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## **Affidavit**

**Affidavit**

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**BEFORE THE DELHI ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION  
C BLOCK, SHIVALIK, MALVIYA NAGAR, NEW DELHI**

PETITION NO. \_\_\_\_\_ OF 2021

**IN THE MATTER OF:-**

**BSES Rajdhani Power Limited**

BSES Bhawan, Nehru Place

New Delhi-110 019

..... **PETITIONER**

**AND**

**IN THE MATTER OF:-** Truing-up upto the Financial Year (hereinafter referred to as "FY") FY 2020-21, in terms of Regulation 13 read together with Regulation 139 of the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as "**DERC Tariff Regulations, 2017**") read with **DERC (Business Plan) Regulations, 2017 and DERC (Business Plan) Regulations, 2019** along with the provisions of the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Wheeling Tariff and Retail Supply Tariff) Regulations, 2011 (hereinafter referred to as "**DERC MYT Regulations, 2011**") and Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Wheeling Tariff and Retail Supply Tariff) Regulations, 2007 (hereinafter referred to as "**DERC MYT Regulations, 2007**") read with Section 62 of the Electricity Act, 2003 and read with Sections 11 and 28 of Delhi Electricity Reforms Act 2000 to the extent applicable, the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Conduct of Business) Regulation 2001 and Condition 24 of the License for Distribution and Retail Supply of Electricity issued by the Hon'ble Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (hereinafter referred to as "**the Hon'ble Commission/ DERC**").

**AND**

**IN THE MATTER OF:-** Annual Tariff Petition and Tariff for FY 2022-23 under Section 62 of the Electricity Act, 2003 read with Regulation 11 & 12 and other relevant provisions under DERC Tariff Regulations, 2017 and the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission Business Plan Regulations, 2019 (hereinafter referred to as "**Business Plan Regulations, 2019**") and also under Sections 11 and 28 of Delhi Electricity Reforms Act 2000 to the extent applicable, the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Conduct of Business) Regulations, 2001 and Condition 24 of the License for Distribution and Retail Supply of Electricity issued by the Hon'ble Commission.





**AFFIDAVIT VERIFYING THE PETITION:**

I, Rajul Agarwal, son of Shri Surendra Kumar Gupta, aged about 46 years, having my office at BSES Bhawan, Nehru Place, New Delhi – 110019, do hereby solemnly affirm and state as follows:

1. I am working with BSES Rajdhani Power Limited, the Petitioner herein, as Head (Regulatory Affairs) and am duly authorized by the said Petitioner to make the present affidavit.
2. I say that on behalf of BSES Rajdhani Power Limited, I am filing the present ARR Petition for Truing up of expenses upto FY 2020-21.
3. I further say that the statements made and data presented in the present ARR Petition are to the best of my knowledge derived from records of the Company and based on estimations arising from data and or records of the Company. Further, to my knowledge and belief, no material information has been concealed in the aforesaid Petition.



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**DEPONENT**

Rajul Agarwal  
Head- Regulatory (BRPL)  
Authorized Signatory  
BSES Rajdhani Power Limited

**VERIFICATION:**

I, Rajul Agarwal, the Petitioner hereby solemnly affirms that the contents of above affidavit are true to the best of my knowledge, no part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed there from.

**24 NOV 2021**

Verified by me on this \_\_\_\_ day of November, 2021 at New Delhi.



**ATTESTED**  
*[Signature]*  
NOTARY PUBLIC, DELHI

**24 NOV 2021**

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**DEPONENT**

Rajul Agarwal  
Head- Regulatory (BRPL)  
Authorized Signatory  
BSES Rajdhani Power Limited



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## **General Power of Attorney**



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## INDIA NON JUDICIAL

Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi

### e-Stamp

सत्यमेव जयते

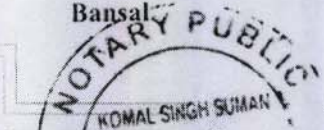
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Description of Document	: Article 48(c) Power of attorney - GPA
Property Description	: Not Applicable
Consideration Price (Rs.)	: 0 (Zero)
First Party	: BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED
Second Party	: Not Applicable
Stamp Duty Paid By	: BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED
Stamp Duty Amount(Rs.)	: 50 (Fifty only)



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### GENERAL POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS THAT this power of Attorney is executed on this 14<sup>th</sup> day of July, 2021 at New Delhi by BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd., a company duly incorporated under the provisions of Companies Act 1956 having its Registered Office at BSES Bhawan Nehru Place, New Delhi (hereinafter referred to as the "Company") acting through its Chief Executive Officer (CEO) namely Sh. Rajesh Bansal



*Rajesh Bansal*

#### Statutory Alert:

1. The authenticity of this Stamp certificate should be verified at 'www.shcilestamp.com' or using e-Stamp Mobile App of Stock Holding. Any discrepancy in the details on this Certificate and as available on the website / Mobile App renders it invalid.
2. The onus of checking the legitimacy is on the users of the certificate.
3. In case of any discrepancy please inform the Competent Authority.



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**WHEREAS** the Company being the Licensee, is in the business of distribution and retail supply of electricity in the licensed area of supply within Delhi.

**WHEREAS** the Company in furtherance of its business operation, in strict adherence of the law and for the enforcement of the provisions of law in this regard, time and again initiate legal proceedings and/or has to prosecute/represent/defend the legal proceedings initiated against the Company before various Courts, Judicial and Quasi-Judicial Authorities.

**NOW THIS DEED WITNESSETH THAT** the Company through its CEO, do hereby appoint, constitute and declare Mr.Rajul Agarwal S/o Sh.Surendra Kumar Gupta currently working as Vice President with the Company as duly constituted lawful attorney and to do, perform all or any of the acts, deeds on behalf of the company as specified herein below:-

1. To represent, act, appear and plead on behalf of the Company before various Courts in India including Hon'ble High Courts of various states and Hon'ble Supreme Court, Consumer Forums/ Commissions, Arbitral tribunal and/or before all other authorities/bodies whether Judicial, Quasi-Judicial or Administrative Authorities, Government including State Governments (hereinafter referred to as the "Authorities") and to perform such other acts as required to be performed in furtherance of the performance of the task under this instant clause.
2. To make, declare, swear, affirm, execute, seal, deliver, refer to arbitration, file complaints and record statement before police authorities, verify pleadings, applications, affidavits, claims, counter claims, caveats, deeds, assurances, instruments, documentations including but not limited to presenting/filing/drafting/signing pleadings, Appeals, cross objections, Petitions, Arbitration Claims, Writs, Special Leave Petition, Bail Application, Supardari Application and other misc. applications for initiation of legal proceedings and/or representation in ongoing litigation including Suit, Execution Proceedings, Review, Revisions, Writs, Appeals, SLPs, Arbitration Proceedings and to withdraw, compromise, recording of settlement, execution and filing of Settlement Agreement, to receive the settlement amount and to file and/or authorize to file applications for compounding/settlement the case be that it be of civil and/or criminal nature and pending before any Authority/Court/Quasi-Judicial Authority and to take all essential/ ancillary actions in furtherance of the performance of the task under this instant clause including but not limited to leading evidence, cross examination of the witnesses, etc.

3. To file and procure/obtain documents/orders/notices for and on behalf of the Company and to apply and/or to obtain copies including certified copies of the documents and papers for and on behalf of the Company.

To take all actions necessary for filing/conducting execution proceedings including initiation/ filling the execution proceedings for the Enforcement Orders /Settlements / Decree amongst other legal proceedings.

*[Signature]*



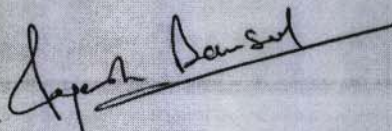
*[Signature]*



5. To retain, engage, and remunerate Advocates, Solicitors and other legal practitioners and advisors and to sign "Warrants", 'Vakalatanama' and other necessary authorities including to take/procure opinions from Advocates/Solicitors and/or to brief them for appearance before various Courts/Authorities.
6. To do all other lawful acts and deeds which are necessary to be performed for the progress and in the course of proceedings and the other prosecutions of various nature including Suits, Writs, Arbitrations, SLP, Complaints, Execution Proceedings and other cases & proceedings, including ongoing litigation and the Company do hereby agree that all the acts and the things lawfully done by and performed by the above said Attorney of the company shall be construed as the acts and the things done by the company. The Company do hereby undertake to ratify and confirm all the tasks lawfully performed by the said Attorney in furtherance of this instant GPA and the same cause to be done for and on behalf of the company by virtue of the powers vested herein.
7. The powers as vested vide this instant GPA in duly constituted lawful attorney are solely at the discretion of the Company and the same may be varied/withdrawn at the sole discretion of the Company.
8. That, notwithstanding the foregoing, this power of attorney shall be deemed to be automatically revoked immediately upon disassociation of the lawful attorney with the company as Employee, Retainer, Officer on Special Duty or Otherwise.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Chief Executive Officer of BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd., has put his hands on this General Power of Attorney, pursuant to the authority delegated to him by a resolution passed by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on 29<sup>th</sup> June, 2021.

For and on behalf of/-  
BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd.



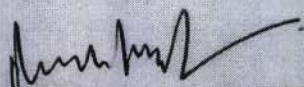
(Rajesh Bansal)  
Chief Executive Officer

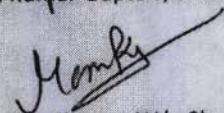


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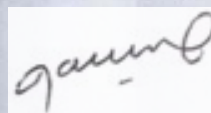
NOTARY PUBLIC, DELHI

WITNESSES:-

  
1 Parmod Kumar Gupta S/o Late Sh. M.P. Gupta R/o -7746,SF,Ram Nagar New Delhi-55

  
2. Ms. Monika Sharma W/o Sh. Arun Sharma R/o C-59,SF,Govind Park, New Delhi-51

14 JUL 2021







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## List of Abbreviation



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## BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED

Abbreviation	Full Form
AAD	Advance Against Depreciation
ABR	Average Billing Rate
Act	Electricity Act' 2003
AFC	Annual Fixed Charges
A & G	Administrative & General
APCPL	Aravali Power Company Private Limited
ATE / APTEL	Appellate Tribunal for Electricity
APDRP	Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programs
ARR	Aggregate Revenue Requirement
AT & C	Aggregate Technical and Commercial
BERC	Bihar Electricity Regulatory Commission
BOQ	Bill of Quantities
BPR	Business Plan Regulations
BSPHCL	Bihar State Power Holding Company Limited
BRPL	M/s BSES - Rajdhani Power Limited
BTPS	Badarpur Thermal Power Station
BYPL	M/s BSES - Yamuna Power Limited
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure
CAGR	Compounded Annual Growth Rate
CEA	Central Electricity Authority
CERC	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
CGS	Central Generating Stations
ckt. km	Circuit kilometer
COD	Date of Commercial Operation
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease - 2019
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CTPS	Chandrapura Thermal Power Station
CSD	Consumer Security Deposit
CSGS	Central Sector Generating Stations
CYT	Current Year Target
DERC	Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission
DIAL	M/s. Delhi International Airport Limited
DISCOM	Distribution Company
DJB	M/s. Delhi Jal Board
DMC	Delhi Municipal Corporation
DMRC	M/s Delhi Metro Rail Corporation
DMSW	Delhi Municipal Solid Waste Plant
DPPG	Delhi Power Procurement Group



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## BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED

Abbreviation	Full Form
DT	Distribution Transformer
DTL	M/s Delhi Transco Limited
DSM	Demand Side Management
DVB	M/s Delhi Vidyut Board
DVC	M/s Damodar Valley Corporation
ED	Electricity Duty
EDMC	East Delhi Municipal Corporation
EDWPCL	East Delhi Waste Processing Company Limited
EI	Electrical Inspector
EIC	Electrical Inspector Clearance
ELR	Energy Law Reports
ERLDC	Eastern Regional Load Despatch Centre
EV	Electric Vehicle
FAR	Fixed Asset Register
FGD	Flue-gas desulfurization
FY	Financial Year
GENCO	Generation Company
GERC	Gujarat Electricity Regulatory Commission
GFA	Gross Fixed Assets
GIS	Geographical Information System
GoNCTD	Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi
Grid S/s	Grid Sub-station
GST	Goods and Service Tax
GT	Gas Turbine
GTAM	Green Term Ahead market
HEP	Hydro Electric Project
hrs	hours
HT	High Tension
IDBI	M/s. Industrial Development Bank of India
IDT	Inter Discom Transfer
IEGC	Indian Electricity Grid Code
IEX	Indian Energy Exchange
IP	M/s Indraprastha Power Generation Co. Ltd
IPGCL	M/s Indraprastha Power Generation Co. Ltd
ISGS	Inter-State Generating Stations
IT	Information Technology
kV	Kilo Volt
kVA	Kilo Volt Ampere



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## BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED

Abbreviation	Full Form
kVAh	Kilo Volt Ampere hour
kVArh	Kilo Volt Ampere Resistance hour
kW	Kilo Watt
kWh	Kilo Watt Hour
LIC	Life Insurance Corporation of India
LPSC	Late Payment Surcharge
Lockdown	Emergency protocol implemented by the authorities that prevents people from leaving a given area.
Lockdown 1	Nationwide Lockdown till 14.03.2020
Lockdown 2	Nationwide Lockdown from 15.3.2020 upto 03.05.2020
Lockdown 3	Nationwide Lockdown from 04.05.2020 upto 17.05.2020
Lockdown 4	Nationwide Lockdown from 18.05.2020 upto 31.05.2020
Unlock - 1	Nationwide Unlocking from 01.06.2020 upto 30.06.2020
LPSC	Late Payment Surcharge
LT	Low Tension
MAT	Minimum Alternate Tax
MCD	M/s Municipal Corporation of Delhi
MCLR	Marginal Cost of Fund based Lending Rate
MDI	Maximum Demand Indicator
MERC	Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission
MOD	Merit Order Dispatch
MoM	Minutes of Meeting
MoP	Ministry of Power
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
MU	Million Units
MUPL	MPSEZ Utilities Private Limited
MVA	Million Volt Ampere
MW	Mega Watt
MYT	Multi Year Tariff
NAPS	Narora Atomic Power Station
NCT	National Capital Territory
NCTPS	National Capital Thermal Power Station
NDMC	New Delhi Municipal Corporation
NDPL	M/s North Delhi Power Limited
NHPC	M/s National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd.
NJPC	Nathpa Jhakri Power Corporation Ltd.
NMCD	North Municipal Corporation of Delhi
No.	Number
NPCIL	M/s Nuclear Power Corporation India Limited

### List of Abbreviations



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## BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED

Abbreviation	Full Form
NRLDC	Northern Region Load Dispatch Centre
NTI	Non-Tariff Income
NTPC	M/s National Thermal Power Company Ltd.
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PFC	M/s. Power Finance Corporation
PL	Public Lighting
PLF	Plant Load Factor
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PPCL	M/s Pragati Power Corporation Ltd.
PSERC	Punjab State Electricity Regulatory Commission
PTC	Power Trading Corporation
PYT	Previous Year Target
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
RA	Regulatory Asset
RAPP	Rajasthan Atomic Power Project
R&M	Repair and Maintenance
RE	Renewable Energy
REC	Renewable Energy Certificates
REC PDCL	Rural Electrification Corporation - Power Distribution Company Limited
REL	M/s Reliance Energy Limited
REL - D	Reliance Energy - Distribution Division
ROE	Return on Equity
RoCE	Return on Capital Employed
RPH	Rajghat Power House
RPO	Renewable Purchase Obligation
RRB	Regulated Rate Base
Rs./₹	Indian Rupees
Rs. Cr./ ₹ Cr.	Indian Rupees in Crores
SBI	State Bank of India
SBI - PLR	State Bank of India-Prime Lending Rate
SECI	Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited
SDMC	South Delhi Municipal Corporation
SERC	State Electricity Regulatory Commission
SGS	State Generating Stations
SJVNL	M/s Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited
SLD	Service Line Development Charges
SLDC	State Load Dispatch Centre
SMS	Short Message Service

### List of Abbreviations



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## BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED

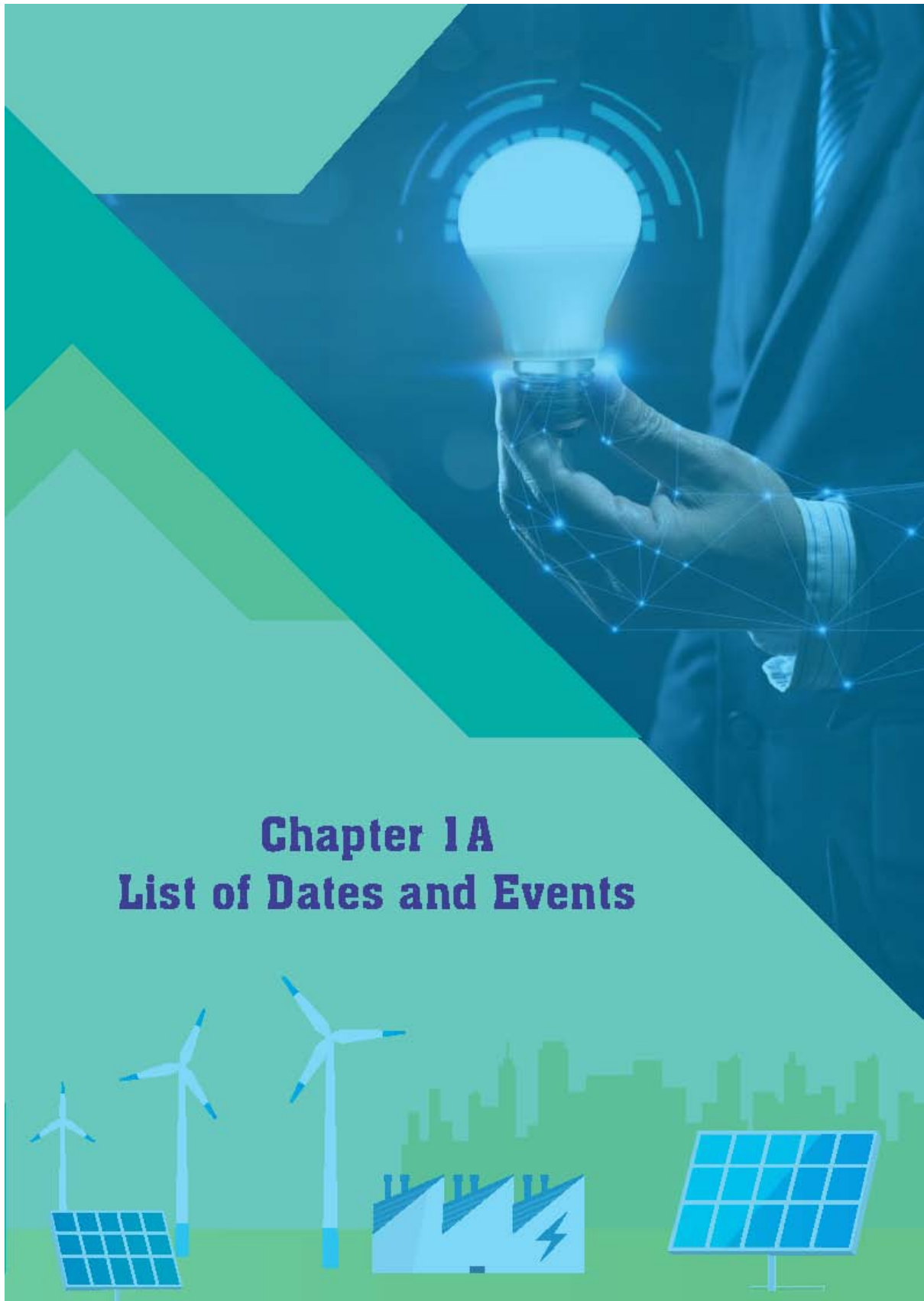
Abbreviation	Full Form
Sq. Kms	Square Kilometers
SoP	Standard of Performance
STPS	Super Thermal Power Station
T&D	Transmission and Distribution
THDC	Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Ltd.
TOD	Time of Day
TOWMCL	Timarpur-Okhla Waste Management Company Ltd.
TPDDL	Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited (previously known as NDPL)
TPS	Thermal Power Station
TRANSCO	Transmission Company
TVS	Technical Validation Session
UI	Unscheduled Interchange
UMPP	Ultra Mega Power Project
VC	Variable Cost
VRS	Special Voluntary Retirement Scheme
WACC	Weighted Average Cost of Capital
W.P.	Writ Petition
WPI	Whole Sale Price Index
WRLDC	Western Region Load Dispatch Centre
Y-o-Y	Year on Year



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## **Chapter 1A**

### **List of Dates and Events**



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## **Background**

- 1A.1 BSES Rajdhani Power Limited (hereinafter referred to as **“the Petitioner/BRPL”**), a company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956, and having its registered office at BSES Bhawan, Nehru Place, New Delhi – 110019, is a license holder for carrying on the business of Distribution and Retail Supply of electrical energy within the Area of Supply as specified in the “License for Distribution and Retail Supply of Electricity” issued by the Hon’ble Commission. The Petitioner came in existence in 1 July, 2002 post the unbundling of the erstwhile Delhi Vidyut Board (DVB). It is a joint venture between Reliance Infrastructure Limited and Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (hereinafter referred to as **“GoNCTD”**).
- 1A.2 The present Petition is being filed for:
- a) Truing up of Expenses upto FY 2020-21; and
  - b) Aggregate Revenue Requirement & Tariff for FY 2022-23.
- 1A.3 The present Petition contains the following chapters:
- a) Chapter 1A – List of dates and Events
  - b) Chapter 1B – Executive Summary
  - c) Chapter 1C – Preamble and Tariff philosophy
  - d) Chapter 2A - Performance during FY 2020-21
  - e) Chapter 2B - Compliance with Directives
  - f) Chapter 3A - True-Up till FY 2020-21
  - g) Chapter 3B – True Up of Past period till FY 2019-20
  - h) Chapter 4 - Aggregate Revenue Requirement for FY 2022-23
  - i) Chapter 5 – Tariff Proposal for FY 2022-23
- 1A.4 The above chapters are essentially a part and parcel of this Petition(hereinafter the **“ARR Petition”**).In accordance with the Electricity Act, 2003 (hereinafter referred to as **“the 2003 Act”**), the License Conditions, DERC MYT Tariff Regulations, 2007, DERC MYT Tariff Regulations, 2011, DERC Tariff Regulations, 2017, DERC Business Plan Regulations, 2017 and DERC Business Plan Regulations,



## BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED

2019, the Petitioner is filing this Petition for Truing up of Expenses and revenue upto FY 2020-21 and Aggregate Revenue Requirement for FY 2022-23.

### List of Dates:.

Dates	Events
On or about 20.11.2001	<p>GoNCTD, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 60 read with Sections 15 and 16 of the DERA notified the Delhi Electricity Reforms (Transfer Scheme), Rules 2001 (hereinafter "<b>Transfer Scheme</b>").</p> <p>GoNCTD issued notification No. F.II (118)12001-Power containing Policy Directions under Section 12 of the DERA to enable restructuring of the Delhi Vidyut Board and sale of 51% equity shares in the 3 distribution companies to private sector through competitive bidding process.</p> <p>GoNCTD issued an Information Memorandum to the six prequalified entities which were shortlisted on the basis of the criteria specified in the RFQ.</p> <p>GoNCTD issued the Request for Proposal ("RFP") document to the six qualified bidders representing the following key factors (for privatization process. It was held out that with a view to ensure certainty and enable the bidders to bid based on clean balance sheets.</p> <p>TRANSCO and three DISCOMs filed a joint Petition No. 4 of 2001 before this Hon'ble Commission, pursuant to the Transfer Scheme and the Policy Directions.</p>
09.03.2001	The Hon'ble Commission notified DERC Comprehensive (Conduct of Business) Regulations, 2001.
22.02.2002	Prior to privatization, the Hon'ble Commission passed Bulk Supply Tariff Order.
10.04.2002	Bids were opened and successful bidders were declared.
31.05.2002	GoNCTD amended the Policy direction to increase loan amount from ₹ 2,600 Cr. to over ₹ 3,450 Cr., in order to bridge the gap between revenue requirement of Transco and revenue realised from DISCOMs.

## BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED

Dates	Events
26.06.2002	GoNCTD notified Delhi Electricity Reform Transfer Scheme (Amendment) Rules, 2002.
27.06.2002	Share Acquisition Agreements and Shareholders Agreements executed between selected bidders and three DISCOMs.
01.07.2002	This is the effective date of privatization of Discoms. The Petitioner thus became Distribution Licensees in Delhi with effect from this date. Unbundling of Delhi Vidyut Board and sale of 51% shareholdings of DISCOMS came into effect.
10.06.2003	Electricity Act, 2003 notified by Ministry of Power (hereinafter referred to as " <b>MOP</b> ").
12.02.2005	MOP notified the National Electricity Policy under Section 3 of Electricity Act, 2003.
06.01.2006	MOP issued National Tariff Policy, 2006, under section 3 of the 2003 Act. In terms of Section 3 and Section 61 (i), the State Commission is required to be guided by the provisions of the Tariff Policy in discharge of its functions under the 2003 Act.
21.07.2006	The Petitioner has challenged the Tariff Order dated 09.06.2004 wherein the Hon'ble Commission, as recorded by the Hon'ble Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (hereinafter referred to as " <b>Hon'ble Tribunal</b> "), had directed the Petitioner to create a Regulatory Asset in its books. The Hon'ble Tribunal by its judgment dated 21.07.2006 in Appeal No. 155, 156 & 157 of 2005 set aside the findings of the Hon'ble Commission whereby Hon'ble Commission deferred the payments of Petitioner's legitimate dues by creating Regulatory Asset. The Hon'ble Tribunal held that the direction to create a Regulatory Asset was bad in law.
31.03.2007	The Policy Direction Period came to an end. Henceforth, the distribution licensees in Delhi were mandated arrange power for themselves which, prior to this date was being undertaken by DTL. On this date, the Hon'ble Commission also passed as detailed

## BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED

Dates	Events
	order assigning the existing PPAs (enter in to by the DVB / DTL) amongst the distribution licensees of Delhi.
30.05.2007	The Hon'ble Commission notified DERC (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2007. These Regulations were for the MYT Period which was to commence from the date the MYT Order would be passed and till 31.03.2011. This was subsequently extended up to 31.03.2012.
23.02.2008	The Hon'ble Commission issued Multi-year Tariff Order determining the Aggregate Revenue Requirement and retail supply tariff for the control Period i.e. FY 2002-03 to 2006-07. This order was carried in Appeal before Hon'ble Tribunal in Appeal 36 of 2008.
28.05.2009	Tariff Order issued by Hon'ble Commission for FY 2009-10 and also true up of FY 2007-08. This order was carried in Appeal before Hon'ble Tribunal in Appeal 142 / 147 of 2009. TPDDL carried this judgment before the Hon'ble Tribunal in Appeal 153 of 2009.
06.10.2009 30.10.2009	The Hon'ble Tribunal passed judgment in Appeal No. 36 & 37 of 2008 against Tariff Order dated 23.02.2008 for FY 2007-08 & FY 2008-09 holding in favour of the Petitioner on issues pertaining to-Sales projections and power purchase of, Distribution loss and AT&C losses, Capital expenditure and capitalisation, Employees expenses, Non-inclusion of Reactive Energy Charges, Disallowance of R&M, A&G expenses, Lower approval of interest rates for loans.  This judgment was carried by this Hon'ble Commission to the Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No. 884 / 980 of 2010. Through there is no stay by the Supreme Court, many parts of this judgment are yet to be implemented by this Hon'ble Commission.
30.07.2010	The Hon'ble Tribunal pronounced judgment in Appeal 153 of 2009 (TPDDL Vs DERC) inter-alia holding 4 out of 5 issues in favor of TPDDL. The Commission carried this judgment in Appeal before the Supreme Court in CA no. 19428 of 2012. However,

## BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED

Dates	Events
	the said civil appeal was dismissed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court on the ground of delay.
15.10.2010	Statutory advice was issued by Hon'ble Commission under Section 86(2) (iv) of EA, 2003, stating, <i>inter-alia</i> : (a) The tariff during previous years has not been cost reflective causing DISCOMs to resort to extensive borrowing. (b) Hon'ble Commission's past practice was to assume higher surplus for tariff fixation which did not consider rise in power procurement cost. (c) Revenue from sale of electricity has not been able to meet even the power purchase. Accumulation of revenue gaps are beyond sustainable levels. (d) There is a need for a fuel cost adjustment Mechanism.
FY 2010-11	Due to stay imposed on determination of tariff by Hon'ble Delhi High Court in PIL entitled ' <i>N.K. Garg Vs. Union of India</i> ', no tariff Order was passed for the FY 2010-11.
12.07.2011	The Hon'ble Tribunal passed judgment in Appeal No. 142 and 147 of 2009 against Tariff Order dated 28.05.2009 for FY 2009-10 holding in favor of the petitioner on issues pertaining to Late payment Surcharge-funding, Carrying cost rate, True up of first 11 months as per Policy direction period. This judgment was carried by this Commission to the Supreme Court in Civil Appeal 9003 / 9004 of 2011. Through there is no stay by the Supreme Court, many parts of this judgment are yet to be implemented by this Commission.
26.08.2011	Tariff Order issued by Hon'ble Commission for FY 2011-12. This was carried by the Petitioner in Appeal before the Hon'ble Tribunal in Appeal No. 61 / 62 of 2012.
02.12.2011	The Hon'ble Delhi Commission notified DERC (Terms and conditions for Determination of Wheeling Tariff and Retail Supply Tariff) Regulations, 2011. This was to be effective for the period 01.04.2012 to 31.03.2015. This was subsequently extended for a period of one year, i.e. 31.03.2016.

## BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED

Dates	Events
02.12.2011	Letter Ref.No.3/Tariff/DERC/2011-12/OPANO.3214/5215/5224 issued by Hon'ble Commission assuring a roadmap for liquidation of revenue gap.
01.02.2012	BSES Companies filed Original Petition No. 1 and 2 of 2012 under Section 121 of the 2003 Act before the Hon'ble Tribunal.
05.07.2012	The Hon'ble Commission filed IA No. 1 and 2 of 2012 before Hon'ble Supreme Court, seeking stay of Judgment dated 12.07.2011 passed by the Hon'ble Tribunal in Appeal Nos. 142-147 of 2009 and also stay of the proceedings of O.P. Nos. 1-2 of 2012.
13.07.2012	The Hon'ble Commission passed Tariff Order determining ARR for FYs 2012-13 to 2014-15 and true up for FY 2010-11. This was subsequently challenged before Hon'ble Tribunal by the Petitioner in Appeal 177 / 178 of 2012.
01.10.2012	The Hon'ble Commission notified DERC (Renewable Purchase Obligation and Renewable energy Certificate Framework Implementation) in the official gazette.
28.02.2013	The Hon'ble Supreme Court passed an order in IA No. 3 and 4 of 2013 in CA No. 9003/9004 of 2011 along with IA No.5 of 2013 in CA No. 980 of 2010 directing that the Hon'ble Tribunal may pass judgment in OP 1 and 2 of 2012 however the same shall not be implemented without the leave of the Court.
31.07.2013	The Hon'ble Commission issued Tariff Order for ARR for FY 2013-14 and True up FY 2011-12. This was subsequently challenged before the Hon'ble Tribunal by the Petitioner in Appeal 265 / 266 of 2013.
14.11.2013	The Hon'ble Tribunal pronounced judgment in O.P. No. 1 and 2 of 2012.
23.07.2014	The Hon'ble Commission issued Tariff Order for ARR for FY 2014-15 and True up FY 2012-13. This was subsequently challenged before the Hon'ble Tribunal by the Petitioner in Appeal 235 / 236 of 2014.

## BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED

Dates	Events
28.11.2014	The Hon'ble Tribunal passed judgment in Appeal No. 61 and 62 of 2012 against Tariff Order dated 26.08.2011 for FY 2011-12 holding in favor of the Petitioner on 26 issues and on 10 issues, refusing to interfere with the findings of the Hon'ble Commission. The Petitioner has filed an Appeal before the Supreme Court in C.A. No. 4323 and 4324 of 2015. The Hon'ble Commission has filed an Appeal against the judgment in CA no. 8660 and 8661 of 2015.
02.03.2015	The Hon'ble Tribunal passed judgment in Appeal No. 177 and 178 of 2012 for Tariff Order dated 13.07.2012 for FY 2012-13 holding in favor of the Petitioner on 27 and on 9 in favor of the Hon'ble Commission. The Petitioner has filed an Appeal before the Supreme Court in CA No. 4906 and 4933 of 2015. The Hon'ble Commission has filed an Appeal against the judgment in CA no. 6959 and 6960 of 2015.
29.09.2015	The Hon'ble Commission issued Tariff Order for ARR for FY 2015-16 and True up FY 2013-14. This was carried by the Petitioner before the Hon'ble Tribunal in Appeal No. 290 and 297 of 2015.  In respect of one issue of Procurement of Power from Anta, Auraiya and Dadri, the Petitioner also filed a review being Review Petition no. 44 / 45 of 2017 before the Hon'ble Commission which came to be allowed by the order dated 22.03.2018.
28.01.2016	MOP issued revised Tariff policy, 2016.
01.02.2017	The Hon'ble Commission notified DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017 in the official gazette. These Regulations were to apply prospectively with effect from 01.02.2017. However, Clause 139 of the Regulations retrospectively applied the DERC Tariff Regulations, 2011 to FY 2016-17.
31.08.2017	The Hon'ble Commission passed ARR and Tariff for FY 2017-18. The Petitioners carried the matter in Appeal before the Hon'ble Tribunal in Appeal No. 69 & 72 of 2018 and 70 & 71 of 2018.

## BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED

Dates	Events
	The Petitioner also preferred a review Petition being Petition No. 65 / 66 of 2017 before this Hon'ble Commission, which came to be allowed vide order dated 22.03.2018 (BRPL order date 19.02.2018).
31.08.2017	The Hon'ble Commission notified DERC Business Plan Regulations, 2017 in the official gazette. These Regulations were issued in Terms of the DERC MYT Regulations, 2017.
27.03.2018	The Hon'ble Commission passed order for reallocation of power for FY 2018-19.
28.03.2018	The Hon'ble Commission passed ARR and Tariff for FY 2018-19. The Petitioner carried the matter in Appeal No. 193 of 2018 before Hon'ble Tribunal. The Petitioner has also filed a review Petition being Review Petition No. 30 of 2018 before the Hon'ble Commission.
18.09.2018	The Hon'ble Commission passed an Order in Petition No. 46 of 2018 allowing the power purchase cost from Anta, Auriaya, Dadri Gas stations for FY 2012-13 to 2015-16.
26.11.2018	The Petitioner filed a Petition for approval of Truing-up of expenses up to FY 2017-18, ARR for 2019-20. This Petition was subsequently numbered as Petition No. 7/2019.
31.07.2019	The Hon'ble Commission passed ARR and Tariff for FY 2019-20. The Petitioners carried the matter in Appeal before the Hon'ble Tribunal in Appeal No. 376 of 2019. The Petitioner also preferred a review Petition being Review Petition No. 63 of 2019 before this Hon'ble Commission, which came to be allowed vide order dated 21.11.2019.
29.08.2019	Hon'ble Commission forwarded a copy of the Tariff Order for FY 2019-20.
29.08.2019	Petitioner filed the Review Petition seeking review of the Tariff Order dated 31.07.2019
30.09.2019	The Hon'ble Tribunal pronounced judgment in Appeal No. 246 of 2019 in the matter of TPDDL V/s. DERC, against Tariff Order

## BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED

Dates	Events
	dated 23.07.2014.
21.10.2019	The Petitioner submitted its Business Action Plan for FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25 to the Hon'ble Commission
22.11.2019	The Hon'ble Commission issued draft Business Plan Regulations, 2019 for comments.
06.12.2019	The Petitioner submitted its Truing-Up Petition for FY 2018-19.
13.12.2019	The Hon'ble Commission disposed of Review Petition 30 of 2018.
27.12.2019	The Hon'ble Commission finalized DERC Business Plan Regulations, 2019
30.12.2019	The Hon'ble Commission asked Discoms to file ARR Petition for FY 2020-21.
14.01.2020	The Hon'ble Commission extended the date to file ARR Petition for FY 2020-21 till 15.02.2020.
14.02.2020	The Petitioner filed its ARR Petition for FY 2020-21.
28.08.2020	The Hon'ble Commission approved Tariff Schedule for FY 2020-21 to be applicable from 01.09.2020.
01.12.2020	The Petitioner received the copy of the Tariff Order - Truing-Up for FY 2018-19 and ARR for FY 2020-21.
15.12.2020	The Petitioner has filed a Petition for Truing up for FY 2019-20 and ARR & Tariff for FY 2021-22.
16.02.2021	The Hon'ble Commission admitted both the Truing-Up Petition up to FY 2019-20 and ARR Petition for FY 2021-22.
15.04.2021	The Petitioner requested Hon'ble Commission to allow timely recovery of cost through cost reflective Tariff, Non-creation of Regulatory Assets and 100% adjustment of PPAC self-True-up on monthly basis.
19.04.2021	Petitioner requested the Hon'ble Commission for implementation of the Judgments/ Orders passed by the Hon'ble APTEL in the ensuing Tariff proceedings.
05.05.2021	The Petitioner submitted revision in Projections in ARR Petition No. 1 of 2021 for FY 2021-22 considering prevailing unprecedented situation of outbreak of the Second wave of the Covid-19 pandemic and imposition of Curfew in the NCT of Delhi by DDMA Order No.F.2/07/2020/PT file-III/381 dated 19.04.2021 and other restrictions.
07.06.2021	Hon'ble APTEL issued an Interim Order in Appeal No. 235 of 2014 directing the Hon'ble Commission to consider 15 issues as held in Appeal of 246 of 2014 and 213 of 2018 Judgment.

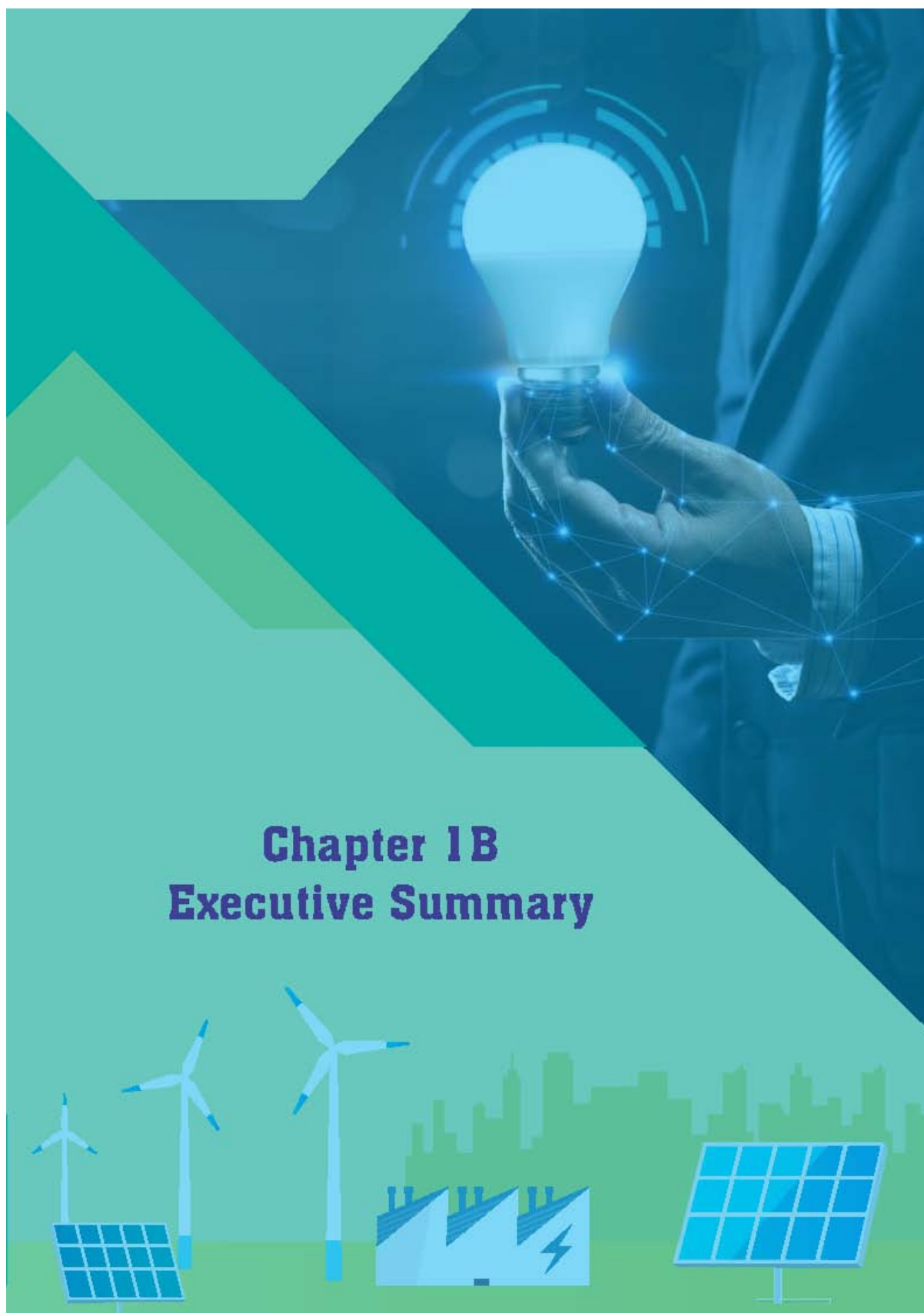


## BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED

Dates	Events
09.06.2021	Petitioner has requested the Hon'ble Commission for implementation of issues as per the directions of Hon'ble APTEL vide Order dated 07.06.2021 passed in IA no. 861 of 2021 in Appeal no. 235 of 2014.
23.06.2021	Reply to queries received from Hon'ble Commission regarding implementation of APTEL Order dated 07.06.2021 in IA 861 of 2021
28.06.2021	Regarding implementation of APTEL Order dated 07.06.2021 in IA 861 of 2021, details submitted to Hon'ble Commission with respect to syndication fees/bank charges
07.07.2021	In continuation to letter dated 28.06.2021, details submitted to Hon'ble Commission with respect to syndication fees/bank charges
09.08.2021	Hon'ble APTEL issued Judgment in Appeal No. 297 of 2015
31.08.2021	Hon'ble APTEL issued Judgment in Appeal No. 6 of 2019 & 34 of 2020
30.09.2021	The Hon'ble Commission approved Tariff Schedule for FY 2021-22 to be applicable from 01.10.2021.
06.10.2021	Petitioner vide its Letter No. RA/2021-22/01/A/378 for the extension of filing True- up for FY 2020-21 and ARR Petition for FY 2022-23
12.10.2021	The Hon'ble Commission publish Tariff order – Truing-Up for FY 2019-20 and ARR for FY 2021-22.
18.10.2021	The Petitioner received the copy of the Tariff Order - Truing-Up for FY 2019-20 and ARR for FY 2021-22.
21.10.2021	Hon'ble Commission Letter no. F.3(656)/Tariff-fin./DERC/2021-22/7212/1168, Extension of timelines for submission of Petition for True-up of FY 2020-21 and ARR for FY 2022-23.
30.11.2021	BRPL Letter No. RA/2021-22/01/A/455 requested for the extension of filing True-up till FY 2020-21 and ARR Petition for FY 2022-23 till 15.12.2021.
01.12.2021	Hon'ble Supreme Court Reserved Order in Civil Appeal Nos. 884 & 980 of 2010, 9003 & 9004 of 2011 and 1854 & 1855 of 2014.
09.12.2021	Hon'ble Supreme Court uploaded order on 09.12.2021. Civil Appeal Nos. 884 & 980 of 2010, 9003 & 9004 of 2011 and 1854 & 1855 of 2014 were dismissed.



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## **Chapter 1B**

### **Executive Summary**



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**Executive Summary****Introduction**

- 1B.1 The Hon'ble Commission notified the Tariff Regulations, 2017 vide its Gazette Notification dated 31.01.2017 which were made applicable from 01.02.2017 onwards. Further, the operational norms for Distribution utilities have also been approved by the Hon'ble Commission for the Control Period FY 2020-21 to FY 2022-23 in the Business Plan Regulations, 2019 notified vide Gazette Notification dated 02.06.2020. Accordingly, in accordance with the provisions of Tariff Regulations, 2017 and the Business Plan Regulations, 2019, the Petitioner has filed the Petition for approval of true up till FY 2020-21 and ARR for FY 2022-23.
- 1B.2 This Executive Summary consists of the summary of Petition filed by BRPL for true up till FY 2020-21 (based on Audited Accounts)& ARR and tariff for FY 2022-23 (based on projections).
- 1B.3 In view of the very poor air quality and for reduction in vehicular pollution, the Ministry of Home Affairs, GNCTD issued directions vide order dated 17.11.2021 under section 5 of Environment (protection) Act 1986, directed for closing all offices of GNCT of Delhi/Autonomous Bodies/ Corporations, except those involved in essential and emergency services, till 21.11.2021. Thereafter, offices in GoNCT of Delhi were further closed till 26.11.2021. Therefore, our concerned team was physically unavailable in office during the said period. Therefore, in view of such uncontrollable factors, the Petitioner has requested the Hon'ble Commission to grant relaxation in timeline for submission of the Petition for True Up till FY 2020-21 and determination of Tariff for FY 2022-23.
- 1B.4 The Hon'ble Commission shall undertake the true up for FY 2020-21 and ARR for FY 2022-23 in accordance with the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017 (referred to as "Tariff Regulations, 2017" hereinafter) and the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Business Plan) Regulations, 2019 (referred to as "Business Plan Regulations, 2019" hereinafter) after prudence check.
- 1B.5 ARR to be approved by the Hon'ble Commission broadly has the following components:
- a) Power Purchase cost
  - b) Operation and Maintenance (O&M) expenses
    - Employee expenses
    - Administrative & General (A&G) expenses
    - Repair & Maintenance (R&M) expenses
  - c) Return on Capital Employed (ROCE) excluding Income Tax
  - d) Depreciation
  - e) Income tax
  - f) Non-tariff income

## Truing Up for FY 2020-21

### Energy Sales and Revenue

1B.6 In its Petition, the Petitioner has submitted actual energy sales of 11077.4 MU during FY 2020-21. Since energy sales are treated as an uncontrollable factor, the Petitioner has requested the Hon'ble Commission to approve energy sales in FY 2020-21 based on actuals as shown below:

*Table 1B 1: Sales and Revenue for FY 2020-21 (MU)*

S. No.	Consumer Category	Energy Billed (MU)	Net Revenue Billed (₹ Cr.)	Revenue Collected (₹ Cr.)
1	Domestic	7667.1	4042.3	3259.3
2	Non Domestic	2200.5	2866.7	3408.5
3	Industrial	420.5	480.8	563.3
4	Agriculture	22.5	10.0	5.9
5	Mushroom Cultivation	0.2	0.1	0.1
6	Public Utilities (Public Lighting & DJB)	374.0	329.3	374.3
7	Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL)	15.3	16.5	33.3
8	Railway Traction	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC)	187.2	159.5	184.1
9	Temporary Supply	108.8	144.0	0.0
10	Advertisement and Hoardings	0.6	0.9	1.9
11	Charging Stations for E-Vehicle	19.4	9.7	17.0
12	Self Consumption	15.7	-0.4	0.0
13	Net Metering	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	Enforcement	45.5	26.9	30.8
<b>14</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>11077.4</b>	<b>8086.3</b>	<b>7878.5</b>
15	Add: Deemed Collection			1553.3
16	Less: RA Surcharge			612.3
17	Less: PT Surcharge			333.5
18	Less: Electricity Tax			338.2
19	Less: LPSC Collected			35.6
<b>20</b>	<b>Net Revenue Collected</b>			<b>8112.0</b>

1B.7 The Petitioner has requested the Hon'ble Commission to approve the actual sales at 11077.4MU and revenue collection as ₹8112 Cr in FY 2020-21.

1B.8 The total amount billed (actuals) for FY 2020-21 given in the above Table includes the revenue billed on account of regulatory surcharge at 8% of the approved Tariff, Pension Trust surcharge and Electricity Tax.

**Distribution Loss and Collection Efficiency for FY 2020-21**

1B.9 The Petitioner has submitted the actual AT&C loss of 6.87% and Distribution loss of 7.17% for FY 2020-21. The Petitioner is claiming the following incentive with respect to actual T&D Loss achieved during FY 2020-21:

**Table 1B2: Incentive Claimed for overachievement in T&D Loss target for FY 2020-21**

S.No.	Particulars	UOM	FY 2020-21	Remarks
A	Distribution loss Target for Previous Year (PYT)	%	9.50%	As per BPR 2017,24(4)
B	Distribution loss Target for Current Year (CYT)	%	8.10%	As per BPR 2019,25(1)
C	Actual Distribution Loss	%	7.17%	Table 3.6
D	50% of (PYT - CYT)	%	0.70%	50%*(A-B)
E	CYT-50% of (PYT - CYT)	%	7.40%	B-D
F	Energy Input	MU	11932.8	
G	Average Power Purchase Cost	₹/Unit	5.8	
H	Total Incentive	₹ Cr.	64.6	(B-C) *F*G/10
I	Petitioner Share 1 of incentive (less than Loss Target-50%*(PYT-CYT)	₹ Cr.	16.2	(B-E) *F*G/10(1/3)
J	Petitioner Share 2 of incentive (up to Loss Target-50%*(PYT-CYT)	₹ Cr.	10.7	(E-C) *F*G/10(2/3)
K	<b>Total Incentive to Petitioner</b>	<b>₹ Cr.</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>I+J</b>

1B.10 Further, the Petitioner has calculated the over-overachievement in Collection Efficiency for FY 2020-21 as below:

**Table 1B3: Incentive Claimed as per Regulations on Collection Efficiency**

S.No.	Particulars	UOM	FY 2020-21	Remarks
A	Net Revenue Billed	₹ Cr.	8086.3	
B	Net Revenue Realised	₹ Cr.	8112.0	
C	Collection Efficiency	%	100.32%	B/A
D	Collection Efficiency Target	%	99.50%	As per BPR, 2019
E	Revenue Realised over 99.50% CE Target	₹ Cr.	66.22	A*(D-E)
F	Total Petitioner Share	₹ Cr.	<b>46.0</b>	
G	Consumer Share	₹ Cr.	20.2	

**Power Purchase Requirement:**

1B.11 The quantum of Power Purchase is decided by the expected sales of energy by the Licensee, as well as the loss levels projected/approved. Higher expected sales require a greater quantum of power to be purchased. Similarly, higher loss levels also require a proportionately greater amount of power purchase by the Licensee because it needs to meet the expected sales (in MU) after accounting for various losses in the process of supplying electricity.

- 1B.12 The energy sales for the year is grossed up by the Distribution Loss level of that year to arrive at the required quantum of power purchase for that year in the following manner:

$$\text{Quantum of Power Purchase (MU)} = \frac{\text{Energy Sales (MU)}}{1 - (\text{Distribution loss}(\%)/100)}$$

- 1B.13 The summary of actual power purchase sales, loss level and power purchase requirement for FY 2020-21 is as follows:

**Table 1B4: Power Purchase Requirement for FY 2020-21**

S. No.	Particulars	Unit	Actual
1	Sales	MU	11077.4
2	Distribution Loss	%	7.17%
3	Energy Requirement at Discom Periphery	MU	11932.8

**Power Purchase Cost:**

- 1B.14 As per the DERC Tariff Regulations 2017, the licensee shall be allowed to recover the net cost of power it procures from sources approved by the Hon'ble 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.
- 1B.15 Provided that the Distribution Licensee shall propose the cost of power procurement taking into account the fuel adjustment formula specified for the generating stations and net revenues through bilateral exchanges and Unscheduled Interchange (UI) transactions.
- 1B.16 Provided further that where the Licensee utilises a part of the power purchase approved or bulk supply allocated or contracted for the Retail Supply Business for its Trading Business, the Distribution Licensee shall provide an Allocation Statement clearly specifying the cost of power purchase that is attributable to such trading activity.
- 1B.17 The following table shows the source-wise power purchase quantum for the Petitioner for FY 2020-21:

**Table 1B5: Source-wise Power Purchase Quantum in FY 2020-21**

S. No.	Power Purchase (MU)	Power Purchase (MU)	Quantum (%)
1	NTPC <sup>#</sup>	4778.4	35.1%
2	NHPC	983.1	7.2%
3	NPCIL	389.9	2.9%
4	DVC	1172.6	8.6%

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S. No.	Power Purchase (MU)	Power Purchase (MU)	Quantum (%)
5	State Gencos@	2143.2	15.8%
6	Short Term Purchase	2729.7	20.1%
7	Other Hydro (incl. THDC, SJVNL and Tala HEP)	548.8	4.0%
8	Wind Power	147.6	1.1%
9	Sasan	510.4	3.8%
10	SECI	201.6	1.5%
<b>11</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>13605.4</b>	<b>100%</b>

# Excludes BTPS

@ Includes BTPS

1B.18 The following Table shows the actual Power Purchase Cost submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2020-21:

*Table 1B6: Actual Power Purchase Cost in FY 2020-21*

S. No.	Plant	Power Purchase (MU)	Total Cost (₹ Crore)	Rate (₹/kWh)
1	NTPC#	4778.4	2666.8	5.58
2	NHPC	983.1	360.5	3.67
3	NPCIL	389.9	80.6	2.07
4	DVC	1172.6	494.2	4.21
5	State Genco@	2143.2	1269.1	5.92
6	Other Hydro (incl. THDC, SJVNL and Tala HEP)	548.8	168.6	3.07
7	Wind Power	147.6	52.1	3.53
8	Sasan	510.4	74.2	1.45
9	SECI	201.6	53.7	2.66
<b>11</b>	<b>Long term power purchase cost</b>	<b>10875.7</b>	<b>5219.8</b>	<b>4.80</b>
10	Add: Other Costs	31.2	14.8	4.74
12	ST Purchase	2729.7	1177.0	4.31
<b>13</b>	<b>Gross Power Purchase Cost</b>	<b>13636.6</b>	<b>6411.6</b>	<b>4.70</b>
14	Add: PGCIL loss/charges		681.7	
15	Add: DTL loss/charges		333.7	
16	Add: Other losses		154.4	
17	Less: short term Sale	1233.4	517.3	4.19
18	Add: Cost of REC		0.0	
<b>19</b>	<b>Net Power Purchase Cost</b>	<b>12403.2</b>	<b>7064.1</b>	<b>5.70</b>
20	Less: Rebate		131.6	
<b>21</b>	<b>Net Power Purchase Cost after rebate</b>	<b>12403.2</b>	<b>6932.5</b>	<b>5.59</b>

# Excludes BTPS

@ Includes BTPS



**Operation and Maintenance Expenses (O&M Expenses):**

1B.19 The O&M Expenses as considered by the Petitioner during FY 2020-21 are tabulated below:

*Table 1B- 7:O&M Expenses in FY 2020-21 (in ₹ Cr.)*

Assets/ lines	Avg. Quantity	Units	Norms	Amount
66 kV lines	1208.5	₹ Lakh/ ckt km	3.855	46.6
33 kV lines				
11 kV lines	7897.8	₹ Lakh/ ckt km	1.15	90.8
LT lines system	12830.7	₹ Lakh/ ckt km	6.148	788.8
33/11 kV grid sub-station	6225.5	₹ Lakh/ MVA	1.033	64.3
66/11 kV grid sub-station				
11/0.415 kV DT	6292.6	₹ Lakh/ MVA	2.563	161.3
<b>Total</b>				<b>1151.8</b>

**Additional O&M Expenses:**

1B.20 The additional O&M expenses claimed as a part of truing-up requirement for FY 2020-21 are shown below:

*Table 1B- 8: Additional O&M Expenses for FY 2020-21 (in ₹ Cr.)*

S. No	Particulars	FY 2020-21
1	Loss on Sale of Retired Assets	16.0
2	Incremental impact of 7th Pay Commission	88.7
3	Legal Expenses	15.5
4	Ombudsman/legal Fees	0.9
5	Incremental License Fee paid on assets	2.8
6	Syndication Fee/Bank charges regarding loan of Working Capital and Regulatory Assets	1.7
7	Covid -19 additional expenses	6.1
8	Expenses on account of new initiatives	1.7
9	Incremental GST Impact	13.7
10	Incremental SMS Charges	1.4
11	<b>Total</b>	<b>148.5</b>

**Depreciation:**

1B.21 The Petitioner has submitted that the Depreciation has been calculated in accordance with DERC Tariff Regulations, 2017.

