਰਚੇ, ਥੋੜ੍ਹੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੀ ਬਿਜਲੀ, ਸਰਪਲੱਸ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਦੀ ਵਿਕਰੀ ਤੇ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ, ਜੈਨਕੋਸ ਅਤੇ ਟ੍ਰਾਂਸਕੋਸ ਆਦਿ ਨੂੰ ਅਦਾਇਗੀਯੋਗ ਬਕਾਏ ਦੇ ਸਬੰਧ ਵਿਚ ਨਿਸਚਿਤ ਲਾਗਤ ਖਰਚਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਚਾਰਯੋਗ ਤਬਦੀਲੀ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਡਿਸਕਾਮਜ਼ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਖਰੀਦ ਲਾਗਤ ਦੀ ਸਮੇਂ ਸਿਰ ਵਸੂਲੀ ਲਈ ਸੋਧੇ ਫਾਰਮੂਲੇ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਸਤਾਵ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ।

ਹ) ਮੌਜੂਦਾ ਟੈਰਿਫ ਦੇ ਸਮਾਨਾਂਤਰ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਜਮ੍ਹਾਂ (ਐਸਡੀ) ਦਾ ਵਾਧਾ

ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਕਰਤਾਵਾਂ ਨੇ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਜਮ੍ਹਾਂ (ਐਸਡੀ)/ਅਗਾਊਂ ਖਪਤ ਦੇ ਪੁਨਰ ਨਿਰੀਖਣ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰਸਤਾਵ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਅਕਤੀਗਤ ਖਪਤਕਾਰ, ਮੌਜੂਦਾ ਟੈਰਿਫ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਬਿਲਿੰਗ ਚੱਕਰ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਜੋੜਿਆ ਜਾਣਾ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ।

ਕ) ਉੱਚ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਖਪਤਕਾਰਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਲਗਾਏ ਜਾਣਗੇ ਭਰੋਸੇਯੋਗਤਾ ਖਰਚੇ

ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਕਰਤਾਵਾਂ ਨੇ ਪ੍ਰਸਤਾਵ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਨੂੰ ਟੈਰਿਫ ਦੇ ਵੱਖਰੇ ਤੱਤ ਵਜੋਂ "ਭਰੋਸੇਯੋਗਤਾ ਖਰਚੇ" ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਦੀ ਉਚ ਖਪਤ ਵਾਲੇ ਉਚ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਖਪਤਕਾਰਾਂ (ਸਾਰੇ ਵਰਗਾਂ ਵਿਚ) 'ਤੇ ਲਗਾਇਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ। ਖ) 5.0 ਕਿਲੋਵਾਟ ਦੇ ਲੋਡ ਤੱਕ ਸਮਾਨ ਨਿਸਚਿਤ ਖਰਚੇ

ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਕਰਤਾਵਾਂ ਨੇ ਘਰੇਲੂ ਵਰਗ ਲਈ ਨਿਸਚਿਤ ਖਰਚਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਪੁਨਰ ਨਿਰਮਾਣ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਸਤਾਵ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ 5.0 ਕਿਲੋਵਾਟ ਦੇ ਲੋਡ ਤੱਕ ਸਮਾਨ ਨਿਸਚਿਤ ਖਰਚੇ ਲਾਗੂ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣ।

ਗ) ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਕਾਰਡ/ਡੈਬਿਟ ਕਾਰਡ/ਨਗਦ ਭੁਗਤਾਨ ਹੱਦ ਵਿਚ ਉਪਰ ਵੱਲ ਸੋਧ

ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਕਰਤਾਵਾਂ ਨੇ ਖਪਤਕਾਰਾਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਡੈਬਿਟ ਕਾਰਡ/ਕ੍ਰੈਡਿਟ ਕਾਰਡ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਭੁਗਤਾਨ ਲਈ ਰੁ. 20000.00 ਤੱਕ ਦੇ ਭੁਗਤਾਨ ਲਈ ਕੋਈ ਪ੍ਰੋਸੈਸਿੰਗ ਫੀਸ ਨਾ ਲਏ ਜਾਣ ਲਈ ਕਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸਦੀ ਲਾਗਤ ਦੀ ਏਆਰਆਰ ਵਿਚ ਆਗਿਆ ਹੋਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਘ) ਈ-ਭੁਗਤਾਨ (ਆਨਲਾਈਨ) ਮਾਧਿਅਮ ਨੂੰ ਉਤਸ਼ਾਹਿਤ ਕਰਨਾ

ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਕਰਤਾਵਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਨਲਾਈਨ ਭੁਗਤਾਨ ਬਿਲਾਂ ਲਈ ਰੁ. 5/ਬਿਲ ਦੀ ਢੁਕਵੀਂ ਛੋਟ ਮੁਹੱਈਆ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਸਤਾਵ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ।

ਙ) ਉਦਯੋਗਿਕ, ਖੁੰਬਾਂ ਦੀ ਖੇਤੀ, ਅਤੇ ਵਪਾਰਕ ਵਰਗਾਂ ਲਈ ਇਕ ਸਮਾਨ ਟੈਰਿਫ

ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਕਰਤਾਵਾਂ ਨੇ ਮਤ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਦਯੋਗਿਕ, ਮਸ਼ਰੂਮ ਦੀ ਖੇਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਵਪਾਰਕ ਵਰਗਾਂ ਦੇ ਟੈਰਿਫ ਇਕ ਸਮਾਨ ਟੈਰਿਫ ਲਈ ਰੈਸ਼ਨੇਲਾਈਜ਼ਡ ਹੋਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਚ) ਅਗਾਊਂ-ਅਦਾਇਗੀ ਵਾਲੇ ਕੁਨੈਕਸ਼ਨਾਂ (ਘਰੇਲੂ ਵਰਗ) ਲਈ ਫਲੈਟ ਰੇਟ ਟੈਰਿਫ

ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਕਰਤਾਵਾਂ ਨੇ ਪ੍ਰਸਤਾਵ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਘਰੇਲੂ ਵਰਗ ਲਈ ਕੰਪਲੈਕਸ ਸਲੈਬ ਅਧਾਰਤ ਟੈਰਿਫ ਢਾਂਚੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਘਰੇਲੂ ਵਰਗ ਅਧੀਨ ਅਗਾਊਂ-ਅਦਾਇਗੀ ਵਾਲੀ ਬਿਲਿੰਗ ਦੇ ਖਪਤਕਾਰਾਂ ਲਈ ਵੱਖਰਾ ਟੈਰਿਫ ਹੋਵੇ।

ਛ) 1 ਮੈਗਾਵਾਟ ਅਤੇ ਵੱਧ ਦੇ ਖਪਤਕਾਰਾਂ ਲਈ ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹੀ ਪਹੁੰਚ

ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਕਰਤਾਵਾਂ ਨੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਖਪਤਕਾਰਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਵੀ ਨਿਯਾਮਕ ਸੰਪੱਤੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਵਸੂਲੀ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਅਪੀਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਜਾਂ ਤਾਂ ਟੈਰਿਫ ਵਿਚ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਚਾਰਨ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਅਤੇ ਢੇਰ ਕ੍ਰਾਸ ਸਬਸਿਡੀ ਸਰਚਾਰਜ (ਸੀਐਸਐਸ) ਨੂੰ ਨਿਸਚਿਤ ਕਰਨ ਜਾਂ ਵੱਖਰੇ ਚਾਰਜ ਵਜੋਂ ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹੀ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਦੀ ਚੋਣ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ।

8. ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਹਿੱਤਧਾਰਕਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਜਨਤਕ ਸੁਣਵਾਈਆਂ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਕਰੇਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਲਈ ਮਿਤੀ ਵੱਖਰੇ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਸੂਚਿਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ।

9. ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਛਾਂਟੀ ਕਰੇਗਾ ਅਤੇ ਜੇਕਰ ਲੋੜ ਹੋਵੇ, ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਕਰਤਾਵਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਹੋਰ ਸਪੱਸ਼ਟੀਕਰਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਮੰਗ ਕਰੇਗਾ। ਆਦੇਸ਼ ਦੇ ਮਾਧਿਅਮ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਹਰੇਕ ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਰ ਲਈ ਏਆਰਆਰ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਨ ਕਰੇਗਾ। ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਆਦੇਸ਼ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਹਿੱਤਧਾਰਕਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਏ ਸੁਝਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਚਾਰਨ ਉਪਰੰਤ ਜਾਰੀ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣਗੇ।

10. ਬੀਤੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਅਪੀਲਾਂ ਆਈਆਂ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਖਪਤਕਾਰਾਂ ਲਈ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਵਧਾਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਸਬੰਧ ਵਿਚ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਟਿੱਪਣੀਆਂ ਦਾਇਰ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਵੀ ਮਦਦ ਕਰੇ। ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਕਰਤਾਵਾਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਦਾਇਰ ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਇਕ ਸਟਾਫ ਪੇਪਰ ਤਿਆਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ, ਜੋ ਕਿ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਦੀ ਵੈਬਸਾਈਟ (www.derc.gov.in) 'ਤੇ ਉਪਲਬਧ ਹੈ। ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਨੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਾਰੇ ਖਪਤਕਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਵਧਾਉਣ ਲਈ, ਜੋ ਇੱਛਾ ਰੱਖਦੇ ਹੋਣ, ਨਿਮਨਲਿਖਤ ਅਧਿਕਾਰੀ ਵੀ ਨਾਮਜ਼ਦ ਕੀਤੇ ਹਨ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਅਧਿਕਾਰੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਵਟਾਂਦਰਾ ਅਗਾਊਂ ਮੁਲਾਕਾਤ ਦੀ ਮੰਗ ਕਰਨ ਉਪਰੰਤ ਆਯੋਜਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।

- ਸ੍ਰੀ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਾਂਤ ਕੁਮਾਰ, ਜੁਆਇੰਟ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ (ਟੈਰਿਫ-ਵਿੱਤ) ਫੋਨ ਨੰ. : 011 26680433
- ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸੰਜੇ ਸ਼ਰਮਾ, ਜੁਆਇੰਟ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ (ਪੀਐਸ ਐਂਡ ਈ) ਫੋਨ ਨੰ. : 011 26680734
- ਸ੍ਰੀ ਮੁਕੇਸ਼ ਵਧਵਾ, ਜੁਆਇੰਟ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ (ਇੰਜੀਨੀਅਰਿੰਗ) 011 26673604

11. ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਕਰਤਾਵਾਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਦਾਇਰ ਸੰਪੂਰਨ ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਦੀ ਵੈਬਸਾਈਟ (www.derc.gov.in) ਅਤੇ ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਕਰਤਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਵੈੱਬਸਾਈਟ ਤੋਂ ਡਾਊਨਲੋਡ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨ ਦੀ ਇਕ ਸਾਫਟ ਕਾਪੀ ਰੁ. 25/- ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਸੀਡੀ ਦੀ ਅਦਾਇਗੀ 'ਤੇ ਸੀਡੀ ਵਿਚ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨ ਦੀ ਕਾਪੀ ਨਿਮਨ ਦਰਸਾਏ ਵੇਰਵਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਨਵੀਂ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਵਿਖੇ ਅਦਾਇਗੀਯੋਗ ਡਿਮਾਂਡ ਡਰਾਫਟ/ਭੁਗਤਾਨ ਆਦੇਸ਼ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਜਾਂ ਨਗਦ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਰੁ. 100/- ਦੇ ਭੁਗਤਾਨ 'ਤੇ ਸਵੇਰੇ 11 ਵਜੇ ਤੋਂ ਸ਼ਾਮ 4 ਵਜੇ ਵਿਚਾਲੇ 16.0.2014 ਤੋਂ 23.05.2014 ਤੱਕ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਕੰਮ ਵਾਲੇ ਦਿਨ ਨੂੰ ਸਬੰਧਤ ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਕਰਤਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਮੁਖ ਦਫ਼ਤਰਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਖਰੀਦੀ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ :

- ਬੀਐਸਈਐਸ ਯਮੁਨਾ ਪਾਵਰ ਲਿਮਟਿਡ ਸ਼ਕਤੀ ਕਿਰਨ ਬਿਲਡਿੰਗ, ਕੜਕੜਡੂਮਾ, ਨਵੀਂ ਦਿੱਲੀ-110092 ਵੈੱਬਸਾਈਟ : www.bsesdelhi.com ਫੋਨ : 011-39999204. ਬੀਐਸਈਐਸ ਯਮੁਨਾ ਪਾਵਰ ਲਿਮਟਿਡ ਦੇ ਪੱਖ ਵਿਚ ਡਿਮਾਂਡ ਡਰਾਫਟ/ਭੁਗਤਾਨ ਆਦੇਸ਼।
- ਬੀਐਸਈਐਸ ਰਾਜਧਾਨੀ ਪਾਵਰ ਲਿਮਟਿਡ ਬੀਐਸਈਐਸ ਭਵਨ, ਨਹਿਰੂ ਪਲੇਸ, ਨਵੀਂ ਦਿੱਲੀ-110019 ਵੈੱਬਸਾਈਟ : www.bsesdelhi.com ਫੋਨ : 011-39999812. ਬੀਐਸਈਐਸ ਰਾਜਧਾਨੀ ਪਾਵਰ ਲਿਮਟਿਡ ਦੇ ਪੱਖ ਵਿਚ ਡਿਮਾਂਡ ਡਰਾਫਟ/ਭੁਗਤਾਨ ਆਦੇਸ਼।
- ਟਾਟਾ ਪਾਵਰ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਡਿਸਟ੍ਰੀਬਿਊਸ਼ਨ ਲਿਮਟਿਡ ਸਬ ਸਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਬਿਲਡਿੰਗ, ਹਡਸਨ ਲਾਈਨਜ਼ ਕਿੰਗਜ਼ਵੇਅ ਕੈਂਪ, ਨਵੀਂ ਦਿੱਲੀ-110009 ਵੈੱਬਸਾਈਟ : www.tatapower-ddl.com ਫੋਨ : 011-66112222. ਟਾਟਾ ਪਾਵਰ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਡਿਸਟ੍ਰੀਬਿਊਸ਼ਨ ਲਿਮਟਿਡ ਦੇ ਪੱਖ ਵਿਚ ਡਿਮਾਂਡ ਡਰਾਫਟ/ਭੁਗਤਾਨ ਆਦੇਸ਼।
- ਨਵੀਂ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਨਗਰ ਕੌਂਸਲ, ਪਾਲਿਕਾ ਕੇਂਦਰ ਬਿਲਡਿੰਗ, ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਜੰਤਰ-ਮੰਤਰ, ਸੰਸਦ ਮਾਰਗ, ਨਵੀਂ ਦਿੱਲੀ-110001 : www.ndmc.gov.in ਫੋਨ : 011-43523778. ਨਵੀਂ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਨਗਰ ਕੌਂਸਲ ਦੇ ਪੱਖ ਵਿਚ ਡਿਮਾਂਡ ਡਰਾਫਟ/ਭੁਗਤਾਨ ਆਦੇਸ਼।

ਸਹੀ/-
ਸਕੱਤਰ
ਦਿੱਲੀ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਰੈਗੂਲੇਟਰੀ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ

DIP/070/14-15

Daily Educator

Daily Milap (Urdu) dated April 25, 2014

دلی الیکٹری سٹی ریگولیٹری کمیشن

وینی یامک بھون، سی۔ بلاک، شیوالک، مالویہ نگر، نئی دلی۔ 110017

ویب سائٹ: www.derc.gov.in ٹیلی فیکس: 26673608

اطلاع عام

ڈسٹری بیوشن لائسنسز یعنی بی ایس ای ایس راجدھانی پاور لمیٹڈ (BRPL)، بی ایس ای ایس یمنا پاور لمیٹڈ (BYPL)، ٹاٹا پاور دلی ڈسٹری بیوشن لمیٹڈ (TPDDL) اور نئی دلی میونسپل کونسل (NDMC) (جنہیں مجموعی طور پر پٹیشن دہندگان یا ڈسکامز سمجھا جائے) کے ذریعہ مالی سال 13-2012 کیلئے اخراجات کے ٹرو اپ، مالی سال 14-2013 کی سالانہ کارکردگی کا نظرثانی (اے آر آر) اور مالی سال 15-2014 کیلئے ایگریگیٹ ریونیو ریکوائرمنٹ (اے آر آر) اور ٹیرف کے تعین کیلئے پٹیشنز داخل کی ہے۔

1. بی آر پی ایل، بی وائی پی ایل، ٹی پی ڈی ڈی ایل اور این ڈی ایم سی نے مالی سال 13-2012 کیلئے اخراجات کے ٹرو اپ کی منظوری کیلئے، مالی سال 14-2013 کے نیز اے آر آر اور مالی سال 15-2014 کیلئے اے آر آر اور ٹیرف کے تعین کیلئے، دلی الیکٹری سٹی ریگولیٹری کمیشن (ڈی ای آر سی یا کمیشن) کے سامنے پٹیشنز داخل کی ہیں۔
2. پٹیشن دہندگان نے اپنی متعلقہ پٹیشنز کو الیکٹری سٹی ایکٹ 2003، ڈی ای آر سی (ویلنگ ٹیرف اور ریٹیل سپلائی ٹیرف کے تعین کیلئے شرائط و ضوابط) ریگولیشنز بتاریخ 30 مئی 2007، اور ڈی ای آر سی (ویلنگ ٹیرف اور ریٹیل سپلائی ٹیرف کے تعین کیلئے شرائط و ضوابط) ریگولیشنز 2011 جاری بذریعہ نوٹیفکیشن بتاریخ 2 دسمبر 2011 کی متعلقہ شقات کے تحت داخل کی ہیں۔ پٹیشنز داخل کرنی ہے، بشرطیکہ وضاحت بر فاصل معلومات، اگر کوئی ہو، جسے وقتاً فوقتاً مانگا جا سکتا ہے۔
3. لہٰذا پٹیشن دہندگان نے ڈی ای آر سی میں اپنی متعلقہ پٹیشن کو داخل کی، انہوں نے خطہ قومی راجدھانی حکومت دلی کے مندرجہ ذیل اخبارات میں پبلک نوٹس جاری کئے تھے۔

پٹیشن دہندہ	اخبار(ات)	زبان	پبلک نوٹس جاری کرنے کی تاریخ	پٹیشن دہندہ	اخبار(ات)	زبان	پبلک نوٹس جاری کرنے کی تاریخ
بی آر پی ایل	ٹائمز آف انڈیا	انگریزی	15-04-2014	ٹی پی ڈی ڈی ایل	ٹائمز آف انڈیا	انگریزی	16-04-2014
	ہندوستان ٹائمز	انگریزی	15-04-2014		ہندوستان ٹائمز	انگریزی	16-04-2014
	منٹ	انگریزی	15-04-2014		ایچ ٹی۔ منٹ	انگریزی	16-04-2014
	نوبھارت ٹائمز	ہندی	16-04-2014		ہندوستان	ہندی	16-04-2014
	ہندوستان	ہندی	16-04-2014		قومی پتریکا	پنجابی	17-04-2014
	پنجابی ٹریبیون	پنجابی	16-04-2014		اردو ملاپ	اردو	17-04-2014
	ملاپ	اردو	16-04-2014				
بی وائی پی ایل	ٹائمز آف انڈیا	انگریزی	15-04-2014	این ڈی ایم سی	ٹائمز آف انڈیا	انگریزی	17-04-2014
	ہندوستان ٹائمز	انگریزی	15-04-2014		ہندوستان ٹائمز	انگریزی	17-04-2014
	منٹ	انگریزی	15-04-2014		نوبھارت ٹائمز	ہندی	17-04-2014
	دینک جاگرن	ہندی	16-04-2014		قومی پتریکا	پنجابی	17-04-2014
	قومی پتریکا	پنجابی	16-04-2014		تیلی ملاپ	اردو	17-04-2014
	انقلاب	اردو	16-04-2014				

4. پٹیشن دہندگان نے ان کے ذریعہ جاری متعلقہ پبلک نوٹسوں میں اپنی پٹیشن کو مختصر کیا ہے۔ پبلک نوٹس پٹیشن دہندگان کی ویب سائٹ کے ساتھ ساتھ اس کمیشن کی ویب سائٹ پر بھی پوسٹ کر دی گئی ہے۔
5. ڈی ای آر سی (کمپری ہینسیو کنڈکٹ آف بزنس) ریگولیشنز، 2001 کی شقات کی تعمیل میں دلی کے گراہکوں اور دیگر سٹیک ہولڈروں کو ٹیرف پٹیشنز اور ڈسکامز کے سٹاف پیپرز جو کمیشن کی ویب سائٹ پر ڈال دیے گئے ہیں، پر اپنی تحریری کمینٹس داخل کرنے کیلئے کمیشن کے سکریٹری کو مذکورہ دفتر کے پتے پر 26-05-2014 کو شام 5.00 بجے سے پہلے طلب کی جاتی ہیں۔
6. سٹیک ہولڈرز جو اپنے خیالات ذاتی طور پر پیش کرنا چاہتے ہیں وہ اپنی دلچسپی کے اظہار اپنی تحریری کمینٹس کے دوران فائل کرتے وقت ظاہر کر سکتے ہیں۔ مذکورہ کی بنیاد پر کمیشن ایسے کمینٹس دینے کیلئے ایک معقول وقت الاٹ کر سکتا ہے۔
7. پٹیشن دہندگان کے ذریعہ داخل کی گئی ٹیرف پٹیشنز پر اعتراضات کے علاوہ، تمام سٹیک ہولڈرز سے درخواست ہے کہ وہ پٹیشن دہندگان کے ذریعہ دیے گئے ٹیرف راشنالائزیشن تجاویز جو کہ نیچے دیئے گئے پیراگرافوں میں دی گئی ہے، پر اپنے خیالات پیش کریں۔

I. پٹیشن دہندگان کی تجاویز

a) ٹائم آف ڈے (ToD) میٹرنگ

کمیشن نے اپنے ایم وائی ٹی آرڈر برائے سیکنڈ کنٹرول پیریڈ بتاریخ 13 جولائی، 2012 میں بڑی صنعتی اور غیر گھریلو صارفین (300kW اور اس سے زیادہ) کیلئے ایک پائلٹ بنیاد پر ToD ٹیرف کی شروعات کرنے کا فیصلہ کیا تھا۔ کمیشن نے اس سمت میں ایک ترقی پذیر قدم کے طور پر اور معروف ترین اوقات سے غیر معروف ترین اوقات کی ڈیمانڈ شفٹ کی مزید حوصلہ افزائی کیلئے مالی سال 14-2013 کیلئے ٹیرف آرڈر بتاریخ 31 جولائی 2013 میں ToD ٹیرف کیلئے اپیلی کیلیٹی حد کو کم کرنے کا فیصلہ کیا تھا۔ ToD ٹیرف اب سبھی گراہکوں (گھریلو کے سوائے) پر لاگو ہے جن کا منظور شدہ لوڈ / ایم ڈی آئی (جو بھی زیادہ ہے) 100KW/108KVA اور اس سے اوپر ہے جیسا کہ نیچے دکھایا گیا ہے۔

مہینے	معروف ترین اوقات	انرجی چارجز پر سرچارج	غیر معروف اوقات	انرجی چارجز پر رعایت
اپریل سے ستمبر	15:00-00:00Hrs.	15%	00.00-06.00 Hrs.	15%
اکتوبر سے مارچ	17:00-23:00Hrs.	10%	23:00-06:00 Hrs.	15%

پٹیشن دہندہ غور کر رہے ہیں کہ ٹی او ڈی ٹیرف ضروریات کی کوریج چھوٹے لوڈ کیلئے ترقی پذیر طور سے بڑھ سکتی ہے، جو یقینی بنائے گا کہ ٹیرف لوڈ کرو کو پوری طرح سے منظم کرنے کے سلسلے میں معروف ترین اوقات کی شرح بڑھا کر اور غیر معروف ترین اوقات کے دوران کھپت کیلئے اعلیٰ رعایت کے ذریعہ پیک آور کھپت کو کم اور آف۔ پیک آورز کے دوران کھپت کو بڑھانے کیلئے مناسب سگنل فراہم کرتا ہے۔

پٹیشن دہندگان نے 10 کلوواٹ اور اس سے زیادہ کا منظور شدہ لوڈ / ایم ڈی آئی (جو بھی زیادہ ہو) رکھنے والے صنعتی اور کمرشیل زمروں میں صارفین کیلئے ٹی او ڈی ٹیرف میں توسیع کرنا تجویز کیا ہے۔

b) رینیوبل پرچیز آبلیگیشن (آر پی او) کو گھٹانا / آگے لے جانا

اپنے موجودہ ٹیرف پٹیشنز میں پٹیشن دہندگان نے دلی کے صارفین کے مفاد میں آر پی او گھٹانے یا متعلقہ برسوں کیلئے آر پی او کو آگے لے جانے پر غور کرنے کی درخواست کی ہے۔

c) ریگولیٹری اثاثہ / ریونیو گیپ کی ٹائم باؤنڈ ریکوری

پٹیشن دہندگان نے ٹائم باؤنڈ طریقے سے، خاص کر کنٹرول پیریڈ میں ریگولیٹری اثاثوں کی وصولی کرنے کی اپیل کی ہے۔

d) پاور پرچیز ایڈجسٹمنٹ چارج (پی پی اے سی) فارمولہ کی ریویژن

پٹیشن دہندگان نے جینکوس اور ٹرانسکوس وغیرہ کیلئے ریگولیٹیڈ پاور، ایل ٹی کانٹریکٹوں کے مستحکم اور غیر مستحکم چارجز، ٹرانسمیشن چارجز، شارٹ ٹرم پاور، سرپلس پاور کی فروخت پر نقصان، قابل ادائیگی کے سلسلے میں فکسڈ کاسٹ چارجز میں تبدیلی پر غور کے ذریعہ ڈسکام کے ذریعہ پاور پرچیز کاسٹ کی وقت سے وصولی کیلئے فارمولہ تبدیل کرنے کی تجویز رکھی ہے۔

e) موجودہ ٹیرف سمیت لائن میں سیکورٹی ڈپازٹ (ایس ڈی) میں اضافہ

پٹیشن دہندگان نے سیکورٹی ڈپازٹ (ایس ڈی) پر پیشگی کھپت کی ترمیم کی تجویز پیش کی ہے اور جو انفرادی صارفین، جاری ٹیرف کے ساتھ بلنگ سائیکل سے جڑا ہوگا۔

f) ہائی اینڈ کنزیومرز پر ریلائبلیٹی چارجز لگایا جانا

پٹیشن دہندگان نے تجویز کیا ہے کہ کمیشن کو ٹیرف کے علیحدہ کمپونٹ کی شکل میں ریلائبلیٹی چارجز (Reliability Charges) شروع کرنا چاہئے جو بجلی کی زیادہ کھپت رکھنے والے ہائی اینڈ گراہکوں (سبھی زمروں) پر لگایا جانا چاہئے۔

g) 5.0 کلوواٹ کے لوڈ تک یونیفارم فکسڈ چارجز

پٹیشن دہندگان نے گھریلو زمرہ کیلئے یونیفارم چارجز کی ری سٹرکچرنگ کی تجویز رکھی ہے تاکہ 5.0 کلوواٹ کے لوڈ تک یونیفارم فکسڈ چارجز لگایا جا سکے۔

h) کریڈٹ کارڈ / ڈیبٹ کارڈ / نقد بھگتان لمیٹ کی اپ وارڈ ریویژن

پٹیشن دہندگان نے پیش کیا ہے کہ صارفین کے ذریعہ کریڈٹ کارڈ / ڈیبٹ کارڈ کے ذریعہ بھگتان کیلئے 20000.00 روپے تک کے بھگتان کیلئے پروسیسنگ فیس نہیں لی جانی چاہئے اور مذکورہ لاگت کو اے آر آر کے ذریعہ پاس ہونے کی اجازت ہونی چاہئے۔

i) ای۔ بھگتان (آن لائن) کو فروغ

پٹیشن دہندگان نے آن لائن بل بھگتان کیلئے 5 روپے فی بل کی مناسب چھوٹ فراہم کرنے کی تجویز کی ہے۔

j) انڈسٹریل، مشروم فصل اور کمرشیل زمروں کیلئے یونیفارم ٹیرف

پٹیشن دہندگان نے پیش کیا ہے کہ انڈسٹریل، مشروم فصل اور کمرشیل زمروں کے ٹیرف کو راشنالائزڈ کر کے برابر ٹیرف کئے جانے چاہئیں۔

k) پری۔ پیڈ کنیکشن (گھریلو زمرہ) کیلئے فلیٹ ریٹ ٹیرف

پٹیشن دہندگان نے گھریلو زمرہ کیلئے سپلیس سلیب پر مبنی ٹیرف سٹرکچر کی وجہ سے گھریلو زمرہ کے تحت پری۔ پیڈ کنزیومر بلنگ کیلئے الگ ٹیرف کی تجویز رکھی ہے۔

l) 1 میگاواٹ اور اس سے زیادہ صارفین کیلئے اوپن ایکسس

پٹیشن دہندگان نے صارفین کو بھی ریگولیٹری اثاثے کی وصولی شامل کرنے کی اپیل کی ہے جو اوپن ایکسس کے ذریعہ پاور حاصل کر رہے ہیں یا ٹیرف میں اس کے اثر پر غور کر رہے ہیں اور تب کراسڈ سبسڈی سرچارج (CSS) یا الگ چارج کی شکل میں فکس کریں۔

8. کمیشن سٹیک ہولڈروں کے ساتھ پبلک سنوائی کا اہتمام کرے گا اور اس کیلئے تاریخ الگ سے مطلع کرے گا۔
9. کمیشن پٹیشنز کی چھنٹی کرے گا اور بعد میں پٹیشن دہندگان کو وضاحت، اگر ضرورت ہے، تو دے گا۔ ایک آرڈر کے ذریعہ ہر ایک پٹیشن دہندہ کیلئے اے آر آر منظور کرے گا۔ پٹیشنز پر آرڈر مختلف سٹیک ہولڈروں کے ذریعہ موصول مشوروں پر غور کرنے کے بعد جاری کئے جائیں گے۔
10. ماضی میں یہ درخواست کی جا چکی ہے کہ کمیشن پٹیشنز کو سمجھنے میں صارفین کی مدد کر سکتا ہے اور اس سلسلے میں اپنے اعتراضات پیش کرنے میں ان کی مدد کر سکتا ہے۔ لہٰذا، کمیشن نے پٹیشن دہندگان کے ذریعہ دائر پٹیشنز پر سٹاف پیپر تیار کیا ہے، جو کمیشن کی ویب سائٹ (www.derc.gov.in) پر دستیاب ہے۔ کمیشن نے ایسے سبھی صارفین، جو ایسا کرنا چاہیں، کو ضروری مدد دینے کیلئے مندرجہ ذیل افسران کو نامزد کیا ہے، جن سے پیشگی اجازت لیکر تبادلہ خیالات کیا جا سکتا ہے۔

- شری پرشانت کمار، جوائنٹ ڈائریکٹر (ٹیرف۔ فنانس) فون: 011-26680433
- شری سنجے شرما، جوائنٹ ڈائریکٹر (پی ایس اینڈ ای) فون: 26680734 -011
- شری مکیش وادھوا، جوائنٹ ڈائریکٹر (انجینئرنگ) فون: 011-26673604

11. پٹیشن دہندگان کے ذریعہ دائر مکمل پٹیشن کمیشن کی ویب سائٹ (www.derc.gov.in) اور پٹیشن دہندگان کی ویب سائٹ سے ڈاؤن لوڈ کی جا سکتی ہے۔ پٹیشن کی سافٹ کاپی سی ڈی میں -/25 روپے فی سی ڈی کے بھگتان پر حاصل کی جا سکتی ہے یا پٹیشن کی کاپی نیچے دی گئی تفصیلات کے مطابق نئی دلی میں -/100 روپے کے نقد یا ڈیمانڈ ڈرافٹ / پے آرڈر نئی دلی میں قابل ادا کا بھگتان کر 26-04-2014 سے 23-05-2014 تک کسی بھی کاروباری دن میں صبح 11.00 بجے سے دوپہر 4 بجے کے درمیان خریدی جا سکتی ہے۔

- بی ایس ای ایس یمنا پاور لمیٹڈ، شکتی کرن بلڈنگ، کڑکڑ ڈوما، نئی دلی۔ 110092، ویب سائٹ: www.bsesdelhi.com فون: 011-39999204، بی ایس ای ایس یمنا پاور لمیٹڈ کے حق میں ڈیمانڈ ڈرافٹ / پے آرڈر۔
- بی ایس ای ایس راجدھانی پاور لمیٹڈ، بی ایس ای ایس بھون، نہرو پلیس، نئی دلی۔ 110019، ویب سائٹ: www.bsesdelhi.com فون: 011-39999812، بی ایس ای ایس راجدھانی پاور لمیٹڈ کے حق میں ڈیمانڈ ڈرافٹ / پے آرڈر
- ٹاٹا پاور دلی ڈسٹری بیوشن لمیٹڈ، سب سٹیشن بلڈنگ، ہڈسن لائنز، کنگز وے کیمپ، دلی۔ 110009، ویب سائٹ: www.tatapower-ddl.com فون: 011-66112222، ٹاٹا پاور دلی ڈسٹری بیوشن لمیٹڈ کے حق میں ڈیمانڈ ڈرافٹ / پے آرڈر
- نئی دلی میونسپل کونسل، پالیکا کیندر بلڈنگ، جنتر منتر کے سامنے، سنسد مارگ، نئی دلی۔ 110001، ویب سائٹ: www.ndmc.gov.in فون: 011-43523778، نئی دلی میونسپل کونسل کے حق میں ڈیمانڈ ڈرافٹ / پے آرڈر۔

دستخط سکریٹری

دلی الیکٹری سٹی ریگولیٹری کمیشن

Daily Milap.

DIP/070/14-15

Indian Express (English) dated April 25, 2014

DELHI ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION
Viniyamak Bhawan, C-Block, Shivalik, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi-110 017.
Website: www.derc.gov.in, Telefax: 26673608

PUBLIC NOTICE

Petitions for True Up of expenses for FY 2012-13, Annual Performance Review (APR) of FY 2013-14 and Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) and Tariff for FY 2014-15 filed by the Distribution Licensees, viz., BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd. (BRPL), BSES Yamuna Power Ltd. (BYPL), Tata Power Delhi Distribution Ltd. (TPDDL) and New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) (collectively referred to as the Petitioners or DISCOMS).