- 1B.22 The average rate of Depreciation for FY 2020-21 based on the Audited Accounts of the Petitioner is tabulated below:

*Table 1B9: Depreciation for FY 2020-21 (in ₹ Cr.)*

S. No	Particulars	Actual
A	Opening GFA as per audited accounts	7626.0
B	Closing GFA as per audited accounts	8193.4
C	Average of GFA	7909.7
D	Depreciation as per Audited Accounts	368.4
E	<b>Average depreciation rate</b>	<b>4.66%</b>

- 1B.23 The Petitioner has submitted the allowable depreciation after excluding consumer contribution and Grants from the Gross Fixed Assets as under:

*Table 1B- 10: Depreciation for FY 2020-21 (in ₹ Cr.)*

S. No	Particulars	FY 2020-21
A	Average GFA	7948.2
B	Average Consumer Contribution and Grants	878.0
C	Average assets net of consumer contribution & Grants	7070.1
D	Average rate of depreciation	4.66%
E	<b>Depreciation</b>	<b>329.3</b>

**Return on Capital Employed:**

- 1B.24 The Petitioner has furnished the Return on Capital Employed during FY 2020-21 as tabulated below:

*Table 1B- 11: Return on Capital Employed (ROCE)(in ₹ Cr.)*

S. No	Particulars	FY 2020-21
1	Average Debt (Term Loan and Working Capital)	2494.8
2	Average Equity	2182.7
3	Total	4677.5
4	Cost of Debt	12.22%
5	Return on Equity	21.38%
6	WACC	16.49%
7	RRB(i)	4847.7
8	<b>ROCE (Return on Capital Employed)</b>	<b>799.6</b>

**Non-Tariff Income:**

- 1B.25 The Petitioner has deducted the following items for the purpose of computation of Non-Tariff Income:

- a. Interest on Consumer Security Deposit

- b. Income from other business
- c. Interest on inter-company loans
- d. Interest on contingency reserve
- e. Late Payment Surcharge
- f. Write-back of Miscellaneous Provisions
- g. Short term gain
- h. Transfer from consumer contribution and capital works
- i. Income on account of bad debts recovered
- j. Commission on Electricity Duty

1B.26 The Non-Tariff Income claimed by the Petitioner in True-up of FY 2020-21 is tabulated below:

*Table 1B- 12:Non-Tariff Income submitted for FY 2020-21 (in ₹ Cr.)*

S. No	Particulars	FY 2020-21
A	Other Operating Income	142.3
B	Other Income	62.6
<b>I</b>	<b>Total Income as per Accounts</b>	<b>204.9</b>
C	Add: Interest on CSD	36.4
D	Add: Differential in SLD	-5.9
<b>II</b>	<b>Total Other Income</b>	<b>235.4</b>
D	Less: Income from other business	
a	Street Light	15.0
<b>III</b>	<b>Net Income to be considered</b>	<b>220.3</b>
A	Less: Interest on Contingency Reserve	0.1
B	Less: LPSC	35.7
C	Less: Write-back of misc. provisions	0.1
D	Less: Short term gain	7.8
E	Less: Transfer from Consumer contribution for capital works	45.0
F	Less: Bad debts recovered	1.5
G	Less: Interest on Inter-company Loans	16.3
H	Less: Commission on collection of Electricity Duty	10.2
<b>I</b>	<b>Net Non-Tariff Income</b>	<b>103.8</b>

**Annual Revenue Requirement and Revenue (Gap)/ Surplus for FY 2020-21:**

1B.27 The Based on the above submissions, the Annual Revenue Requirement claimed by the Petitioner for FY 2020-21 is tabulated below:

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*Table 1B- 13: Aggregate Revenue Requirement during FY 2020-21 (in ₹ Cr.)*

S. No	Particulars	FY 2020-21
A	Purchase of power including Transmission and SLDC Charges & Incentives	6932.5
B	O&M Expenses	1151.8
C	Additional O&M Expenses	148.5
D	Depreciation	329.3
E	Return on Capital Employed (RoCE)	799.6
<b>F</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>9361.8</b>
G	Less: Non-Tariff Income	103.8
H	Less: Income from Open Access	71.0
<b>I</b>	<b>Aggregate Revenue Requirement</b>	<b>9187.0</b>

**Truing-up of past period till FY 2020-21**

1B.28 The Petitioner's claims pertaining to true-up of expenses till FY 2020-21 with respect to earlier periods are as under:

*Table 1B 14: Total impact on account of past claims(in ₹ Cr.)*

S. No	Particulars	Principal	Carrying Cost**	Total
1 (A+B+C below)	Impact of issues under consideration but yet to be implemented by DERC (including CC upto FY 20-21)*	829	1661	2490
2	Impact of Issues Pending in APTEL (including CC upto FY 2020-21)	3848	6367	10214
3	<b>Total</b>	<b>4677</b>	<b>8028</b>	<b>12705</b>

\*Excluding impact of Hon'ble Supreme Court's Order dated 01.12.2021

\*\* Carrying Cost till FY 2020-21

*Table 1B 15: Impact of issues under consideration but yet to be implemented by DERC (including CC upto FY 20-21) (in ₹ Cr.)*

S.No.	Particulars	Total Claim in ₹ Crore		
		Principal	Carrying Cost*	Total
1	Write Back of Miscellaneous Provisions considered as Non-Tariff Income FY 2007-08 to FY 2019-20	106	186	292
2	Disallowances of PP cost on MOD basis for FY14	52	90	142
3	Increase in employee expenses corresponding to increase in consumer base	122	456	578
4	Bank Charges/Syndication Fees	91	156	247
5	R&M expenses for FY 2004-05	33	225	258
6	Force-scheduling impacting UI Charges subject to certification by SLDC for FY 2017-18, FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20	35	11	46
<b>A</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>1123</b>	<b>1562</b>

\* Carrying Cost till FY 2020-21

S.No.	Particulars	Total Claim in ₹ Crore		
		Principal	Carrying Cost*	Total
1	Efficiency Factor for FY 2010-11	16	49	64

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S.No.	Particulars	Total Claim in ₹ Crore		
		Principal	Carrying Cost*	Total
2	Computation of AT&C Losses for FY10 using actual kWh figures	3	12	16
3	Financing cost of LPSC based on SBI PLR	26	86	113
4	Consideration of repayment of loan and True up of interest rates of debt	279	376	655
<b>B</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>847</b>

\* Carrying Cost till FY 2020-21

S.No.	Particulars	Total Claim in ₹ Crore		
		Principal	Carrying Cost*	Total
1	Inadvertent Computational error in considering Power Purchase cost for FY 2019-20.	18	4	21
2	Erroneous non-consideration of trading margin for Banking Transactions during FY 2019-20	0.4	0.1	0.4
3	Erroneous consideration of DIAL's Solar Generation towards Petitioner's energy input for FY 2019-20	4	1	5
4	Computation error in allowing impact of capitalization for FY 2017-18	5	2	7
5	Error in normative banking rate	39	8	48
<b>C</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>81</b>

\* Carrying Cost till FY 2020-21

**Table 1B 16: Impact of Issues Pending in APTEL (including CC upto FY 2020-21) (in ₹ Cr.)**

S.No.	Particulars	Total Claim in Rs. Crore		
		Principal	Carrying Cost*	Total
1	Disallowance of Trading Margin	6	13	18
2	Fixed charges on account of regulated power	256	450	705
3	Normative rebate	667	740	1,406
4	Over-lapping banking transactions	13	18	31
5	Additional UI Charges above 49.5 Hz	3	9	12
6	RPO Penalty	70	48	118
7	UI Contingency limit of 3%	8	8	17
8	Disallowance of R&M Expenses during first control period	187	389	576



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S.No.	Particulars	Total Claim in Rs. Crore		
		Principal	Carrying Cost*	Total
9	Disallowance of expenses pertaining to monthly billing	2	5	7
10	Benchmarking of O&M Expenses	169	259	428
11	Disallowance of GST	75	26	101
12	Minimum wages disallowance	90	40	130
13	Legal fees disallowance	31	14	46
14	Truing up of Income Tax	558	863	1,421
15	Loss due to Retirement of Asset	151	246	397
16	Connection/ Reconnection Charges	0.3	1.5	1.8
17	Disallowance of License Fee paid for Assets	8	27	35
18	Erroneous method of calculation of carrying cost	323	309	632
19	Interest on funding of carrying cost	0	306	306
20	Impact of Truing up of 11 Months	155	670	825
21	Penalty due to non-implementation of GIS mapping	5	8	13
22	Approach for Truing-up of FY 17	126	100	226
23	Consideration of Commission on ED	101	148	249
24	Income from Street Light Maintenance Charges	276	668	944
25	Consideration from revenue from sale of scrap	113	226	339
26	Consultancy income	3	6	9
27	Financing cost of LPSC considered in NTI	69	61	130
28	Interest on Inter-company loans	24	10	35
29	Bad debts written off not considered	77	143	221
30	Disallowance of Monthly billing rebate in ARR	78	102	180
31	Own Consumption Reversals	114	175	288
32	True up AT&C loss for FY 2010-11	90	279	369
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3848</b>	<b>6367</b>	<b>10214</b>

\* Carrying Cost till FY 2020-21

**ARR for FY 2022-23**

**Energy Sales and Revenue**

1B.29 The Petitioner has considered the Adjusted Trend Analysis Method for the purpose of accurate projection of sales. The Petitioner has projected the energy sales at 13572 MU for FY 2022-23 and has requested the Hon'ble Commission to approve the same.

*Table 1B - 17: Sales projected for FY 2022-23*

S.No.	Category	Sales (MU)
1	Domestic	9017.7
2	Non-Domestic	3166.2
3	Industrial	534.7
4	Agriculture	27.7
5	Mushroom Cultivation	0.1
6	Public Utilities	603.4
6.1	Delhi Metro Rail Corporation	222.4
6.2	Delhi Jal Board	258.4
6.3	Public Lighting	122.6
7	Delhi International Airport Limited	48.0
8	EV Charging	84.7
9	Advertisement & Hoardings	1.2
10	Self-Consumption	33.8
11	Others	54.2
12	Total	13571.7

*Table 1B - 18: Revenue estimated for FY 2022-23*

S.No.	Category	Fixed Charges (₹ Cr.)	Energy Charges (₹ Cr.)	TOD Charges (₹ Cr.)	Revenue Billed (₹ Cr.)
1	Domestic	492.2	4002.1	0.0	4494.3
1.1	Domestic Consumer	473.0	3881.7	0.0	4354.8
1.2	SPD supply for GHS (CGHS)	14.7	97.3	0.0	112.0
1.3	Worship / Hospital	4.1	13.8	0.0	17.9
1.4	DVB Staff	0.3	9.2	0.0	9.6
2	Non-Domestic	718.2	2707.0	16.9	3442.1
2.1	Non-Domestic LT (up to 3KVA)	108.6	179.1	0.0	287.7
2.2	Non-Domestic LT (above 3KVA)	405.7	1607.1	10.7	2023.6
2.3	Non-Domestic HT	203.8	920.8	6.2	1130.7
3	Industrial	82.4	427.1	4.1	513.6
3.1	Industrial LT	56.7	259.0	2.5	318.2

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S.No.	Category	Fixed Charges (₹ Cr.)	Energy Charges (₹ Cr.)	TOD Charges (₹ Cr.)	Revenue Billed (₹ Cr.)
3.2	Industrial HT	25.7	168.1	1.6	195.4
4	Agriculture	4.8	4.2	0.0	8.9
5	Mushroom Cultivation	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
6	Public Utilities	96.0	377.7	4.4	478.2
6.1	Delhi Metro Rail Corporation	44.7	133.5	5.1	183.3
6.2	Delhi Jal Board	36.7	158.3	-0.4	194.5
6.3	Public Lighting	14.7	85.9	-0.2	100.4
7	Delhi International Airport Limited	15.4	35.8	0.1	51.3
8	EV Charging	0.0	38.1	0.0	38.1
9	Advertisement & Hoardings	0.4	1.1	0.0	1.5
10	Self-Consumption	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	Others	0.0	59.9	0.0	59.9
12	Total	1409.5	7653.0	25.5	9088.0
	Revenue Realised @ 99.5 % CE				9042.6

### Distribution Loss & Collection Efficiency

1B.30 Regulation-25 (1) of Business Plan Regulations, 2019 specifies the Distribution Loss Target from FY 2020-21 to FY 2022-23 as under:

*Table 1B - 19: Distribution Loss during FY 2020-21 to FY 2022-23*

S. No	Distribution Licensee	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
1	BSES Rajdhani Power Limited	8.10%	8.00%	7.90%

1B.31 The Petitioner has considered Collection Efficiency of 99.50% during FY 2022-23 in accordance with Regulation 26(1) of Business Plan Regulations, 2019.

### Energy Requirement

1B.32 The energy sales for the year is grossed up by the loss levels of the that year, to arrive at the required quantum of power purchase for that year in the following manner:

$$\text{Quantum of Power Purchase (MU)} = \frac{\text{Energy Sales (MU)}}{1 - (\text{Distribution loss}(\%)/100)}$$

- 1B.33 Based on the sales projected for FY 2022-23 and Distribution loss specified for FY 2022-23 in the Business Plan Regulations, 2019, the estimated energy requirement and energy balance is tabulated as under:

**Table 1B - 20: Energy Requirement & Energy Balance (MU)**

S. No.	Particulars	Quantity (MU)
	<b>Energy Availability</b>	
1	Power Purchase @Exbus-FIRM	<b>12079</b>
2	Inter-State Losses	346
3	Power Available at Delhi Periphery	<b>11733</b>
4	Intra-state Loss & Charges (Including SLDC charges)	106
5	Power Available to DISCOM	11627
6	ST Purchase to be met at Discom Periphery	3307
<b>7</b>	<b>Total Available</b>	<b>14934</b>
	<b>Energy Requirement</b>	
8	Sales	13572
9	Distribution Loss	7.90%
<b>10</b>	<b>Energy Requirement at Distribution Periphery</b>	<b>14737</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Total Sale of Surplus</b>	<b>198</b>

#### Power Purchase Cost

- 1B.34 The Petitioner has submitted that it sources its power requirement through a mix of long term and short term sources to meet the demand of Delhi. Long term sources include Central Generating Stations which are owned and/or fully controlled by Central Government and State Generating Stations which are owned and/or fully controlled by State Government. The Petitioner has been assigned the share based on the PPAs which have been inherited from Delhi Transco Limited. The allocation of power within Delhi is being done by the Hon'ble Commission.

**Table 1B - 21: Power Purchase cost proposed for FY 2022-23**

Plant	MU	FC ₹ Cr.	VC ₹ Cr.	TC ₹ Cr.	TC ₹/kWh
NTPC	4489.1	973.0	1284.4	2257.3	5.03
APCPL	25.9	11.5	17.4	28.9	11.19
NHPC	1042.3	122.1	134.8	256.9	2.47
NPCIL	422.9	0.0	142.4	142.4	3.37
SJVNL	275.2	28.3	31.3	59.6	2.17
THDC	201.1	41.9	42.0	83.8	4.17
TALA	44.0		10.0	10.0	2.27
DVC	1128.2	219.6	339.3	558.9	4.95



Plant	MU	FC ₹ Cr.	VC ₹ Cr.	TC ₹ Cr.	TC ₹/kWh
SGS	1807.3	453.7	724.6	1178.2	6.52
SASAN	489.7	8.3	75.1	83.4	1.70
Total RPO	1999.4	0.0	573.5	573.5	2.87
New Plants	154.4	59.8	43.4	103.2	6.68
Arrears	0.0	883.5		883.5	0.00
				0.0	0.00
<b>Total Long term</b>	<b>12079.6</b>	<b>2801.6</b>	<b>3418.1</b>	<b>6219.7</b>	<b>5.15</b>
ST Purchase	3307.3		1673.5	1673.5	5.06
ST Sale	198.1		52.1	52.1	2.63
REC				170.0	
Transmission Loss/Charges	-451.9			1232.0	
Rebate				117.4	
<b>Net Power Purchase Cost</b>	<b>14736.9</b>	<b>2801.6</b>	<b>5039.5</b>	<b>9125.7</b>	<b>6.19</b>

### Renewable Purchase Obligation

1B.35 Regulation-27 of DERC Business Plan Regulations, 2019 specifies the target for Renewable Purchase Obligation from FY 2020-21 to FY 2022-23 as under:

**“27. TARGET FOR RENEWABLE PURCHASE OBLIGATION**

1B.36 (1) The targets for Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) in terms of Regulation 124 of the DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017 of a Distribution Licensee from FY 2020-21 to FY 2022-23, shall be computed as a percentage of total sale of power, to its retail consumers in its area of supply, excluding procurement of hydro power. The target for RPO shall be met through purchase of power from various Renewable Energy sources or purchase of Renewable Energy Certificates (‘REC’) or combination of both, and shall be as follows:

**(2) Table 16: Targets for Renewable Purchase Obligation**

Sr No.	Distribution Licensee	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Non Solar Target	10.25%	10.25%	10.50%
2	Solar Target	7.25%	8.75%	10.50%
3	Total	17.50%	19.00%	21.00%

“

1B.37 The cost of REC purchase for meeting Solar and Non-Solar RPO for FY 2022-23 is tabulated below:

**Table 1B - 22 Cost on account of RPO**

Particulars	Solar	Non-Solar HPO	Other	Total
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Particulars	Solar	Non-Solar		Total
		HPO	Other	
Sales (MU)		13571.9		
Hydro (MU)		1638.6		
Base for RPO (MU)		11933.3		
Target (%)	10.50%	0.35%	10.50%	21.35%
Target (MU)	1253.0	41.8	1253.0	2547.8
Arrangement (MU)	1249.7	78.4	749.7	2077.8
Shortfall/(Surplus) (MU)	3.3	-36.6	503.3	469.9
REC Rates (₹/kwh)	2.40		3.00	
REC + GST @12%	2.69		3.36	
<b>REC Cost (₹ Cr.)</b>	<b>0.9</b>		<b>169.1</b>	<b>170.0</b>

1B.38 The Petitioner had proposed that the RPO targets be set in such a way that the Petitioner may meet its targets with the help of tied up sources. Further, any excess energy procured from Renewable Energy Sources during these years can be utilised to meet the previous year's shortfall of achieving RPO target. In addition, the low RE Potential of Delhi and unavailability of real estate within and around New Delhi has led to very little development of RE Generation near the State.

1B.39 Also, there has been various external factors which might affect the Petitioner to comply with RPO Targets like COVID, delay in SCOD by RE developers, halt in REC trading and other factors, which are beyond the control of Petitioner. Hence, we request the Hon'ble Commission to relax the RPO Targets.

1B.40 However, considering the RPO Targets mentioned in the Business Plan Regulations, 2019, it is submitted that for computing the cost to purchase REC, the Petitioner has considered forbearance price + 12% GST keeping in view shortfall of RECs in the market where buy bids have been significantly higher than the sell bids. Further, due to higher RPO targets specified by various Commissions it can be fairly assumed that the prices of REC will move towards forbearance price. The Petitioner therefore requests the Hon'ble Commission that if the Petitioner is expected to meet RPO it ought to be allowed the cost of purchasing RECs at forbearance price.

### Transmission Charges

1B.41 The Petitioner has projected the Intra State and Inter State Transmission charges for FY 2022-23 as below:

**Table 1B - 23: Transmission Loss and Charges projected for FY 2022-23**

S. No	Particulars	FY 2022-23
i.	Inter Transmission Losses (MU) @ 3.42%	345.6

S. No	Particulars	FY 2022-23
ii	Intra Transmission Losses (MU) @ 0.88%	106.3
<b>A</b>	<b>Total Transmission losses (MU)</b>	<b>451.9</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Transmission Charges (₹ Crore)</b>	<b>1232.0</b>

### Other Components of ARR

1B.42 The Other Components of ARR are;

- O&M Expenses
- Depreciation
- RoCE
- Income Tax

### O&M Expenses

1B.43 Regulation-23 of DERC Business Plan Regulations, 2019 states as under:

**“23. Operation and Maintenance Expenses**

(1) Normative Operation and Maintenance Expenses in terms of Regulation 4(3) and Regulation 92 of the DERC (Terms and Conditions for determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017 for the Distribution Licensees shall be follows:

**Table 8: O&M Expenses for BRPL for the Control Period**

Particulars	Unit	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
66 kV Line	Rs. Lakh/ Ckt. Km	3.855	4.002	<b>4.156</b>
33 kV Line	Rs. Lakh/ Ckt. Km	3.855	4.002	<b>4.156</b>
11 kV Line	Rs. Lakh/ Ckt. Km	1.150	1.194	<b>1.239</b>
LT lines system	Rs. Lakh/ Ckt. Km	6.148	6.384	<b>6.629</b>
66/11 kV Grid S/s	Rs. Lakh/ Ckt. Km	1.033	1.073	<b>1.114</b>
33/11 kV Grid S/s	Rs. Lakh/ Ckt. Km	1.033	1.073	<b>1.114</b>
11/0.415 kV DT	Rs. Lakh/ Ckt. Km	2.563	2.661	<b>2.763</b>

...”

1B.44 Accordingly, O&M Expenses estimated for FY 2022-23 are tabulated below:

**Table 1B - 24: O&M Expenses estimated during FY 2020-23(in ₹ Crores)**

Assets/ lines	Avg. Quantity	Units	Norms	Amount
66 kV lines	1299.0	₹ Lakh/ ckt km	4.156	54.0
33 kV lines				
11 kV lines	8461.5	₹ Lakh/ ckt km	1.239	104.8
LT lines system	13948.8	₹ Lakh/ ckt km	6.629	924.7
33/11 kV grid sub-station	6658.5	₹ Lakh/ MVA	1.114	74.2
66/11 kV grid sub-station				
11/0.415 kV DT	6650.9	₹ Lakh/ MVA	2.763	183.8

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Assets/ lines	Avg. Quantity	Units	Norms	Amount
Total				1341.4

### Additional O& M Expenses

- 1B.45 As per the various provisions in regards to O&M Expenses of DERC Tariff Regulations, 2017, the Petitioner has considered an escalation factor of 3.83% (as per DERC Business Plan Regulations, 2019) over actuals for FY 2020-21 to arrive at the additional O&M Expenses for FY 2022-23.
- 1B.46 Further, keeping in view of the financial constraints coupled with the then impediments created by COVID-19 pandemic, the Petitioner is yet to pay an amount of ₹150 Cr. upto FY 2021-22 on account of 7th Pay Commission (₹138 Cr. pertaining to previous years deferred payment towards Leave Salary Contribution (LSC) & Pension Contribution (PC)) to its GPA Employees. However in absence of sufficient cash flows, the Petitioner is currently not in a position to discharge its liabilities to make such payments. Accordingly, the Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to take cognizance of the practical difficulties and consider to allow ₹138 Cr. pertaining to LSC and PC in the Tariff of FY 2022-23 in order to enable the Petitioner to discharge its liabilities towards the same without further delay.
- 1B.47 Accordingly, the Petitioner has claimed the additional O&M Expenses for FY 2022-23 as under:

**Table 1B - 25: Additional O&M Expenses estimated for FY 2022-23(in ₹ Crores)**

S. No	Particulars	FY 2022-23
1	Loss on Sale of Retired Assets	17.3
2	Incremental impact of 7th Pay Commission	95.6
3	Legal Expenses	16.7
4	Ombudsman/legal Fees	1.0
5	Incremental License Fee paid on assets	3.0
6	Syndication Fee/Bank charges regarding loan of Working Capital and Regulatory Assets	1.9
7	Covid -19 additional expenses	6.6
8	Expenses on account of new initiatives	1.9
9	Incremental GST Impact	14.8
10	Incremental SMS Charges	1.5
11	Leave Service and Pension Contribution to DVB employees	138.0
12	<b>Total</b>	<b>298.1</b>

### Other Expenses

- 1B.48 Hon'ble APTEL vide its Judgment dated 31.08.2021 in Appeal no. 05 & 06 of 2019 and Appeal no. 34 of 2020 has directed the Hon'ble Commission to allow the unspent Consumer Contribution to be refunded by the DISCOMs as expenditure in the subsequent Tariff Order, which will be recovered through Tariff first and

thereafter be refunded to the identified consumers by DISCOMs within the same Financial Year. The Petitioner has duly submitted the desired information to the Hon'ble Commission. However, the Hon'ble Commission in its Tariff Order dated 30.09.2021 has decided to consider the aforesaid issue in the next Tariff Order so as to comply with the direction of the Hon'ble APTEL.

- 1B.49 Without prejudice to its rights and contentions, the Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to allow the estimated refundable Unspent Consumer Contribution amounting to ₹ 199.3 Cr. in the Tariff for FY 2022-23.

### Capital Expenditure and Capitalization

- 1B.50 As regards, Capital Investment, Regulation-24 (1) of DERC Business Plan Regulations, 2019 states as under:

***"24. Capital Investment Plan***

*(1) The tentative Capital Investment Plan in terms of Regulation 4 (4) of the DERC (terms and conditions for determination of tariff) Regulations, 2017 for the Distribution Licensee shall be as follows:*

**Table 12: Capitalisation for BRPL for the Control Period (in Rs. Cr.)**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>Total</b>
Capitalization	641	634	802	2077
Smart Meter	50	52	55	157
Less: Deposit Work	67	81	67	215
<b>Total</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>2,019</b>

"

- 1B.51 The Petitioner has considered the gross capitalisation of ₹857 Crore including consumer contribution (Deposit work) (₹67 Crore) during FY 2022-23 as approved by the Commission, provided that the same may be trued-up based on the actuals incurred to meet the loss targets issued by the Commission for FY 2022-23.

### Depreciation

- 1B.52 The Petitioner has considered the rate of depreciation of 4.66% for FY 2022-23 as claimed in FY 2020-21. However, the depreciation rate of 4.66% so computed, may undergo change at the end of FY 2022-23 based on actual capitalization.

- 1B.53 The depreciation for FY 2022-23 is tabulated below:

**Table 1B - 26: Depreciation for FY 2022-23(in ₹ Crore)**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Amount</b>
A	Opening GFA for FY 2021-22	8231.9
B	Addition during FY 2021-22	686.0
C	Opening GFA for FY 2022-23	8917.9



S.No.	Particulars	Amount
D	Additions during the year	857.0
E	Closing GFA for FY 2022-23	9774.9
F	Average GFA	9346.4
G	Less: Average Consumer Contribution	1064.8
H	Average GFA net of CC	8281.6
I	Average rate of depreciation	4.66%
J	<b>Depreciation for FY 2022-23</b>	<b>385.8</b>

### Return on Capital Employed (RoCE)

1B.54 The Petitioner has computed RoCE during FY 2022-23 as under:

*Table 1B - 27: RoCE for FY 2022-23(in ₹ Crore)*

S. No	Particulars	FY 2022-23
A	Average Equity	2546.2
B	Average Debt	2974.1
C	Total	5520.2
D	Rate of Return on Equity	16.00%
E	Income Tax Rate	25.17%
F	Grossed up Return on Equity	21.38%
G	Rate of Interest on Debt	12.71%
H	<b>Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC)</b>	<b>16.71%</b>
I	<b>Regulated Rate Base (RRB (i))</b>	<b>5684.5</b>
J	<b>Return on Capital Employed (RoCE)</b>	<b>949.9</b>

### Non-Tariff Income

1B.55 The Non-Tariff Income and income from other business during FY 2022-23 has been considered equivalent to actual NTI during FY 2020-21 as ₹103.8 Crore.

### Aggregate Revenue Requirement

1B.56 The Aggregate Revenue Requirement during FY 2022-23 is tabulated as under:

*Table 1B - 28: Aggregate Revenue Requirement for FY 2022-23 (in ₹ Crore)*

S. No	Particulars	FY 2022-23
1	2	3
A	Net Power Purchase Cost including Transmission and SLDC Charges	9125.7
B	O&M Expenses	1341.4
C	Additional O&M Expenses	298.1
E	Depreciation	385.8
F	Return on Capital Employed (RoCE)	949.9
F	Other Expenses*	199.3
G	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>12300.1</b>

## BSES RAJDHANI POWERLIMITED

S. No	Particulars	FY 2022-23
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
H	Less: NTI	103.8
<b>I</b>	<b>Aggregate Revenue Requirement</b>	<b>12196.3</b>

\*- Refundable Unspent Consumer Contribution (with interest) as on 31.03.2021 as submitted in BRPL letter dated 21.09.2021

### Recovery of Regulatory Assets

1B.57 The Regulatory Assets till FY 2020-21 is tabulated below:

*Table 1B - 29: Regulatory Asset till FY 2020-21 (₹ Cr.)*

S. No.	Particulars	FY 2020-21
<b>A</b>	<b>RA Creation</b>	
1	Opening RA for FY 2020-21	4189
2	Revenue Gap during FY 2020-21	1407
3	Rate of carrying cost	12.77%
4	Carrying cost accrued during the year	625
5	Amortisation through 8% surcharge	612
6	Amortisation of Carrying cost	258
<b>7</b>	<b>Closing RA for FY 2020-21 on stand-alone basis</b>	<b>5350</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Add:</b>	
a	Impact of issues under consideration but yet to be implemented by DERC (including CC upto FY 20-21)	1562
b	Impact of APTEL Judgments pending implementation by DERC (including CC upto FY 20-21)*	847
c	Impact of issues taken up in review petition filed before DERC (including CC upto FY 20-21)	81
<b>9</b>	<b>Total Closing RA upto FY 2020-21</b>	<b>7840</b>
10	Impact of Issues Pending in APTEL (including CC upto FY 2020-21)	10214
<b>11</b>	<b>Total RA upto FY 2020-21 including claims pending in APTEL</b>	<b>18055</b>

\*Excluding impact of Hon'ble Supreme Court's Order dated 01.12.2021

### Revenue (Gap)/ Surplus for FY 2022-23 at Existing Tariffs

1B.58 The Revenue (Gap)/ Surplus for FY 2022-23 at Existing Tariffs is tabulated below:

**Table 1B - 30: Revenue (Gap)/ Surplus at Existing Tariff for FY 2022-23 (₹ Crore)**

S. No	Particulars	Submission
A	ARR for FY 2022-23	12196.3
B	Revenue available towards ARR	9042.6
C	<b>Revenue (Gap)/ Surplus</b>	<b>(3153.8)</b>

**Tariff Hike Proposed**

1B.59 The Hon'ble Commission is requested to allow suitable tariff hike to make cost reflective during FY 2022-23, apart from a suitable surcharge towards recovery of both principal and interest component, on the past accumulated deficit on account of RA.

1B.60 The revenue deficit at existing tariff proposed for FY 2022-23 is ₹3153.8 Crore.

The reasons for such deficit are listed as under:

- Adverse consumer mix which has resulted in a lower distribution margin at the hands of the licensee as compared to its peers;
- High power purchase and transmission cost due to increased costs as anticipated by Gencos & Transcos in their respective petitions before CERC;
- Tariffs being not reflective of their cost of supply, which make big consumer susceptible to open access, adversely impacting remaining low end LT consumers;
- Increase in uncontrollable O&M Expenses due to statutory pay revision of employees.



## Chapter 1C

### Preamble & Tariff Philosophy





*gaurav*



**BEFORE THE DELHI ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION  
C BLOCK, SHIVALIK, MALVIYA NAGAR, NEW DELHI**

**PETITION NO. \_\_\_\_\_ OF 2021**

**IN THE MATTER OF:-**

**BSES Rajdhani Power Limited**

BSES Bhawan, Nehru Place

New Delhi-110 019

..... **PETITIONER**

**AND**

**IN THE MATTER OF:-** Truing-up upto the Financial Year (hereinafter referred to as “FY”) FY 2020-21, in accordance with Regulation 13 read together with Regulation 139 of the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as “**DERC Tariff Regulations, 2017**”) read with **DERC (Business Plan) Regulations, 2017 and DERC (Business Plan) Regulations, 2019** along with the provisions of the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Wheeling Tariff and Retail Supply Tariff) Regulations, 2011 (hereinafter referred to as “**DERC MYT Regulations, 2011**”) and Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Wheeling Tariff and Retail Supply Tariff) Regulations, 2007 (hereinafter referred to as “**DERC MYT Regulations, 2007**”) read with Section 62 of the Electricity Act, 2003 and read with Sections 11 and 28 of Delhi Electricity Reforms Act 2000 to the extent applicable, the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Conduct of Business) Regulation 2001 and Condition 24 of the License for Distribution and Retail Supply of Electricity issued by the Hon’ble Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (hereinafter referred to as “**The Hon’ble Commission/ DERC**”).

**AND**

**IN THE MATTER OF:-** Aggregate Revenue Requirement and Tariff Petition filed for FY 2022-23 under Section 62 of the Electricity Act, 2003 read with Regulation 11 & 12 and other relevant provisions under DERC Tariff Regulations, 2017 and the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission Business Plan Regulations, 2019 (hereinafter referred to as “**Business Plan Regulations, 2019**”) and also under Sections 11 and 28 of Delhi Electricity Reforms Act 2000 to the extent applicable, the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Conduct of Business) Regulations, 2001 and Condition 24 of the License for Distribution and Retail Supply of Electricity issued by the Hon’ble Commission.