1. BRPL, BYPL, TPDDL and NDMC have filed their Petitions for approval of True Up of expenses for FY 2012-13, APR of FY 2013-14 and ARR & Tariff for FY 2014-15 before the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC or The Commission).
2. The Petitioners have filed their respective Petitions under the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, the Delhi Electricity Reform Act, 2000, the DERC (Terms & Conditions for determination of Wheeling Tariff & Retail Supply Tariff) Regulations dated 30 May, 2007, and DERC (Terms & Conditions for determination of Wheeling Tariff & Retail Supply Tariff) Regulations, 2011 issued by the Commission vide Order dated 2 December, 2011. The Commission has since admitted the Petitions subject to clarifications/additional information, if any, that may be sought from time to time.
3. The Petitioners have, subsequent to the admission of their petitions by the DERC, issued Public Notice in the following newspapers of NCT of Delhi:-

Petitioner	Newspaper(s)	Language	Date of issue of Public Notice	Petitioner	Newspaper(s)	Language	Date of issue of Public Notice
BRPL	The Times of India	English	15.04.2014	TPDDL	Times of India	English	16.04.2014
	Hindustan Times	English	15.04.2014		Hindustan Times	English	16.04.2014
	Mint	English	15.04.2014		HT - Mint	English	16.04.2014
	Navbharat Times	Hindi	16.04.2014		Hindustan	Hindi	16.04.2014
	Hindustan	Hindi	16.04.2014		Qaumi Patrika	Punjabi	17.04.2014
	Punjabi Tribune	Punjabi	16.04.2014		Urdu Milap	Urdu	17.04.2014
	Milap	Urdu	16.04.2014				
BYPL	The Times of India	English	15.04.2014	NDMC	Times of India	English	17.04.2014
	Hindustan Times	English	15.04.2014		Hindustan Times	English	17.04.2014
	Mint	English	15.04.2014		Navbharat Times	Hindi	17.04.2014
	Dainik Jagran	Hindi	16.04.2014		Qaumi Patrika	Punjabi	17.04.2014
	Qaumi Patrika	Punjabi	16.04.2014		Daily Milap	Urdu	17.04.2014
	The Inquilab	Urdu	16.04.2014				

4. The Petitioners have summarised their Petition in the respective Public Notices issued by them. The Public Notice has been posted on the website of the Petitioners as well as that of the Commission.
5. In accordance with the provisions of the DERC (Comprehensive Conduct of Business) Regulations, 2001, Consumers and other stakeholders of Delhi are invited to file their written submission on the Tariff Petitions and the Staff Papers of the DISCOMS placed on the Commission's website, to the Secretary of the Commission at the above office address latest by 26.05.2014 by 5.00 PM.
   The comments/suggestions may be submitted personally or by post to the Commission and may also be e-mailed to the Secretary, DERC at the e-mail address secyderc@nic.in
6. The stakeholders who wish to present their views personally may convey their expression of interest at the time of filing their written submissions. Based on the above, the Commission may allot a suitable time for making such submissions.
7. Besides the comments on the Tariff Petitions filed by the Petitioners, all the stakeholders are requested to submit their view on Tariff Rationalization Proposals given by the Petitioners as indicated in the subsequent paragraphs. The Commission shall deliberate on these matters while deciding on the tariff for various classes of consumers.

I. <u>PETITIONER'S PROPOSALS</u>

a) <u>Time of day (ToD) Metering</u>
The Commission in its MYT Order for the second Control Period dated 13 July, 2012 had decided to introduce ToD Tariff on a pilot basis for large industrial and non domestic consumers (300 kW and above).
The Commission as a progressive step in this direction and to further encourage demand shift from peak hours to off-peak hours had decided to lower the applicability limit for ToD Tariff in the Tariff Order for FY 2013-14 dtd. 31 July, 2013. ToD Tariff is now applicable on all consumers (other than domestic) whose sanctioned load/MDI (whichever is higher) is 100kW / 108 kVA and above is as shown below:

Month	Peak Hours	Surcharge on Energy Charges	Off-Peak Hours	Rebate on Energy Charges
April to Sept.	15:00-00:00 Hrs.	15%	00:00-06:00 Hrs.	15%
Oct. to March	17:00-23:00 Hrs.	10%	23:00-06:00 Hrs.	15%

The Petitioners are of the view that the coverage of ToD tariff needs to be progressively increased for smaller loads, which will ensure that the tariff provides appropriate signals to reduce peak hour consumption and increase consumption during off-peak hours, through higher peak hour rates and higher rebates for consumption during off-peak hours, in order to flatten the load curve.
The petitioners have proposed to extend ToD tariff for consumers in the industrial and commercial categories having sanctioned load/MDI (whichever is higher) of 10 kW and above.

b) <u>Waive-off / Carry forward of Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO)</u>
The Petitioners in their current Tariff Petitions have requested to waive off the RPO in the interest of the consumers of Delhi or alternatively to consider carry forward of RPO to subsequent years.

c) <u>Time bound recovery of regulatory assets/revenue gap</u>
The Petitioners have requested for recovery of regulatory assets in a time bound manner, preferably within the control period.

d) <u>Revision of Power Purchase Adjustment Charges (PPAC) formula</u>
The Petitioners have proposed revised formula for timely recovery of power purchase cost by the DISCOMs by considering change in Fixed Cost charges on account of Regulated Power, Fixed and Variable Charges of LT Contracts, Transmission Charges, Short Term Power, Loss on Sale of Surplus Power, Arrears payable to Gencos and Transcos etc.

e) <u>Enhancement of Security Deposit (SD) in line with current Tariff</u>
The Petitioners have proposed for Revision of Security Deposit (SD) / Advance consumption rates and has to be linked with the consumption of individual consumer, the prevailing tariff as well billing cycle.

f) <u>Reliability charges to be levied on high end consumers</u>
The Petitioners have proposed that the Commission should introduce "Reliability Charges" as a separate component of Tariff to be levied on high end consumers (in all categories) having high consumption of electricity.

g) <u>Uniform fixed charges upto the load of 5.0 kW</u>
The Petitioners have proposed restructuring of the fixed charges for the domestic category so that uniform fixed charges are levied upto the load of 5.0 kW.

h) <u>Upward revision in Credit Card / Debit Card/Cash Payment Limit</u>
The Petitioners have submitted that for payments through Debit Card/ Credit Card by the Consumers, no processing fees should be charged for payments upto Rs. 20000.00 and the Cost of same should be allowed as pass through in the ARR.

i) <u>Promotion of e-payment(online) incentive</u>
The Petitioners have proposed to provide a suitable rebate of Rs. 5/bill for online payment bills.

j) <u>Uniform Tariff for industrial, mushroom cultivation and commercial categories</u>
The Petitioners have submitted that the tariffs of industrial, mushroom cultivation and commercial categories should be rationalized to have a uniform tariff.

k) <u>Flat rate Tariff for Pre-paid connections (Domestic Category)</u>
The Petitioners have proposed separate tariff for billing pre-paid consumer, under domestic category due to complex slab based tariff structure for domestic category.

l) <u>Open Access to 1 MW and above consumer</u>
The Petitioners have requested to include recovery of Regulatory Assets even from consumers, who are opting power through Open Access, either by considering its effect in tariff and then fixing Cross Subsidy Surcharge (CSS) or as a separate charge.

8. The Commission will conduct Public Hearings with the stakeholders and the date for the same shall be notified separately.
9. The Commission will scrutinize the Petitions and seek further clarifications from the Petitioners, if required. By way of an Order, the Commission shall approve the ARR for each of the Petitioner. The Orders on the Petitions shall be issued after considering the suggestions received from various stakeholders.
10. In the past, there have been requests that the Commission may extend assistance to consumers in understanding the Petitions and also help them to file their comments in this regard. The Commission has accordingly prepared a Staff Paper on the Petitions filed by the Petitioners, which is available on the website of the Commission (www.derc.gov.in). The Commission has also nominated the following officers to extend necessary assistance to all such consumers, who may so desire. Discussions with these officers may be held after seeking prior appointment.
    - **Mr. Prashant Kumar, Joint Director (Tariff-Finance) Phone no: 011 26680433**
    - **Mr. Sanjay Sharma, Joint Director (PS&E) Phone no: 011 26680734**
    - **Mr. Mukesh Wadhwa, Joint Director (Engineering) Phone no: 011 26673604**
11. The complete Petitions filed by the Petitioners can be downloaded from the website of the Commission (www.derc.gov.in) and the website of the Petitioners. A soft copy of the Petition may be obtained in CD on payment of Rs 25/- per CD or a copy of the Petition may be purchased from the respective Petitioner's Head Offices on any working day from 26.04.2014 to 23.05.2014 between 11 AM and 4 PM on payment of Rs 100/- either by cash or by Demand Draft/Pay Order payable at New Delhi as per the details given below:
    - **BSES Yamuna Power Ltd.** Shakti Kiran Building, Karkardooma, New Delhi – 110092 Website: www.bsesdelhi.com Phone: 011-39999204. Demand Draft / Pay Order in favour of BSES Yamuna Power Limited.
    - **BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd.** BSES Bhawan, Nehru Place, New Delhi – 110 019 Website: www.bsesdelhi.com Phone: 011-39999812. Demand Draft/Pay Order in favour of BSES Rajdhani Power Limited.
    - **Tata Power Delhi Distribution Ltd.** Substation Building, Hudson Lines Kingsway Camp, New Delhi – 110 009 Website: www.tatapower-ddl.com Phone: [illegible]112222. Demand Draft/Pay Order in favour of Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited.
    - **New Delhi Municipal Council,** Palika Kendra Building, Opp. Jantar Mantar, Sansad Marg, New Delhi – 110001. Website: www.ndmc.gov.in Phone: 011 43523778. Demand Draft/Pay Order in favour of New Delhi Municipal Council.

Sd/-
Secretary
Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission

DIP/070/14-15

Indian Express

Hindustan Times (English) dated April 25, 2014

DELHI ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION
Viniyamak Bhawan, C-Block, Shivalik, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi-110 017.
Website: www.derc.gov.in, Telefax: 26673608

PUBLIC NOTICE

Petitions for True Up of expenses for FY 2012-13, Annual Performance Review (APR) of FY 2013-14 and Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) and Tariff for FY 2014-15 filed by the Distribution Licensees, viz., BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd. (BRPL), BSES Yamuna Power Ltd. (BYPL), Tata Power Delhi Distribution Ltd. (TPDDL) and New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) (collectively referred to as the Petitioners or DISCOMS).

1. BRPL, BYPL, TPDDL and NDMC have filed their Petitions for approval of True Up of expenses for FY 2012-13, APR of FY 2013-14 and ARR & Tariff for FY 2014-15 before the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC or The Commission).
2. The Petitioners have filed their respective Petitions under the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, the Delhi Electricity Reform Act, 2000, the DERC (Terms & Conditions for determination of Wheeling Tariff & Retail Supply Tariff) Regulations dated 30 May, 2007, and DERC (Terms & Conditions for determination of Wheeling Tariff & Retail Supply Tariff) Regulations, 2011 issued by the Commission vide Order dated 2 December, 2011. The Commission has since admitted the Petitions subject to clarifications/additional information, if any, that may be sought from time to time.
3. The Petitioners have, subsequent to the admission of their petitions by the DERC, issued Public Notice in the following newspapers of NCT of Delhi:

Petitioner	Newspaper(s)	Language	Date of Issue of Public Notice	Petitioner	Newspaper(s)	Language	Date of Issue of Public Notice
BRPL	The Times of India	English	15.04.2014	TPDDL	Times of India	English	16.04.2014
	Hindustan Times	English	15.04.2014		Hindustan Times	English	16.04.2014
	Mint	English	15.04.2014		HT - Mint	English	16.04.2014
	Navbharat Times	Hindi	16.04.2014		Hindustan	Hindi	16.04.2014
	Hindustan	Hindi	16.04.2014		Qaumi Patrika	Punjabi	17.04.2014
	Punjabi Tribune	Punjabi	16.04.2014		Urdu Milap	Urdu	17.04.2014
	Milap	Urdu	16.04.2014				
BYPL	The Times of India	English	15.04.2014	NDMC	Times of India	English	17.04.2014
	Hindustan Times	English	15.04.2014		Hindustan Times	English	17.04.2014
	Mint	English	15.04.2014		Navbharat Times	Hindi	17.04.2014
	Dainik Jagran	Hindi	16.04.2014		Qaumi Patrika	Punjabi	17.04.2014
	Qaumi Patrika	Punjabi	16.04.2014		Daily Milap	Urdu	17.04.2014
	The Inquilab	Urdu	16.04.2014				

4. The Petitioners have summarised their Petition in the respective Public Notices issued by them. The Public Notice has been posted on the website of the Petitioners as well as that of the Commission.
5. In accordance with the provisions of the DERC (Comprehensive Conduct of Business) Regulations, 2001, Consumers and other stakeholders of Delhi are invited to file their written submission on the Tariff Petitions and the Staff Papers of the DISCOMS placed on the Commission's website, to the Secretary of the Commission at the above office address latest by 26.05.2014 by 5.00 PM.
The comments/suggestions may be submitted personally or by post to the Commission and may also be e-mailed to the Secretary, DERC at the e-mail address secyderc@nic.in
6. The stakeholders who wish to present their views personally may convey their expression of interest at the time of filing their written submissions. Based on the above, the Commission may allot a suitable time for making such submissions.
7. Besides the comments on the Tariff Petitions filed by the Petitioners, all the stakeholders are requested to submit their view on Tariff Rationalization Proposals given by the Petitioners as indicated in the subsequent paragraphs. The Commission shall deliberate on these matters while deciding on the tariff for various classes of consumers.

I. **PETITIONER'S PROPOSALS**

a) **Time of day (ToD) Metering**
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DIP/070/14-15

Sd/-
Secretary
Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission

Hindustan Times

Dainik Jagran (Hindi) dated April 25, 2014

दिल्ली विद्युत विनियामक आयोग

विनियामक भवन, सी–ब्लॉक, मालवीय नगर, नई दिल्ली–110 017

वेबसाइट : www.derc.gov.in टेलीफैक्स : 26673608

सार्वजनिक सूचना

[illegible]

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]

याचिका	समाचार–पत्र	भाषा	सार्वजनिक सूचना के जारी होने की तिथि	याचिका	समाचार–पत्र	भाषा	सार्वजनिक सूचना के जारी होने की तिथि
बीआरपीएल	द टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया	अंग्रेजी	15.04.2014	टीपीडीडीएल	द टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया	अंग्रेजी	16.04.2014
	हिंदुस्तान टाइम्स	अंग्रेजी	15.04.2014		हिंदुस्तान टाइम्स	अंग्रेजी	16.04.2014
	मिंट	अंग्रेजी	15.04.2014		एचटी–मिंट	अंग्रेजी	16.04.2014
	नवभारत टाइम्स	हिंदी	16.04.2014		हिंदुस्तान	हिंदी	16.04.2014
	हिंदुस्तान	हिंदी	16.04.2014		कौमी पत्रिका	पंजाबी	17.04.2014
	पंजाबी ट्रिब्यून	पंजाबी	16.04.2014		उर्दू मिलाप	उर्दू	17.04.2014
	मिलाप	उर्दू	16.04.2014				
बीवाईपीएल	द टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया	अंग्रेजी	15.04.2014	एनडीएमसी	द टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया	अंग्रेजी	17.04.2014
	हिंदुस्तान टाइम्स	अंग्रेजी	15.04.2014		हिंदुस्तान टाइम्स	अंग्रेजी	17.04.2014
	मिंट	अंग्रेजी	15.04.2014		नवभारत टाइम्स	हिंदी	17.04.2014
	दैनिक जागरण	हिंदी	16.04.2014		कौमी पत्रिका	पंजाबी	17.04.2014
	कौमी पत्रिका	पंजाबी	16.04.2014		डेली मिलाप	उर्दू	17.04.2014
	द इंकलाब	उर्दू	16.04.2014				

4. [illegible]
5. [illegible]
6. [illegible]
7. [illegible]

1. याचिकाकर्ता के प्रस्ताव

क) टाइम ऑफ डे (टीओडी) मीटरिंग

[illegible]

माह	पीक आवर्स	ऊर्जा शुल्क पर सरचार्ज	ऑफ पीक आवर्स	ऊर्जा शुल्क पर छूट
अप्रैल से सितम्बर	15:00-00:00 बजे	15 प्रतिशत	00:00-06:00 बजे	15 प्रतिशत
अक्टूबर से मार्च	17:00-23:00 बजे	10 प्रतिशत	23:00-06:00 बजे	15 प्रतिशत

[illegible]

ख) व्यावसायिक खरीद क्षमता (आरपीओ) को घटाना/आगे ले जाना

[illegible]

ग) नियामक संपत्तियों/राजस्व अंतर की समयबद्धता

[illegible]

घ) ऊर्जा खरीद समायोजन शुल्क संशोधन (पीपीएसी) का सूत्र

[illegible]

ङ) [illegible]

च) [illegible]

छ) [illegible]

ज) [illegible]

झ) [illegible]

ञ) [illegible]

ट) [illegible]

ठ) [illegible]

8. [illegible]
9. [illegible]
10. [illegible]

- श्री प्रशांत कुमार, संयुक्त निदेशक (टैरिफ–वित्त) फोन : 011 26680433
- श्री संजय शर्मा, संयुक्त निदेशक (पीएसएंडई) फोन : 011 2668073
- श्री मुकेश वाधवा, संयुक्त निदेशक (इंजीनियरिंग) फोन : 011 26673604

11. [illegible] (www.derc.gov.in) [illegible] रु. 100/– [illegible]

- बीएसईएस यमुना पावर लि. [illegible] नई दिल्ली–110092 वेबसाइट : www.bsesdelhi.com फोन : 011–39999204, [illegible] डिमांड ड्राफ्ट/पे ऑर्डर।
- बीएसईएस राजधानी पावर लि. बीएसईएस भवन, नेहरू प्लेस, नई दिल्ली–110019 वेबसाइट : www.bsesdelhi.com फोन : 011–39999812, [illegible] डिमांड ड्राफ्ट/पे ऑर्डर।
- टाटा पावर दिल्ली डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन लि. [illegible] दिल्ली–110009 वेबसाइट : www.tatapower-ddl.com फोन : 011–66112222, टाटा पावर दिल्ली डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन लिमिटेड के पक्ष में डिमांड ड्राफ्ट/पे ऑर्डर।
- नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कौंसिल, पालिका केंद्र बिल्डिंग, [illegible] संसद मार्ग, नई दिल्ली–110001 वेबसाइट : www.ndmc.gov.in फोन : 011–43823778, नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कौंसिल के पक्ष में डिमांड ड्राफ्ट/पे ऑर्डर।

ह०/–
सचिव
दिल्ली विद्युत विनियामक आयोग

DIP/070/14-15

दैनिक जागरण – 25.04.14

Annexure-IV

The Times of India dated May 27, 2014

DELHI ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION
Viniyamak Bhawan, C-Block, Shivalik,
Malviya Nagar, New Delhi-110 017.
Website: www.derc.gov.in, Telefax: 26673608

PUBLIC NOTICE

LAST DATE FOR RECEIPT OF OBJECTIONS / COMMENTS ON TARIFF PETITIONS FOR FY 2014-15 EXTENDED TO 6TH JUNE, 2014

1. The Distribution Licensees of Delhi viz. BSES Rajdhani Power Limited (BRPL), BSES Yamuna Power Ltd. (BYPL), Tata Power Delhi Distribution Ltd. (TPDDL) and New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) have filed their petitions for True Up of expenses for FY 2012-13, Annual Performance Review (APR), of FY 2013-14 and Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) and Tariff for FY 2014-15.
2. The last date for receipt of objections/comments from Stakeholders was 26th May, 2014.
3. Due to representations received from some Stakeholders the Commission has decided to extend the last date for receipt of objections/comments from Stakeholders to 6TH June, 2014.
4. The petitions filed by the licensees and a note on the salient features of Petitions can be downloaded from the website of the Commission i.e .www.derc.gov.in. Copies of the petitions are also available for inspection at the Commission's Office.

Secretary
Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission

DIP/0249/14-15

The Hindu dated May 27, 2014

DELHI ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION
Viniyamak Bhawan, C-Block, Shivalik,
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DIP/0249/14-15

Dainik Jagran (Hindi) dated May 27, 2014

दिल्ली विद्युत विनियामक आयोग

विनियामक भवन, सी–ब्लॉक, शिवालिक, मालवीय नगर, नई दिल्ली–110017
वेबसाइट : www.derc.gov.in टेलीफैक्स : 26673608

सार्वजनिक सूचना

वित्तीय वर्ष 2014–15 हेतु टैरिफ याचिकाओं पर आपत्ति/टिप्पणी की प्राप्ति की अंतिम तिथि को बढ़ाकर 6 जून, 2014 के जाने बावत।

1. दिल्ली लाइसेंस वितरण अर्थात् बीएसईएस राजधानी पावर लिमिटेड (बीआरपीएल), बीएसईएस यमुना पावर लि. (बीवाईपीएल), टाटा पावर दिल्ली डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन लि. (टीपीडीडीएल) और नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कौंसिल (एनडीएमसी) ने वित्तीय वर्ष 2012–13 के व्यय के ट्रू अप, वित्तीय वर्ष 2013–14 के वार्षिक प्रदर्शन समीक्षा (एपीआर), वित्तीय वर्ष 2014–15 के लिए कुल राजस्व आवश्यकता (एआरआर) व टैरिफ़ हेतु अपनी याचिकाएं दायर की हैं।
2. स्टेकहोल्डर्स से आपत्ति/टिप्पणी की प्राप्ति की अंतिम तिथि 26 मई, 2014 थी।
3. कुछ स्टेकहोल्डर्स से प्रस्तुति प्राप्त करने के कारण आयोग ने स्टेकहोल्डर्स से आपत्ति/टिप्पणी की प्राप्ति की अंतिम तिथि 6 जून 2014 तक बढ़ाने का फैसला किया है।
4. लाइसेंसज द्वारा दायर याचिकाओं और याचिकाओं की प्रमुख विषेशताओं पर संक्षिप्त नोट आयोग की वेबसाइट www.derc.gov.in से डाउनलोड किए जा सकते हैं। याचिकाओं की प्रतियां आयोग के कार्यालय में निरीक्षण के लिए भी उपलब्ध हैं।

सचिव
दिल्ली विद्युत विनियामक आयोग

DIP/0249/14-15

Daily Educator, New Delhi (Punjabi) dated May 27, 2014

ਦਿੱਲੀ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਰੈਗੂਲੇਟਰੀ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ

ਵਿਨਿਆਮਕ ਭਵਨ, ਸੀ ਬਲਾਕ, ਸ਼ਿਵਾਲਿਕ
ਮਾਲਵੀਆ ਨਗਰ, ਨਵੀਂ ਦਿੱਲੀ-110017
ਵੈਬਸਾਈਟ : www.derc.gov.in, ਟੈਲੀਫੈਕਸ : 26673608

ਜਨਤਕ ਸੂਚਨਾ

ਵਿੱਤੀ ਸਾਲ 2014-15 ਲਈ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਦਰ ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼/ ਟਿੱਪਣੀਆਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਅੰਤਿਮ ਮਿਤੀ 'ਚ 6 ਜੂਨ, 2014 ਤੱਕ ਵਾਧਾ

1. ਦਿੱਲੀ ਦੇ ਵੰਡ ਲਾਇਸੰਸੀ ਜਿਹਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਬੀ ਐਸ ਈ ਐਸ ਰਾਜਧਾਨੀ ਪਾਵਰ ਲਿਮਟਿਡ (ਬੀ ਆਰ ਪੀ ਐਲ), ਬੀ ਐਸ ਈ ਐਸ ਯਮੁਨਾ ਪਾਵਰ ਲਿਮਟਿਡ (ਬੀ ਵਾਈ ਪੀ ਐਲ), ਟਾਟਾ ਪਾਵਰ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਡਿਸਟ੍ਰੀਬਿਊਸ਼ਨ ਲਿਮ. (ਟੀ ਪੀ ਡੀ ਡੀ ਐਲ) ਅਤੇ ਨਵੀਂ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਮਿਊਂਪਸਲ ਕੌਂਸਲ (ਐਨ ਡੀ ਐਮ ਸੀ) ਨੇ ਵਿੱਤੀ ਵਰ੍ਹੇ 2012-13 ਦੇ ਖਰਚਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਟਰੂ ਅੱਪ ਕਰਨ, 2013-14 ਦੀ ਸਾਲਾਨਾ ਕਾਰਗੁਜ਼ਾਰੀ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ ਏ ਪੀ ਆਰ ਅਤੇ 2014-15 ਲਈ ਕੁੱਲ ਮਾਲੀਆ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ (ਏ ਆਰ ਆਰ) ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਦਾਇਰ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਹਨ।
2. ਇਹਨਾਂ ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਾਂ 'ਤੇ ਸਟੇਕਹੋਲਡਰਜ਼ ਤੋਂ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼/ਟਿੱਪਣੀਆਂ ਹਾਸਲ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਅੰਤਿਮ ਮਿਤੀ 26 ਮਈ 2014 ਸੀ।
3. ਕੁਝ ਸਟੇਕਹੋਲਡਰਜ਼ ਤੋਂ ਮਿਲੀਆਂ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਨਿਧਤਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਮੱਦੇਨਜ਼ਰ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਨੇ ਸਟੇਕਹੋਲਡਰਜ਼ ਤੋਂ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼/ ਟਿੱਪਣੀਆਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਅੰਤਿਮ ਮਿਤੀ 6 ਜੂਨ 2014 ਤੱਕ ਵਧਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ।
4. ਲਾਇਸੰਸੀ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਦਾਇਰ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਮੁੱਖ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਤਾਵਾਂ ਵਾਲਾ ਨੋਟ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਦੀ ਵੈਬਸਾਈਟ : www.derc.gov.in ਤੋਂ ਡਾਊਨਲੋਡ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨ ਦੀਆਂ ਕਾਪੀਆਂ ਵੇਖਣ ਲਈ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਦਫਤਰ ਵੀ ਉਪਲਬਧ ਹਨ।

ਸਕੱਤਰ
ਦਿੱਲੀ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਰੈਗੂਲੇਟਰੀ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ

ਡੀ ਆਈ ਪੀ/0249/14-15

Daily Milap (Urdu) dated May 27, 2014

دلی الیکٹری سٹی ریگولیٹری کمیشن

ویری نائک بھون، سی بلاک، شیوالک، مالویہ نگر، نئی دلی-110017

ویب سائٹ www.derc.gov.in، ٹیلی فیکس 26673608

اطلاع عام

مالی سال15-2014 کیلئے ٹیرف پٹیشنز بارے اعتراض/ مشورے وصول کرنے آخری تاریخ کو 6 جون، 2014 تک بڑھا دیا گیا ہے۔

1. دلی کی ڈسٹری بیوشن لائسنسیز جیسے بی ایس ای ایس راجدھانی پاور لمیٹڈ (BRPL)، بی ایس ای ایس یمنا پاور لمیٹڈ (BYPL)، ٹاٹا پاور دلی ڈسٹری بیوشن لمیٹڈ (TPDDL) اور نئی دلی میونسپل کونسل (NDMC) نے مالی سال 13-2012 کے اخراجات کے ٹرو۔اپ، مالی سال 14-2013 کی سالانہ پرفارمینس ریویو (اے پی آر) اور مالی سال 15-2014 کیلئے ایگریگیٹ ریوینیو ریکوائرمنٹ (اے آر آر) اور ٹیرف کیلئے اپنی اپنی پٹیشنز داخل کی ہیں۔
2. سٹیک ہولڈرز سے اعتراضات / مشورے وصول کرنے کی آخری تاریخ 26 مئی 2014 تھی۔
3. کچھ سٹیک ہولڈرز سے ری پرزنٹیشنز حاصل ہونے کی وجہ سے کمیشن نے سٹیک ہولڈرز سے اعتراضات / مشورے وصول کرنے کی آخری تاریخ کو 6 جون 2014 تک بڑھا دیا ہے۔
4. لائسنسیز کے ذریعہ فائل کی گئی پٹیشنز اور ان پٹیشنز کی اہم خصوصیات کو کمیشن کی ویب سائٹ یعنی www.derc.gov.in کی ویب سائٹ سے ڈاؤن لوڈ کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ پٹیشنز کی کاپیاں معائنہ کیلئے کمیشن کے دفتر میں بھی دستیاب ہیں۔

سکریٹری

دلی الیکٹری سٹی ریگولیٹری کمیشن

DIP/0249/14-15

Indian Express (English) dated May 27, 2014

DELHI ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION
Viniyamak Bhawan, C-Block, Shivalik,
Malviya Nagar, New Delhi-110 017.
Website: www.derc.gov.in, Telefax: 26673608

PUBLIC NOTICE

LAST DATE FOR RECEIPT OF OBJECTIONS / COMMENTS ON TARIFF PETITIONS FOR FY 2014-15 EXTENDED TO 6TH JUNE, 2014

1. The Distribution Licensees of Delhi viz. BSES Rajdhani Power Limited (BRPL), BSES Yamuna Power Ltd. (BYPL), Tata Power Delhi Distribution Ltd. (TPDDL) and New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) have filed their petitions for True Up of expenses for FY 2012-13, Annual Performance Review (APR), of FY 2013-14 and Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) and Tariff for FY 2014-15.
2. The last date for receipt of objections/comments from Stakeholders was 26th May, 2014.
3. Due to representations received from some Stakeholders the Commission has decided to extend the last date for receipt of objections/comments from Stakeholders to 6TH June, 2014.
4. The petitions filed by the licensees and a note on the salient features of Petitions can be downloaded from the website of the Commission i.e www.derc.gov.in. Copies of the petitions are also available for inspection at the Commission's Office.

Secretary
Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission

DIP/0249/14-15

Annexure-V

The Hindu (English) dated June 17, 2014

DELHI ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION
Viniyamak Bhawan, C-Block, Shivalik, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi-110017
Fax: 011-26673608 E-mail: secyderc@nic.in

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Hearing on Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) & Tariff for FY 2014-15 Annual Performance Review (APR), of FY 2013-14 & True Up of expenses for FY 2012-13 filed by BSES Rajdhani Power Limited (BRPL), BSES Yamuna Power Ltd. (BYPL), Tata Power Delhi Distribution Ltd. (TPDDL) and New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC)

AND

I. Draft DERC (Demand Side Management Implementation Framework) Regulations, 2012

II. Proposed Regulation on Net Metering & Connectivity in respect of Rooftop Solar PV Project

III. Draft Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Power Regulatory Accounting) Regulations, 2014

1. The Distribution Licensees of Delhi viz. BSES Rajdhani Power Limited (BRPL), BSES Yamuna Power Ltd. (BYPL), Tata Power Delhi Distribution Ltd. (TPDDL) and New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) have filed their petitions for True Up of expenses for FY 2012-13, Annual Performance Review (APR), of FY 2013-14 and Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) and Tariff for FY 2014-15.
2. The last date for receipt of objections/comments from stakeholders was 27.05.2014 which was extended to 06.06.2014.
3. The Commission has uploaded Draft DERC (Demand Side Management Implementation Framework) Regulations, 2012, Proposed Regulation on Net Metering & Connectivity in respect of Rooftop Solar PV Project and Draft Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Power Regulatory Accounting) Regulations, 2014 on its website www.derc.gov.in Comments/Objections from Stakeholders/consumers have already been received.
4. The Commission shall conduct Public Hearings on the above-mentioned Tariff Petitions and Draft Regulations for all stakeholders/consumer categories including those who have already given their comments/objections, at **Siri Fort Auditorium-II, Gate No. 5, August Kranti Marg, New Delhi 110049**, as per schedule given below.

Date	Time
20.06.2014 (Friday)	10:30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. (Domestic/RWA's/NGO's)
	02:30 p.m to 5:00 p.m. (Domestic/RWA's)
21.06.2014 (Saturday)	10:30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. (Industrial/Commercial & Govt. organizations & other agencies)

5. All the stakeholders/consumers will be heard on first come first serve basis. Please bring your photo I-card with you.

Sd/-
Secretary
Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission

DIP/0395/2014-15

The Times of India (English) dated June 17, 2014

DELHI ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION
Viniyamak Bhawan, C-Block, Shivalik, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi-110017
Fax: 011-26673608 E-mail: secyderc@nic.in

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Hearing on Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) & Tariff for FY 2014-15 Annual Performance Review (APR), of FY 2013-14 & True Up of expenses for FY 2012-13 filed by BSES Rajdhani Power Limited (BRPL), BSES Yamuna Power Ltd. (BYPL), Tata Power Delhi Distribution Ltd. (TPDDL) and New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC)

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Sd/-
Secretary
Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission

DIP/0395/2014-15

Hindustan Times (English) dated June 17, 2014

DELHI ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION
Viniyamak Bhawan, C-Block, Shivalik, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi-110017
Fax: 011-26673608 E-mail: secyderc@nic.in

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Secretary
Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission

DIP/0395/2014-15

The Indian Express (English) dated June 17, 2014

DELHI ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

Viniyamak Bhawan, C-Block, Shivalik, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi-110017

Fax: 011-26673608 E-mail: secyderc@nic.in

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AND

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III. **Draft Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Power Regulatory Accounting) Regulations, 2014**

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Secretary
Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission

DIP/0395/2014-15

Daily Educator, New Delhi (Punjabi) dated June 17, 2014

ਜਦੋਂ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਹਰ ਖੇਤਰ 'ਚ ਪੁਰਸ਼ਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਕੰਧੇ ਨਾਲ ਕੰਧਾ ਮਿਲਾ

ਦਿੱਲੀ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਰੈਗੂਲੇਟਰੀ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ

ਵਿਨਿਆਮਕ ਭਵਨ, ਸੀ-ਬਲਾਕ, ਸ਼ਿਵਾਲਿਕ, ਮਾਲਵੀਆ ਨਗਰ, ਨਵੀਂ ਦਿੱਲੀ-110017

ਫੈਕਸ : 011-26673608 ਈ-ਮੇਲ : secyderc@nic.in

ਜਨਤਕ ਸੂਚਨਾ

Daily Educator

ਬੀਐਸਈਐਸ ਰਾਜਧਾਨੀ ਪਾਵਰ ਲਿ. (ਬੀਆਰਪੀਐਲ), ਬੀਐਸਈਐਸ ਯਮੁਨਾ ਪਾਵਰ ਲਿ. (ਬੀਵਾਈਪੀਐਲ), ਟਾਟਾ ਪਾਵਰ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਡਿਸਟ੍ਰੀਬਿਊਸ਼ਨ ਲਿ. (ਟੀਪੀਡੀਡੀਐਲ) ਅਤੇ ਨਵੀਂ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਨਗਰ ਪਾਲਿਕਾ ਪ੍ਰੀਸ਼ਦ (ਐਨਡੀਐਮਸੀ) ਵੱਲੋਂ ਵਿੱਤੀ ਸਾਲ 2014-15 ਵਿਚ ਜਮ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ ਕੁੱਲ ਮਾਲੀਆ ਲੋੜ (ਏਆਰਆਰ) ਅਤੇ ਟੈਰਿਫ, ਵਿੱਤੀ ਸਾਲ 2013-14 ਦੀ ਸਲਾਨਾ ਪ੍ਰਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਸਮੀਖਿਆ (ਏਪੀਆਰ) ਅਤੇ ਵਿੱਤੀ ਸਾਲ 2012-13 ਦੇ ਕੁੱਲ ਖਰਚੇ ਦੇ ਟਰੂ ਅਪ ਦੇ ਲਈ ਜਨਤਕ ਸੁਣਵਾਈ। ਅਤੇ

I. ਡੀਈਆਰਸੀ (ਡਿਮਾਂਡ ਸਾਈਡ ਮੈਨੇਜਮੈਂਟ ਇੰਪਲੀਮੈਂਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਫਰੇਮ ਵਰਕ) ਐਕਟ, 2012 ਮਸੌਦਾ

II. ਛੱਤ 'ਤੇ ਸੋਲਰ ਪੀਵੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਬੰਧ ਵਿਚ ਕੁੱਲ ਮੀਟਰਿੰਗ ਅਤੇ ਕੁਨੈਕਟੀਵਿਟੀ 'ਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਸਤਾਵਿਤ ਐਕਟ।

III. ਦਿੱਲੀ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਰੈਗੂਲੇਟਰੀ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ (ਬਿਜਲੀ ਰੈਗੂਲੇਟਰੀ ਲੇਖਾ) ਐਕਟ, 2014 ਮਸੌਦਾ