*gaurav*

**PETITION FOR TRUING-UP UPTO FY 2020-21**  
**AND**  
**AGGREGATE REVENUE REQUIREMENT FOR FY 2022-23**

**RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:**

1. BSES Rajdhani Power Limited (hereinafter referred to as **“the Petitioner/ BRPL”**), a company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956, and having its registered office at BSES Bhawan, Nehru Place, New Delhi – 110019, is a license holder for carrying on the business of Distribution and Retail Supply of electrical energy within the Area of Supply as specified in the *“License for Distribution and Retail Supply of Electricity”* issued by the Hon’ble Commission.
2. The present Petition is being filed for:
  - a) Truing-up of Costs upto FY 2020-21; and
  - b) Aggregate Revenue Requirement for FY 2022-23.(hereinafter collectively referred to as the **“Tariff Petition”**)
3. In accordance with the Electricity Act, 2003 (hereinafter referred to as **“the 2003 Act”**), the License conditions, DERC Business Plan Regulations, 2019, DERC Business Plan Regulations, 2017, DERC Tariff Regulations, 2017, and DERC MYT Regulations 2011 and 2007, the Petitioner is required to file Tariff Petition for Annual Revenue Requirement for FY 2022-23 and Truing-up of costs upto FY 2020-21. The Petitioner further submits that by filing the present Petition in the Hon’ble Commission, it prays to the Hon’ble Commission to allow the present petition and *inter alia* to allow the truing-up as sought for. Allowing truing-up on urgent basis is pivotal for the Petitioner to meet its power purchase costs and other uncontrollable costs, meet the performance standards during FY 2021-22& FY 2022-23as well as comply with various directives specified by the Hon’ble Commission, which particularly entail expenditure.
4. The ARR Petition of a Distribution Company/ Licensee/ Utility (hereinafter referred to as **“the Discom/ Discoms”**) comprises of various components like Power Purchase Cost, Operation and Maintenance Expenses, Capital expenditure related expenses, Income Tax, Revenue from tariff, Non-Tariff Income etc.

5. The Power Purchase Cost including Transmission Charges is one of the major components of ARR which contributes to a major component of the total ARR of a Discom. Most of the power is being purchased from Central Generating Stations like NTPC Limited, NHPC Limited, DVC, State Gencos etc. Most of these Central/ State Generating Stations are Government bodies/ PSU for which audit is already being carried by the CAG. Petitioner purchases power from Central Generating Stations at the tariff determined by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (hereinafter referred to as “**Hon’ble CERC**”) & from the State owned Generators after this Hon’ble Commission determines tariff for the sale of power in its various Tariff Orders. All the Power Purchase Agreements (hereinafter referred to as the “**PPAs**”) are approved by the Hon’ble Commission.
6. In accordance with Section 62 of the 2003 Act and Revised Tariff Policy 2016, the Hon’ble Commission has notified the DERC Tariff Regulations, 2017 which are being followed by the Licensees for filing the Tariff Petition for determination of ARR for the ensuing Financial Year and True up for the preceding financial year.
7. In Delhi, the Distribution Licensees are required to follow the DERC Tariff Regulations, 2017 read with DERC Business Plan Regulations, 2017 and DERC Business Plan Regulations, 2019 for filing the True up and ARR Petitions (Tariff Petition).
8. Regulation 11 of the DERC Tariff Regulations, 2017 specifies that the Distribution licensee shall submit Annual Tariff Petition, at least, one hundred and fifty days prior to the end of relevant financial year. However, due to unavoidable circumstances, the Hon’ble Commission has graciously allowed the licensees time till 30.11.2021 for filing the True up for 2020-21 and ARR for 2022-2023 vide Letter No. F.3(656)/Tariff-Fin/DERC/2021-22/7212/1168 dated 21.10.2021. The licensee due to factors beyond its control vide letter number RA/2021-22/01/A/481 dated 30.11.2021 has sought additional time upto 15.12.2021 for filing the ARR Petition. The various legal provisions for filing of the Tariff Petition are as below:
  - a. Section 62 of the 2003 Act provides for determination of supply of electricity by a generating company to distribution licensee; retail supply and wheeling tariff etc.
  - b. Regulation 11 of the DERC Tariff Regulations, 2017 lays down the provisions of tariff filing by the distribution licensees inter-alia as follows –

*“11. The Distribution Licensee shall submit Annual Tariff Petition, at least, one hundred and fifty (150) days prior to the end of relevant financial Year which shall contain:*

- (1) Sales Forecast for the ensuing year and audited Sales for previous Year on monthly basis as prescribed in the Appendix-2;
- (2) Expected Revenue to be billed for the ensuing year and audited Revenue Billed and Realized for previous Year as prescribed in the Appendix-2;
- (3) Power Procurement Quantum & Cost for ensuing Year and audited Power Purchase Quantum & Cost for previous Year on monthly basis indicating Long Term and Short Term, Renewable Energy Purchase and other applicable Charges as prescribed in the Appendix -2:  
 Provided that the Distribution Licensee shall propose the indicative cost of power procurement taking into account revenues from Short term sale of Surplus Power and maximum normative rebate available from each entity;  
 Provided that the Renewable Purchase Obligation of the Distribution Licensee as per the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Renewable Purchase Obligation and Renewable Energy Certificate Framework Implementation) Regulations, 2012 as amended from time to time shall be part of the Distribution Licensee's Power Procurement Cost;
- (4) Actual and Expected intra- State & inter-State Transmission Loss & Charges including Load Dispatch Charges, Open Access Charge indicating maximum normative rebate available from each entity for the previous and ensuing Year respectively:  
 Provided that the Distribution Licensee shall propose Wheeling Charges in case the distribution network of other Distribution Licensee is used for procurement of power for the Retail Supply Business;
- (5) Actual and Expected amount on account of Cross-Subsidy Surcharge and Additional Surcharge to be received by the Licensee, as approved by the Commission from time to time in accordance with the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions of Open Access) Regulations 2005 as amended from time to time, shall be indicated separately against the consumer category by the Distribution Licensee;
- (6) Actual Voltage wise Distribution Loss and Collection Efficiency for the previous Year;
- (7) Energy Audit Report of distribution network of the Distribution Licensee for previous Year by certified energy auditor from Bureau of Energy Efficiency;
- (8) Monthly Energy Balance for the ensuing & previous Year;
- (9) Actual and Expected additional Expenses on account of O&M beyond the Control of Distribution Licensee for the ensuing & previous Year respectively;

- (10) Actual and Expected Capitalisation and Depreciation Schedule for the previous and ensuing Year respectively;*  
*(11) Actual and Expected Non-Tariff Income including Other Business Income for the previous and ensuing Year respectively;*  
*(12) Actual weighted average rate of interest on loan.”*

9. Further, the Tariff petition includes Truing-up of preceding Year based upon the Audited Accounts available and applicable Regulations for that preceding year and Tariff determination for the ensuing year.
10. Truing-up for the preceding year is filed on the basis of Audited Accounts for that year and norms specified by the Hon'ble Commission for controllable expenses. Regulation 152 of DERC Tariff Regulations, 2017 reads as follows:

*“152. True up of ARR for Distribution (Wheeling & Retail Supply) Licensee shall be conducted on the following principles:*

*(a) Variation in revenue and sales of the distribution licensee based on projected revenue and sales vis-à-vis actual revenue and sales;*

*(b) Variation in long term power purchase quantum and cost of the distribution licensee based on merit order dispatch principle of projected long term power purchase quantum and cost vis-à-vis actual long term power purchase quantum and cost:*

*Provided that the distribution licensee shall submit report from State Load Despatch Centre (SLDC) for instances of forced scheduling due to the reasons not attributable to the Distribution licensee for scrutiny of dispatch of power in Delhi on merit order basis in its area of supply;*

*Provided that the cost of credit to the net metering consumer on account of net surplus unit of power injected into the grid as specified in Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Net Metering for Renewable Energy) Regulations, 2014 shall be allowed to the distribution licensee in the power purchase cost of the relevant year;*

*(c) Variation in short term power purchase quantum and cost of the distribution licensee based on projected short term power purchase quantum and cost vis-a-vis actual short term power purchase quantum and cost:*

*Provided that Trading Margin, Transmission Charges and Transmission Losses incurred on Forward And Reverse transaction in the same time slot executed within three months for Forward / Reverse power procurement/sale through Banking And Bilateral shall not be allowed in the Power Purchase Cost of the Distribution Licensee;*

*Provided that Sale through Deviation Settlement Mechanism (Unscheduled Interchange) transactions other than forced scheduling*



*of power as certified by SLDC on monthly basis shall be limited to the contingency limit as specified by the Commission in the Business Plan Regulations in order to promote Grid Discipline and optimise Power Purchase Cost;*

*Provided that any Additional/Penal Deviation Settlement Mechanism (Unscheduled Interchange) Charges other than forced scheduling of power as certified by SLDC paid by the Distribution Licensee shall not be allowed in Power Purchase Cost;*

*Provided that Short-term arrangement or agreement, other than traded through Power Exchange, for procurement/sale of power has to be executed through a transparent process of open tendering and competitive bidding guidelines issued by Ministry of Power (MoP) as amended from time to time specific direction issued by the Commission;*

*Provided further, that in case the Distribution Licensee does not follow Short Term Power guidelines for procurement of power/sale the rate of such power procurement shall be restricted to the average rate of power purchase/sale through exchange during same month for Delhi region.*

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

*(e) Depreciation, Return on equity and interest on loan shall be trued up every year based on the actual capitalisation vis-à-vis capital investment plan (capitalisation) approved by the Commission:*

*Provided further that the Commission shall true up the interest rate on the basis of increase/decrease in State Bank of India Base Rate as on April 1 of the relevant financial year vis-à-vis State Bank of India Base Rate as on April 1 of the immediately preceding financial year in accordance with Regulation 77 of these Regulations;*

*(f) Interest on working capital loan shall be trued up every year based on the working capital requirement as specified in Regulation 85 of these Regulations."*

11. Projections for ensuing year are submitted on the basis of previous year's numbers and data analysis, some of which are outlined below:
  - a. Sales to various consumer categories are projected on the basis of Past Year Compounded Annual Growth Rate.
  - b. Distribution Loss and Collection Efficiency are projected in accordance with the DERC Tariff Regulations, 2017 and the target specified by the Hon'ble Commission in DERC Business Plan Regulations, 2019.

- c. Power Purchase Quantum to be purchased is projected on the basis of sales and AT&C Loss projected for the ensuing year. Various Power Purchase Agreements/ Contracts are taken into consideration while projecting power purchase quantum.
  - d. Power Purchase Cost is projected on the basis of various bills of Generating & Transmission companies based on orders issued by Hon'ble CERC, various Petitions filed by the Generating & Transmission Companies before Hon'ble CERC and/or this Hon'ble Commission based upon the applicability.
  - e. Operation and Maintenance Expenses are projected on the basis of trajectory specified by the Hon'ble DERC for the various years of the Control Period.
  - f. Capital expenditure related expenses are projected on the basis of capital expenditure approved by the Hon'ble Commission for ensuing year in the DERC Business Plan Regulations, 2019. The various expenses linked to Capital expenditure are also projected accordingly.
  - g. Income Tax is projected on the basis of the provisional amount of the Distribution taxable Incomes and Expenses determined by the Hon'ble Commission for the various years of the Control Period.
12. Section 11 read together with Section 28 of the Delhi Electricity Reforms Act, 2000 (hereinafter "**DERA**") provides for the Discom to observe methodologies and procedures specified by the Hon'ble Commission from time to time in calculating the expected revenue.
  13. Clause 24 of the License Conditions of Petitioner issued by the Hon'ble Commission also provides for the provision of revenue calculation and tariffs.
  14. Accordingly, the Petitioner is filing the present Tariff Petition to ensure judicious Truing-up of expenses upto FY 2020-21 and providing ARR for FY 2022-23. The Petitioner humbly requests the Hon'ble Commission to permit recovery of expenses as prayed for in the present petition as it impacts the Petitioner's functioning in various ways specifically for disallowances which are not in control of the Petitioner.
    - a. Further, it shall provide the petitioner with a buffer area to take the impact of unforeseen circumstances like Covid-19 or shortage of coal.
    - b. Set a realistic, achievable and practical trajectory for various heads based on the actual performance of the Petitioner during last control period.

The Petitioner *inter alia* seeks that this Hon'ble Commission may also:-

- a. Set a trajectory for various heads based on the criteria mentioned for each of the individual tariff items in the Petition.

This becomes imperative as:

- a. There is a significant variation in Power Purchase Cost as approved by the Commission and incurred by the Licensee during FY 2020-21 on account of various factors which were beyond the control of the Petitioner like change in law, fuel cost, increase in demand-supply gap resulting in more frequent short term power purchase at higher costs. Thus, it would be incumbent on this Hon'ble Commission to address this problem since only a part of power purchase cost has been permitted through tariff that too without passing on the variation of short-term purchase and sales in the power purchase price adjustment formula.
- b. The Petitioner is faced with an imminent cash-flow crunch due to unrecovered expenses primarily on account of uncontrollable increase in the power purchase cost resulting in failure to service debt, as it is suffering inadequate tariff hikes, under investment in distribution network and regulatory uncertainty disturbing the complete electricity supply chain.
- c. The Petitioner humbly requests to the Hon'ble Commission to determine a cost-reflective tariff.

The Hon'ble Commission in its Statutory Advice to the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (hereinafter referred to as **"GoNCTD"**) dated 01.02.2013 has admitted that the Petitioner is facing an adverse financial position. Even independent experts appointed by GoNCTD, such as M/s. Price WaterhouseCoopers (hereinafter referred to as **"PwC"**) have corroborated the said findings of the Hon'ble Commission on various occasions.

- d. The Petitioner has been and is in a situation where its financial health and ability to pay for power procurement (which constitutes major component of the Petitioner's expenses) besides statutory dues has been constrained and that too not for any reasons attributable to the Petitioner.

Moreover, majority legitimate costs and expenses are being withheld in the form of Regulatory Assets and for not being able to utilise the grants that have been allowed through directives in Orders issued by the Hon'ble Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (hereafter **"the Hon'ble Tribunal"**).

- e. The above position was admitted by the Hon'ble Commission itself in its White Paper released on along with the Hon'ble Commission's Tariff Order for FY 2011-12 wherein the Hon'ble Commission admitted that in the FY 2009-10 onwards, the power purchase cost was actually 103%-112% respectively of the ARR.
- f. It is submitted that ARR and Tariff has been allowed by the Hon'ble

Commission without proper Truing-up of accounts in the previous years. Further, it is submitted that despite the surpluses as indicated by the Hon'ble Commission in its previous Tariff Orders, while truing-up Hon'ble Commission itself in several occasions have determined a Revenue Gap during the year.

15. The Petitioner humbly requests the Hon'ble Commission to also take into account the impact of the Pandemic that has impacted the global economy. The Petitioner in its prior communication with the Hon'ble Commission vide Letter No. RA/2021-22/01/A/087 dated 12.05.2021 referring to prior letters from BRPL to DERC dated 19.04.2021 and the Hon'ble Commission vide its Order dated 27.04.2021 on recognizing the Impact of Covid-19 and other Orders dated 06.04.202 bearing No. 364, 15.04.2021 bearing No. 373, 19.04.2021 bearing No. F.2/07/2020/PT file-III/381 and 25.04.2021 No. F.2/07/2020/pt file/III/397, Order dated 01.05.2021 No. F.2/07/2020/pt file/III/407 and Order dated 09.05.2021 No. F.2/07/2020/pt file-III/415 issued by the Hon'ble Commission and letter dated 05.05.2021 submitting the revised projections for ARR of FY 2021-22 has already realized and recognized the impact of Covid-19 and lockdowns on the licensees ultimately impacting the complete supply chain of power. The Petitioner humbly submits that the Commission while truing up for the preceding year and approving the ARR for the ensuing year takes into account the impact. Further, the Petitioner has submitted the details of COVID Expenses under Chapter 3A of the Petition.
16. Further, the Petitioner humbly requests the Hon'ble Commission to comply with the Orders and Directives issued by the Hon'ble Appellate Tribunal for Electricity in the Appeals against Orders of the Commission. In terms of settled law of binding nature of Hon'ble Tribunal's judgments on the Hon'ble Commission, consequential impact of the following judgments and directions contained therein requires to be granted to the Petitioner herein:
  - a) Hon'ble Supreme Court Order dated 09.12.2021 passed in Civil Appeal Nos. 884 & 980 of 2010, 9003 & 9004 of 2011 and 1854 & 1855 of 2014 respectively in the matter of Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission Vs. BSES Rajdhani Power Limited and Ors. As indicated in Chapter 3B.  
**Delay granting consequential impact:**  
Civil Appeal Nos. 884 & 980 of 2010 against Appeal No. 36 & 37 of 2008 in Order dated 06.10.2009. : **[4454] days.**  
Civil Appeal Nos. 9003 & 9004 of 2011 against Appeal No. 142 & 147 of 2009 in Order dated 12.07.2011: **[3801] Days**  
Civil Appeal Nos. 1854 & 1855 of 2014 against OP No. 1 & 2 of 2012 in Order dated 14.11.2013. **[2954] days**
  - b) Judgment dated 31.08.2021 passed in Appeal No. 5 & 6 of 2019 & 34 of 2020 respectively in the matter of BSES Rajdhani Power limited /BSES

- Yamuna Power Limited Vs. Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission;  
**Delay granting consequential impact: [107] days**
- c) Order dated 09.08.2021 passed in Appeal No. 290 & 297 of 2015 respectively in the matter of BSES Rajdhani Power limited /BSES Yamuna Power Limited Vs. Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission;  
**Delay granting consequential impact: [114] days**
- d) Order dated 07.06.2021 passed in Appeal No. 235 & 236 of 2014; respectively in the matter of BSES Rajdhani Power limited /BSES Yamuna Power Limited Vs. Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission  
**Delay granting consequential impact: [192] days**
- e) Judgment dated 11.11.2011 passed in O.P. No. 1 of 2011;respectively in the matter of BSES Rajdhani Power limited /BSES Yamuna Power Limited Vs. Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission  
**Delay granting consequential impact: [3688] days**
- f) Judgments dated  
06.10.2009 in Appeal No. 36 of 2008,  
12.07.2011in Appeal No. 142 of 2009,  
28.11.2014 in Appeal No. 61 of 2012,  
02.03.2015 in Appeal No. 177 of 2012 &15.05.2015 in RP No. 7 of 2015;  
respectively in the matter of BSES Rajdhani Power Limited vs. Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission & Others.;  
**Delay granting consequential impact: [4454], [3810], [2575], [2481] & [2407] days, respectively.**
- g) Judgment dated 31.10.2017 in Appeal No. 177 and 178 of 2012, in the matter of a Clarification Application filed by this Hon'ble Commission.  
**Delay granting consequential impact:[1507] days**
- h) Judgment dated 15.05.2017 read together with 23.02.2015 in Appeal 103 of 2017 and Appeal No. 110 of 2014 respectively in the matter of BSES Rajdhani Power Limited/ BSES Yamuna Power Limited vs. Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission pertaining to the issue of consumer contribution.  
**Delay granting consequential impact: [1676] & [2488] days**
- i) Judgment dated 30.07.2010in Appeal No. 153 of 2009, 31.05.2011in Appeal No. 52 of 2008, 28.11.2013 inAppeal No. 14 of 2012 and 30.09.2019 inAppeal No. 246 of 2014,respectively in the matter of North Delhi Power Limited vs. Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission & Others., in accordance with the principle of maintaining equity and parity amongst all the Discoms. It is trite law that The Commission has to treat all the distribution licensees on the same scale and no one of them can be either victimized or favoured on account of the stands or pleas taken by them during the tariff hearings, as held by the Hon'ble



Tribunal in the Judgment dated 06.10.2009 in Appeal No.36 & 37 of 2008 (Para 56).

**Delay granting consequential impact:[4157],[3853], [2940], [808] days, respectively.**

17. In addition to the above, various issues are pending in the following Appeals and in the event the Hon'ble Commission renders relief to the Petitioner on the said issues, then to that extent the same will have twin benefits in as much as further litigation can be contained as well as the exposure of carrying costs on the consumers could also be contained.

- a) The pending proceedings before Hon'ble Supreme Court namely Civil Appeal Nos. 4899 & 4900 of 2021, 8660 & 8661 of 2015, Civil Appeal Nos. 4323 & 4324 of 2015, Civil Appeal No. 4933 & 4906 of 2015, Civil Appeal No. 6959 & 6960 of 2015, Civil Appeal Nos. 4010 & 4013 of 2014, W.P(C)No.104 & 105 of 2014 and other connected matters therein.
- b) Appeal Nos. 246 of 2021, 376 of 2019, 193 of 2018, 69/72 of 2018, 297 of 2015, 155 of 2015, 230 of 2014 and 266 of 2013 pending adjudication before the Hon'ble Tribunal.

18. It is respectfully submitted that the Hon'ble Tribunal has in a catena of judgments underscored the necessity for carrying true-up of expenses for the financial viability of the licensees and utilities. The Hon'ble Tribunal has also emphasized on the requirement to carry out the exercise for true-up in a time bound manner and ensure speedy recovery of costs. Further, the Ministry of Power in its communication to **stakeholders vide Letter No. 23/19/2019-R&R dated 03.05.2021** has clearly specified that Electricity act, 2003 provisions and Hon'ble Tribunals **Order in OP No. 1 of 2011 dated 11.11.2011** on timely determination of ARR and Truing up by the State Commissions and issues related to tariff revision.

19. Furthermore, Ministry of Power in its **letter vide Letter No. 23/04/2021-R&R[257091] dated 01.04.2021** has specifically stated that,

*"timely issuance of the Tariff Orders and full cost of reflectiveness of tariff are important pre requisites for ensuring sustainability of the power sector and is also in the interest of the electricity consumers."*

Further, emphasis on the Electricity Act, 2003 and the Tariff Policy, 2016 has been given to avoid any further delays leading financial implications or non-compliance or deviation from the Statutes and policies. Further, emphasis has been laid down on non-creation of regulatory assets. Para 4 of the letter states that

*“As per the act, the tariff should reflect and recover the cost of supply besides a reasonable return. There is no provision of creating regulatory assets. Para 8.2.2 of the Tariff policy 2016 states that the facility of a regulatory asset has been adopted by some regulatory commissions in the past to limit tariff impact in a particular year. **This should be done only as a very rare exception in case of natural calamity or force majeure conditions** and subject to the following:*

- a. Under business-as-usual conditions, **no creation of Regulatory Assets shall be allowed;***

**Emphasis Added**

- b. **Recovery of Outstanding Regulatory Assets along with carrying cost of Regulatory Assets should be time bound and within a period not exceeding seven years** (from the date of notification of Tariff Policy, 2016), the State Commission may specify the trajectory for the same.*

Further the Ministry of Power has specifically stated Para 65 of ATE Judgement dated 11.11.2011 as extracted below,

“65

- i. In view of the analysis and discussion made above, we deem it fit to issue the following directions to the State Commissions:*
- ii. Every State Commission have to ensure that Annual Performance Review, true-up of past expenses and Annual Revenue Requirement and tariff.*
- iii. It should be the endeavour of every State Commission to ensure that the tariff for the financial year is decided before 1st April of the tariff year. For example, the ARR & tariff for the financial year 2011- 12 should be decided before 1st April, 2011. The State Commission could consider making the tariff applicable only till the end of the financial year so that the licensees remain vigilant to follow the time schedule for filing of the application for determination of ARR/tariff.*
- iv. (iii) In the event of delay in filing of the ARR, truingup and Annual Performance Review, one month beyond the scheduled date of submission of the petition, the State Commission must initiate Suo-moto proceedings for tariff determination in accordance with Section 64 of the Act read with clause 8.1 (7) of the Tariff Policy.*
- v. In determination of ARR/tariff, the revenue gaps ought not to be left and Regulatory Asset should not be created as a matter of course except where it is justifiable, in accordance with the Tariff Policy and the Regulations. The recovery of the Regulatory Asset should be time bound and within a period not exceeding three years at the most and preferably within Control Period. Carrying cost of the Regulatory Asset*

*should be allowed to the utilities in the ARR of the year in which the Regulatory Assets are created to avoid problem of cash flow to the distribution licensee.*

- vi. *Truing up should be carried out regularly and preferably every year. For example, truing up for the financial year 2009-10 should be carried out along with the ARR and tariff determination for the financial year 2011-12.*
- vii. *Fuel and Power Purchase cost is a major expense of the Distribution Company which is uncontrollable. Every State Commission must have in place a mechanism for Fuel and Power Purchase cost in terms of Section 62 (4) of the Act. The Fuel and Power Purchase cost adjustment should preferably be on monthly basis on the lines of the Central Commission's Regulations for the generating companies but in no case exceeding a quarter. Any State Commission which does not already have such formula/mechanism in place must within 6 months of the date of this order put in place such formula/mechanism."*

Moreover, the Ministry of Power in Para 6 of the Letter has specifically pointed out that,

*"despite the above explicit legal provisions, there are **significant delays in issuance of the Tariff Orders** by some of the State Commissions. **Regulatory Assets are being created by some of the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions** as a matter of routine. This is against the letter and spirit of the law and not only negatively impacts financials of the Distribution Licensees and their business sustainability but is also prejudicial to the public interest as the Discoms do not have enough money to buy power or maintain distribution systems. **As per the PRAAPT portal, as on 28.02.2021, the overdue outstanding amounts to GENCOs payable by DISCOMS has crossed Rs. 1,24,437 Crore. The outstanding loans of distribution utilities is in the range of 6, 00, 000 Crore. The average gap of retail tariff vis-a-vis the annual revenue requirement is in the range of 72 Paise per unit (2018-19). The Regulatory assets is of the Order of 77,939 Crore."***

**(Emphasis Added)**

- 20. Further, the Hon'ble Commission in its Draft DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff)(First Amendment)Regulations, 2021 and DERC(Business Plan)(Second Amendment)Regulations, 2021 has proposed power purchase cost adjustment on a monthly basis as under:

**"POWER PURCHASE COST ADJUSTMENT CHARGES (PPAC)**

134. The Distribution Licensee shall be allowed to recover the incremental Power Procurement Cost on monthly basis, over and above the Power Procurement Cost approved in the Tariff Order of the relevant year, incurred due to the following:

(a) Variation in Price of Fuel from long term sources of Generation;

(b) Variation in Fixed Cost on account of Regulatory Orders from Long Term sources of Generation;

(c) Variation in Transmission Charges.

135. The Commission shall specify the detailed formula and procedure for recovery of such incremental Power Procurement Cost as Power Purchase Cost Adjustment Charges (PPAC) formula in the Tariff Order;

136. To avoid the tariff shock for consumers, the Commission may carry forward PPAC of one month into more than one month on provisional basis;"

The Petitioner also requests the Hon'ble Commission to also provide variation on account of short-term Purchase and sale of surplus power.

21. Therefore, it is humbly submitted that allowing true-up on urgent basis is pivotal for the Petitioner to meet its power purchase costs and other uncontrollable costs, meet the performance standards as well as comply with various directives specified by the Hon'ble Commission, which particularly entails expenditure. Timely completion of the true-up exercise allowing recovery of costs in a reasonable manner will have a positive impact on the Petitioner's ability to service the consumers/public.
22. Hence, by way of the present petition the Petitioner seeks to set out the financial data on the basis of the actual audited numbers for consideration by the Hon'ble Commission in the present ARR Petition.

#### **UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES:**

- a) This ARR Petition is filed in accordance with the principles contained in the;
  - i. Electricity Act, 2003;
  - ii. DERC Tariff Regulations, 2017;
  - iii. DERC Business Plan Regulations, 2017;
  - iv. DERC Business Plan Regulations, 2019;
  - v. Tariff Policy, 2016 and National Electricity Policy, 2015;
  - vi. Principles of law laid down by the Hon'ble Tribunal pertaining to true-up of uncontrollable factors such as power purchase costs, energy sales, new initiatives and other uncontrollable costs; and

- vii. Principles of law laid down by the Hon'ble Tribunal pertaining to recovery of accumulated Revenue Gaps and allow suitable Tariff revision to recover estimated revenue shortfall;
  - viii. Principles of law laid down by the Hon'ble Tribunal pertaining to the fixing of financial and performance targets before the Tariff Year;
  - ix. Principles of law laid down by the Hon'ble Tribunal that Regulations framed under the 2003 Act could not operate retrospectively;
  - x. Principles of law laid down by the Hon'ble Tribunal pertaining to approval of all expenses in the truing up while determining Aggregate Revenue Requirement without deferring any or part of the expense in the form of Regulatory Asset.
  - xi. Consider the energy requirement appropriately based on the exercise initiated by the Hon'ble Commission regarding reallocation of capacity.
  - xii. Tariff Orders issued by Hon'ble CERC for various generating stations and Tariff Orders issued by this Hon'ble Commission for the Generating and Transmission Companies from which the Petitioner draws power, while determining the power purchase and transmission costs of the Petitioner.
  - xiii. Business Plan/Business Plan information filed by the Petitioner.
  - xiv. Prevailing force majeure conditions.
23. It is, therefore, respectfully submitted that while deciding the present ARR Petition, the Hon'ble Commission will need to be guided by *inter alia* the following mandates of the 2003 Act and Revised Tariff Policy:
- a) Electricity Act, 2003:
- "61. The Appropriate Commission shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, specify the terms and conditions for the determination of tariff, and in doing so, shall be guided by the following, namely: -*
- (a) the principles and methodologies specified by the Central Commission for determination of the tariff applicable to generating companies and transmission licensees;*
  - (b) the generation, transmission, distribution and supply of electricity are conducted on commercial principles;*
  - (c) the factors which would encourage competition, efficiency, economical use of the resources, good performance and optimum investments;*
  - (d) safeguarding of consumers' interest and at the same time, recovery of the cost of electricity in a reasonable manner;*
  - (e) the principles rewarding efficiency in performance;*
  - (f) multiyear tariff principles;*

*(g) that the tariff progressively reflects the cost of supply of electricity and also, reduces and eliminates cross-subsidies within the period to be specified by the Appropriate Commission;*

*(h) the promotion of co-generation and generation of electricity from renewable sources of energy;*

*(i) the National Electricity Policy and tariff policy:"*

**{Emphasis supplied}**

b) Revised Tariff Policy, 2016 notified by the Central Government under Section 3 of the Electricity Act, 2003:

*"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."*

**{Emphasis supplied}**

Furthermore, the Revised Tariff Policy also mandates approval of the capital expenditure necessary to meet the minimum service standards. There is a need to accelerate performance improvement and reduction in losses which will be in the long-term interest of consumers by way of lower tariffs.