1. ਦਿੱਲੀ ਦੇ ਲਈ ਵੰਡ ਲਾਇਸੰਸ ਧਾਰਕ ਬੀਐਸਈਐਸ ਰਾਜਧਾਨੀ ਪਾਵਰ ਲਿ. (ਬੀਆਰਪੀਐਲ), ਬੀਐਸਈਐਸ ਯਮੁਨਾ ਪਾਵਰ ਲਿ. (ਬੀਵਾਈਪੀਐਲ), ਟਾਟਾ ਪਾਵਰ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਡਿਸਟ੍ਰੀਬਿਊਸ਼ਨ ਲਿ. (ਟੀਪੀਡੀਡੀਐਲ) ਅਤੇ ਨਵੀਂ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਨਗਰ ਪਾਲਿਕਾ ਪ੍ਰੀਸ਼ਦ (ਐਨਡੀਐਮਸੀ) ਵੱਲੋਂ ਵਿੱਤੀ ਸਾਲ 2014-15 ਵਿਚ ਜਮ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ ਕੁੱਲ ਮਾਲੀਆ ਲੋੜ (ਏਆਰਆਰ) ਅਤੇ ਟੈਰਿਫ, ਵਿੱਤੀ ਸਾਲ 2013-14 ਦੀ ਸਲਾਨਾ ਪ੍ਰਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਸਮੀਖਿਆ (ਏਪੀਆਰ) ਅਤੇ ਵਿੱਤੀ ਸਾਲ 2012-13 ਦੇ ਕੁੱਲ ਖਰਚੇ ਦੇ ਬਿਓਰੇ ਦੇ ਟਰੂ ਅਪ ਦੇ ਲਈ ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨ ਦਾਇਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ।
2. ਹਿੱਤਧਾਰਕਾਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼/ਟਿੱਪਣੀਆਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਣ ਦੀ ਆਖਰੀ ਮਿਤੀ 27.05.2014 ਸੀ, ਜਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਵਧਾ ਕੇ 06.06.2014 ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ।
3. ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਨੇ ਡੀਈਆਰਸੀ (ਡਿਮਾਂਡ ਸਾਈਡ ਮੈਨੇਜਮੈਂਟ ਇੰਪਲੀਮੈਂਟੇਸ਼ਨ ਫਰੇਮਵਰਕ) ਐਕਟ, 2012 ਮਸੌਦਾ, ਛੱਤ 'ਤੇ ਸੋਲਰ ਪੀਵੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਬੰਧ ਵਿਚ ਕੁੱਲ ਮੀਟਰਿੰਗ ਅਤੇ ਕੁਨੈਕਟੀਵਿਟੀ 'ਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਸਤਾਵਿਤ ਐਕਟ ਅਤੇ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਰੈਗੂਲੇਟਰੀ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ (ਬਿਜਲੀ ਰੈਗੂਲੇਟਰੀ ਲੇਖਾ) ਐਕਟ, 2014 ਮਸੌਦਾ ਨੂੰ ਵੈੱਬਸਾਈਟ www.derc.gov.in 'ਤੇ ਅਪਲੋਡ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ 'ਤੇ ਹਿੱਤਧਾਰਕਾਂ/ਖਪਤਕਾਰਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਅਤੇ ਟਿੱਪਣੀਆਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਹੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ।
4. ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਨੇ ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਦਰਸਾਈਆਂ ਟੈਰਿਫ ਪਟੀਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਐਕਟ ਮਸੌਦਿਆਂ 'ਤੇ ਜੋ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼/ਟਿੱਪਣੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਹਿੱਤਧਾਰਕਾਂ/ਖਪਤਕਾਰਾਂ ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣੀਆਂ ਸਮੇਤ ਸਭ ਦੇ ਲਈ ਜਨਤਕ ਸੁਣਵਾਈ ਦਾ ਆਯੋਜਨ ਸਿਰੀ ਫੋਰਟ ਆਡੀਟੋਰੀਅਮ-2, ਗੇਟ ਨੰ. 5, ਅਗਸਤ ਕ੍ਰਾਂਤੀ ਮਾਰਗ, ਨਵੀਂ ਦਿੱਲੀ 110049 'ਤੇ, ਹੇਠਾਂ ਦਰਸਾਈ ਸਾਰਣੀ ਦੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ :-

ਮਿਤੀ	ਸਮਾਂ
20.06.2014 (ਸ਼ੁੱਕਰਵਾਰ)	ਸਵੇਰੇ 10.30 ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਦੁਪਹਿਰ 1.00 ਵਜੇ ਤੱਕ (ਘਰੇਲੂ/ਆਰਡਬਲਿਊਏ/ਐਨਜੀਓ)
	2.30 ਵਜੇ ਬਾਅਦ ਦੁਪਹਿਰ ਤੋਂ ਸ਼ਾਮ 5.00 ਵਜੇ ਤੱਕ (ਘਰੇਲੂ/ਆਰਡਬਲਿਊਏ)
21.06.2014 (ਸ਼ਨੀਵਾਰ)	ਸਵੇਰੇ 10.30 ਵਜੇ ਤੋਂ 1.00 ਵਜੇ ਬਾਅਦ ਦੁਪਹਿਰ ਤੱਕ (ਉਦਯੋਗਿਕ/ਵਪਾਰਕ ਅਤੇ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ/ਹੋਰ ਏਜੰਸੀਆਂ)

5. ਸਾਰੇ ਹਿੱਤ ਧਾਰਕਾਂ/ਖਪਤਕਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਆਓ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਪਾਓ ਆਧਾਰ 'ਤੇ ਸੁਣਿਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ। ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਨਾਲ ਫੋਟੋ ਪਛਾਣ ਪੱਤਰ (I Card) ਲਿਆਓ।

ਸਹੀ/-

ਸਕੱਤਰ

ਦਿੱਲੀ ਬਿਜਲੀ ਰੈਗੂਲੇਟਰੀ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨ

DIP/0395/2014-15

The Daily Milap (Urdu) dated June 17, 2014

دلی الیکٹری سٹی ریگولیٹری کمیشن

وینی یاک بھون، سی۔ بلاک شیوالک، مالویہ نگر، نئی دلی۔110017
فیکس:011-26673608ای۔ میل:secyderc@nic.in

اطلاع عام

بی ایس ای ایس راجدھانی پاور لمیٹڈ (بی آر پی ایل)، بی ایس ای ایس یمنا پاور لمیٹڈ (بی وائی پی ایل)، ٹاٹا پاور دلی ڈسٹری بیوشن لمیٹڈ (ٹی پی ڈی ڈی ایل) اور نئی دلی میونسپل کونسل (این ڈی ایم سی) کے ذریعہ مالی سال 2014-15 میں جمع کیے گئے کل ریونیو ضروریات (اے آر آر) اور ٹیرف، مالی سال 2013-14 کی سالانہ کارکردگی نظر ثانی (اے پی آر) اور مالی سال 2012-13 کے کل خرچ کے ٹروآپ کیلئے عام سنوائی۔

اور

i. ڈی ای آر سی (ڈیمانڈ سائڈ مینجمنٹ امپلی مینٹیشن فریم ورک) ایکٹ 2012 ڈرافٹ
ii. چھت پر سولر پی وی پروجیکٹوں کے سلسلے میں کل میٹرنگ اور کنیکٹویٹی پر مجوزہ قانون۔
iii. دلی الیکٹریسٹی ریگولیٹری کمیشن (الیکٹری ریگولیٹری آڈیٹنگ) ایکٹ، 2014 ڈرافٹ

1. دلی کیلئے ڈسٹری بیوشن لائسنس یعنی بی ایس ای ایس راجدھانی پاور لمیٹڈ (بی وائی پی ایل)، ٹاٹا پاور دلی ڈسٹری بیوشن لمیٹڈ (ٹی پی ڈی ڈی ایل) اور نئی دلی میونسپل کونسل (این ڈی ایم سی) کے ذریعہ مالی سال 2014-15 میں جمع کیے گئے کل ریونیو ضروریات (اے آر آر) اور ٹیرف، مالی سال 2013-14 کی سالانہ کارکردگی نظر ثانی (اے پی آر) اور مالی سال 2012-13 کے کل خرچ کے پورے کے ٹروآپ کیلئے پٹیشن دائر کی گئی ہے۔
2. سٹیک ہولڈروں کے ذریعہ اعتراضات / رد عمل حاصل کرنے کی آخری تاریخ 27-05-2014 تھی جسے بڑھا کر 06-06-2014 کر دی گئی تھی۔
3. کمیشن نے ڈی ای آر سی (ڈیمانڈ سائڈ مینجمنٹ امپلی مینٹیشن فریم ورک) ایکٹ، 2012 ڈرافٹ، چھت پر سولر پی وی پروجیکٹوں کے سلسلے میں کل میٹرنگ اور کنیکٹویٹی پر مجوزہ ایکٹ اور دلی الیکٹری سٹی ریگولیٹری کمیشن (الیکٹری سٹی ریگولیٹری آڈیٹنگ) ایکٹ 2014 ڈرافٹ کو ویب سائٹ www.derc.gov.in پر اپ لوڈ کر دیا ہے، جس پر سٹیک ہولڈروں / صارفین سے اعتراضات پہلے ہی موصول ہو گئے ہیں
4. کمیشن نے مذکورہ متذکرہ ٹیرف پٹیشنوں اور ایکٹ ڈرافٹوں پر جو پہلے سے اعتراضات / رد عمل دے چکے سٹیک ہولڈروں / صارفین زمروں سمیت سبھی کیلئے عام سنوائی کا اہتمام سیری فورٹ آڈیٹوریم۔2، گیٹ نمبر 5، اگست کرانتی مارگ، نئی دلی۔110049 پر نیچے درج ٹیبل کے مطابق کیا ہے:۔

تاریخ	وقت
20-06-2014 (شکروار)	صبح 10:30 بجے سے دوپہر 1:00 بجے تک (گھریلو / آر ڈبلیو اے / این جی او)
	2:30 بجے دوپہر سے شام 5:00 بجے تک (گھریلو / آر ڈبلیو اے)
21-06-2014 (سنیچر وار)	صبح 10:30 بجے سے دوپہر 1:00 بجے تک (انڈسٹریل / کمرشیل اور سرکاری تنظیمیں / دیگر ایجنسیاں

5. سبھی سٹیک ہولڈروں / صارفین کو پہلے آؤ پہلے پاؤ بنیاد پر سنا جائے گا۔ براۓ مہربانی اپنے ساتھ فوٹو شناختی کارڈ (I Card) لائیں۔

دستخط/-
سکریٹری
دلی الیکٹری سٹی ریگولیٹری کمیشن

DIP/0395/2014-15

Navabharat Times (Hindi) dated June 17, 2014

दिल्ली विद्युत विनियामक आयोग

विनियामक भवन, सी–ब्लॉक, शिवालिक, मालवीय नगर, नई दिल्ली–110017
फैक्स: 011–26673608 ई–मेल: secyderc@nic.in

NBT 17/6/14

सार्वजनिक सूचना

बीएसईएस राजधानी पावर लि.(बीआरपीएल), बीएसईएस यमुना पावर लि.(बीवाईपीएल), टाटा पावर दिल्ली डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन लि.(टीपीडीडीएल) और नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका परिषद(एनडीएमसी) द्वारा वित्तीय वर्ष 2014–15 में जमा किए गए कुल राजस्व आवश्यकता(एआरआर) व प्रशुल्क, वित्त वर्ष 2013–14 की वार्षिक प्रदर्शन समीक्षा (एपीआर) और वित्त वर्ष 2012–13 के कुल खर्च के ट्रू अप के लिए सार्वजनिक सुनवाई।

और

I. डीईआरसी(डिमांड साइड मैनेजमेंट इंप्लीमेंटेशन फ्रेमवर्क) अधिनियम, 2012 प्रारूप

II. छत पर सोलर पीवी परियोजनाओं के संबंध में कुल मीटरिंग व कनेक्टिविटी पर प्रस्तावित अधिनियम।

III. दिल्ली विद्युत विनियामक आयोग(बिजली विनियामक लेखांकन) अधिनियम, 2014 प्रारूप

1. दिल्ली के लिए वितरण लाईसेंस अर्थात् बीएसईएस राजधानी पावर लि.(बीआरपीएल), बीएसईएस यमुना पावर लि.(बीवाईपीएल), टाटा पावर दिल्ली डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन लि.(टीपीडीडीएल) और नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका परिषद(एनडीएमसी) द्वारा वित्तीय वर्ष 2014–15 में जमा किए गए कुल राजस्व आवश्यकता(एआरआर) व प्रशुल्क, वित्त वर्ष 2013–14 का वार्षिक प्रदर्शन समीक्षा (एपीआर) और वित्त वर्ष 2012–13 के कुल खर्च के ब्यौरे के ट्रू अप के लिए याचिका दायर की गई है।
2. हितधारकों द्वारा आपत्तियां/टिप्पणियां प्राप्त होने की अंतिम तिथि 27.05.2014 थी जिसे बढ़ाकर 06.06.2014 कर दिया गया था।
3. आयोग ने डीईआरसी(डिमांड साइड मैनेजमेंट इंप्लीमेंटेशन फ्रेमवर्क) अधिनियम, 2012 प्रारूप, छत पर सोलर पीवी परियोजनाओं के संबंध में कुल मीटरिंग व कनेक्टिविटी पर प्रस्तावित अधिनियम और दिल्ली विद्युत विनियामक आयोग(बिजली विनियामक लेखांकन) अधिनियम, 2014 प्रारूप को वेबसाइट www.derc.gov.in पर अपलोड कर दिया है जिस पर हितधारकों/उपभोक्ताओं से आपत्तियां व टिप्पणियां पहले ही प्राप्त हो गई हैं।
4. आयोग ने उपरोक्त वर्णित प्रशुल्क याचिकाओं और अधिनियम प्रारूपों पर जो पहले से आपत्तियां/टिप्पणियां दे चुके हितधारकों/उपभोक्ताओं श्रेणीयों सहित सभी के लिए सार्वजनिक सुनवाई का आयोजन **सिरी फोर्ट ऑडिटोरियम–2, गेट न. 5, अगस्त क्रांति मार्ग, नई दिल्ली 110049** पर नीचे वर्णित सारणी के अनुसार किया है :–

तिथि	समय
20.06.2014(शुक्रवार)	प्रातः 10:30 से अपरान्ह 1:00 बजे तक (घरेलू/आरडबल्यूए/एनजीओ)
	2:30 बजे अपरान्ह से सायं 5:00 बजे तक (घरेलू/आरडबल्यूए)
21.06.2014(शनिवार)	प्रातः 10:30 बजे से 1:00 बजे अपरान्ह तक (औद्योगिक/वाणिज्यिक और सरकारी संस्थाएं/अन्य एजेंसियां)

5. सभी हितधारकों/उपभोक्ताओं को पहले आओ पहले पाओ आधार पर सुना जाएगा। कृपया अपने साथ फोटो पहचान पत्र (I Card) लाएं।

हस्ता॰/–

सचिव

दिल्ली विद्युत विनियामक आयोग

DIP/0395/2014-15

Dainik Jagran (Hindi) dated June 17, 2014

Dainik Jagran 17/6/14

दिल्ली विद्युत विनियामक आयोग

विनियामक भवन, सी–ब्लॉक, शिवालिक, मालवीय नगर, नई दिल्ली–110017
फैक्स: 011–26673608 ई–मेल: secyderc@nic.in

Jagran 17/6/14

सार्वजनिक सूचना

बीएसईएस राजधानी पावर लि.(बीआरपीएल), बीएसईएस यमुना पावर लि.(बीवाईपीएल), टाटा पावर दिल्ली डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन लि.(टीपीडीडीएल) और नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका परिषद्(एनडीएमसी) द्वारा वित्तीय वर्ष 2014–15 में जमा किए गए कुल राजस्व आवश्यकता(एआरआर) व प्रशुल्क, वित्त वर्ष 2013–14 की वार्षिक प्रदर्शन समीक्षा (एपीआर) और वित्त वर्ष 2012–13 के कुल खर्च के ट्रू अप के लिए सार्वजनिक सुनवाई।

और

I. डीईआरसी(डिमांड साइड मैनेजमेंट इंप्लीमेंटेशन फ्रेमवर्क) अधिनियम, 2012 प्रारूप

II. छत पर सोलर पीवी परियोजनाओं के संबंध में कुल मीटरिंग व कनेक्टिविटी पर प्रस्तावित अधिनियम।

III. दिल्ली विद्युत विनियामक आयोग(बिजली विनियामक लेखांकन) अधिनियम, 2014 प्रारूप

1. दिल्ली के लिए वितरण लाईसेंस अर्थात् बीएसईएस राजधानी पावर लि.(बीआरपीएल), बीएसईएस यमुना पावर लि.(बीवाईपीएल), टाटा पावर दिल्ली डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन लि.(टीपीडीडीएल) और नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका परिषद्(एनडीएमसी) द्वारा वित्तीय वर्ष 2014–15 में जमा किए गए कुल राजस्व आवश्यकता(एआरआर) व प्रशुल्क, वित्त वर्ष 2013–14 का वार्षिक प्रदर्शन समीक्षा (एपीआर) और वित्त वर्ष 2012–13 के कुल खर्च के ब्यौरे के ट्रू अप के लिए याचिका दायर की गई है।
2. हितधारकों द्वारा आपत्तियां/टिप्पणियां प्राप्त होने की अंतिम तिथि 27.05.2014 थी जिसे बढ़ाकर 06.06.2014 कर दिया गया था।
3. आयोग ने डीईआरसी(डिमांड साइड मैनेजमेंट इंप्लीमेंटेशन फ्रेमवर्क) अधिनियम, 2012 प्रारूप, छत पर सोलर पीवी परियोजनाओं के संबंध में कुल मीटरिंग व कनेक्टिविटी पर प्रस्तावित अधिनियम और दिल्ली विद्युत विनियामक आयोग(बिजली विनियामक लेखांकन) अधिनियम, 2014 प्रारूप को वेबसाइट www.derc.gov.in पर अपलोड कर दिया है जिस पर हितधारकों/उपभोक्ताओं से आपत्तियां व टिप्पणियां पहले ही प्राप्त हो गई हैं।
4. आयोग ने उपरोक्त वर्णित प्रशुल्क याचिकाओं और अधिनियम प्रारूपों पर जो पहले से आपत्तियां/टिप्पणियां दे चुके हितधारकों/उपभोक्ताओं श्रेणीयों सहित सभी के लिए सार्वजनिक सुनवाई का आयोजन सिरी फोर्ट ऑडिटोरियम–2, गेट न. 5, अगस्त कांति मार्ग, नई दिल्ली 110049 पर नीचे वर्णित सारणी के अनुसार किया है :–

तिथि	समय
20.06.2014(शुक्रवार)	प्रातः 10:30 से अपरान्ह 1:00 बजे तक (घरेलू/आरडबल्यूए/एनजीओ)
	2:30 बजे अपरान्ह से सायं 6:00 बजे तक (घरेलू/आरडबल्यूए)
21.06.2014(शनिवार)	प्रातः 10:30 बजे से 1:00 बजे अपरान्ह तक (औद्योगिक/वाणिज्यिक और सरकारी संस्थाएं/अन्य एजेंसियां)

5. सभी हितधारकों/उपभोक्ताओं को पहले आओ पहले पाओ आधार पर सुना जाएगा। कृपया अपने साथ फोटो पहचान पत्र (I Card) लाएं।

हस्ता॰/–

सचिव

दिल्ली विद्युत विनियामक आयोग

DIP/0395/2014-15

Annexure-VI

LIST OF RESPONSES RECEIVED FROM STAKEHOLDERS ON THE TRUE UP OF EXPENSES UP TO FY 2012-13, REVIEW AND PROVISIONAL TRUE UP FOR FY 2013-14 AND ANNUAL REVENUE REQUIREMENT (ARR) FOR FY 2014-15.

Sl. No.	R. No.	Name	Address	Category	Company/ Licensee	Date of Receipt	No. of Pages
1.	1	Sh. Jagdish Khetarpal	D-2/44, Janakpuri New Delhi- 110 058 jagdishpowerip@yahoo.co.in	Domestic	DISCOMs	28.04.2014	02
2.	2	Sh. B.S. Sachdev President	45, North Avenue, New Delhi 110 001 grahakevraja@rediffmail.com grahakevraja@gmail.com	RWA	DISCOMs	28.04.2014	01
3.	3	Sh. Ajay Tondak	ajaytondak@yahoo.com	Domestic	DISCOMs	22.04.2014	01
4	4	Sh. Onkar Tiwari	onkari@gamil.com	Domestic	DISCOMs	29.04.2014	01
5	5	Sh. Neeraj Kumar	neeraj.197897@rediffmail.com	Domestic	DISCOMs	29.04.2014	01
6	6	Sh. Karan Rathore	karan.rathore78@gmail.com	Domestic	DISCOMs	29.04.2014	01
7	7	Sh. Deepak Shaw	dipushaw@gmail.com	Domestic	DISCOMs	29.04.2014	01
8	8	Sh. Parveen Moriya	Parveenmoriya3@gmail.com	Domestic	DISCOMs	29.04.2014	01
9	9	Sh. Baldev Raj	baldevrajc88@gmail.com	Domestic	DISCOMs	29.04.2014	01
10	10	Sh. Ramesh Kumar	Flat No. 02 Gulab Vihar Apartment, Sector-09 Rohini, Delhi 110 085 R_motwani2002@yahoo.co.in	Domestic	DISCOMs	29.04.2014	01
11	11	Sh. M.S. Ahluwalia	C-20 (G Floor) Soami Nagar New Delhi 110 017	Domestic	BRPL	30.04.2014	02
12	12	Sh. Rajeev Sharma	Rajeevsharma1971@hotmail.com	Domestic	BRPL	30.04.2014	01
13	13	Sh. Manpreet Singh	gulatims@yahoo.co.in	Domestic	DISCOMs	30.04.2014	01
14	14	Sh. S.R. Abrol	L-2-91 B, DDA, LIG Kalkaji, New Delhi-19	Domestic	DISCOMs	01.05.2014	02
15	15	Mrs. Asha	L-2-91 B, DDA, LIG Kalkaji, New Delhi-19	Domestic	DISCOMs	01.05.2014	02
16	16	Sh. Sunny Choudhary	sunny.choudhary14@yahoo.com	Domestic	DISCOMs	02.05.2014	01
17	17	Sh. Sandeep Aggarwal	Sundeepaggarwal1512@yahoo.com	Domestic	DISCOMs	02.05.2014	01
18	18	Sh. Rajesh Kr. Sinha	rajesh@cris.org.in	Domestic	DISCOMs	02.05.2014	01
19	19	Sh. Vinay Kumar Mittal	605, Satpura Apartment, Kaushambi, (Near Kaushambi metro Station) Ghaziabad 201 010 vkm021055@gmamil.com	Domestic	DISCOMs	05.05.2014	02
20	20	Sh. S.K. Bhatia	sk_bhatia45@yahoo.com	Domestic	DISCOMs	05.05.2014	02
21	21	Sh. Ashok Bhasin	North Delhi Resident's Welfare Federation 1618, Main Chandraval Road, Burari-Chandni Chowk, Model Town, Sadar, Timarpur-Wazirpur Delhi 110 007 ashok-bhasin@in.com	RWA	DISCOMs	06.05.2014	01
22	22	Sh. Hari Singh	harisingh.army2012@gmail.com	Domestic	NDPL	07.05.2014	01
23	23 23A 23B	Sh. A.K. Dutta	222, Pocket E Mayur Vihar II, Delhi 110 091	Domestic	DISCOMs	08.05.2014 19.05.2014 03.05.2014	02 07 14

Sl. No.	R. No.	Name	Address	Category	Company/ Licensee	Date of Receipt	No. of Pages
	23A					03.06.2014	16
24	24	Sh. Nikki Singh	Room No. 207, IInd Floor, Udyog Sadan, Patparganj Industrial Area, Delhi 110 092	NGO	DISCOMs	08.05.2014	02
25	25	Sh. Raghuvansh Arora Vice-President	Apex Chamber of Commerce & Industry of NCT of Delhi A-8, Naraina Industrial Area, Phase-II, New Delhi 110 028 delhichamber@airtelmail.in	Industrial/ Commercial	DISCOMs	08.05.2014	02
26	26 26A	Sh. H.M. Sharma	E-8(SF), Lajpat Nagar-2 New Delhi 110 025	Domestic Domestic	DISCOMs BRPL BYPL	12.05.2014 06.06.2014	02 08
27	27	Sh. Lokendar Kumar General Secretary	3018-A, Sant Nagar, Rani Bagh, Delhi 110 034	RWA	DISCOMs	12.05.2014	01
28	28 28A	Sh. Ashok Prabhakar General Secretary	SAHYOG The Confederation of RWAs Malviya Nagar, (Regd.) H-5/10, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi 110 017	RWA RWA	DISCOMs DISCOMs	13.05.2014 02.06.2014	02 02
29	29 29A	Sh. Sanjay Gupta	C-4/15, Model Town-3 Delhi 110 009 sanjayrssons@gmail.com	Domestic	DISCOMs	13.05.2014 28.05.2014	02 07
30	30	Sh. Gulshan Kumar Narang	Gulashannarang1@gmail.com	Domestic	DISCOMs	13.05.2014	02
31	31	Sh. Anoop Kochar	Kochar484@gmail.com	Domestic	DISCOMs	13.05.201	02
32	32 32A 32B 32C 32D	Sh. Saurabh Gandhi President	Maharana Pratap Bagh Resident's Welfare Association C-6/7, Rana Pratap Bagh, Delhi 110 007 urdrwas@gmail.com	RWA	DISCOMs	13.05.2014 30.05.2014 04.06.2014 04.06.2014 04.06.2014	03 08 08 53 09
33	33.	Sh. Harmeet Singh Sarna President	RWA Koshish 2462, Basti Punjabi Bagh, Roshanara Road SUbzi Mandi, Delhi 110 007	RWA	DISCOMs	13.05.2014	02
34	34	Sh. Anshu Gupta Office Incharge	Green Energy Association Sargam, 143, Taqdir Terrace, Near Shirodkar High School Dr. E. Borejes Road, Parel (E) Mumbai 400 012 ashugupta@geaindia.org	Industrial/ Commercial	DISCOMs	13.05.2014	15
35	35	Sh. R.L. Kapoor	rlkapoor@yahoo.com	Domestic	DISCOMs	15.05.2014	1+7
36	36	Sh. Rajeev Kakaria Member	E-Block, GK-1 RWA E-230, Greater Kailash-I New Delhi 110 048	RWA	DISCOMs	15.05.2014	03
37	37 37A 37B	Sh. Anil Sood Hony President CHETNA	A-417-418, Somdutt Chamber-I 5, Bhikajicama Place, New Delhi anilsood@spchetna.com	NGO	DISCOMSs	15.05.2014 26.05.2014 02.06.2014	02 23 03
38	38	Sh. Gagan Tagore	32-B DDA Flats	RWA	DISCOMs	15.05.2014	03

Sl. No.	R. No.	Name	Address	Category	Company/ Licensee	Date of Receipt	No. of Pages
		Vice-President	Masjid Moth-1 Greater Kailash New Delhi 110 048 Gagantagore2@gmail.com				
39	39	Sh. Sarnam Singh Tomar, Member	New Ashok Nagar Kalyan Sangh Morcha (Regd.) B-47, New Ashok Nagar, Delhi 110 096	RWA	DISCOMs	15.05.2014	01
40	40	Sh. B.S. Sachdev	Akhil Bhartiya Grahak Panchayat 45, North Avenue New Delhi 110 001 grahakevraja@rediffmail.com	NGO	DISCOMs	15.05.2014	01
41	41	Sh. S. Agarwal President	Green Park Extension Association Regd. Office: G-6, Green Park Extension New Delhi 110 016 greenparkextension@gmail.com	RWA	DISCOMs	16.05.2014	03
42	42	Sh. S.L. Watwani	B-2/61, Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi 110 029 slwateg@gmail.com	Domestic	DISCOMs	16.05.2014	03
43	43	Sh. Pankaj Sharma	pankaj.sharma.eee12@iitbhu.ac.in	Domestic	DISCOMs	19.05.2014	02
44	44	Sh. R.N. Bhagi Sr. Vice President	Green Park Extension Association Regd. Office: G-6, Green Park Extension New Delhi 110 016 rnbhagi@gmail.com	RWA	DISCOMs	19.05.2014	03
45	45	Sh. Narain Dass Chandruka	nd_chandruka@yahoo.co.in	Domestic	DISCOMs	20.05.2014	01
46	46 46A	Sh. Vipin Gupta	A-17 Antirksh Apartments, Opp. Rohini District Court, Sector 14-Extn. Rohini, Delhi 110 085 vipin.bfi@gmail.com	Domestic	DISCOMs TPDDL	20.05.2014 05.06.2014	02 32
47	47	Sh. Raghvendra Arora	arora_raghvendra@yahoo.com	Domestic	DISCOMs	21.05.2014	01
48	48	Sh. Kailash Jain	kcjgcd@gmail.com	Domestic	DISCOMs	21.05.2014	02
49	49	Sh. S.C. Sharma	C-8/262A, Keshav Purma Delhi 110 035	Domestic	DISCOMs	21.05.2014	01
50	50	Sh. D.P. Gupta	C-2/42C Keshav Puram Delhi	Domestic	DISCOMs	22.05.2014	01
51	51	Sh. Sharat Sharma Director	Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. Metro Bhawan, Fire Brigade Lane, New Delhi 110 001	Government	DISCOMs	26.05.2014	52
52	52	Sh. Tahilyani	tahilyani@gmail.com	Domestic	DISCOMs	26.05.2014	01
53	53 53A	tracksm	tracksm@sify.com	Domestic	DISCOMs	26.05.2014 06.06.2014	03 06
54	54	Sh. Chander pal	Scientific/technical Consultancy Services Regd. A-101, Sharma Market, PUl Pehlad pur, (M.B. Road), New Delhi 110 044	Industrial/ Commercial	DISCOMs	26.05.2014	09
55	55	Sh. Sarbajit Roy National Convenor	B-801, Paarijat Apts, Plot No. 28, Sector 4, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 078 sroy.mb@gmail.com	Domestic	DISCOMS	26.05.2014	22
56	56 56 A 56B	Sh. S.K. Maheshwari General Secretary	Patparganj FIE Enterpreneurs Association (Regd.) Opp. Plot No. 157 Patparganj, Industrial Area, Delhi 110 092 jugnu999@gmail.com	Industrial/ Commercial	DISCOMS	26.05.2014 05.06.2014 06.06.2014	03 09 06

Sl. No.	R. No.	Name	Address	Category	Company/ Licensee	Date of Receipt	No. of Pages
57	57	Sh. B.S. Vohra	East Delhi RWAs Joint FrontF-19/10, Krishna Nagar, Delhi 110 051 rwabhagidari@yahoo.in	RWA	DISCOMs	26.05.2014	01
58	58	Sh. Ravinder Singh President	RWA-West Azad Nagar, Delhi 110 051 ravindersingh601@yahoo.com	RWA	DISCOMs	26.05.2014	01
59	59	Ms. Neeta Gupta	A-17, Antriksh Apartments, Opp. Rohini District Courts, Sector 14, Extn., Rohini, Delhi 110 085 neetagupta.vg111@gmail.com	Domestic	DISCOMs	26.05.2014	06
60	60	Sh. S.K. Goel	153, Sandesh Vihar, Pitampura, Delhi 110 034 sk.goel@yahoo.co.in	Domestic	TPDDL	26.05.2014	04
61	61	Delhi International Airport (P) Ltd.	New Udaan Bhawan, Opp. Terminal 3,IGI Airport, New Delhi 110037,	Industrial/ Commercial	BRPL	26.05.2014	145
62	62	Sh. V.K. Malhotra General Secretary	DVB Engineers Association D-3, Vikas Puri, New Delhi 110 018	Domestic	BRPL	26.05.2014	19
	62A			Domestic	TPDDL	26.05.2014	19
	62B			Domestic	BYPL	26.05.2014	19
63	63	Sh. Suresh Kumar	Ex DVB SVRS-2003 & Retd. Employee Welfare Forum 39-A, Pocket - E, G.T.B Enclave, Delhi 110 093	NGO	DISCOMs	26.05.2014	03
64	64	Sh. Jai Dev Ahuja	C-7/27, Keshavpuram, Delhi 110 035	Domestic	DISCOMs	26.05.2014	01
65	65	Sh. B.P. Aggarwal Advocate	A-106, Prashan VIhar, Delhi 110 085	Domestic	TPDDL	26.05.2014	06
	65A			Commercial	TPDDL	26.05.2014	06
	65B			Commercial	BYPL	26.05.2014	06
	65C			Commercial	BRPL	26.05.2014	06
	65D			Government	TPDDL	06.06.2014	05
	65E			Commercial	DISCOMs	06.06.2014	08
	65F			Commercial	TPDDL	09.06.2014	
66	66	Sh. Kuldeep Kumar General Secretary	Delhi State Electricity Workers Union GENCO, TRANSCO DISCOM I,II, III L-2, Main Road, Brahmpuri, Delhi 100 053	Domestic	DISCOMs	26.05.2014	17
67	67	Sh. Rajan Gupta Former Member	Delhi Electricity Consultative Council, 355 Udyan, Narela, Delhi 110 040	Domestic	DISCOMs	26.05.2014	16
68	68 68A 68B	Ms. Kiran Saini General Manager (C&RA)	Delhi Transco Ltd. Shakti Sadan, Kotla Road, New Delhi 110 002 gm.comm@dlt.gov.in	Government	BRPL BYPL TPDDL	26.05.2014	01
69	69	Friends Welfare Association	Friends Welfare Association Gram Jonti, Delhi 110 081	NGO	DISCOMs	26.05.2014	-

Sl. No.	R. No.	Name	Address	Category	Company/ Licensee	Date of Receipt	No. of Pages
70	70 70A	Sh. Nanak Chand Mallah President	DVB Pensioners Association (Regd.) Rajghat Power House, New Delhi 110 002	Domestic Domestic	DISCOMs DISCOMs	22.05.2014 06.06.2014	02 06
71	71 71A 71B	Sh. Narain Chandruka	A-4, Pindrik Vihar, Pitampura, Delhi 110 034 ndca4@yahoo.com	Domestic	DISCOMs	23.05.2014 26.05.2014 09.05.2014	05 10 01
72	72	Sh. M. Kapur President	Resident Welfare Association (Regd.) AP, Maurya Enclave, Pitampura, Delhi 110 034	RWA	DISCOMs	26.05.2014	01
73	73	Sh. K.K. Seth General Secretary	Confederation of All India Micro & Small Scale Industries, Z-101, (Opp.H-18) Udyog Nagar, Rohtak Road, Delhi 110 041	Industrial/ Commercial	DISCOMs	26.05.2014	07
74	74	Sh. Munish Gaur Hony. Secretary	Jai Bhawani Co-operative Group Housing Societiy Ltd. Plot No. 5 B, Sector-22, Phase-I Dwarka, New Delhi 110 077	RWA	DISCOMs	27.05.2014	02
75	75	Sh. M.L. Jain General Secretary	Senior Citizen Retired Govt. Servents RWA, 115-B, Pocket-A Dilshad Garden, Delhi 110 095	RWA	BYPL	27.05.2014	01
76	76	Ms. Aditi	aditiag1401@gmail.com	Domestic	DISCOMs	28.05.2014	01
77	77	Sh. R Tayal	rakesh79tayal@gmail.com	Domestic	DISCOMs	28.05.2014	01
78	78	Sh. Tarun Sharma General Secretary	Geeta Colony Welfare Association 2/111, Geeta Colony, Delhi 110 031	RWA	DISCOMs	29.05.2014	01
79	79	Sh. S. Babbar	DVB Employees Terminal Benefits Fund 2002 (Pension Trust) Rajghat Power House, New Delhi 110 002	Government	DISCOMs	15.04.2014	19
80	80 80A 80B	Sh. B.B. Tiwari	sarwasharpan@gmail.com	RWA RWA RWA	DISCOMs DISCOMs DISCOMs	21.04.2014 03.06.2014 06.06.2014	01 02 09
81	81	Sh. Pawan Rungta	pawanrungta123@yahoo.com	Domestic	DISCOMS	30.04.2014	01
82	82	Ms. Sangeeta Jain	sangeeta12356@yahoo.com	Domestic	DISCOMs	30.05.2014	03
83	83	Sh. Jitender Singh General Secretary	Naraina Industrial Area C.E.T.P Society (Regd.) 21.6, MLD Naraina Common Effluent Treatment Plant, Near Flyover CB Area, Ring Road, Naraina, New Delhi 110 028	Industrial/ Commercial	DISCOMs	30.05.2014	02
84	84	Sh . Chand Singh	chandsingh.mail@gmail.com	Domestic	DISCOMs	31.05.2014	01
85	85	Sh. Hari Shankar Sharma	Aam Admi Party Nangloi Delhi 110 041 haribhai.in @gmail.co.	Domestic	DISCOMs	02.06.2014	02
86	86 86A	Sh. A.K. Abbi	Flat No. 101, Mass CGHS Ltd. Sector -10, Plot No. 84, Dwarka New Delhi 110 075 ashokkumarabbi@gmail.com	Domestic Domestic	TPDDL TPDDL	05.06.2014 06.06.2014	03 04
87	87 87A	Sh. Kuldeep Kumar Jain	C-9, Ahinsa Vihar, Sector – 9 Rohini, Delhi 110 085	Domestic Domestic	TPDDL TPDDL	05.06.2014 05.06.2014	03 10
88	88	Sh. Mahendra Gupta	DU 131, Pitam PUra Delhi 110 034	Domestic	DISCOMs	05.06.2014	02