*"a) Return on Investment*

*Balance needs to be maintained between the interests of consumers and the need for investments while laying down rate of return. Return should attract investments at par with, if not in preference to, other sectors so that the electricity sector is able to create adequate capacity. The rate of return should be such that it allows generation of reasonable surplus for growth of the sector.*

..

*Making the distribution segment of the industry efficient and solvent is the key to success of power sector reforms and provision of services of specified standards. Therefore, the Regulatory Commissions need to strike the right balance between the requirements of the commercial viability of distribution licensees and consumer interests. Loss making utilities need to be transformed into profitable ventures which can raise necessary resources from the capital markets to provide services of international standards to enable India to achieve its full growth potential. Efficiency in operations should be encouraged. Gains of efficient operations with reference to normative parameters should be appropriately shared between consumers and licensees.*

....

*At the beginning of the control period when the "actual" costs form the basis for future projections, there may be a large uncovered gap between required*



*tariffs and the tariffs that are presently applicable. The gap should be fully met through tariff charges and through alternative means that could inter-alia include financial restructuring and transition financing.*

....

*Working capital should be allowed duly recognizing the transition issues faced by the utilities such as progressive improvement in recovery of bills. Bad debts should be recognized as per policies developed and subject to the approval of the State Commission.*

*Pass through of past losses or profits should be allowed to the extent caused by uncontrollable factors.*

....

*The facility of a regulatory asset has been adopted by some Regulatory Commissions in the past to limit tariff impact in a particular year. This should be done only as a very rare exception in case of natural calamity or force majeure conditions and subject to the following:*

- a. Under business-as-usual conditions, no creation of Regulatory Assets shall be allowed;*
- b. Recovery of outstanding Regulatory Asset along with carrying cost of Regulatory Assets should be time bound and within a period not exceeding seven years. The State Commission may specify the trajectory for the same."*

***{Emphasis supplied}***

#### **FACTORS IMPACTING THE PETITIONER AND THE CONSUMERS:**

24. A commercially sustainable tariff is a *sine qua non* for the health of the electricity sector. The financial health of the Discom is in the larger interests of the consumers themselves. The entire scheme and intent of the 2003 Act is consumer interest. However, consumer interest does not lie in lower tariff alone. It lies equally, if not more, in the financial health of the utilities which are dedicated to serve their consumers. It is further submitted that the Petitioner is severely affected owing to the following factors amongst others, and therefore the Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to take the same into consideration while disposing of the present petition: -
  - a. The creation and continuance of non-cost-reflective tariff over the years for the Petitioner Licensee;
  - b. Absence of justifiable True up of uncontrollable expenditure including but not limited to power purchase costs;
  - c. Long Regulatory Time taken in True up of uncontrollable expenditure;
  - d. Variation in the power purchase costs nationwide which is uncontrollable;

- e. The realistic rate of short term power purchase is higher than the rate factored in by the Hon'ble Commission and the differential amount from the total power purchase cost creates an adverse impact on the Petitioner;
- f. Progressive buildup of revenue gap and regulatory assets since FY 2006-07;
- g. Absence of any time bound mechanism for recovery of accumulated shortfall;
- h. Lower rates of carrying costs granted by the Hon'ble Commission as against the market lending rate;
- i. Very low rate of recovery of carrying cost of Regulatory Assets (hereinafter referred to as the "RA"), which ought to be in consonance with various judgments of the Hon'ble Tribunal thereby ensuring that the Petitioner not only recovers the carrying cost on the RA during the year but also ⅓rd of the outstanding RA principal. In terms of the same, the surcharge ought to be revised appropriately so that the RA is recovered speedily without burdening the future consumers with the past costs. It is submitted that the prior decisions of the Hon'ble Commission to continue to retain a meagre surcharge of 8% over the revised tariff strikes at the very root of the ability of the Petitioner to be in a position to clear its outstanding dues to the generating companies and the transmission licensee who have/had issued disconnection notices.
- j. To implement power purchase cost adjustment on a monthly basis for
  - (a) Variation in Price of Fuel from long term sources of Generation; (b) Variation in Fixed Cost on account of Regulatory Orders from Long Term sources of Generation; (c) Variation in Transmission Charges and (d) variation on account of short term purchase and sale of surplus power.
- k. The Petitioner finds it extremely difficult to raise funds for undertaking schemes for loss reduction from financial institutions due to the continued absence of time bound amortization schedule of the Regulatory Assets by the Hon'ble Commission which is required in line with the revised Tariff Policy, 2016 and findings of the Hon'ble Tribunal in its various judgments.
- l. The ability of the Petitioner is severely impaired as it doesn't have any recourse to Central Schemes which are otherwise available to State Discoms.
- m. The ability of the Petitioner to liquidate the dues of the generating companies and the transmission licensee is adversely affected owing to the increase of the regulatory assets from ₹ 158.50 crore up to FY 2006-07 and to ₹ 4258 Crore up to FY 2016-17 as against the mandatory requirement of being amortized within the first MYT control period ending FY 2011-12 as per the DERC Tariff Regulations, 2007 read with the Tariff Policy and the Electricity Act as already stated in MOP letters referred to in the same chapter above. The Petitioner requests the Commission to also consider the letter

submitted in DERC vide Letter Number RA/2021-22/01/A/236 dated 22.07.2021 which included the loan information from Power Finance Corporation LTD. Vide Loan Number-B0766002 for financial assistance of Rs. 3.044 crore against Regulatory assets to be utilized for clearance of power purchase dues.

- n. The Petitioner humbly requests the Hon'ble Commission to also take into account the impact of COVID as requested earlier in the current Petition. The Petitioner requests the Commission to consider the impact of the pandemic while determining the ARR keeping in mind the interest of the consumers and the Petitioner for smooth functioning of the Petitioner and continued efficiency in services.
- o. Seriously deepening the financial crisis owing to the non-cost reflective tariffs as determined under the various tariff orders as well as creation of revenue gap year after year and creation of regulatory assets as an ordinary course rather than the statutory mandate of it being required to be created only as a matter of exception;
- p. Results in a situation where financial institutions are not willing to extend financial assistance to the Petitioner to carry on its licensed business.

#### **GENERAL LEGAL SUBMISSIONS:**

- 25. The Hon'ble Commission is required under law to determine the present ARR based on the Petition in a manner ensuring timely recovery of all costs so that ultimately the consumers do not have to bear the burden of avoidable carrying cost on those amounts and costs that are not passed through in the retail tariffs on a regular basis.
- 26. It is most respectfully submitted that the principle of judicial discipline requires that the judgments of the higher Appellate Authorities should be followed scrupulously and unreservedly by its subordinate authorities. If the Subordinate Authority refuses to carry out the directions or to follow the dictums issued by the superior Tribunal in the exercise of Appellate powers, the result would be chaos in the administration of the justice. In fact, it will be destructive of one of the basic principles of the administration of the justice. This principle of law has been upheld in a catena of judgments, viz.:

#### **Supreme Court Judgments:**

- (2004) 5 SCC 1-Tirupati Balaji Developers (P) Ltd V State of Bihar;
- (1992) Supp (1) SCC 443-Smt Kausalya Devi Bogra and Ors V Land Acquisition Officer, Aurangabad an Anr;

- (1984) 2 SCC 324 –Union of India v Kamalkshi Finance Corporation
- (2013) 2 SCC 398-Kishore SamriteVs State of UP and Ors;

Hon’ble Tribunal’s Judgments:

- Order dated 09.08.2021 in Appeal No. 297 of 2015
- Order Dated 07.06.2021 in Appeal No. 235 of 2014
- Judgment dated 27.02.2013 in Appeal 184 of 2011 (Para 39)
- Judgment dated 30.01.2013 in Appeal 55 of 2012 (Para 37)
- Judgment dated 31.01.2013 in Appeal 59 of 2012 (Para 32)

27. It is trite law that mere filing of an appeal does not amount to automatic stay of a judgment and these Judgments have to be implemented. It is further submitted that mere filing of the Appeal without getting stay of the operation of the judgment of the Hon’ble Tribunal and mere proposal to file the Appeal before the Hon’ble Supreme Court could not be the ground for refusal to implement the judgment of the Hon’ble Tribunal. This principle has been laid down in the following judgments:

- Atma Ram Properties (P) Ltd. vs. Federal Motors Pvt. Ltd. reported as (2005) 1 SCC 705 (Paras 9 & 10)
- Madan Kumar Singh vs. District Magistrate Sultanpur reported as (2009) 9 SCC 79 (Para 14)
- ThirunavukkarasuMudaliar (Dead) by LRs. vs. Gopal Naidu (Dead) by LRs. reported as (2006) 12 SCC 390 (Para 26)

28. It is further submitted that any action or omission by a subordinate Authority/Court which negates or violates or refuses to give effect to a direction given by a superior Court/Tribunal has been repeatedly held to be a denial of justice which is destructive of basic principles in the administration of justice and majesty of courts. This aspect has been dealt by the Hon’ble Supreme Court in various decisions in detail. Those decisions are as under:

- Bhopal Sugar Industries Ltd. vs. ITO, Bhopal reported as AIR 1961 SC 182 (Paras 7-10 and 12)
- RBF Rig Corp. vs. Commissioner of Customs reported as (2011) 3 SCC 573 (Paras 17-19, 23-27)

- Smt. Kausalya Devi Bogra vs. Land Acquisition Officer reported as (1984) 2 SCC 324 (Paras 6-8 & 14)

29. It is well settled that the direction of the Appellate Court is certainly binding on the courts subordinate thereto. Judicial discipline required and decorum known to law warrants that appellate directions should be taken as binding and followed. The mere fact that the order of the appellate authority is not “acceptable” to the Subordinate Authority cannot and should not be the ground for not following the said Directions/Orders. The filing of the Petition should not be treated as curtailing any right or claim of the Petitioner, which it is permitted to recover in terms of its License and Orders of the Hon’ble Commission, Hon’ble Tribunal (including the principle of parity / equality in treatment of Discoms) and or any other proceedings relevant to the entitlement of the Petitioner.
30. The Petitioner in the present ARR Petition has made certain assumptions in relevant sections, and has endeavored to comply with the various applicable legal and regulatory directions of the Hon’ble Commission.
31. The Petitioner is filing the present Petition to ensure prompt determination of tariff as to seek the truing up of expenses up to FY 2020-21 and ARR and Tariff for FY 2022-23. Though the Petitioner has made all efforts and has tried diligently to ensure the filing of a comprehensive Petition, it may be possible that some aspects/components/claims have not been dealt in detail and/or may have been inadvertently omitted. It is submitted that such inadvertent omission/deficiency, if any, would not amount to any waiver of any entitlement/claim by the Petitioner. The Petitioner craves leave of this Hon’ble Commission and reserves its rights to supplement the present Petition with additional facts, additional affidavits, additional submissions and claims, if any.

**PRAYERS AND RELIEF SOUGHT:**

32. In view of the above, the Petitioner most respectfully prays that the Hon’ble Commission may be pleased to:
  - A. Take the present True-Up, Aggregate Revenue Requirement and Annual Tariff Petition on record and admit the same; and

- B. Approve the True Up of expenses and revenues for FY 2020-21 and financial impact for past claims up to FY 2019-20 and also implement the Judgments of the Hon'ble Tribunal as detailed in Chapter-3; and
- C. Approve amortization of the accumulated Revenue Gaps (Regulatory Asset) up to FY 2020-21 and carrying cost thereof through a surcharge as submitted in Chapter-3 and Chapter-5 ; and
- D. Approve the ARR as submitted in Chapter- 4 and Tariff as submitted in Chapter- 5 for FY 2022-23 ; and
- E. Adjust the gap in power purchase cost by reassigning the allocation of power in terms of Regulation 121 of DERC Tariff Regulations, 2017; and
- F. Adjust the Pension Trust Surcharge as submitted in current Petition;
- G. Consider RPO compliance relaxation as per Petition No. 58 of 2021; and
- H. Determine carrying costs in compliance with the directions of the Hon'ble Tribunal in O.P. No. 1 of 2011 and the National Tariff Policy, i.e., in a manner so that the same covers all the levies/ amounts/interests including LPSC, being levied by Gencos; and
- I. Provide for suitable surcharge for amortisation of existing Approved Regulatory Assets (RA)
- J. Provide for suitable surcharge for amortisation of RA accruing out of implementation of Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 01.12.2021 as per National Tariff Policy 2006 i.e. within 3 years.
- K. Provide for suitable surcharge for amortisation of balance RA in terms of APTEL judgment in OP 1 of 2011 read with National Tariff Policy 2016.
- L. Grant consequential relief in Appeal No. 297 of 2015, Appeal No. 235 of 2014, Appeal No. 142 of 2009, Appeal No. 36 of 2008, Appeal No. 61 of 2012 and Appeal No. 177 of 2012 and RP No. 7 of 2015; Appeal 103 of 2017 and Appeal No. 110 of 2014; Appeal No. 153 of 2009, Appeal No. 52 of 2008, Appeal No. 14 of 2012 and Appeal No. 246 of 2014 in terms of the judgments of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and Appellate Tribunal for Electricity;
- M. In line with the Ministry of Power in its letter vide Letter No. 23/04/2021-R&R[257091] dated 01.04.2021 and Letter vide Letter No. 23/19/2019-R&R dated 03.05.2021, it is humbly submitted to comply with timely issuance of



the Tariff Orders and full cost of reflectiveness of tariff while keeping the Statutes and policies on non creation of regulatory assets into consideration.

- N. To implement power purchase cost adjustment on a monthly basis for
- (a) Variation in Price of Fuel from long term sources of Generation;
  - (b) Variation in Fixed Cost on account of Regulatory Orders from Long Term sources of Generation;
  - (c) Variation in Transmission Charges and
  - (d) Variation on account of short term purchase and sale of surplus power.
- O. Give effect to any Order/Direction/ Judgment as issued by the Hon'ble Tribunal and grant reliefs in terms of Para 16 hereinabove;
- P. Allow additions / alterations / changes/ modifications to the Petition and permit the Petitioner to place on record any developments/ facts/ documents that come to the knowledge of the Petitioner at a future date; and
- Q. Condone any inadvertent omissions/ errors/ rounding off difference/ shortcomings; and
- R. Allow the present application and condone the delay of 15 days in filing the Petition; and
- S. Pass any Order or further Order/s and grant any other relief which this Hon'ble Commission may deem fit and proper in the facts and circumstances of the case.

Prayed accordingly

Petitioner  
Through:

Head - Regulatory  
Authorized Signatory  
BSES Rajdhani Power Limited



*gaurav*

## **Chapter 2A**

### **Performance during FY 2020-21**





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## PERFORMANCE DURING FY 2020-21

### Distribution Loss Reduction Performance of the Petitioner

- 2A.1 Reduction in Distribution loss level is a pivotal benchmark for any distribution utility like the Petitioner. The privatization of the distribution business in Delhi had the single largest mandate of accelerated reduction in Distribution loss levels. The DERC Tariff Regulations incorporates stringent Distribution loss reduction trajectory for the Petitioner. As illustrated below, the Petitioner has been able to reduce Distribution loss levels consistently year-on-year since privatization and currently has the distinction of achieving one of the highest per year average loss reduction for any private distribution utility in the country.
- 2A.2 During FY 2020-21, the Hon'ble Commission vide its order dated 08.07.2020 has already declared the COVID-19 pandemic force majeure event. Due to COVID-19 lockdown and restrictions major challenges faced which have a direct and immediate impact on its operations, are listed below-
- (a) **Change in Consumption Mix-** Domestic Sales increased due to lockdown imposed whereas Non-Domestic and Industrial sales decreased due to the restrictions as only essential services were allowed. The major theft bookings are done in Domestic category of consumers. Illustratively, last year, 70% of cases booked for theft pertained to the Domestic category. The category wise consumption-mix in Domestic category increased by 8 % i.e., from 61.5% in FY 2019-20 to 69.5% in FY 2020-21. Hence, as a natural corollary, it is expected that electricity theft either through direct form or through tempering of meter, also increased in the same proportion.
  - (b) **Change in Proportion of consumption by Consumers drawing power at LT, 11 kV and 33/66 kV voltage Supply** - Consumers availing power supply at 11 kV or 33/66 kV operate at low Distribution Losses as compared to those consumers availing power supply at Low Tension level. This has resulted in increase in LT loss Levels due to restricted sales at HT which would compensate for LT levels in an ideal Scenario.
  - (c) **Adverse impact on enforcement activities for detection, control and realization of theft-** Due to the outbreak of COVID-19, the activities related for controlling theft and reduction in distribution losses were not operational during the entirety of the lockdown period. Such activities are also not operational in the containment zones even post the easing of the lockdown.



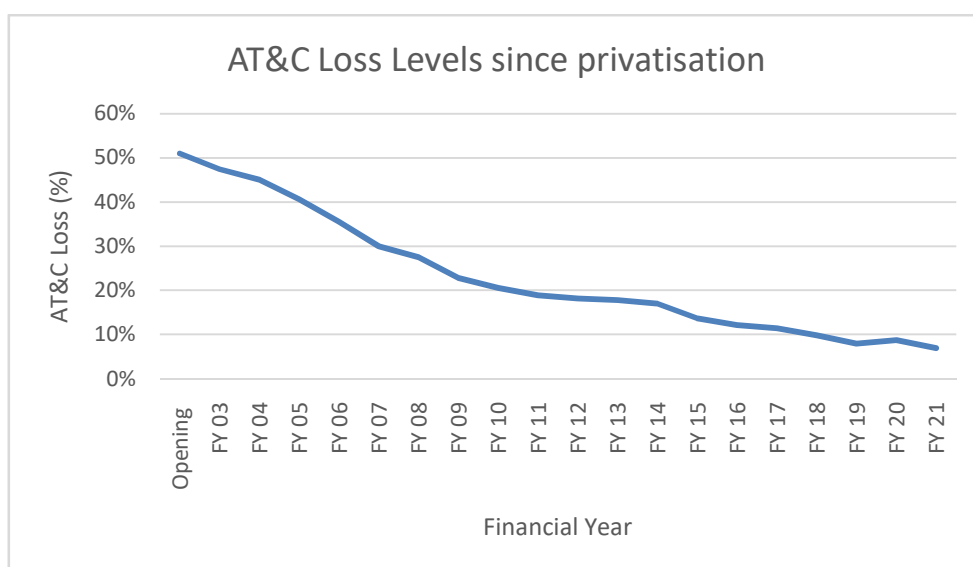
(d) **Reduced capital works for loss reduction activities-** During the period of lockdown, the licensee was unable to infuse capex which includes loss reduction activities.

We request the Hon'ble Commission to allow the impact of force majeure conditions and revise the Distribution Loss target for FY 2020-21 (i.e. 9.14%) and allow the consequent impact and revise the Distribution Loss target for the balance control period i.e., for FY 2021-22 (i.e. 9.04%) and FY 2022-23 (i.e. 8.94%)

2A.3 During FY 2020-21, the Petitioner has somewhat maintained Distribution Loss to 7.17% (despite COVID-19 restrictions and its consequential impact due as explained above) over the trued-up Distribution loss level of 7.16% in FY 2019-20 (as approved and trued-up by the Hon'ble Commission in Tariff Order dated 30.09.2021).

2A.4 It is noteworthy that the AT&C Losses were reduced from over 51% in July'2002 to 6.87% during FY 2020-21. The graph below compares the AT&C loss levels in the last two decades:

**Figure 2A - 1: AT&C Loss levels since privatisation**



2A.5 The Petitioner has been consistent in delivering high performance meeting the performances standard prescribed by the Hon'ble Commission. The Standards of Performance that has been achieved by the Petitioner with respect to targets specified by the Hon'ble Commission is Tabulated below:

**Table 2A - 1: Standards of Performance during FY 2020-21**

Sl. No.	Performance Standard	Total Cases	Within Time	Beyond Time	% Achieved
<b>1. Power Supply Failure</b>					
(i)	Continuous power failure affecting individual consumer and group of consumer upto 100 connected at Low voltage supply, excluding the failure where distribution transformer requires replacement.	417301	417300	1	100.00%
(ii)	Continuous power failure affecting more than 100 consumers connected at Low voltage supply excluding the failure where distribution transformer requires replacement.	68538	68478	60	99.91%
(iii)	Continuous power supply failure requiring replacement of distribution transformer.	6	6	0	100.00%
(iv)	Continuous power failure affecting consumers connected through High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS) and not covered under (i) & (ii) above	159606	159606	0	100.00%
(v)	Continuous scheduled power outages	7291	7291	0	100.00%
<b>2. Period of Scheduled Outage</b>					
2	Maximum duration in a single stretch				
3	Restoration of supply by 6:00 PM				
4	Faults in street light maintained by the licensee	34190	34164	26	99.92%

**Table 2A - 2: Reliability Indices during FY 2020-21**

Parameters	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21
SAIFI	0.46	0.44	0.55	0.47	0.49	0.39	0.34	0.26	0.47	0.32	0.28	0.35
SAIDI	0.16	0.23	0.32	0.17	0.22	0.19	0.20	0.16	0.21	0.18	0.16	0.22
CAIDI	0.35	0.52	0.58	0.36	0.45	0.49	0.59	0.62	0.45	0.56	0.57	0.63

### Reliable Supply during Lockdown:

2A.6 COVID-19, which is having an unprecedented global impact, is also being met with an equally unprecedented global response. Apart from the doctors, nurses, scientists and other para-medical officials, there are other essential services, which are critical to these efforts. One such critical service is that of electricity distribution. It is not only powering these efforts, but also the lives of millions of residents, who had been confined to their homes.

2A.7 In South and West Delhi, this crucial responsibility lies on the shoulders of the Petitioner. Braving the unprecedented times, thousands of brave men and women of BRPL worked round the clock to ensure uninterrupted power supply

to the residents of South and West Delhi even during the height of the lockdown – in all areas under its jurisdiction, including the ‘hotspots’.

- 2A.8 Being an essential service provider, the Petitioner have been taking all the appropriate measures to ensure reliable power supply, without compromising the safety of our consumers and employees. This enabled millions comfortably stay at home even during the height of the lock-down.
- 2A.9 The Petitioner has been lending a helping hand to the needy through its CSR ‘Sparsh’ programs. As part this, the discom has energized a Water ATM in Meera Bagh, Paschim Vihar, its 2nd in West Delhi. It will provide 20 litres of pure & affordable drinking-water daily to each of the around 1500 families living in that area. The first Water ATM was installed in the Shakur Basti area.
- 2A.10 During the year, the Petitioner also invested heavily to further strengthen and augment the network by adding new grid substations, power transformers, laying new feeders, shifting overhead lines underground and setting-up new distribution transformers.
- 2A.11 Further, the Petitioner has made arrangements to source adequate electricity to meet the power demand of their consumers during the summer and winters months. These arrangements include long term PPAs and banking with other states. These measures ensured that Delhi discoms were able to supply reliable round the clock electricity to all their consumers.
- 2A.12 BRPL’ CSR programs continued to build on the annual tree-plantation drive that started in the July month. During the year, around 30,000 trees were planted the CRPF Camp, Jharonda Kalan in West Delhi, trees were also planted in the Delhi Government and MCD Schools.
- 2A.13 A ‘Mega Job Fair’ was organised at the two Vocational Training Centres (Mundka and Nilothi) for the job placement of the enrolled and eligible students. Several organisations, including Bajaj Capital, Om Innovations, Perna Group, Innovesource, Hullet India Pvt and Get Works (for ICICI Bank) came for the recruitment. After interviews, 140 received placement offers, of salaries in excess of Rs 10,000. Of those selected, a large majority were women.

**Powering the World’s Largest COVID Hospital:**

- 2A.14 The Petitioner completed the massive electrification work within a record time of 15 days and in-time for the inauguration of the Sardar Patel Covid Care Centre and Hospital, the World’s largest Covid facility with 10,000 beds.

- 2A.15 This massive facility required an equally massive power infrastructure. For this, the Petitioner had been tasked with readying the power infrastructure in a record time by 05.07.2020. And BRPL lived-up to the challenge. The entire power infrastructure of 23,000 kW (23 MW) was progressively completed (and tested) by 04.07.2020.
- 2A.16 For establishing the massive power infrastructure, BRPL laid four dedicated 11 kV feeders, with a length approx 5 kms each – totalling around 22 kms using trenchless technology, (which involves minimal road-cutting). All the cables have been laid-underground. Apart from this, twenty four distribution transformers (22, 1000 kVA and 2 1600 kVA) and 4 sub-stations have been installed for setting-up the 25 MVA capacity across the 4 locations in the premises.

**Promoting Digital:**

- 2A.17 The Covid-19 pandemic has ushered in an age of ‘new normal’. It has virtually brought about a paradigm shift in the way we go-about our daily lives and business. This ‘new normal’ has become a part of our lives and looks like, it will continue to be so for some time. The Petitioner has been no exception.
- 2A.18 One of the earliest discoms in the country to jump-on the technology bandwagon, the Petitioner has been promoting digital for a while now. Over the years, the discom has transformed into a digital company. The push towards digitisation has come in handy for the discom during the COVID pandemic. Infact, digitisation efforts received a fillip as more and more consumers are taking to digital to connect with the Petitioner.
- 2A.19 Consumers don’t need to visit office of the Petitioner for availing its services. They can do so from the safety and comfort of their homes using digital self-service touch points like the BSES Website, Mobile App, WhatsApp, Email, Call Centre and SMS.
- 2A.20 During these trying-times, all the consumers of the Petitioner could do self-meter reading, download their bills and even pay them from the comfort of their homes using convenient digital options. Lakhs of consumers chose to use them to get actual bills. While doing so, they even received financial incentives of upto ₹ 220 for the bills raised till 30.06.2020.
- 2A.21 Since the advent of the COVID crisis in March and in view of the safety of employees and consumers, the Petitioner launched ‘BSES Aapke Saath’ – a

program of online RWA meetings. Since the start of the initiative in March, online interactions have been organised with 2000 RWAs. Infact, the Petitioner was the first discom in the county to launch such a service.

- 2A.22 However, there are consumers, who still prefer to avail our services, the traditional way by visiting our offices. This may be difficult for many consumers, given the present circumstances. For such consumers, as part of our 'BSES Aap Ke Saath' outreach program, the Petitioner has started organising onsite consumer engagement helpdesks for the benefit of the residents. Following the necessary safety guidelines, empowered Business Teams from the Division office visit the society and assist consumers.
- 2A.23 Working very closely with the PLA officials, the Petitioner became the first DISCOM in the country in early June 2020 to organize a Virtual Permanent Lok Adalat (E-PLA) for settling the power-theft dispute cases of its consumers. Under this, all participants, including the Judges, court officials, discom official and the accused connect virtually. This new virtual platform is facilitating the consumers to resolve the dispute issues through the online E-PLA. Even though the PLA has started allowing settlement of cases through the traditional route, nearly 100% of the consumers (since June) are preferring service of the virtual PLA.
- 2A.24 For the benefit of the consumers, especially those residing in West Delhi, a new Permanent Lok Adalat (PLA), Delhi's third, was virtually inaugurated in September 2020. Being established by the DSLSA, this is the first exclusive PLA for a discom in Delhi. The other two PLAs are common for all the discoms in the National Capital.
- 2A.25 The Petitioner is also encouraging more and more consumers to use our digital platforms and offerings. During the peak of the lock-down, around 90% of our consumers were paying their bills online.
- 2A.26 The Petitioner has taken-to digital in a big way. Customers can connect with the discom and apply for a host of services, including applying for a new connection, registering complaints, from the comfort of their homes and offices using Mobile App, website and social media mediums like Facebook, Twitter and WhatsApp. Infact, there is virtually no need for a BRPL consumer to visit a BRPL office. They can avail the services from the comfort of their homes.

- 2A.27 As part of this, the Petitioner is also rolling-out Digi Seva Kendras (DSK) - state-of-the-art centres modelled on the line of Passport Seva Kendras. These DSKs offer quick, convenient and hassle free single window services to customers, who can apply for a host of services like new connection, load/ name/ category change etc.
- 2A.28 The Petitioner has been at the forefront of promoting digital payments. Customers can also make payment of their electricity bills through various convenient options like Debit Card, Credit Card, Net Banking, E Wallets, UPI and QR Code. To encourage digital payments, BSES discoms regularly facilitate attractive wallet based cash-back schemes for its customers.

**Promoting renewable, solar and energy efficiency**

- 2A.29 The Petitioner is committed to decarbonize its portfolio. Infact, by FY 2022-23, around 29% of the power portfolio will be green, making it one of the greenest discoms in the county. In its journey to becoming one of India's greenest discoms, the discom has inked 'green' PPAs of over 1300 MW.
- 2A.30 In its commitment for sustainable growth, the Petitioner has launched several pioneering programs like 'BSES Solar City Initiative'. Under this platform, the Petitioner has launched 'Solarise Dwarka', 'Solarise Shakurbasti' and 'Solarise Safdurjung'. These have helped in energising over 2300 (>72 MW) solar rooftop net metering connections.
- 2A.31 The Petitioner has also launched India's large 1st Behavioural Energy Efficiency program by a utility covering 2 lakh consumers in South and West Delhi. Being carried under the US \$ 1 million grant from USTDA, it is helping the participants bring about verifiable reduction in their monthly electricity bills.
- 2A.32 The Petitioner has partnered Australia's Power Ledger, a global leader in block-chain technology, to launch consumer-to-consumer (peer-to-peer) solar power trading on a trial basis. With this, BRPL has become the first discom in the country to use Power Ledger's block chain based platform for peer-to-peer (P2P) solar trading.
- 2A.33 As part of this endeavour, the Petitioner has entered into partnerships with several organisations to set-up over 150 smart EV charging stations across its licensed area. Today, there are some 50 charging stations in Petitioner's area



of South and West Delhi. The Petitioner has also partnered with Ola Electric to EV Battery Swapping Stations in its licensed area.