Sl. No.	R. No.	Name	Address	Category	Company/ Licensee	Date of Receipt	No. of Pages
	88A			Domestic	DISCOMs	05.06.2014	10
89	89	Sh. Mridul Rastogi Energy Controller	Indus Tower Ltd. Building No. 10, Tower B, 9th Follor, DLF Cyber City, Gurgaon 122 002 (Haryana)	Industrial/ Commercial	DISCOMs	04.06.2014	25
90	90 90A 90B	Sh. Suresh Kamra	H.No. 2286, Hudson Lane, G.T.B. Nagar, Kingsway Camp Delhi 110 009 suresh.kamra@tatapower-ddl.com	Domestic Domestic Domestic	TPDDL TPDDL TPDDL	05.06.2014 05.06.2014 05.06.2014	03 04 10
91	91 91A	Sh. T.K. Sawhney Gen. Secretary	Fed. Of Pitam Pura Delhi 110 034 sawhney.tk@gmail.com	Domestic Domestic	DISCOMs DISCOMs	05.06.2014	02
92	92	Sh. Saurabh Gupta	sg0063072@gmail.com	Domestic	DISCOMs	05.06.2014	03
94	94 94A	Sh. Jagesh Kishore	C-3/108, Sector-11 Rohini, Delhi 110 085	Domestic Domestic	TPDDL TPDDL	05.06.2014 05.06.2014	04 10
95	95	Sh. Ashwani Kumar	ak241051@gmail.com	Domestic	TPDDL	05.06.2014	04
96	96 96A	Sh. V.S. Verma	B-56, Sunder Apartment, Sec. – 14, Rohini, Delhi 110 085 vs.verma@tatapower-ddl.com	Domestic Domestic	TPDDL TPDDL	05.06.2014 06.06.2014	04 10
97	97 97A	Sh. R.K. Verma	H.No. 133-134, Pocket-9, Sector-23 Rohini, Delhi 110 085 Rajender.vermatpddl@gmail.com Rajender.verma@tatapower_ddl.com	Domestic Domestic	TPDDL TPDDL	05.06.2014 06.06.2014	04 10
98	98	Sh. Atul Kumar Goyal	Convenor - URJA 14A/23, W.E.A Karol Bagh, New Delhi 110 005 atulkumargoyal9@gmail.com	RWA	DISCOMs	06.06.2014	11
99	99	Sh. Yogender Gupta Secretary	Brother Hood Society, C&G Block , Model Town C-3/2, Hari Bhawan, Model Town, Delhi 110 009	Domestic	TPDDL	06.06.2014	07
100	100 100A	Sh. R.K. Atoliay	Chief Electrical Distribution Engineer Headquarters Office, Baroda House, New Delhi 110 001	Government Government	TPDDL BRPL	06.06.2014 06.06.2014	53 27
101	101	Sh. H.L. Bhardwaj Secretary General	Federation of Industries of India 207, 2nd Floor, United Plaza DDA Community Centre, Kakardooma, Delhi – 92	Industrial/ Commercial	DISCOMs	15.04.2014	01
102	102	Sh. Anil Sharma General Secretary	DVB Pensioners Association (Regd.) Rajghat Power House, New Delhi 110 002	Domestic	DISCOMs	16.05.2014	02
103	103	Sh. Bansi Lal President	Senior Citizens Welfare Association (Regd.) D-Block, Opp. P.V.R, Saket, New Delhi 110 017	RWA	DISCOMs	05.06.2014	01
104	104	Sh. Om Pal Singh	Residents Welfare Association, Chhattarpur Extn. New Delhi 110 074	RWA	DISCOMs	05.06.2014	01
105	105	Sh. Jagdish Bhartiya President	Tagore Garden Residents Welfare Association	RWA	DISCOMs	06.06.2014	01

Sl. No.	R. No.	Name	Address	Category	Company/ Licensee	Date of Receipt	No. of Pages
			EA-147/1 Tagore Garden New Delhi 110 027				
106	106	Sh. Nisar Ahmad	Abul Fazal Enclave Resident Welfare Association D-133, Abul Fazal Enclave Okhala Jamia Nagar, Delhi	RWA	DISCOMs	06.06.2014	01
107	107	President	Khalilvalla RWA, K-42, Khalilvalla Masjid Jamia Nagar, New Delhi	RWA	DISCOMs	06.06.2014	01
108	108	Sh. R.S. Dixit President	Saurabh VIhar Resident Welfare Association N-349/13, Amar Market Saurabh Vihar Badarpur, New Delhi	RWA	DISCOMs	06.06.2014	02
109	109	Sh. A.C. Tandon General Secretary	RWA, Pocket – I Savita Vihar, Delhi	RWA	DISCOMs	06.06.2014	01
110	110	Sh. Bacchu Singh	Nav Jeevan Samaj Kalyan Vikas Simiti 20/1, Lakhpat Colony, Part I, Meetha Pur, Badarpur New Delhi 110 044	NGO	DISCOMs	06.06.2014	01
111	111	Resident Welfare Association, AE Block, Tagore Garden	Resident Welfare Association, AE Block, Tagore Garden New Delhi 110 027	RWA	DISCOMs	06.06.2014	01
112	112	Sh. B.S. Thapar President	Delhi State Residents Welfare Council (Regd.)	Domestic	DISCOMs	06.06.2014	01
113	113	Sh. Paramjeet Singh	Vikas Puri Welfare Society (Regd.) (JG-3/20 A Vikas Puri, New Delhi 110 018	RWA	DISCOMs	06.06.2014	01
114	114	Sh. S.P. Rana	I-456, 12B Hari Nagar Extn. Badarpur Delhi	Domestic	DISCOMs	06.06.2014	02
115	115	Resident Welfare Association Block FA & FB (Regd.) FB-24, Tagore Garden	Resident Welfare Association Block FA & FB (Regd.) FB-24, Tagore Garden, New Delhi 110 027	RWA	DISCOMs	06.06.2014	01
116	116	Sh. B.R. Gupta	Resident Welfare Association G-97, Savita Vihar, Sarita Vihar Pocket G	RWA	DISCOMs	06.06.2014	02
117	117	Sh. Anil Kumar Sharma	D-21, Delhi Citizen Society, Sector-13 Rohini Delhi 110 085	Domestic	TPDDL	06.06.2014	10
118	118	Sh. Ashutosh Kapoor	Plot No. 379, Patparganj Industrial Area, Delhi 110 092	Industrial/ Commercial	DISCOMs	06.06.2014	06
119	119	Sh. S.K. Tyagi	Plot No. 220, Patparganj Industrial Area Delhi 110 092	Industrial/ Commercial	DISCOMs	06.06.2014	06
120	120	Sh. Pawan Kumar Tyagi	Plot No. 535, Patparganj Industrial Area, Delhi 110 092	Industrial / Commercial	DISCOMs	06.06.2014	06
121	121	Sh. Vivek Bagga	Plot No. B-14, Patparganj Industrial Area, Delhi 110 092	Industrial / Commercial	DISCOMs	06.06.2014	06
122	122	Sh. Mahinder Aggarwal President	All Delhi Computer Traders Association 101 Kundan House, Nehru Place, New Delhi 110 019	Industrial / Commercial	DISCOMs	06.06.2014	02
123	123	Sh. Krishan Kumar President	Resident Welfare Society Kakoral Housing Complex, Najafgarh Road, Near Metro Pillar No. 796,	RWA	BRPL BYPL	06.06.2014	01

Sl. No.	R. No.	Name	Address	Category	Company/ Licensee	Date of Receipt	No. of Pages
			New Delhi 110 059				
124	124	Sh. Ravinder Kachru	Plot No. 291, Patparganj Industrial Area, Delhi 110 092	Industrial / Commercial	DISCOMs	06.06.2014	06
125	125	Sh. Anurag Garg	Plot No. 216, Patparganj Industrial Area Delhi 110 092	Industrial/ Commercial	DISCOMs	06.06.2014	06
126	126	Sh. O.P Sharma	Plot No. 198, Patparganj Industrial Area, Delhi 110 092	Industrial/ Commercial	DISCOMs	06.06.2014	06
127	127	Sh. Sanjay Rastogi	Plot No. 169, Patparganj Industrial Area, Delhi 110 092	Industrial/ Commercial	DISCOMs	06.06.2014	06
128	128	Sh. Sunil Puri	Plot No. 18, Patparganj Industrial Area, Delhi 110 092	Industrial/ Commercial	DISCOMs	06.06.2014	06
129	129	Sh. I.S. Bedi	Plot No. 115, Patparganj Industrial Area, Delhi 110 092	Industrial/ Commercial	DISCOMs	06.06.2014	06
130	130	Sh Tara Chand	Plot No. B-21 Patparganj Industrial Area, Delhi 110 092	Industrial/ Commercial	DISCOMs	06.06.2014	06
131	131	Sh. Sanjeev Anand	Plot No. 361, Patparganj Industrial Area, Delkhi 110 092	Industrial/ Commercial	DISCOMs	06.06.2014	06
132	132	Sh. K.C. Jain	Plot No. A-1 Patparganj Industrial Area, Delhi 110 092	Industrial/ Commercial	DISCOMs	06.06.2014	06
133	133	Sh. K.R. Misra	Plot No. 65, Patparganj Industrial Area, Delhi 110 092	Industrial/ Commercial	DISCOMs	06.06.2014	06
134	134	Sh. Deepak Gaba,	Plot No. 125, Patparganj Industiral Area, Delhi 110 092	Industrial/ Commercial	DISCOMs	06.06.2014	06
135	135	Sh. S.N. Mittal	Plot No. 363, Patparganj Industrial Area, Delhi 110 092	Industrial/ Commercial	DISCOMs	06.06.2014	06
136	136	Sh. Satender Jain	Plot No. 374, Patparganj Industrial Area, Delhi 110 092	Industrial/ Commercial	DISCOMs	06.06.2014	06
137	137	Sh. Vikram Singh Rawat	Plot No. 324, Patparganj Industrial Area, Delhi 110 092	Industrial/ Commercial	DISCOMs	06.06.2014	06
138	138	Sh. Sunil Kapoor	Plot No. 345, Patparganj Industrial Area, Delhi 110 092	Industrial/ Commercial	DISCOMs	06.06.2014	06
139	139	Sh. Deshraj Yadav	Resident Welfare Association, Sector-4, R.K. Puram, Delhi	Domestic	BRPL	06.06.2014	01
140	140	Sh Sawarn Singh	101, NHP Kundan House, Nehru Place New Delhi 110 019	Domestic	BRPL	06.06.2014	02
141	141	Sh. Satish Chander Dua	21, Kailash Hills Mkt. East of Kailash' New Delhi 110 065	Domestic	BRPL	06.06.2014	02
142	142	Sh. J.B. Aggarwal Secretary	Shri Sai Baba CGHS Ltd. Plot No. 4, Sector – Rohini, Delhi 110 085 shrisaibabacghs@yahoo.co.in	Domestic	DISCOMs	06.06.2014	04
143	143	Sh. Manoj Kothari	26/6, West Patel Nagar,	Domestic	BYPL	09.06.2014	08

Sl. No.	R. No.	Name	Address	Category	Company/ Licensee	Date of Receipt	No. of Pages
			New Delhi 110 008 manojkothari121@yahoo.co.in				
144	144	Sh. Amit Aggarwal	anitamit@gmail.com	RWA	BRPL BYPL	09.06.2014	05
145	145	Sh. Ram Singh	195 Dhaka Kings Way Camp Delhi 110 009	Domestic	TPDDL	09.06.2014	06
146	146	Sh. Gurmeet Singh Saini	57, Village Dhakka, Delhi 110 009	Domestic	BYPL	09.04.2014	08
147	147	Residents Welfare Association C-9, Vasant Kunj	Residents Welfare Association C-9, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi 110 007	RWA	BRPL	09.06.2014	01
148	148	Sh. B.S. Goel	C-14, Shubham Enclave, Pashchim Vihar, Delhi	RWA	BRPL	09.06.2014	01
149	149	Ms. Savita Swami	H.No. 150, C/15, Ward No. 2 Mehrauli	RWA	BRPL	09.06.2014	01
150	150	Ms. Usha Batra	6027, C6 & 7 Vasant Kunj, New Delhi	RWA	BRPL	09.06.2014	01
151	151	Sh. Rakesh Chaudhary Member	Meera Bagh, A-64, Meera Bagh, Paschim Vihar, New Delhi	RWA	BRPL	09.06.2014	01
152	152	Sh. Gulshan Singh Bawa	Vasant Vihar, New Delhi	RWA	BRPL	09.06.2014	01
153	153	Sh. Sushil Kumar Chadha	C-126, Udai VIhar Nilothi Extension, New Delhi 110 051	RWA	BRPL	09.06.2014	01
154	154	Sh. Satish Kumar Sood	LIG Float 103 Pkt-3 Paschim Puri, Delhi	RWA	BRPL	09.06.2014	01
155	155	Sh. Phool Singh	H.No. 240 Kammrudin Nagar, Delhi	Domestic	DISCOMs	09.06.2014	01
156	156	Sh. M.L. Sobti	B-7/5146 Vasant Kunj, Delhi 110 070	Domestic	DISCOMs	09.06.2014	01
157	157	Sh. Harish Kumar	RWA, Chander Vihar, D-52, Ranjeet Vihar, New Delhi 110 041	RWA	DISCOMs	09.06.2014	01
158	158	Sh. Sat Prakash Gupta	All India Samaj Sewa Dal (Regd.) Akhil Bhartiya Samaj Sewa Dal A-71, Shastri Nagar, Delhi-52	NGO	DISCOMs	21.04.2014	02
159	159	Sh. Satish Kumar Mann	RWA, S/11, R.K. Puram Type III, Center New Delhi 110 022	RWA	DISCOMs	09.06.2014	01
160	160	Sh. Ved Prakash Arya	Mehraulli, New Delhi 110 030	Domestic	DISCOMs	09.06.2014	01
161	161	Sh. Tej Singh Retired SI Delhi Police	48A, C Block, Veer Bazar Road, Near Laxmi Nagar Narain Mandir Chander Vihar, New Delhi 110 041	Domestic	DISCOMs	09.06.2014	01
162	162	Sh. Davinder Kumar Mehendiratta President	Kalkaji Vayapar Mandal (Regd.) H-6 B, Hansraj Sethi Marg, Kalkaji, New Delhi 110 019	Industrial/ Commercial	DISCOMs	09.06.2014	02
163	163	Sh. H.R. Sarin	Kalkaji Bhagidari Co-ordination Committee E-71, Kalkaji, New Delhi 110 019	RWA	BRPL	09.06.2014	01
164	164	Sh. Jeet Singh	Rz 5/262, J-Block West Sagar Pur, New Delhi 110 046	RWA	DISCOMs	10.06.2014	01
165	165	Sh. Sunder Saini	H.No. 359 B, Saini Mohalla Village Nangloi, Delhi 110 041	Domestic	DISCOMs	10.06.2014	01
166	166	Sh. Yogender Gupta Secretary	Brother Hood Society, C&G Block, Model Town C-3/2, Hari Bhawan, Model Town, Delhi 110 009	Domestic	DISCOMs	10.06.2014	06
167	167	Sh. O.N. Sharma	Arjun Nagar House Owners Welfare	RWA	DISCOMs	09.06.2014	01

Sl. No.	R. No.	Name	Address	Category	Company/ Licensee	Date of Receipt	No. of Pages
		President	Association (Regd.) 150, Arjun Nagar,New Delhi 110 029				
168	168	Sh. I D Sharma Flt. Lt. (Retd.) General Secretary	Arjun Nagar House Owners Welfare Association (Regd.) 150, Arjun Nagar, New Delhi 110 029	RWA	DISCOMs	09.06.2014	01

Annexure-VII

Stakeholders who have attended the Hearing for the Petition filed by DISCOMs for Approval of FY 2012-13, Review for FY 2013-14 and ARR for FY 2014-15

(Domestic Consumers /RWAs/NGOs)
20.06.2014

Sl. No.	Name	Address
1.	Yograj Goswami	RWA – GH-1, Resident Welfare Association, P.V., Punjabi Bagh
2.	Om pal Singh Ahlawat	RWA President, Chhattarpur Extn., New Delhi- 74
3.	KK Jain	C-9, Ahinsa Vihar Sector 9,
4.	Naresh Kumar	A5/15, Sector -17, Rohini Block A RWA
5.	Dr. S.K. Mukherji	C-4, CEL Apartments, Delhi-96
6.	OP Sehgal	RWA, M. V. Ph-I
7.	Aditya Kashyap	House No. 943/3, Kapashera, South Delhi
8.	S.R. Abrol	L-2-91 B, DDA LIG Kalkaji
9.	M.S. Ahuluwalia	C-20 (GF), Soami Nagar
10.	S.L. Gosain	RWA Raja Park, 3540 B, Raja Park, Delhi-34
11.	Satyavan	P1/427, SP
12.	S.P. Bhargava	RWA, Vice President
13.	Samson Federick	Vashist Sehyogi, CR-247, Lalita Park
14.	V.K. Mittal	Aam Admi Party
15.	Pritam Globe	460, C-8, Sector 8, Rohini
16.	Parveen Dhamija	Pamanend Resi.Welfare Association, Parmanand
17.	Geeta Mahour	Aman Vihar , RWA,Kirari
18.	Deepak	Evergreem Apartment, Dwarka
19.	Ashok Bhasin	NDRWF, Delhi-07
20.	Flt. Lt. I D Sharma	RWA, Arjun Nagar
21.	S. Krishnanan	Consumer Online Foundation
22.	Anil Sharma	D-21, DC Society, Rohini
23.	Radha Bhardwaj	153, Pkt 12, Sector 21, Rohini
24.	Atul Goyal	URJA, 147/23, WEA, Karol Bagh
25.	Bharat Singh Waha	F/203 B, GTB Enclave, Delhi- 93
26.	Surender Kr.	C-3/117 AV Ph-II
27.	B.N. Verma, Ex.Chairman, JSEB	C-275, Sheikh Sarai, Ph-I, Delhi
28.	H.M. Sharma	E-8, Lajpat Nagar-2
29.	D.M. Narang	R Block-RAW N.R N. 5 99
30.	MP Yadav	President , RWA, C-60, Gali No. 4, Mohan Baba Nagar
31.	Sunil Kumar	A-6, Vijay Nagar, Delhi
32.	Naresh Bhati	All Delhi RWA Federation
33.	Ashok Prabhakar	SAHYOG, the Conferation of RWAs, Malviya Nagar.
34. ,	Kunwar Pratap Singh	D-408, Bhajanpura, Delhi-53
35.	Om Prakash	A-88, GF, Ashok Vihar, Phase-III
36.	Rishiraj Kaushik	E-8, Lajpat Nagar 2
37.	J.P. Menon	D- 227, Anand Vihar, Delhi-92
38.	Jagan Nath Chugh	28/29, Rajender Nagar.