- 2A.34 As part of its endeavour to promote e mobility, the Petitioner has inducted a fleet of electric vehicles, including E Cars, E Scooters and E Cargo for captive use. The total number of EVs in the Organisation are over 20. The Petitioner is also enroute to achieve its goal of replacing the existing fleet with EVs by 2030.
- 2A.35 The Petitioner has also taken a number of initiatives to help promote awareness about green energy through numerous activities like its Energy Wise Energy Rise program in partnership with TERI. Under the innovative grassroots mobilisation program, 90000 students from 300 government schools are being sensitised on energy conservation and sustainable growth. The program has already sensitised 60,000 students on the subject in 200 government schools.
- 2A.36 For promoting energy efficiency, the Petitioner has launched AC and Fan Replacement Schemes. Consumers can replace their existing ACs and Fans at upto 67% discount.

**Aiding in the fight against COVID (CSR):**

- 2A.37 Covid-19 has thrown-up unprecedented challenges, not just in India, but globally. Though the government and the authorities are doing a lot in the fight against Covid-19, but these efforts have to be supplemented by the resources of the corporate sector. BRPL' programs are doing just that. Complimenting the efforts of the Delhi Government, BRPL's CSR programs have been playing their part in the fight against COVID and making a positive impact in the lives of the needy under its 'Sparsh' initiative.
- 2A.38 Complementing the efforts of the Delhi Government, the Petitioner has distributed face masks, sanitisers, dis-infectant solutions to vulnerable people in JJ clusters, as also dry rations. The company also provided PPE kits (personal protection equipment kits) to doctors and para-medical professionals treating the patients in Delhi.
- 2A.39 The Petitioner has been playing its part in the fight against COVID. Continuing with these efforts, it contributed with more than 540 e-tablets to Delhi's Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister, Mr Manish Sisodia in a ceremony. These e-tablets were in-turn handed over by the Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister to the students present on the occasion yesterday. These tablets will facilitate the

needy students from government schools to get better access to online education.

- 2A.40 Extending the scope of the programs, the Petitioner has donated three fully equipped ambulances during COVID pandemic for the use of Delhi Government's CAT's Ambulance service. Of these, two are Advanced Life Support ambulances and one Basic Life Support Ambulance.
- 2A.41 BRPL promoted Women Self Help Groups are stitching and distributing affordable (& reusable) masks& sanitary napkins. During the year, they have stitched and distributed around 67,000 masks and over 27,000 sanitary napkins respectively.
- 2A.42 Based on the track record of BRPL's Vocational Training Centres, students enrolled over 1100 students for undertaking job-oriented courses on Computers, Beauty Culture and Tailoring. The classes are being undertaken by observing full Covid safety protocols.

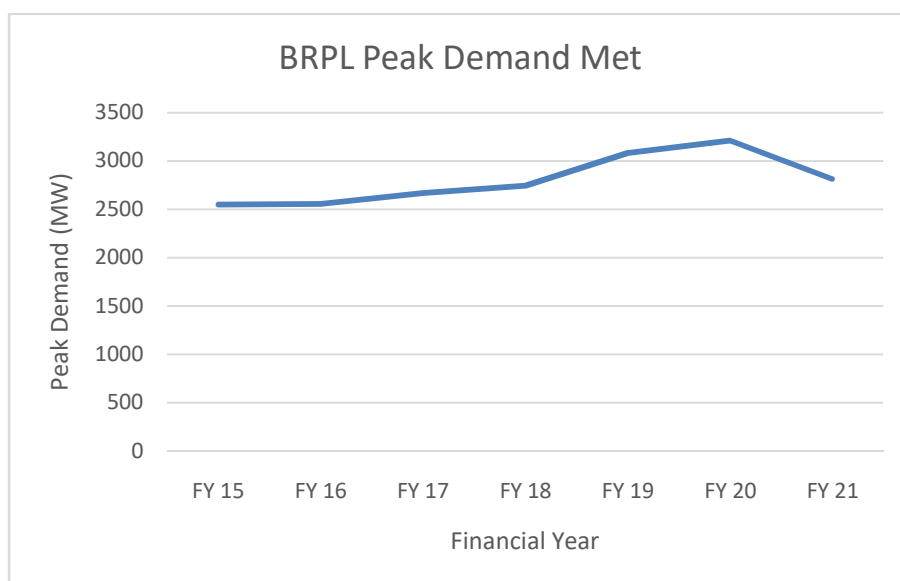
## Recognition

- 2A.43 BRPL's CSR programs are being recognized by the industry and stakeholders. During the year, the company received two sought after awards: Greentech CSR Award (Global Corona Warriors) and the Golden Globe Tigers Award (Best Covid - 19 Solution for Community Care).
- 2A.44 The efforts of the BRPL supported project, Delhi Police Public Library, have been recognised as one the 'Top 100 impactful innovation (education)' projects by the World Best Brands and Business Awards 2020 organised by the Council for Brand Business Promotion and Research.

## Operational Performance

- 2A.45 Total number of consumers being served by the Petitioner at the end of FY 2020-21 was 27.39 lakh as against 26.54 consumers served at the end of FY 2019-20 thus exhibiting annual growth of 3.1%. Evidently, the Petitioner's consumer base is one of the largest consumer base under a private distribution utility in the country.

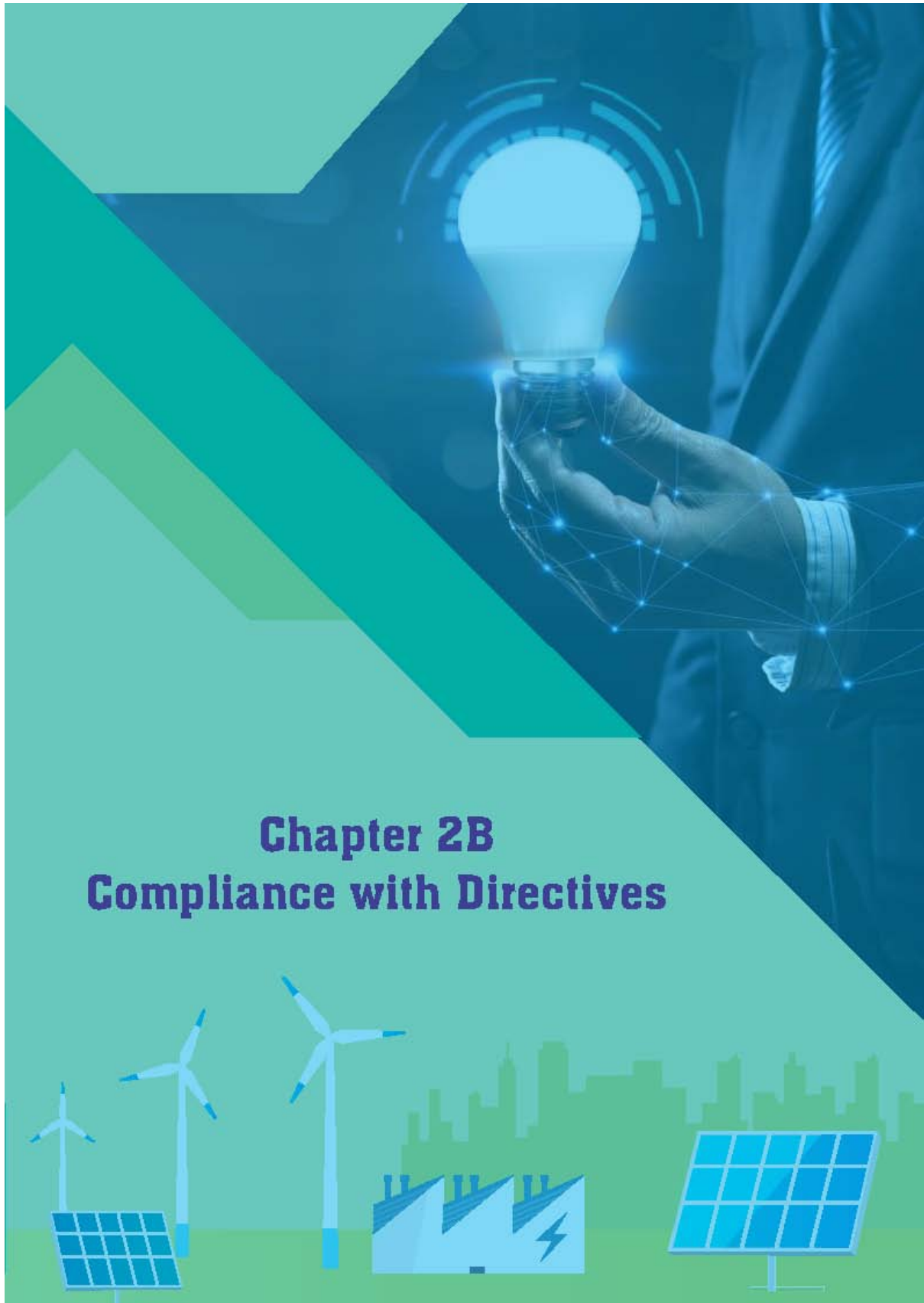
During FY 2020-21, the Petitioner was able to serve peak demand of 2815 MW. The growth in peak demand witnessed in the last 7 years is depicted below:

**Figure 2A - 2 : Trajectory of Peak Power demand in Delhi**

- 2A.46 The above graph depicts the Petitioner's ability to consistently meet peak demand in its license area year after year and still maintain un-interrupted power supply. In this regard it may further be mentioned that the year-on-year growth in peak demand in the Petitioner's license area is one of the most aggressive in the country.
- 2A.47 Such has been the increase in Delhi's power demand that the peak power demand in BSES Rajdhani Power Limited (BRPL) area of South and West Delhi at 2815 MW is substantially more than Delhi's peak power demand in 2002.
- 2A.48 The fact that the city's power demand is consistently crossing the 6500 MW (and crossing 7000 MW) shows the robustness of the capital's distribution and transmission system, which has been able to measure up.



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## **Chapter 2B**

### **Compliance with Directives**



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## COMPLIANCE WITH DIRECTIVES

The Hon'ble Commission has given various directives in its Tariff Order dated 28.08.2020 applicable for compliance during FY 2020-21. The Petitioner is reporting compliance against each of the said directives as detailed below:

- 1. The Commission directs the Petitioner to make timely payment of bills to all the Generating Companies and Transmission Utilities. No Late Payment Surcharge shall be allowed as a pass through in the ARR on account of delayed payments. (Ref: Para 6.1 of the Tariff Order dated 28.08.2020)**

**Compliance:**

The Petitioner has submitted the month wise audited cash flow statement to the Hon'ble Commission during FY 2020-21. It is evident from the statements that the Petitioner has paid to the Generating / Transmission companies to the extent of revenue recovered from consumers after meeting its statutory obligations and bank repayments i.e. as per its paying capacity. Hence, the directive of the Hon'ble Commission has been complied with to the extent of the funds available with the Petitioner.

Also, the matter pertaining to payment to Generating Stations and Transmission Utilities are presently sub-judice before Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of W.P. 104 & 105 of 2014 and before the Hon'ble Tribunal in the matter of Appeal Nos. 27, 28 & 32 of 2014. Without prejudice to the Petitioner's submissions made in the above matters, it is humbly submitted that pursuant to Hon'ble Supreme Court's Order dated 23.03.2014, the Petitioner is making payments to Central and State Gencos and Transmission Utilities against current dues to the extent possible. It would not be out of place to reiterate that these payments are being made against severe odds due to continued financial hardship and huge persisting accumulated regulatory assets.

Apart from the above, it may also be noted that subsidy granted by GoNCTD under section 65 of the Electricity Act, 2003 is being adjusted by GoNCTD directly against proportionate outstanding dues of IPGCL, PPCL and DTL.

- 2. The Petitioner shall directly deposit the amount of Pension Trust Surcharge collected from the consumer as per the Tariff Schedule in the following bank account of Pension trust (Ref: Para 6.2 of the Tariff Order dated 28.08.2020):**

## BSES RAJDHANI POWERLIMITED

1	A/C No.	10021675545
2	MICR No.	110002103
3	Bank	State Bank of India
4	IFSC Code	SBIN0004281
5	Name	DVB-ETBF-2002
6	Branch	Rajghat Power House, New Delhi - 110002

### Compliance:

The Petitioner submits that the aforesaid Directive is being complied with. Details of month-wise amount transferred to specified Pension Trust account is tabulated below:

Payment details of Pension Trust Surcharge in FY 2020-21					Amount in ₹ Cr.	
Collection Month	Amt Due	Date of Payment	Amount Paid	Bank Details	Cumulative Payment	Balance
Apr-20	10.76	5/6/2020	10.76	RTGS- UTIBH20127099183	10.76	-
May-20	10.87	6/6/2020	10.87	UTIBR5202006060035 1142	10.87	-
Jun-20	20.97	7/7/2020	20.97	BARB2020070701897 82089	20.97	-
Jul-20	29.43	8/7/2020	25.00	BARB2020080702208 07868	25.00	
		8/11/2020	4.43	NEFT/AXSK202240022 475	29.43	-
Aug-20	38.78	9/7/2020	38.78	UTIBR5202009070048 5038	38.78	-
Sep-20	35.39	10/5/2020	25.00	NEFT/AXSK202790033 264	25.00	
		10/7/2020	10.39	UTIBR5202010070036 1171	35.39	-
Oct-20	36.42	11/5/2020	30.00	UTIBR5202011050036 2403	30.00	
		11/6/2020	6.42	UTIBR5202011060036 2083	36.42	-
Nov-20	28.05	12/7/2020	28.05	UTIBR5202012070035 8956	28.05	-
Dec-20	27.72	1/12/2021	27.72	UTIBR5202101120035 6556	27.72	-
Jan-21	28.54	2/6/2021	25.00	UTIBR5202102060035 1947	25.00	
		2/6/2021	3.54	UTIBR5202102060048 3140	28.54	-
Feb-21	29.57	3/5/2021	25.00	UTIBR5202103050036 2999	25.00	
		3/6/2021	4.57	UTIBR5202103060048	29.57	-

## BSES RAJDHANI POWERLIMITED

Collection Month	Amt Due	Date of Payment	Amount Paid	Bank Details	Cumulative Payment	Balance
				3032		
Mar-21	36.97	4/7/2021	30.00	UTIBR5202104070036 3856	30.00	
		4/12/2021	6.97	UTIBR5202104120036 6118	36.97	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>333.49</b>		<b>333.49</b>	-		

3. The Commission directs the Pension Trust to intimate the total amount collected through Pension Trust Surcharge on quarterly basis by 15th day of end of each quarter. (Ref: Para 6.3 of the Tariff Order dated 28.08.2020):

**Compliance:**

Compliance with respect to Para 6.3 is directed towards Pension Trust, hence no action is anticipated from the Petitioner in this regard.

4. If the Petitioner purchases any expensive power to meet the demand during anytime zone for which cheaper power has been regulated due to non-payment of dues, in such an eventuality, the cost of such expensive power purchases shall be restricted to the variable cost of regulated cheaper power to that extent at the time of True Up (Ref: Para 6.4 of the Tariff Order dated 28.08.2020):

**Compliance:**

The Petitioner submits that during FY 2020-21, there has been no regulation of power due to non-payment of dues hence the scenario contemplated in Para 6.4 of the Tariff Order dated 28.08.2020 does not arise.

5. In case the power is regulated by DTL/Interstate Transmission Licensee due to non-payment of their dues, in such case the transmission charges borne by the Petitioner shall also not be allowed (Ref: Para 6.5 of the Tariff Order dated 28.08.2020):

**Compliance:**

The Petitioner in this regard would like to submit that no power was regulated by DTL / Interstate Transmission Licensee during FY 2020-21.

6. The Commission vide its letter No. F.17(47)/Engg./DERC/2009-10/CF No. 2147/2956 dated 21.10.2009 has directed the Petitioner to ensure availability of power supply for meeting the demand. The Petitioner 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 as per the provisions of above referred letter dated 21.10.2009. (Ref: Para 6.6 of the Tariff Order dated 28.08.2020):

**Compliance:**

The Petitioner would like to submit that the aforementioned directive is being complied with. The Petitioner is also submitting month-wise outage reports with the Hon'ble Commission incorporating details of all outages during the month and energy that could not be served due to such outages.

7. It is directed that the Petitioner shall not accept payment from its consumers at its own collection centres/mobile vans in cash towards electricity bill exceeding ₹4000/- except from blind consumers and for court settlement cases or any other cases specifically permitted by the Commission. The limit for accepting payment through cash by the consumers at designated scheduled commercial bank branches shall be ₹50,000/-. Violation of this directive shall attract penalty to the level of 10% of total Cash collection exceeding these limits(Ref: Para 6.7 of the Tariff Order dated 28.08.2020):

**Compliance:**

The Petitioner would like to humbly submit that the issue pertaining to the aforementioned compliance is presently sub-judice before Hon'ble APTEL in Appeal 265 of 2013 and Appeal 235 of 2014. Till such time the matter is heard and decided by Hon'ble APTEL, the Petitioner has taken stringent measures to ensure that no cash collection exceeding ₹4000 is being accepted and is thus complying with the aforementioned directive.

BRPL has also tied up with scheduled banks in line with the Hon'ble Commission's directive who are accepting payments up to ₹50000.

8. The Commission directs the Petitioner to restrict the adjustment in units billed on account of delay in meter reading, raising of long duration provisional bills etc. to a maximum of 1% of total units billed (Ref: Para 6.8 of the Tariff Order dated 28.08.2020):

**Compliance:**

With regard to the instant directive it is respectfully submitted that the subject matter pertaining to the aforementioned directive is presently sub-judice before the Hon'ble APTEL in Appeal 193 of 2018.

The Petitioner has taken measures to ensure that the same directive is being complied with in terms of Commissions orders from time to time. A report to this extent will be submitted to the Hon'ble Commission during prudence check.

- 9. The Commission directs the Petitioner to survey the electricity connections of hoardings and display at malls and multiplexes and ensure the billing in the category of advertisements/hoarding category and to submit an annual compliance report by 30th April of the next year (Ref: Para 6.9 of the Tariff Order dated 28.08.2020):**

**Compliance:**

It is noteworthy that the petitioner has complied with the directive read with letter no. F.No.3(545)/Tariff-Engg./DERC/2018-19/6142/465 dated 15.05.2018 has directed the DISCOMs not to survey the electricity connections of hoardings and display at malls and multiplexes.

- 10. The Commission further directs the Petitioner:**

**a. To provide the information to the consumer through SMS on various items such as scheduled power outages, unscheduled power outages, Bill Amount, Due date and Maximum Demand during the month, etc. as directed by the Commission from time to time.**

**Compliance:**

The Petitioner would like to submit that the aforementioned directive is being complied with.

**b. To maintain toll free number for registration of electricity grievances and to submit the quarterly report.**

**Compliance:**

The Petitioner would like to submit that a toll-free number has been instituted for registering complaints / requests from consumers. Hence, the instant directive is being complied with. The Petitioner has reported month-wise report on calls received on toll free numbers during FY 2020-21 vide the following letters:

- RA/2020-21/01/A/175 dated 22.07.2020. (April 2020 to June 2020)
- RA/2020-21/01/A/288 dated 01.10.2020. (July 2020 to Sept. 2020)
- RA/2020-21/01/A/475 dated 05.02.2021. (Oct 2020 to Dec. 2020)
- RA/2021-22/01/A/430 dated 28.10.2021. (Jan 2021 to March 2021)



**c. To conduct a safety audit and submit a compliance report within three months.**

**Compliance:**

In line with the aforementioned directive, the Petitioner conducted safety audit and submitted its report with the Hon'ble Commission vide letter no. RA/2021-22/01/A/357 dated 27.09.2021. The Petitioner reiterates the contents of the said letter, which are not being repeated herein for the sake of brevity.

**d. To carry out preventive maintenance as per schedule.**

**Compliance:**

The Petitioner is carrying out the preventive maintenance as has been directed by the Hon'ble Commission. The efforts of the Petitioner in this regard are reflected in the low outages and the superior quality of power supply being supplied to the Petitioner's consumers.

**e. To submit the information in respect of Form 2.1 (a) as per revised format issued by the Commission to the utilities on monthly basis latest by 21st day of the following month.**

**Compliance:**

The Petitioner would like to submit that the nature of the aforementioned directive is ongoing in nature and is being complied with.

With respect to the abovementioned compliance, petitioner would like to submit that Hon'ble Commission vide its order dated 08.07.2020 declared COVID-19 as Force Majeure event under regulation 83 of DERC (Supply Code & performance Standards) Regulations, 2017 and DERC (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2017. Under this force majeure condition all performance parameters were kept in abeyance till the time situation normalizes. Therefore, we request the Hon'ble Commission to condone any delay in this regard.

**f. To submit the annual energy audit report in respect of their network at HT level and above.**

**Compliance:**

In accordance with the aforementioned directive, the Petitioner has submitted energy audit report of HT network and above and has submitted the report with the Hon'ble Commission vide letter No. RA/2021-22/01/A/346 dated 21.09.2021. The Petitioner reiterates the contents of the said letter, which are not being repeated herein for the sake of brevity.

**g. To submit the Auditor's certificate in respect of Form 2.1(a) on quarterly basis within the next quarter.**

**Compliance:**

The Petitioner would like to submit that the nature of the aforementioned directive is ongoing in nature and is being complied with.

Auditor's certificate in respect of Form 2.1a on quarterly basis has been submitted with the Hon'ble Commission on a monthly basis vide the following letters:

S. No.	Month	Letter Reference Number	Date of letter
1	Quarter 1 (April'20 to June'20)	RA/2021-22/01/A/229	14/06/2021
2	Quarter 2 (July'20 to Sept.'20)	RA/2021-22/01/A/229	14/06/2021
3	Quarter 3 (Oct.'20 to Dec.'20)	RA/2021-22/01/A/229	14/06/2021
4	Quarter 4 (Jan.'21 to March'21)	RA/2021-22/01/A/229	14/06/2021

The Petitioner reiterates the contents of the aforesaid letters, which are not being repeated herein for the sake of brevity.

With respect to the abovementioned compliance, petitioner would like to submit that Hon'ble Commission vide its order dated 08.07.2020 declared COVID-19 as Force Majeure event under regulation 83 of DERC (Supply Code & performance Standards) Regulations 2017 and DERC (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations 2017. Under this force majeure condition all performance parameters were kept in abeyance till the time situation normalizes. Therefore, we request the Hon'ble Commission to condone any delay in this regard.

**h. To submit the details of network capacity as per the particulars specified for determination of O&M expenses on quarterly basis by the end of next month;**

**Compliance:**

The Petitioner has submitted details of addition to Network capacity during FY 2020-21 vide letter No. RA/2021-22/01/A/40 dated 16.04.2021, the contents of which are reiterated but not repeated herein for the sake of brevity

With respect to the abovementioned compliance, petitioner would like to submit that Hon'ble Commission vide its order dated 08.07.2020 declared COVID-19 as Force Majeure event under regulation 83 of DERC (Supply Code & performance Standards) Regulations, 2017 and DERC (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2017. Under this force majeure condition all performance parameters were kept in abeyance till the time situation normalizes. Therefore, we request the Hon'ble Commission to condone any delay in this regard.

**i. To incorporate the following information in the annual audited financial statements:-**

- i. Category-wise Revenue billed and collected,**
- ii. Category-wise breakup of 8% and 3.70% Surcharge billed and collected,**
- iii. Category-wise PPAC billed and collected,**
- iv. Category-wise Electricity Duty billed and collected,**
- v. Category-wise subsidy passed on to the consumers during the financial year, if any,**
- vi. Category-wise details of the surcharge billed on account of ToD,**
- vii. Category-wise details of the rebate given on account of ToD,**
- viii. Street light incentive and material charges for street light maintenance,**
- ix. Direct expenses of other business,**
- x. Revenue billed on account of Own Consumption,**
- xi. Revenue collected on account of enforcement/theft cases,**

**Compliance:**

The Petitioner would like to submit that the nature of the aforementioned directive is ongoing in nature and is being complied with. The aforementioned information has been included in the Audited Accounts of FY 2020-21.

**j. To submit annual auditor certificate in respect of power purchase details of the previous year by 30th July of the next financial year.**

**Compliance:**

The Petitioner has submitted Auditor's Certificate in respect of power purchase for the FY 2020-21 vide letter no. RA/2021-22/01/A/155 dated 21.06.2021, the contents of which are reiterated but not repeated herein for the sake of brevity.

**k. To submit the reconciliation statement in respect of power purchase cost/Transmission cost on a quarterly basis with respective Generation/Transmission companies;**

**Compliance:**

The Petitioner would like to submit that it has complied with the aforementioned directive and has submitted reconciliation statement in respect of power purchase cost and transmission cost with the Hon'ble Commission vide letter no. RA/2021-22/01/A/262 dated 09.08.2021. The Petitioner reiterates the contents of the aforesaid letter, which are not being repeated herein for the sake of brevity.

With respect to the abovementioned compliance, Petitioner would like to submit that Hon'ble Commission vide its Order dated 08.07.2020 declared COVID-19 as Force Majeure event under regulation 83 of DERC (Supply Code & performance Standards) Regulations, 2017 and DERC (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2017. Under this force majeure condition all performance parameters were kept in abeyance till the time situation normalizes. Therefore, we request the Hon'ble Commission to condone any delay in this regard.

**I. To submit the status and validity of power purchase agreements on quarterly basis within 15 days of end of each quarter;**

**Compliance:**

The Petitioner would like to submit that the aforementioned directive has been complied with. Compliance for the instant directive has been reported to the Hon'ble Commission vide the following letters:

- I. Q1 submitted vide letter no. RA/2020-21/01/A/160 dated: 20.07.2020
- II. Q2 submitted vide letter no. RA/2020-21/01/A/312 dated: 15.10.2020
- III. Q3 submitted vide letter no. RA/2020-21/01/A/446 dated: 15.01.2021
- IV. Q4 submitted vide letter no. RA/2021-22/01/A/80 dated: 06.05.2021

**m. To strictly adhere to the guidelines on short-term power purchase/sale of power issued by the Commission from time to time and to take necessary steps to restrict the cost of power procured through short term contracts at ₹5 per kWh. In case the cost of power proposed to be procured exceeds the above ceiling limit, 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. In the absence of proper justification towards short term power purchase at a rate higher than the above ceiling rate (of ₹5 per kWh), the Commission reserves the right to restrict allowance of impact of such purchase on total short term power purchase not exceeding 10 Paise /kWh during the financial year.**

**Compliance:**

Compliance to the aforementioned compliance is ongoing in nature and the Petitioner would like to place on record that the same is being complied with. The Petitioner constantly endeavours to procure short term power with the defined limit of ₹5 per kWh to the extent possible. However, whenever under exceptional circumstances, the Petitioner is constrained to procure power more than the prescribed limit of ₹5 per kWh, the same is intimated to the Hon'ble Commission in writing.

**n. To raise the bills for their own consumption of all their installations including offices at zero tariff to the extent of the normative self-consumption approved by the Commission and exceeding the normative limit of self-consumption at Non-Domestic tariff for actual consumption recorded every month.**

**Compliance:**

The Petitioner would like to submit that the aforementioned directive is ongoing in nature and is being complied with.

**o. To submit the quarterly progress reports for the capital expenditure schemes being implemented within 15 days of the end of each quarter.**

**Compliance:**

The Petitioner would like to submit that the aforementioned directive is ongoing in nature and is being complied with. In line with the aforementioned directive, the Petitioner has submitted progress reports with respect to capital expenditure schemes with the Hon'ble Commission vide the following letters, the contents of which are reiterated but not repeated herein for the sake of brevity:

- i. FY 2020-21 Quarter I: Letter no. RA/2020-21/01/A/162 dated 15.07.2020.
- ii. FY 2020-21 Quarter II: Letter no. RA/2020-21/01/A/317 dated 16.10.2020 and RA/2020-21/01/A/329 dated 29.10.2020.
- iii. FY 2020-21 Quarter III: Letter no. RA/2020-21/01/A/443 dated 15.01.2020 and RA/2020-21/01/A/471 dated 03.02.2021
- iv. FY 2020-21 Quarter IV: Letter no. RA/2021-22/01/A/068 dated 29.04.2021.

**p. To submit the actual details of capitalization for each quarter for the year within one month of the end of the quarter for consideration of the Commission. All information regarding capitalization of assets shall be furnished in the formats prescribed by the Commission, along with therequisite statutory clearances/certificates of the appropriate authority/Electrical Inspector, etc. as applicable.**

**Compliance:**

The Petitioner would like to submit that the aforementioned directive is ongoing in nature and is being complied with. In line with the aforementioned directive, the Petitioner has quarterly capitalization reports with the Hon'ble Commission vide the following letters, the contents of which are reiterated but not repeated herein for the sake of brevity:

- i. FY 2020-21 Quarter I: Letter no. RA/2020-21/01/A/213 dated 06.08.2020.
- ii. FY 2020-21 Quarter II: Letter no. RA/2020-21/01/A/330 dated 29.10.2020.
- iii. FY 2020-21 Quarter III: Letter no. RA/2020-21/01/A/472 dated 03.02.2021.

iv. FY 2020-21 Quarter IV: Letter no. RA/2021-22/01/A/228 dated 19.07.2021.

With respect to the abovementioned compliance, petitioner would like to submit that Hon'ble Commission vide its order dated 08.07.2020 declared COVID-19 as Force Majeure event under Regulation 83 of DERC (Supply Code & performance Standards) Regulations, 2017 and DERC (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2017. Under this force majeure condition all performance parameters were kept in abeyance till the time situation normalizes. Therefore, we request the Hon'ble Commission to condone any delay in this regard.

**q. To submit the status of installation of smart meters on quarterly basis within 15 days of end of each quarter.**

**Compliance:**

MOP vide its notification dated 17.08.2021 has notified the timelines for the replacement of existing meters with smart meters with prepayment feature by December' 2023. The Petitioner vide its letter dated 27.03.2020 to the CEA has sought relaxation for using static energy meters in place of smart meters. Further Petitioner has also requested the Hon'ble Commission to kindly condone any unintentional Non-Compliance of Statutory direction for smart metering implementation till the Regulatory Guidance and framework

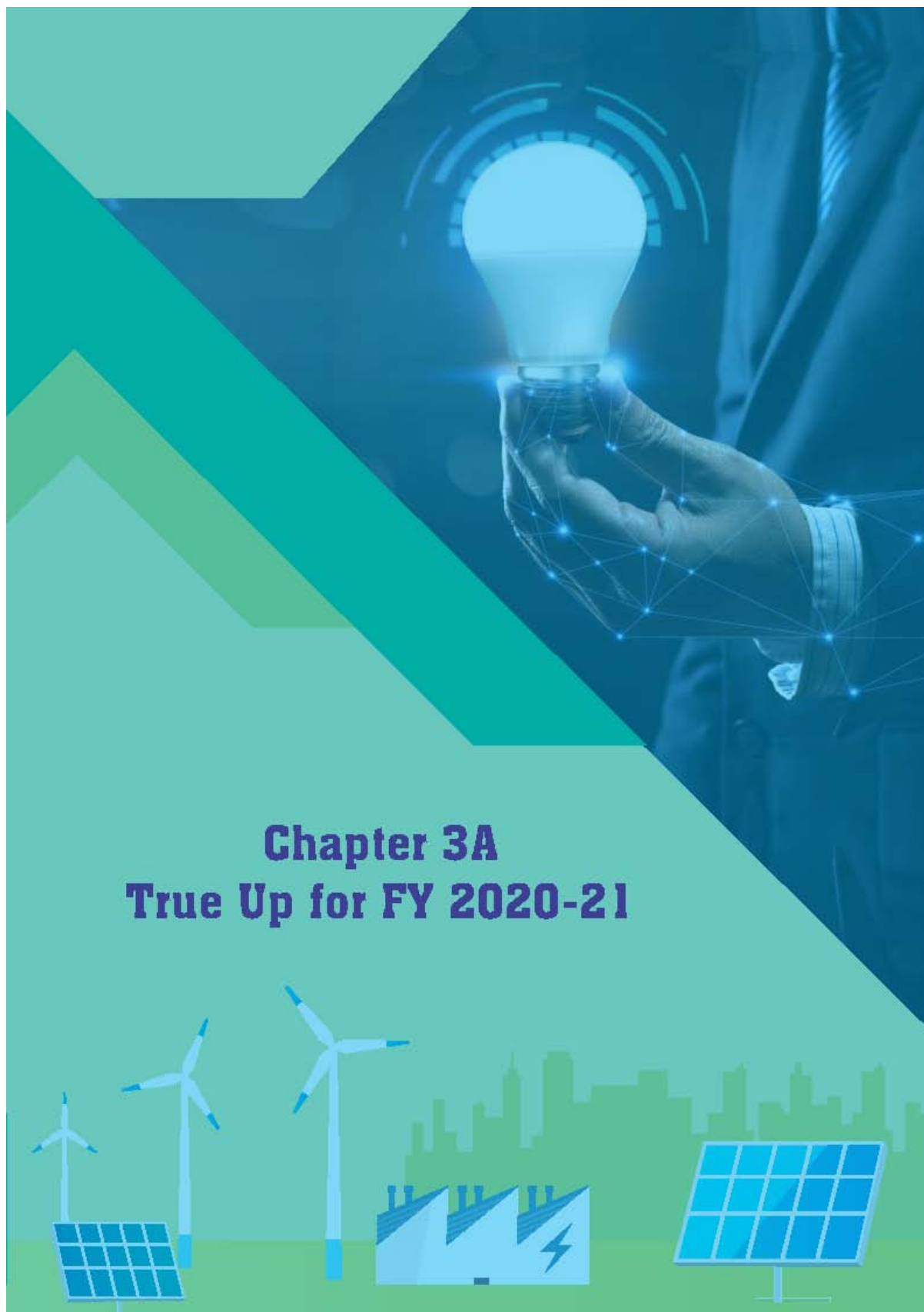
**r. To submit the status of compliance of Renewal Purchase Obligation (RPO) on quarterly basis within 15 days of end of each quarter.**

**Compliance:**

The Petitioner would like to submit that the aforementioned directive has been complied with. Compliance for the instant directive has been reported to the Hon'ble Commission vide the following letters:

- I. Q1 submitted vide letter no. RA/2020-21/01/A/161 dated: 20.07.2020
- II. Q2 submitted vide letter no. RA/2020-21/01/A/310 dated: 15.10.2020
- II. Q3 submitted vide letter no. RA/2020-21/01/A/445 dated: 15.01.2021
- III. Q4 submitted vide letter no. RA/2021-22/01/A/078 dated: 06.05.2021





## **Chapter 3A**

### **True Up for FY 2020-21**



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## **True Up for FY 2020-21**

### **Background**

- 3A.1 The Hon'ble Commission vide Gazette Notification dated 02.06.2020 notified the Business Plan Regulations 2019, applicable for the control period from FY 2020-21 to FY 2022-23, in line with the DERC (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2017 (*Tariff Regulations, 2017*). In terms of Regulation 22 of Tariff Regulations 2017 and the Business Plan Regulations 2019, the Hon'ble Commission vide its Tariff Order dated 28.08.2020 had approved the Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) of the Petitioner for FY 2020-21.
- 3A.2 Regulation 13 of Tariff Regulations 2017 provides for truing up of previous year's expenses and revenue, based on audited accounts. The Petitioner in this section seeks truing-up of expenditure and revenue for FY 2020-21.

### **Legislative Provisions of Truing-up**

- 3A.3 The Petitioner respectfully submits that before adverting to the issues of Truing up on merits, the Petitioner seeks to highlight the statutory provisions and judicial decisions with respect to the concept of Truing up.
- 3A.4 The Hon'ble Commission notified the Tariff Regulations, 2017 vide a Gazette Notification dated 31.01.2017 which were made applicable from 01.02.2017 onwards. Further, the operational norms for Distribution utilities have also been approved by the Hon'ble Commission for the Control Period FY 2020-21 to FY 2022-23 in the Business Plan Regulations, 2019 notified vide Gazette Notification dated 02.06.2020.
- 3A.5 Regulation 13 of Tariff Regulations, 2017 states as under:  
*"13. The Utility shall file a Petition for True up of ARR for previous years and determination of tariff in such form and in such manner as specified in these Regulations along with relevant formats of Generating Entity, Transmission Licensee and Distribution Licensee, as the case may be, duly supported with detailed computations."*
- 3A.6 In accordance with the aforesaid provision of Regulation 13, truing-up of FY 2020-21 is required to be carried out. Further, the methodology adopted by the Petitioner for the purposes of Truing-up in the present Petition is based on the following statutory provisions contained in the Tariff Regulations, 2017.

## BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED

3A.7 In view of the very poor air quality and for reduction in vehicular pollution, the Ministry of Home Affairs, GNCTD issued directions vide order dated 17.11.2021 under section 5 of Environment (protection) Act 1986, directed for closing all offices of GNCT of Delhi/Autonomous Bodies/ Corporations, except those involved in essential and emergency services, till 21.11.2021. Thereafter, offices in GNCT of Delhi were further closed till 26.11.2021. Therefore, our concerned team was physically unavailable in office during the said period. Therefore, in view of such uncontrollable factors, the Petitioner has requested the Hon'ble Commission to grant relaxation in timeline for submission of the Petition for True Up till FY 2020-21 and determination of Tariff for FY 2022-23.

### a) Distribution Loss and Collection Efficiency:

Regulations 8 and 9 of the Tariff Regulations, 2017 stipulate targets of Distribution Loss and Collection Efficiency for each year as under:

*“(8) Distribution Loss & Collection Efficiency trajectory consisting of:*

*(a) Total and voltage-wise distribution losses (%) along with the basis thereof,*

*(b) Total and category-wise revenue collection,*

*(c) AT&C loss level based upon past trends, sales growth and any other factors (9) The AT&C Loss shall be the relationship between Distribution Loss and Collection Efficiency computed as per the following formula:*

*AT&C Loss= [1-(1 – Distribution Loss) \* Collection Efficiency)] \* 100*

*where, AT&C Loss, Distribution Loss and Collection Efficiency are in (%) percentages.”*

Further, the Hon'ble Commission specified the targets of Distribution Loss and Collection Efficiency for FY 2020-21 in Regulation 25 and 26 of Business Plan Regulations, 2019 as under:

### **“25. TARGET FOR DISTRIBUTION LOSS**

*(1) The Distribution Loss target in terms of Regulation 4(9)(a) of the DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017 for the Distribution Licensees shall be as follows:*

**Table 15: Target for Distribution Loss for the Control Period**

Sr. No.	Distribution Licensee	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	BSES Rajdhani Power Limited	8.10%	8.00%	7.90%
2	BSES Yamuna Power Limited	9.00%	8.75%	8.50%



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Sr. No.	Distribution Licensee	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
3	Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited	7.90%	7.80%	7.70%
4	New Delhi Municipal Council	9.00%	8.75%	8.50%

(2) The amount for Overachievement/Underachievement on account of Distribution Loss target shall be computed as per the formula specified in the Regulation 159 of the DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017 for the Distribution Licensee.

(3) Any financial impact due to Underachievement on account of Distribution Loss target by the distribution licensee for the relevant year, (i.e. Actual Loss > Loss target), shall be to the account of distribution licensee as specified in Regulation 161 of the DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017.

(4) Any financial impact due to Overachievement on account of Distribution Loss target by the distribution licensee for the relevant year shall be shared between the Distribution Licensee and Consumers as follows:

i. in case actual Distribution Loss is between the loss target and loss target minus  $[50\% \times (\text{Previous Year Target} - \text{Current Year Target})]$  for the relevant year shall be shared in the ratio of 2/3rd to Consumers and 1/3rd to the Distribution Licensee;

ii. in case actual Distribution Loss is less than loss target minus  $[50\% \times (\text{Previous Year Target} - \text{Current Year Target})]$  for the relevant year shall be shared in the ratio of 1/3rd to Consumers and 2/3rd to the Distribution Licensee.

### 26. TARGET FOR COLLECTION EFFICIENCY

(1) The targets for Collection Efficiency for FY 2020-21 to FY 2022-23 of the Distribution Licensees shall be 99.50%.

(2) The financial impact on account of Collection Efficiency target shall be computed as per the formula specified in Regulation 163 of the DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017 for the Distribution Licensee.

(3) The financial impact on account of over-achievement in terms of Regulation 164 of the DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination

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*of Tariff) Regulations, 2017 for the Distribution Licensee, from 99.50% to 100% shall be shared equally between Consumers and the Distribution Licensees.”*

### b) Power Purchase Cost

Regulation-152 of Tariff Regulations, 2017 states as under:

*“152. True up of ARR for Distribution (Wheeling & Retail Supply) Licensee shall be conducted on the following principles:*

*(a) Variation in revenue and sales of the distribution licensee based on projected revenue and sales vis-a-vis actual revenue and sales;*

*(b) Variation in long term power purchase quantum and cost of the distribution licensee based on merit order dispatch principle of projected long term power purchase quantum and cost vis-a-vis actual long term power purchase quantum and cost.”*

Accordingly, the power purchase cost, for the purpose of Truing up, has been considered based on actual Power Purchase cost for FY 2020-21.

### c) Operation and Maintenance Expenses

For normative O&M expenses, Regulation 23 of the Business Plan Regulations, 2019 states as under:

*“23. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES*

*(1) Normative Operation and Maintenance expenses in terms of Regulation 4(3) and Regulation 92 of the DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017 for the Distribution Licensees shall be as follows:*

**Table 8: Norms for O&M Expenses for BRPL for the Control Period**

S. No.	Particulars	Unit	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	66 kV Line	Rs. Lakh/ ckt. Km	<b>3.855</b>	4.002	4.156
2	33 kV Line	Rs. Lakh/ ckt. Km	<b>3.855</b>	4.002	4.156
3	11 kV Line	Rs. Lakh/ ckt. Km	<b>1.150</b>	1.194	1.239
4	LT Line System	Rs. Lakh/ ckt. Km	<b>6.148</b>	6.384	6.629
5	66/11 kV Grid S/s	Rs. Lakh/ MVA	<b>1.033</b>	1.073	1.114
6	33/11 kV Grid S/s	Rs. Lakh/ MVA	<b>1.033</b>	1.073	1.114
7	11/0.415 kV DT	Rs. Lakh/ MVA	<b>2.563</b>	2.661	2.763

”

## BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED

Accordingly, the Petitioner has considered normative O&M Expenses, details of which have been elaborated later in this chapter. Further, the additional expenses have also been considered based on Regulation 45 and Regulation 23 specified in the Tariff Regulations, 2017 and the Business Plan Regulations, 2019 respectively.

### d) Depreciation

Regulation 29 of the Tariff Regulations 2017, states as under:

*“Any grant or contribution or facility or financial support received by the Utility from the Central and/or State Government, any statutory body, authority, consumer or any other person, whether in cash or kind, for execution of the project or scheme, which does not involve any servicing of debt or equity or otherwise carry any liability of payment or repayment or charges shall be excluded from the Capital Cost for the purpose of computation of interest on loan, return on equity and depreciation.”*

Accordingly, the Petitioner has computed depreciation for FY 2020-21 on average GFA net of Consumer Contribution.

### e) Return on Capital Employed (RoCE)

Regulation 68 and 69 of Tariff Regulations 2017 states as under:

*“68. The Regulated Rate Base for the ith year of the Control Period shall be computed in the following manner:*

$$RRBi = RRB_{i-1} + \Delta ABi/2 + \Delta WCi;$$

*69. Return on Capital Employed (RoCE) for the year "i" shall be computed in the following manner:*

$$RoCE = WACC * RRB_i$$

*”*

Accordingly, the Petitioner has computed RRB in accordance with the methodology specified in Regulation-69 of Tariff Regulations, 2017. Further, RoCE has been computed by multiplying WACC with RRB.

As regards computation of WACC, Regulation-70 specifies as under:



## BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED

*“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,*

*....*

*rd is the cost of debt and shall be determined at the beginning of the Control Period after considering Licensee's proposals, present cost of debt already contracted by the Licensee, credit rating, benchmarking and other relevant factors (risk free returns, risk premium, prime lending rate etc.)*

*re is the Return on Equity and shall be considered at 16% post-tax:*

*...”*

As evident from the aforesaid Regulations, the rate of return on equity is specified as 16%.

Further, In terms of Regulation 77 of the Tariff Regulations 2017,

*“the rate of interest on loan shall be based on weighted average rate of interest for actual loan portfolio subject to the maximum of bank rate as on 1st April of the year plus the margin as approved by the Commission in the Business Plan Regulations for a Control Period”*

Accordingly, the Petitioner has considered the blended cost of debt at the rate of 12.22% and RoE at the rate of 16% for computation of WACC during FY 2020-21.

### f) **Income-tax:**

Regulation 72 and 73 of Tariff Regulations, 2017 specifies as under:

*“72. Tax on Return on Equity: The base rate of return on equity as specified by the Commission in the Business Plan Regulations shall be grossed up with the effective tax rate of the respective financial year. For this purpose, the effective tax rate shall be considered on the basis of actual tax paid vis-a-vis total income of the Utility in the relevant financial year in line with the provisions of the relevant Finance Acts*

## BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED

*Provided further that no amount shall be considered towards tax exceeding the actual amount of tax paid by the corporate entity of the Utility as an assessee.*

*73. Rate of return on equity shall be rounded off to three decimal places and shall be computed as per formula given below:*

*Rate of pre-tax return on equity=Base rate/ (1-t)*

*Where “t” is the effective tax rate in accordance with Regulation 0 and shall be calculated at the beginning of every financial year based on the estimated profit and tax to be paid by the Utility on pro-rata basis by excluding the other income stream:*

*Provided that wherever the Utility pays Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT), “t” shall be considered as MAT rate including surcharge and cess.”*

During FY 2020-21, the Petitioner has considered effective Income Tax rate of 25.17%.

### g) **Non-Tariff Income:**

Regulation-94 of Tariff Regulations, 2017 states as under:

*“94. The Utility shall submit forecast of Non-Tariff Income to the Commission, in such form as may be stipulated by the Commission from time to time, whose tentative lists as follows:*

- (i) Income from rent of land or buildings;*
- (ii) Net Income from sale of de-capitalised assets;*
- (iii) Net Income from sale of scrap;*
- (iv) Income from statutory investments;*
- (v) Net Interest on delayed or deferred payment on bills;*
- (vi) Interest on advances to suppliers/contractors;*
- (vii) Rental from staff quarters;*
- (viii) Rental from contractors;*
- (ix) Income from Investment of consumer security deposit;*
- (x) Income from hire charges from contractors and others, etc.*

95. The Non-Tariff Income shall be reduced from ARR.”

Accordingly, the Petitioner has identified items to be considered for Non-Tariff Income for FY 2020-21.

## BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED

- 3A.8 The Petitioner vide letter No. RA/2021-22/01/A/461 dated 22.11.2021 submitted the Audited Financial Statement for FY 2020-21 and year wise asset statement indicating capitalisation & depreciation. The audited accounts are attached as **Annexure – 3A.1** to this Petition.
- 3A.9 Based on the above statutory provisions, the Petitioner prays for true-up of the financials of the Petitioner for FY 2020-21, as follows.



A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "gaurav".

## BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED

### Energy Sales

3A.10 In its Tariff Order for FY 2020-21, the Hon'ble Commission had projected billed sale of energy of 11846 MU for the FY 2020-21. Against the same, the petitioner has actually billed 11077.40 MU as sale of energy including enforcement of 45.53 MU. Given below is the table showing the category wise comparative between projected energy sale and actual energy billed.

**Table 3A- 1: Category wise billed energy sale (Projected vis-a-vis Actual) for FY 2020-21**

S. No.	Category	Projected Energy Sales MU	Actual Energy Sales MU
1	Domestic including 11kV and staff	7683.0	7667.1
2	Non-Domestic	2745.0	2200.5
3	Industrial	447.0	420.5
4	Agriculture & Mushroom	21.0	22.7
5	Public Utilities	669.0	561.3
6	DIAL	72.0	15.3
7	Adv. & Hoardings	1.0	0.6
8	Temporary Supply	95.0	108.8
9	Charging Stations for EV	39.0	19.4
10	Others*	75.0	61.3
<b>11</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>11846.0</b>	<b>11077.4</b>

\* Enforcement, Own Consumption and Net Metering

3A.11 It is submitted that Regulation-152 of the Tariff Regulations, 2017 provides that true up of ARR for Distribution (Wheeling & Retail Supply) shall be conducted on variation in revenue and sales of the distribution licensee based on projected revenue and sales vis-à-vis actual revenue and sales. The Petitioner therefore requests the Hon'ble Commission to carry out the true-up of the variation in the revenue and expenditure for FY 2020-21. The quantum of energy sales is an uncontrollable factor and therefore any variation and its impact thereto ought to be allowed by the Hon'ble Commission.

3A.12 The category-wise bifurcation of energy sales during FY 2020-21 for truing up is tabulated below:

**Table 3A- 2:Category-wise energy sales for truing up during FY 2020-21 (MU)**

S. No.	Category	Load MW	Consumers No.	Energy Sales MU
<b>1</b>	<b>Domestic</b>	<b>6147.2</b>	<b>2367648.0</b>	<b>7667.1</b>
1.1	Domestic	6024.5	2363140.0	7433.6
1.2	SPD for GHS (CGHS)	87.3	204.0	188.2

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S. No.	Category	Load MW	Consumers No.	Energy Sales MU
1.3	Worship & Hospital	19.6	19.0	25.2
1.4	DVB Staff	15.9	4285.0	20.1
<b>2</b>	<b>Non-Domestic</b>	<b>2484.1</b>	<b>347357.0</b>	<b>2200.5</b>
2.1	Non-Domestic LT (up to 3kVA)	370.5	229456.0	226.3
2.2	Non-Domestic LT (above 3kVA)	1417.4	116939.0	1209.0
2.3	Non-Domestic HT	696.2	962.0	765.2
<b>3</b>	<b>Industrial</b>	<b>290.2</b>	<b>5332.0</b>	<b>420.5</b>
3.1	Industrial LT	199.4	5163.0	256.6
3.2	Industrial HT	90.8	169.0	163.9
<b>4</b>	<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>5953.0</b>	<b>22.5</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Mushroom Cultivation</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Public Utilities</b>	<b>315.4</b>	<b>10678.0</b>	<b>561.3</b>
6.1	Public Lighting	48.0	6858.0	139.3
6.2	Delhi Jal Board (DJB)	121.9	3811.0	234.7
6.3	Delhi Metro (DMRC)	145.5	9.0	187.2
<b>7</b>	<b>Delhi Airport (DIAL)</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>15.3</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Advertisement and Hoardings</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>814.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Charging Stations for EV</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>1083.0</b>	<b>19.4</b>
9.1	EV Charging at LT	9.4	1082.0	19.2
9.2	EV Charging at HT	0.4	1.0	0.3
<b>10</b>	<b>Self-Consumption</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>474.0</b>	<b>15.7</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Temporary Supply</b>			<b>108.8</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Enforcement</b>			<b>45.5</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9343.5</b>	<b>2739360.0</b>	<b>11077.4</b>

3A.13 Further, Hon'ble Commission in its Tariff Order for FY 2020-21 had projected total revenue of ₹ 8851 Cr. out of which ₹ 8195 Cr. had been projected towards fixed charges and Energy Charges and balance ₹ 656 Cr. (i.e., 8% Recovery Assets Surcharge to be applied on fixed and energy charges) had been projected towards recovery of carrying cost and accumulated revenue gap. Given below is the category wise billed revenue projected for FY 2020-21.

*Table 3A- 3:Category wise Projected Sales and Revenue for FY 2020-21*

S. No.	Category	Projected Energy Sales MU	Fixed Charges ₹ Cr.	Energy Charges ₹ Cr.	Total Charges ₹ Cr.	Avg. Billing Rate ₹ /Unit	Regulatory Assets Surcharge ₹ Cr.
1	Domestic	7683.0	498.0	3419.0	3917.0	5.10	313.4

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S. No.	Category	Projected Energy Sales MU	Fixed Charges ₹ Cr.	Energy Charges ₹ Cr.	Total Charges ₹ Cr.	Avg. Billing Rate ₹ /Unit	Regulatory Assets Surcharge ₹ Cr.
2	Non-Domestic	2745.0	802.0	2309.0	3111.0	11.33	248.9
3	Industrial	447.0	94.0	346.0	440.0	9.84	35.2
4	Agriculture & Mushroom	21.0	4.0	3.0	7.0	3.33	0.6
5	Public Utilities	669.0	71.0	418.0	489.0	7.31	39.1
6	DIAL	72.0	15.0	53.0	68.0	9.44	5.4
7	Advertisement and Hoardings	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	20.00	0.2
8	Charging Stations for EV	39.0	0.0	17.0	17.0	4.36	1.4
9	Others	170.0	13.0	170.0	183.0	10.76	14.6
10	<b>Total</b>	11846.0	1499.0	6736.0	8236.0	6.95	658.9
11	<b>Revenue at 99.5% Collection Efficiency</b>		<b>1491.5</b>	<b>6702.3</b>	<b>8194.8</b>	<b>6.92</b>	<b>655.6</b>

3A.14 Against the said projected billed revenue, the Petitioner has actually billed energy revenue (net of E. tax and Pension Trust Surcharge) of ₹ 8700 Cr. at approved Retail Supply Tariffs.

3A.15 The category wise and component wise revenue billed during the year is given in table below-

**Table 3A- 4: Actual Energy Sales and Revenue for FY 2020-21**

S. No.	Category	Energy Sales MU	Fixed Charges ₹ Cr.	Energy Charges (inc. Other) ₹ Cr.	PPAC ₹ Cr.	Total Charges ₹ Cr.	Avg. Billing Rate ₹ /Unit	Regulatory Assets Surcharge ₹ Cr.
1	Domestic	7667.1	466.0	3220.4	355.9	4042.3	5.27	295.0
2	Non-Domestic	2200.5	700.8	1899.5	266.4	2866.7	13.03	216.3
3	Industrial	420.5	84.4	350.5	46.0	480.8	11.43	37.2
4	Agriculture & Mushroom	22.7	5.4	3.8	1.0	10.2	4.48	0.7
5	Public Utilities	561.3	80.2	361.2	47.5	488.8	8.71	41.0
6	DIAL	15.3	3.5	11.4	1.5	16.5	10.77	10.4
7	Adv. & Hoardings	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.9	15.44	0.1
8	Charging Stations for EV	19.4	0.0	8.7	1.0	9.7	4.99	0.7
9	Others	170.1	27.8	128.0	14.6	170.4	10.02	12.3
10	<b>Total</b>	<b>11077.4</b>	<b>1368.3</b>	<b>5984.0</b>	<b>733.9</b>	<b>8086.3</b>	<b>7.30</b>	<b>613.6</b>

**Pension Trust Surcharge**

3A.16 The Hon'ble Commission in its Tariff Order for FY 2020-21, has increased PT surcharge rate by 1.20% resulting into applicability of Pension Trust surcharge @ of 5% with effect from 01.09.2020 over the approved retail supply tariff to meet the Pension Trust liability of erstwhile DVB employees/ Pensioners as recommended by GoNCTD.

3A.17 In order to Comply with the above requirement, the Hon'ble Commission has issued directive 6.2

*"6.2 The Petitioner shall directly deposit the amount of pension trust surcharge collected from the consumer as per the tariff schedule in the following bank account, of Pension trust..."*

3A.18 During FY 2020-21, the petitioner has billed an amount of ₹ 338.91 Cr. as Pension Trust Surcharge and collected an amount of ₹ 333.50 Cr. on account of the same.

**Table 3A- 5: Pension Trust Surcharge for FY 2020-21**

S.No.	Particulars	UOM	FY 20-21
1	Revenue Billed on account of Pension Trust	₹ Cr.	338.9
2	Amount Collected on account of Pension Trust	₹ Cr.	333.5

**Distribution Loss**

3A.19 Petitioner vide its letter dated RA/2021-222/01/A/451 Dated 15.11.2021, has submitted a representation on revision of distribution loss target for FY 2020-21 and subsequent year(s) of the business plan period due to the adverse impact of lockdown and COVID-19 pandemic. Petitioner would like to bring the following facts to the kind notice of the Hon'ble Commission:

1. The spread of COVID-19 has severely affected the whole country. The effect of the pandemic was specifically severe during the period of the lockdown including last few days of FY 2019-20 and a significant part of FY 2020-21. Almost all economic activity came to stand still during the period of the lockdown except for certain essential services which were permitted to operate with stringent restraints and precautions. Subsequently, while there were different phases during which the lockdown was eased, even then, mainstream economic activity was severely curtailed.
2. Due to the closure of non-essential activities during the lockdown phases and the restrictions and fear of spread of the pandemic in the general public even during the 'unlock' phase, the consumption of electricity, mainly under Non-Domestic, DMRC, Industrial categories, dropped significantly. Specifically, the following



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undisputed facts may be noted:

- The complete lockdown phase was effective from 22.03.2020 to 31.05.2020. During this time, due to the absolute restrictions in place, the distribution licensee's billing for the period April 2020 till June 2020, was significantly affected.
- The consumption during the 'unlock' phases is recorded from July 2020 onwards, where consumption started gradually increasing and that too in a phased manner. In point of fact, even in the 'unlock' phases, there were containment zones which were specified by the GoNCTD where severe restrictions on non-essential activities continued to operate.

A comparison of broad category wise consumption for the lockdown and unlock phases as compared to corresponding period of previous year, is shown in Table below which clearly evidences that consumption in major categories dropped significantly. The major affected categories in lockdown period and unlock period were Non-Domestic, Industrial, DMRC, Temporary Supply etc.

**Table 3A- 6: Effect of Lockdown and unlock phases on consumption of broad category**

S.No	Category	Sales in FY 2019-20 (MU)			Sales in FY 2020-21 (MU)			Growth %		
		Apr-Jun	Jul-Mar	Total	Apr-Jun*	Jul-Mar*	Total	Apr-Jun	Jul-Mar	Total
1	Domestic	2,072	5,622	7,694	2,060	5,607	7,667	-0.6%	-0.3%	-0.4%
2	Non-Domestic	848	1,974	2,822	284	1,917	2,200	-66.6%	-2.9%	-22.0%
3	Industrial	140	395	535	55	366	420	-60.9%	-7.3%	-21.4%
4	DMRC	103	309	412	11	176	187	-89.0%	-43.1%	-54.5%
5	DIAL	56	90	146	3	13	15	-95.1%	-86.1%	-89.5%
6	Others	134	760	894	117	424	541	-12.6%	-44.2%	-39.5%
7	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,353</b>	<b>9,150</b>	<b>12,503</b>	<b>2,530</b>	<b>8,502</b>	<b>11,032</b>	<b>-24.5%</b>	<b>-7.1%</b>	<b>-11.8%</b>

\*Lockdown phase Apr 20 -Jun 20 and Unlock phase Jul 20 – Mar 21

3. The above unprecedented situation did not go unnoticed by the Hon'ble Commission, which exercised its regulatory powers to provide much needed relief(s) to the consumers of Delhi. The Hon'ble Commission vide its letter dated 08.07.2020 suspended the Provisions of Supply Code, 2017 and declared this unprecedented calamity as a force majeure event. Further, the Hon'ble Commission vide its various Orders including Orders dated 07.04.2020,



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04.05.2020 and 07.09.2020 provided the consumers of Delhi with the following relief(s):

- Extension of due date for further two weeks for the period Up to 30.06.2020.
- Reduction in LPSC rate to a level of 12% or actual cost of working capital (whichever is lower).
- Raising of provisional bills in case of consumers not covered under AMR/smart meter up to 30.06.2020.
- Early payment rebate to the consumer and incentive to provide self-meter reading to DISCOMs.
- Moratorium on payment of fixed charges for next three billing cycles beginning from 24.03.2020 to 30.06.2020 for consumers falling under Non-Domestic, Industrial and public utilities categories.
- Deferment of annual review of sanctioned load/ contract demand.
- In case provisional bill is raised to the consumer, zero energy consumption energy bill shall be served to the non-domestic and industrial consumers during the period 24.03.2020 to 30.06.2020.
- Reversal of 50% fixed charges i.e., ₹ 125/kVA/Month to industrial and commercial consumers on the basis of difference between contract demand/ sanctioned load minus MDI.