Sl. No.	Name	Address
39.	Dushyant Kumar	RWA, Uppradhan, C 408, Karan Vihar, Badarpur, New Delhi
40.	R.N. Bhagi	Green Park Extn. Assocation
41.	Jagjeet Singh	General Secretary, RWA, Hudson Line, GTB Nagar.
42.	B.S. Vohra	East Delhi RWAs Joint FrontF-19/10, Krishna Nagar, Delhi 110 051
43.	B.B. Tiwari, SAC	
44.	Sunil Monga	
45.	Anil Sood	
46.	Saurabh Gupta	
47.	Ashok Kumar Abbi	101, MOD, CGHS S, Sector 10, Plot No. 24, Dwarka
48.	Sarbajit Roy	India Against Corruption, B-801, Paarijat Apts, Plot No. 28, Sector 4, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 078
49.	S.R. Sangar	Secy. General, Fed. of IP Extension Housing Society
50.	V.D. Sareen	Secy. General, Fed. of IP Extension Housing Society
51.	K K Singh	Chairman, All RWAs Badarpur Area 13, Lane No. 5/5, A Block, Shakti Vihar.
52.	Rajeev Kakaria	E-230, G.K.-I, RWA, New Delhi.
53.	Anil Wadhwa	E-241, 2nd Floor, G.K. –I, RWA, New Delhi.
54.	Sanjay Gupta	C-4/15, Model Town, New Delhi-110009.
55.	Jitendra Tyagi	B-10, A-27, Madhu Vihar, Delhi.
56.	N L Gupta	RWA
57.	F C Mago	General Secretary, RWA, Kalyan Vihar
58.	Gulshan Kumar Narang	RWA Suvidha Kalyan Samiti
59.	J Bhattacharjee	S P Vihar
60.	Sushil Kumar	Chander Vihar Association
61.	S K Maheshwari	117, Patparganj.
62.	Saurabh Gandhi	URD United Residence of Delhi.
63.	V K Malhotra	DVB Employees Association D-3 Vikaspuri, New Delhi.
64.	Harish Kumar	RWA Chander Vihar.
65.	R S Dixit	RWA, N Block, Amar Mkt.
66.	Ramesh Kumar Gupta	RWA Badarpur, Lakhpat Karori Part-I, Meethapur, Badarpur, New Delhi
67.	Veer Singh Dhigar	9971252323
68.	Mohd Kamil	9310282980
69.	Naresh Jain	9811467126
70.	Mohd Imran	9211493191
71.	Mukesh Sharma	Congress
72.	Jugal Kishore	Congress
73.	Subhash	Congress
74.	Chhotelal Sharma	118 Village Meethapur.
75.	Mohd. Majid	C-30 Delhi.

Sl. No.	Name	Address
76.	Javed Mirja	Ajmeri Gate Delhi.
77.	Rajesh	Miyanali, Delhi
78.	Bhupender	G-70, Hindon Delhi
79.	Dr. S.P. Rana	President RWA H456/ 12 B Harinagar Extn. Delhi.
80.	Smt. Urmila Mishra	E Block, Hari Nagar Extn.
81.	Zaheer Ahmed	N -107, Batla House, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi.
82.	Ajey	12, Bharti Nagar.
83.	Arjun Yadav	RWA
84.	Amit Malik	RWA
85.	D K Rana	Jan Samodyay Kalyan Samiti
86.	Mobeen Ahmed	Batla House
87.	Amit Kumar	Flat No. 5 Lodhi Rd Complex, New Delhi.- 110003.
88.	Dr Mawa Ram Arya	Satya Satya Manav Kalyan Samiti, 40/4 Lakhpat Colony –II, Badarpur.
89.	Krishan Lal Dhilod	4/21 WEA Karol Bagh
90.	Ch. Sher Singh	Ajmeri Gate
91.	R P Yadav	Shidipura, RWA, New Delhi-5
92.	Sanjay Kumar	715/3A, Gali No. 5 Punjabi Bagh.
93.	N D Chandrukar	A-4, Chander Nagar, Delhi-34
94.	Sanjeev Bhatnagar	E-5, RWA, Parsad Nagar, Phase-II, New Delhi.
95.	H S Walia	BSES DVB Association
96.	R C Sharma	B-4/43 Ashok Vihar Ph.II, Delhi.
97.	Ravinder Kumar	660/9, Anand Parbat
98.	Phool Singh	660/9, Anand Parbat
99.	Ajay Sharma	H-031, West Patel Nagar, New Delhi.
100.	Pawan Deep Singh	B-122, West Patel Nagar, New Delhi
101.	Brahm Prakash	17-C, LIG Flats Prasad Nagar.
102.	Nanak Chand Mallah	3138, Lal Darwaja, Sita Ram Bazar.
103.	Ramesh Kardan	RWA Wazir Pur Village, Delhi-52.
104.	Sher Singh Gupta	RWA Wazir Pur Village, Delhi-52
105.	K L Talwar	RWA Shalimar Bagh
106.	Vivek Pare	RWA Shalimar Bagh
107.	Hanwroop Bakshi	MTNL
108.	Brij Mohan Verma	Adarsh Welfare Association, RWA
109.	S M Sharma	RWA Sec. -3, Rohini
110.	Bhushan	RWA Tagore Garden.
111.	Awtar Singh Chandhok	RWA Shalimar Bagh
112.	Samant Bhushan	RWA Shalimar Bagh
113.	Piyush Goyal	President
114.	Mahinder Aggarwal	ADCTA 9212127937
115.	Jayen	Kumdi CGHS 98768891809 Dwarka
116.	Manoj Kandhar	9899717259 Dwarka RWA
117.	Manoj Kothari	West Patel Nagar 9999688696
118.	Vinayak Gupta	-
119.	Priyavarat	Rohini Sec. -3, RWA

Sl. No.	Name	Address
120.	Satish Sood	103 LIG Pkt 3, Paschim Puri.
121.	Ravinder Singh	Y-77 H K New Delhi-16
122.	Ajay Bisht	F-39, Pkt 4 Mayur Vihar Ph-I.
123.	Gulshan	B-919, Sangam Vihar.
124.	Om Dev Kohli	212, Gali No. O, Thar Singh Nagar
125.	K.K. Bhant	77-BD ..... Shahpur Jat, New Delhi
126.	Monu	B4-330, Nand Nagri
127.	Siddharth Singh	326, SFS, Mukherji Nagar, New Delhi-19
128.	Kashi Nath Jha	1070......building, N.P. ND-19
129.	Swarn Singh	101, Kundan House, Nehru Place
130.	Er. Sharad Gupta, Disaster Risk Mitigation, Consultant	1571-A, Sector B-1, Vasant Kunj
131.	Kapil Narula	C-I/37, Janakpuri, New Delhi
132.	Mohan Lal Arora	A-718, Sushant Lok-I, Gurgaon
133.	Veena Arora	A-718, Sushant Lok-I, Gurgaon
134.	Abhishek Anand	B-75, Tagore Garden Ext.
135.	Saddam Husain	C-275, Sheikh Sarai, New Delhi
136.	Anil Kumar	26, Village Dallupura
137.	Parampreet	25/11-12, West Patel Nagar
138.	OP Pawar	-do-
139.	Sai Prakash	-do-
140.	Anil Sharma	D-21, DC Society, Rohini
141.	Saurabh Gupta	H.No.2, Pkt.- 11, Sector 05, Rohini
142.	Raju	-do-
143.	Sachin	-do-
144.	Rajesh	G 4
145.	H.C. Dhupar	E 19/10-11, Sector 3, Rohini RWA
146.	Om Dev Kohli	Anand Parbat
147.	Subhash Singh	Regharpura
148.	Ajay Tondak	Tatarpur
149.	Rajan Gupta Former Member DECC	
150.	A.K. Datta	272, Pocket E, Mayur Vihar-II
151.	Ravinder singh	D-52 Chander, Nangloi
152.	Sarvesh	I-75, West Patel Nagar
153.	Gaurav Bhanot	RWA, Gandi, Nagar
154.	Siddharath	T-103, Patel Nagar
155.	Parmukh Singh	DVB Retiree
156.	Mahender Singh	Moti Nagar
157.	Pushpender Singh	Sun Switch India Pvt. Ltd.
158.	Manmohan Verma	5/C, 1/128 Rohini
159.	Tej Singh	48A, C Block, Chander Vihar, Nilothi Extn.
160.	Ghanendra	Site-III/II, Vikas Puri
161.	Naresh	Anand Parvat
162.	Anil Bajpai	President, Raghu Bapura RWA, Gandhi Nagar

Sl. No.	Name	Address
163.	Rajiv Majumdar	K-48, West Patel Nagar
164.	Harshvardhan Sharma	Karol Bagh
165.	Rajender Kr. Verma	133-13A, Sector 23, Rohini
166.	Rakesh Billa	174, Bhai Parmanand
167.	Navin	A/3812, ERAW A. Nagar
168.	B.S. Thapar	JG-3/20-A, Vikaspuri
169.	Sarla Rani	Jan Kalyan Sewa Samiti, B-573, DA Flats, Timarpur
170.	Prantik Chakraborty	B4/13, Vasundhar Enclave
171.	Suresh Kumar Puri	AE/59, Tagore Garden
172.	Atul Mehra	-do-
173.	Suresh Kumar Kamra	TPDDL (General)
174.	Suresh Kumar Bhatia, CEA	3/102, Subhash Nagar New Delhi 27
175.	Rajeev Sharma	SRWA 314, Permanand Colony
176.	Deepak Jain	Shalimar Bagh
177.	Bansi Lal	Senior Citizen Welfare Association Regd.
178.	Paramjeet Singh Batra	President, Vikaspuri Welfare Soceity Regd.
179.	Jagdish Khetrapal	RWA, D-2, Janakpuri
180.	Harmeet Singh	RAW Koshish, 2462, Roshanara Road, Delhi-7.
181.	Dashrath	RWA
182.	MC. Sharma	RWA
183.	PS Arara	Fed. Of Societies, East Delhi
184.	Arvind Mehta	RAW, Double Storey, NRN
185.	Banwari Lal	SCWA, Saket
186.	B.S. Gujral	B-1A/ 54- C, Jankpuri
187.	LR Varma	RWA Aruna Nagar Civil Lines, Delhi-54
188.	MP Sharma	M/s Sukhbir Agro

Stakeholders who have attended the Hearing for the Petition filed by DISCOMs for Approval of FY 2012-13, Review for FY 2013-14 and ARR for FY 2014-15

(Industrial /Commercial)
21.06.2014

S. No.	Name	Address
1.	Anil Sood	A-417-418, Somdutt Chamber-I 5, Bhikajicama Place, New Delhi
2.	B B Tiwari	sarwasharpan@gmail.com
3.	Anil Sharma	DVB Pensioners Association (Regd.) Rajgaht Power House, New Delhi 110 002
4.	Subodh Pandey	DMRC, Delhi
5.	M C Khosla	DMCR, Delhi
6.	Sharat Sharma	DO, DMRC
7.	Deepak Gaba	Patparganj Industrial Area
8.	Naresh Batra	Sriniwas Puri, M-25
9.	Mukesh Goel	C-29, East of Kailash
10.	Anuj Goel	114-Patparganj Industrial Area
11.	Subhash Khanna	O-125
12.	Jagmohan	Vill-Goela Khreed
13.	Anil Nautial	APCPL
14.	R K Kakria	NGO
15.	Gaurav Nand	OAUA
16.	Sanjeev Anand	PPG Industrial Area
17.	R K Satija	M-33, Kalkaji, New Delhi
18.	Narender Arora	Sriniwaspuri
19.	Narender Singh	Ranibagh, Pritampura
20.	Vivek Agarwal	GM/DMRC
21.	Chander Prakash Bhalla	MFG. ASSCT Bhawana, Delhi-39
22.	Suji Nag	-
23.	V K Malhotra	DVB Enggs, Association, D-3 Vikashpuri, New Delhi
24.	K R Mishra	Patparganj Industrial Estate
25.	Sunil Kumar	324-B, Amritpuri, GOK
26.	Inderjeet Singh	497 B/6, Govindpuri
27.	Rajiv Kumar	President, Bawana Manufacturer Welfare Association
28.	Ritesh Niranjan	Flat No. 414 SFS, Sec-11, Rohini
29.	Mayank Maheshwari	DIAL, New Delhi
30.	Pushpender Singh	Sun Switch India Pvt. Ltd
31.	Kirti Dhar	
32.	V K Pandey	NDMC
33.	Tara Chand	Patparganj FIE Association
34.	Dharam Pal Pawar	A/68 D/S, E.O.K. ND-65
35.	Mrs. Nisha Sharma	4/124, DDA Flats, Kalkaji
36.	Rajender	919/8, Govindpuri, Kalkaji
37.	Suryakant	A-277 DDA Flats

S. No.	Name	Address
38.	B K Bhanot	77-B, DDA Sahpurjat
39.	Indu	C-7/68 DDA Flat EOK
40.	Baldev Singh	S-25 Third Floor Shahpur Jat.
41.	Om Prakash	G-73, Kalkaji, Delhi.
42.	Ravinder Singh	Y-77 Hauz Khas, New Delhi.
43.	Sanjay Rakheja	Sri Niwas Puri
44.	Mandeep Singh	Sri Niwas Puri
45.	Mohinder Kumar	131 Patpargaj Industrial Area.
46.	Abhinav	IGL
47.	Ashu Gupta	Green Energy Association
48.	Akshay	G-73 Kalkaji
49.	Ajay Sharma	Okhla Industrial Area.
50.	Deepak Chopra	IGL
51.	Ashu maini	28/C, Gurudwara Mkt, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi.
52.	Sunil Advocate	East of Kailash
53.	Rakesh	K-21, Kalkaji
54.	Dharampal	88/2 Govind Puri, New Delhi.
55.	Nand Lal Chug	1400/413
56.	Subhash Chopra, Ex MLA	A/12, Hauz Khas, New Delhi.
57.	B P Chauhan	SNP JJS.
58.	Prof. R S Dhillon	Kalkaji Bhagidari Coordination Committee.
59.	Sunil Monga	Udyog Nagar Factory Owner Association.
60.	Kamal Kumar Seth	Udyog Nagar Factory O Asso.
61.	Naresh Kumar Mehra	J-73, Sri Niwas Puri, New Delhi-65.
62.	Pawan Kumar	O/47 Sriniwas Puri, New Delhi-65.
63.	A Gill	13569/8, Govind Puri
64.	Sarbajit Roy	India Against Corruption
65.	Raghuvansh Arora	Apex Chamber
66.	Manish Manchanda	Hindustan Clean Association
67.	Pankaj Prakash	Hindustan Clean Association
68.	S.K. Maheswari	PPG Indus. Association
69.	B.B. Bhatia	NCCIAR, Narela
70.	Girish Bhatnagar	Apex Chamber
71.	B.K. Sehgal	DSIDC, Nagloi Association
72.	Piyush Goel	-
73.	Garima Sharma Advocate	DIAL, Opposite IGI, terminal -3.
74.	Meghraj Goel	-
75.	Dharmender Kumar	MAX Healthcare
76.	Madan Nagar	Amrit Nagar.
77.	Vinay Jain	President Narela Chamber of Commerce and Industrial Asso.
78.	Subhash Goyal	Manufacturer Asso. DSIDC Colony, Rohtak Road.
79.	B D Sharma	J1/120 Shahdra, Delhi.
80.	Vikas Jain	South DMC Civic Centre, Minto Road.
81.	P Narayanan	Pension Trust, RPA, New Delhi.
82.	Sudhir Sharma	A-93/1, Wazirpur

S. No.	Name	Address
83.	S K Meena	C/201, NHPC Colony, Faridabad.
84.	Mandakini Ghosh Advocate	Green Energy Association.
85.	Jagjit Singh Mahal	Apex Chamber of Commerce of NCT of Delhi.
86.	B P Aggarwal Advocate	North MCD, DAV management, Delhi Voluntary Hospital Forum
87.	V M Cyriac	DVB Pension Trust
88.	Parag Saxena	HHPL Ltd.
89.	Chander Pal	UNFOA
90.	Rajender Singh	PT
91.	Paras Ram Sha	Wazirpur Indus. Area.
92.	B M Verma	Ex Chairman Uttrakhand Power
93.	Amrik Singh	NHPC Ltd. Faridabad
94.	Bharat Singh	MCD U/G Car Parking Asaf Ali Road Delhi.
95.	Amit Ojha	Delhi International Airport Pvt. Ltd.
96.	Manoj Vyas	Mittal Group
97.	R S Jarout	DMRC
98.	Prem Kumar	ACCI
99.	Girish Bhalla	Shalimar Hill INdl. Area.
100.	Gaurav Arora	Kirti Nagar.
101.	V R Jain	Bawana Welfare Association, Sec. 2.
102.	Sarosh Majid Siddiqi	TMDC India Ltd.
103.	Dev Raj Sharma	E-1, Hari Nagar Extn.
104.	Roshan lal Garg	PVC Compound Footwear Association Trinagar
105.	Bhupender Singh	SPM Ind. Park Bawana Industrial Area.
106.	Vasudev Pahwa	Narena Industrial Area Association