4. While a plethora of benefits and relief(s) (as noted above) were extended to the consumers of Delhi, no significant relief was provided to the licensee. However, despite the insurmountable odds which the pandemic presented, licensee ensured 24x7 un-interrupted power supply to all of its consumers. Having said that, the pandemic has adversely impacted the operations of licensee. Some of the major challenges / impediments faced which have a direct and immediate impact on its operations, are listed below for the sake of convenience of the Hon'ble Commission:

- Change in Consumption Mix: Due to the pandemic, the consumption-mix across various categories of consumer changed completely in FY 2020-21 as compared to the previous year. The category wise consumption-mix is tabulated below Table.

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*Table 3A- 7: Comparison of consumption mix in FY 2020-21 as compared to FY 2019-20*

S.No.	Category	Consumer Mix (%)		
		FY 2019-20	FY 20-21	Change
1	Domestic	61.5%	69.5%	8.0%
2	Non-Domestic	22.6%	19.9%	-2.6%
3	Industrial	4.3%	3.8%	-0.5%
4	DMRC	3.3%	1.7%	-1.6%
5	DIAL	1.2%	0.1%	-1.0%
6	Others	7.2%	4.9%	-2.2%
7	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

As is common knowledge, major theft bookings are done in Domestic category of consumers. Illustratively, last year, 70% of cases booked for theft pertained to the Domestic category. The category wise consumption-mix in Domestic category increased by 8 % i.e., from 61.5% in FY 2019-20 to 69.5% in FY 2020-21. Hence, as a natural corollary, it is expected that electricity theft either through direct form or through tempering of meter, also increased in the same proportion.

- Change in Proportion of consumption by Consumers drawing power at LT, 11 KV and 33/66 KV voltage Supply: As per the system of classification of supply, consumers are served electricity at different voltage levels as per their requirements. The Hon'ble Commission in its Tariff Order dated 28/08/2020 had approved voltage wise Distribution Loss. Consumers availing power supply at 11 KV or 33/66 KV operate at low Distribution Losses as compared to those consumers availing power supply at Low Tension level. A comparison of Distribution Loss approved by the Hon'ble Commission and change in consumption mix at different voltage level due to COVID-19, is tabulated in Table below.

*Table 3A- 8: Distribution loss and consumption mix at different voltage level*

Particulars	Distribution Loss %	Sales in MU		Ratio		Absolute change %
		FY 20	FY 21	FY 20	FY 21	
Supply at 33/66KV	1.02%	558	203	4.46%	1.84%	-2.63%

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Particulars	Distribution Loss %	Sales in MU		Ratio		Absolute change %
		FY 20	FY 21	FY 20	FY 21	
Supply at 11 KV	2.24%	1743	1,296	13.94%	11.75%	-2.20%
Supply at LT	9.53%	10,202	9,534	81.60%	86.42%	4.82%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.10%</b>	<b>12,503</b>	<b>11,032</b>			

The proportionate consumption in FY 21 in consumption at 33/66 KV and 11 KV voltage level dropped significantly by 2.63% and 2.20% respectively. As mentioned above, Distribution Loss level increased by 0.37% at gross level. The calculation of the same is shown in Table below:

*Table 3A- 9: Impact of change in LT/HT/EHT mix on Distribution loss*

Particulars	Energy Input (Derived)		Sales in MU		Distribution Loss	
	FY 20	FY 21	FY 20	FY 21	FY 20 <sup>#</sup>	FY 21
Supply at 33/66KV	564	205	558	203	1.02%	1.02%
Supply at 11 KV	1783	1325	1743	1296	2.24%	2.24%
Supply at LT	11277	10538	10202	9534	9.53%	9.53%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13623</b>	<b>12068</b>	<b>12503</b>	<b>11032</b>	<b>8.22%</b>	<b>8.59%</b>

*\* Energy input across different voltage level is derived as per the distribution loss approved by Hon'ble Commission at different voltage level in Tariff order dated 28.08.2020.*

- Adverse impact on enforcement activities for detection, control and realization of theft: Due to the outbreak of COVID-19, the activities related for controlling theft and reduction in distribution losses were not operational during the entirety of the lockdown period. Such activities are also not operational in the containment zones even post the easing of the lockdown. As per the Business Plan Regulations, theft shall be considered on realization basis for calculation of distribution loss. Further, after booking a case of theft, the distribution loss is improved on prospective basis as the consumers come under the mainstream billing net. Another related advantage of controlling theft is that it acts as a deterrent on other consumers who are discouraged from engaging in such unlawful activities. Thus, booking of theft not only has a direct and immediate impact but also has a cascading impact in reduction of Distribution Losses. The impact of theft on Distribution Loss on realized basis and prospective basis is tabulated in Table below.

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*Table 3A- 10: Impact of Theft on Distribution Loss*

S.No.	Particulars	UOM	Value
1	Theft impact in Regular Billing	MU	42
2	Energy Input	MU	11932
3	Total Impact of COVID-19 on Distribution loss due to reduced theft activities	%	0.35%

- Reduced capital works for loss reduction activities:** During the period of lockdown, the licensee was unable to infuse capex including towards loss reduction activities. Hence, the billing for Q1 of FY 2020-21 was done without any capital works on loss reduction activities on account of the prevalent conditions which were clearly force majeure conditions. During the various unlock phases, capital works started gradually on loss reduction and other activities. The Hon'ble Commission in Para. 4.163 of Tariff Order dated 28.08.2020 has also recognized the fact of lower capitalization due to COVID-19 and allowed 50% of the claimed capitalization during FY 2020-21 for approving the network capacity and O&M expenses. The Distribution Loss target approved by Hon'ble Commission in BPR 2017 and BPR 2019 for FY 2019-20 is 9.50% and for FY 2020-21 is 8.10%. Hence on account of reason of no capital works on loss reduction activities during Q1 of FY 2020-21, the Distribution Loss target is directly impacted and ought to be increased by 0.32%, as per the calculations contained in Table below:

*Table 3A- 11: Revision in loss Target for FY 2020-21 due to capital works on loss reduction activities*

Particulars	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Sales (MU)	2,530	3,573	2,443	2,486	11,032
Sales (%)	23%	32%	22%	23%	
Distribution loss	9.50%	8.10%	8.10%	8.10%	8.42%

In view of the above, it is evident that the operations of the licensee have had a significant adverse impact constraining it to approach this Hon'ble Commission by way of representations including the present one requesting this Hon'ble Commission to exercise its statutory, regulatory and other enabling powers to provide certain relief(s) to BRPL. It is respectfully submitted that the Hon'ble Commission in its Tariff Regulations, 2017 has defined the force majeure event as under:

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*“(34) "Force Majeure" for the purpose of these, Regulations means any event circumstance or a combination of events and circumstances, which or any consequences of which materially and adversely affects the performance of the Utility in the discharge of its obligations or completion of project/scheme, within the specified time and which is beyond its reasonable control and which the Utility could not have prevented by the exercise of reasonable care and diligence;”*

3A.20 The Petitioner submits that solely due to force majeure factors, its operations have been materially and adversely affected. Further, no amount of due care and diligence on BRPL's part could have prevented the state of affairs which the pandemic presented. Therefore, the Petitioner most respectfully prays that this Hon'ble Commission exercises its statutory, regulatory and other enabling powers to revise the Distribution Loss targets for BRPL.

3A.21 As per the analysis submitted above, we request the Hon'ble Commission to kindly revise the Distribution Loss target for FY 2020-21 and its consequent impact in the balance control period as per the methodology proposed in the Table below:

*Table 3A- 12: Proposed request to revise the Distribution loss Target for Control period*

Particulars	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	Remarks
As per Business Plan Regulation 2019	8.10%	8.00%	7.90%	
Add: Impact of change in voltage wise Mix	0.37%			Table 3A- 9
Add: Impact on Theft and other loss reduction activities.	0.35%			Table 3A- 10
Add: Impact of reduced Capex in Q1	0.32%			Table 3A- 11
Proposed Distribution Loss	9.14%	9.04%	8.94%	

3A.22 In view of the above, we make the following prayer for the kind consideration of the Hon'ble Commission:

3A.23 The Hon'ble Commission vide its Order dated 08.07.2020 has already declared the COVID-19 pandemic force majeure event. The Petitioner, therefore, requests the Hon'ble Commission to kindly exercise its statutory, regulatory and other enabling powers and allow the impact of these force majeure conditions and revise the Distribution Loss target as per the proposal submitted hereinabove for FY 2020-21

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and allow the consequent impact and revise the Distribution Loss target for the balance control period i.e., for FY 2021-22 and FY 2022-23.

3A.24 The Hon'ble Commission in its Business Plan Regulations, 2019 has specified the target for Distribution Loss Level for the current control period (FY 2020-21 to FY 2022-23), relevant extract of the Business Plan Regulations, 2019 is reproduced below:

*" Regulation 25 (I) The Distribution Loss target in terms of Regulations 4(9)(a) of the DERC(Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulation 2017 for the Distribution licensees shall be as follows*

**Table 15: Target for Distribution Loss for the Control Period**

S.No.	Distribution Licensee	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd.	8.10%	8.00%	7.90%
2	BSES Yamuna Power Ltd.	9.00%	8.75%	8.50%
3	Tata Power Delhi Distribution Ltd.	7.90%	7.80%	7.70%
4	New Delhi Municipal Council	9.00%	8.75%	8.50%

...."

3A.25 From the above table, it can be seen that target Distribution Loss Level for FY 2020-21 has been fixed @ 8.10%. Against the said target, The Petitioner has achieved actual Distribution loss level of 7.17% for FY 2020-21. Computation of the actual distribution loss level is given below:

*Table 3A- 13: Distribution loss levels for FY 20-21*

S.No.	Particulars	UOM	FY 20-21	Remarks
A	Energy Input	MU	11932.8	Actual
B	Energy Billed	MU	11077.4	Actual
C	Actual Distribution Loss	%	7.17%	(A-B)/A
D	Target Distribution Loss	%	8.10%	As per BPR, 2019
E	Over/ (Under) Achievement	%	0.93%	D-C

3A.26 Further the 25(4) of the Business Plan Regulation, 2019 provided that "Any financial impact due to Overachievement on account of Distribution Loss target by the distribution licensee for the relevant year shall be shared between the Distribution Licensee and Consumers as follows:

*in case actual Distribution Loss is between the loss target and loss target minus [50%\*(Previous Year Target-Current Year Target)] for the relevant year shall be shared in the ratio of 2/3rd to Consumers and 1/3rd to the Distribution Licensee;*



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*in case actual Distribution Loss is less than loss target minus [50%\*(Previous Year Target-Current Year Target)] for the relevant year shall be shared in the ratio of 1/3rd to Consumers and 2/3rd to the Distribution Licensee."*

3A.27 Based on the above computation of incentive for overachievement of Distribution loss target is tabulated below-

**Table 3A- 14: Computation of Incentive due Distribution Loss overachievement for FY 20-21**

S.No.	Particulars	UOM	FY 20-21	Remarks
A	Distribution loss Target for Previous Year (PYT)	%	9.50%	As per BPR 2017,24(4)
B	Distribution loss Target for Current Year (CYT)	%	8.10%	As per BPR 2019,25(1)
C	Actual Distribution Loss	%	7.17%	Table 3A- 13
D	50% of (PYT - CYT)	%	0.70%	50%*(A-B)
E	CYT-50% of (PYT - CYT)	%	7.40%	B-D
F	Energy Input	MU	11932.8	Table 3A- 13
G	Average Power Purchase Cost	₹/Unit	5.81	Table 3A- 32
H	Total Incentive	₹ Cr.	64.6	(B-C) *F*G/10
I	Petitioner Share 1 of incentive (less than Loss Target-50%*(PYT-CYT)	₹ Cr.	16.2	(B-E) *F*G/10(1/3)
J	Petitioner Share 2 of incentive (up to Loss Target-50%*(PYT-CYT)	₹ Cr.	10.7	(E-C) *F*G/10(2/3)
K	<b>Total Incentive to Petitioner</b>	<b>₹ Cr.</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>I+J</b>

### Collection efficiency during FY 2020-21

3A.28 Hon'ble Commission has defined the collection efficiency in its Regulation 5(11) of the Tariff Regulations, 2017. The extract of Regulation 5(11) of Tariff Regulations 2017 is reproduced below:

*"5 (11) Collection efficiency shall be measured as ratio of total revenue realized to the total revenue billed in same year.*

*Provided that Revenue realised or revenue billed on account of electricity duty, late payment surcharge, any other surcharge shall be excluded from the computation of collection efficiency"*

3A.29 **Regulation-26 (1)** of the Business Plan Regulations, 2019 specifies targets for Collection Efficiency from FY 2020-21 to FY 2022-23 at 99.50%. Extract of Regulation 26 of the Business Plan Regulations, 2019is reproduced below:

#### **"26. TARGET FOR COLLECTION EFFICIENCY**

**Truing-up for FY 2020-21**



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(1) The targets for Collection Efficiency for FY2020-21 to FY2022-23 of the Distribution Licensees shall be 99.50%.

(2) The financial impact on account of Collection Efficiency target shall be computed as per the formula specified in Regulation 163 of the DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017 for the Distribution Licensee.

(3) The financial impact on account of over-achievement in terms of Regulation 164 of the DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017 for the Distribution Licensee, from 99.50% to 100% shall be shared equally between Consumers and the Distribution Licensees."

3A.30 The Petitioner has billed gross amount of ₹ 9379.15Crore during FY 2020-21 which includes amount on account of Electricity Tax, Regulatory Asset Surcharge, and Pension Surcharge. The Revenue Billed considered for the purpose of computation of AT&C losses during FY 2020-21 is tabulated below:

**Table 3A- 15: Revenue Billed for AT&C Loss True-up for FY 2020-21 (₹ Crore)**

S.No.	Particulars	UOM	FY 20-21	Remarks
A	Total Revenue Billed As per Form 2.1 A	₹ Cr.	9379.2	Note 63 of Audited Accounts of FY 20-21
B	Less- Electricity Tax	₹ Cr.	340.4	
C	Less- Regulatory Assets Surcharge	₹ Cr.	613.6	
D	Less- Pension Trust Surcharge	₹ Cr.	338.9	
E	Net Revenue Billed	₹ Cr.	8086.3	(A-B-C-D)

3A.31 The Petitioner has collected the gross revenue of ₹ 9431.73 Crore during FY 2020-21 which includes collection on account of Electricity Tax, Late Payment Surcharge, Regulatory Assets Surcharge and Pension Trust Surcharge. The Revenue Collected considered for the purpose of computation of AT&C losses during FY 2020-21 is tabulated below:

**Table 3A- 16: Revenue Realised for AT&C Loss True-up for FY 2020-21(₹ Crore)**

S.No.	Particulars	UOM	FY 20-21	Remarks
A	Total Revenue Realised as per Form 2.1 A	₹ Cr.	9431.7	Note 63 of Audited Accounts of FY 20-21
B	Less- Electricity Tax	₹ Cr.	338.2	
C	Less- Regulatory Assets Surcharge	₹ Cr.	612.3	
D	Less- Pension Trust Surcharge	₹ Cr.	333.5	
E	Less- Late Payment Surcharge	₹ Cr.	35.6	
F	Net Revenue Realised	₹ Cr.	8112.0	(A-B-C-D-E)

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3A.32 Accordingly, in terms of Regulation 163 of Tariff Regulations, 2017 and Regulation 26(1) of Business Plan Regulations, 2019, the financial impact of overachievement of Collection efficiency target to be passed on to the Petitioner and Consumers is tabulated below:

**Table 3A- 17: Financial Impact of Overachievement of Collection efficiency Target for FY 2020-21**

S.No.	Particulars	UOM	FY 2020-21	Remarks
A	Net Revenue Billed	₹ Cr.	8086.3	Table 3A- 15
B	Net Revenue Realised	₹ Cr.	8112.0	Table 3A- 16
C	Collection Efficiency	%	100.32%	B/A
D	Collection Efficiency Target	%	99.50%	As per BPR, 2019
E	Revenue Realised over 99.50% CE Target	₹ Cr.	66.22	A*(D-E)
F	<b>Total Petitioner Share</b>	<b>₹ Cr.</b>	<b>46.0</b>	
G	Consumer Share	₹ Cr.	20.2	

### Revenue Available towards ARR

3A.33 The Computation of net revenue available after adjusting the Incentive towards lower Distribution Loss Level and Higher Collection Efficiency is given below. It is worth to mention that for the purpose of computing surplus or deficit for the year, the amount of net revenue is considered based on actual collection only.

**Table 3A- 18: Revenue available towards ARR for FY 2020-21**

S.No.	Particulars	UOM	FY 2020-21	Remarks
A	Net Revenue Realised (excluding RA, PT Surcharge & E tax)	₹ Cr.	8112.0	Table 3A- 16
B	Less - Overachievement due to Lower Distribution Loss	₹ Cr.	26.9	Table 3A- 14
C	Less - Overachievement due to Higher Collection Efficiency	₹ Cr.	46.0	Table 3A- 17
D	Revenue available towards ARR	₹ Cr.	8039.2	A-B-C

### Power Purchase Quantum

3A.34 The Petitioner purchases most of the power from generating companies owned and/or fully controlled by the Central Government and State Government by virtue of long term power purchase agreements which have been inherited from DTL (initially signed by M/s DTL) and assigned by the Hon'ble Commission as per its Orders dated 31.03.2007.

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3A.35 The Petitioner vide its below listed letters has already submitted to the Hon'ble Commission the details of monthly invoices of power purchase cost raised by Generating Companies and Transmission Companies for the period April 2020 to March 2021.

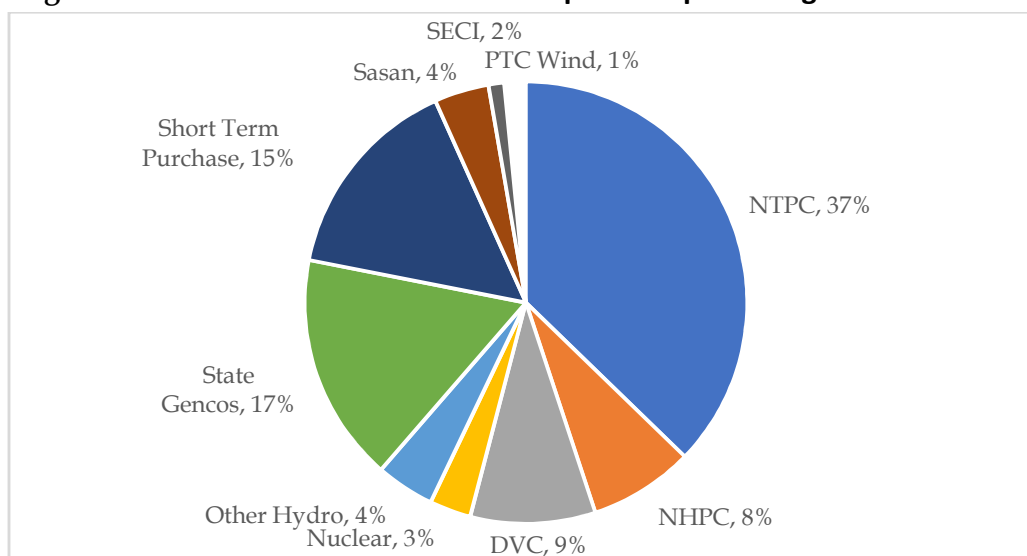
**Table 3A- 19: Correspondences with DERC regarding power purchase cost**

S. No.	Month	Letter Ref. no.	Submission Date
1	Apr'20	RA/2020-21/01/A/176	22.07.2020
2	May'20	RA/2020-21/01/A/234	18.08.2020
3	Jun'20	RA/2020-21/01/A/235	18.08.2020
4	Jul'20	RA/2021-22/01/A/231	22.07.2021
5	Aug'20	RA/2021-22/01/A/232	22.07.2021
6	Sep'20	RA/2021-22/01/A/233	22.07.2021
7	Oct'20	RA/2021-22/01/A/234	22.07.2021
8	Nov'20	RA/2021-22/01/A/267	11.08.2021
9	Dec'20	RA/2021-22/01/A/268	11.08.2021
10	Jan'21	RA/2021-22/01/A/269	11.08.2021
11	Feb'21	RA/2021-22/01/A/270	11.08.2021
12	Mar'21	RA/2021-22/01/A/231	11.08.2021

3A.36 The Petitioner vide its letter No RA/2021-22/01/A/155 dated 21.06.2021 has submitted the Power Purchase Cost Statement for the period April 2020 to March 2021 duly certified by the Statutory Auditor.

3A.37 The summary of source-wise actual power procurement during FY 2020-21 is pictorially depicted below:

**Figure 3A- 1: Source-wise bifurcation of quantum percentage for FY 2020-21**



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3A.38 The summary of actual power purchase quantum procured by the Petitioner during FY 2020-21 is as follows:

*Table 3A- 20: Power Purchase Quantum for FY 2020-21 (MU)*

S. No	Particulars	Submission	Remarks
A	Power Purchase:		
i	Gross Power Purchase Quantum	12826.4	
ii	Power sold to other sources	423.1	Excluding Banking
iii	<b>Net Power Purchase</b>	<b>12403.2</b>	<b>i-ii</b>
B	Transmission Loss:	470.4	
iii	<b>Total transmission loss</b>	<b>470.4</b>	
C	<b>Net power available after Transmission Loss*</b>	<b>11932.8</b>	<b>A-B</b>

*\*Excluding Open Access*

3A.39 The Petitioner has considered the energy input at BRPL Periphery as 11932.8 MU, subject to certification by Delhi SLDC. The Petitioner craves leave of the Hon'ble Commission to explain the workings if and when required by the Hon'ble Commission.

### Short term Purchase

3A.40 During FY 2020-21, the Petitioner has procured through Bilateral/Banking/Intrastate/UI under short term purchase. The summary of source-wise details of short term power purchase is tabulated below:

*Table 3A- 21: Details of Short Term Power Purchase*

S. No	Particulars	FY 2018-19		FY 2019-20		FY 2020-21	
		Energy (MU)	(%)	Energy (MU)	(%)	Energy (MU)	(%)
A	Bilateral	366.7	17.0%	0.0	0.0%	484.0	17.7%
B	Banking	554.5	25.6%	1258.6	58.2%	786.6	28.8%
C	Exchange	183.8	8.5%	804.5	37.2%	1229.4	45.0%
D	Intra-State	86.7	4.0%	41.8	1.9%	209.3	7.7%
E	UI	7.8	0.4%	57.8	2.7%	20.5	0.8%
F	<b>Total</b>	<b>1199.5</b>		<b>2162.8</b>		<b>2729.9</b>	

3A.41 As regards short term power purchase, the Hon'ble Commission in its Tariff Order dated 28.08.2020 estimated a shortfall of 660 MUs. However, the Petitioner purchased 2730 MUs and almost 92% of short-term energy through Bilateral, Banking and Exchange. The banking transactions involve marginal cost and the prices

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at exchange are market discovered prices (over which the Petitioner has no control at all) and are determined transparently.

### Short term power sales

3A.42 During FY 2020-21, the Petitioner has sold short term sale through Bilateral/Banking/Intrastate/UI mode. The source-wise details of sale of surplus power are tabulated below:

**Table 3A- 22: Details of Short Term Power Sales**

S. No	Particulars	FY 2018-19		FY 2019-20		FY 2020-21	
		Energy (MU)	(%)	Energy (MU)	(%)	Energy (MU)	(%)
A	Bilateral	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	38.5	3.1%
B	Banking	1011.9	57.0%	902.7	76.0%	810.2	65.7%
C	Exchange	569.2	32.1%	232.3	19.6%	206.2	16.7%
D	Intra-State	15.1	0.8%	9.4	0.8%	2.9	0.2%
E	UI	177.7	10.0%	43.6	3.7%	175.4	14.2%
F	<b>Total</b>	<b>1773.8</b>		<b>1188.0</b>		<b>1233.4</b>	

3A.43 The Hon'ble Commission in Tariff Order dated 23.07.2014 and 29.09.2015 advised that "the Petitioner should endeavour to maximise revenue from sale of surplus power and enter into more banking, intrastate and bilateral transactions."

3A.44 Accordingly, the Petitioner sold about 69% of surplus power through Banking, Bilateral and Intra-State Transactions during FY 2020-21.

3A.45 The total quantum purchased during FY 2020-21 and Plant wise Petitioner's share is tabulated below:

**Table 3A- 23: Details of Power Purchase Quantum Station wise for FY 20-21 (MU)**

S. No	Stations	Total Generation MU	Energy at Delhi Periphery MU	Petitioner Share (As per Bills) MU
<b>Central Sector Generating Stations (CSGS)</b>				
A	NTPC			
i	ANTA GAS	Data yet to be received from SLDC	Data yet to be received from SLDC	7
ii	AURAIYA GAS			18
iii	DADRI GAS			74
iv	FARAKKA			56
v	KAHALGAON -I			106
vi	NCTPS			190

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S. No	Stations	Total Generation MU	Energy at Delhi Periphery MU	Petitioner Share (As per Bills) MU
vii	RIHAND – I			401
viii	RIHAND – II			397
ix	RIHAND – III			558
x	SINGRAULI			181
xi	UNCHAHAR – I			58
xii	UNCHAHAR -II			108
xiii	UNCHAHAR -III			75
xiv	KAHALGAON -II			324
xv	DADRI-2( EXTENSION )			2225
xvi	Aravali Power Corporation Ltd			0
	Sub Total			4778
B	NHPC			
i	BAIRA SIUL			21
ii	CHAMERA – I			78
iii	CHAMERA – II			39
iv	CHAMERA – III			55
v	DHAULIGANGA			66
vi	DULHASTI			125
vii	SALAL			297
viii	TANAKPUR			18
ix	URI			139
x	SEWA –II			21
xi	Parbati– III			34
xii	Uri – II			91
	Sub Total			983
C	THDC			
i	Tehri HEP			132
ii	Koteshwar			82
	Sub Total			214
D	DVC			
i	DVC Chandrapur 7 & 8 (LT-3)			864
ii	Mejia Units -6 (LT-4)			308
	Sub Total			1173
E	NPCIL			
i	NAPS			218
ii	RAPP C Units 3&4			0.00
iii	RAPP C Units 5&6			172
	Sub Total			390
F	SJVNL			

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S. No	Stations	Total Generation MU	Energy at Delhi Periphery MU	Petitioner Share (As per Bills) MU
i	Nathpa-Jhakri			291
	Sub Total			291
G	Others			
	PTC Tala			44
	PTC Wind			148
	Sasan UMPP			510
	Sub Total			702
H	Total Outside Delhi			8531
<b>Delhi Generating Stations</b>				
i	BTPS	Data yet to be received from SLDC	Data yet to be received from SLDC	0
ii	Gas Turbine			277
iii	Pragati – I			461
iv	Pragati -III, BAWANA			1258
v	TOWMCL			90
vi	Thyagraj Solar			1
vii	DMSW			56
viii	East Delhi Waste			0
I	Total Delhi Gencos			2143
J	SECI			
i	SECI Solar			42
ii	SECI Wind			159
J	SECI			202
K	Net Metering/Other			31
L	<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>10907</b>

3A.46 In view of the above, it is prayed that the Hon'ble Commission may kindly consider the actual gross power purchase quantum during FY 2020-21 as submitted in the above table.

### Power Purchase Cost

#### Long Term Power Purchase

3A.47 The power purchase cost is primarily based on the Tariff determined by the Appropriate Commission under Section 62(1)(a) or adopted under Section 63 of the 2003 Act for the supply of electricity from generating companies to distribution licensees. Accordingly, when the generating company is owned and/or controlled by

the Central Government or is supplying to more than one State, Hon'ble CERC determines/adopts the tariff. In other cases, it is this Hon'ble Commission which determines/adopts the tariff of the generating companies owned and/or controlled by the GoNCTD. As stated above, the Petitioner has already submitted the monthly invoices raised to the Hon'ble Commission. The Petitioner has considered the total cost on account of long term sources during FY 2020-21 which includes fixed cost, variable cost, arrears, other charges etc. as scheduling of power is controlled by SLDC.

**Merit Order Dispatch (MOD) under the control of Delhi SLDC, Sale of surplus power and incentive thereon:**

3A.48 As per Section 32 of the Electricity Act 2003, the scheduling is being done by Delhi SLDC and DISCOMs have no control over backing-down of the costly power plants.

3A.49 Following points may be noted with respect to actual power purchase cost.

- a) SLDC has clearly intimated that scheduling of Central Generating Stations and other inter-state Generating Stations is controlled by RLDC and hence DISCOM wise scheduling is not possible.
- b) The availability of Plants is beyond the control of DISCOMs and the actual availability of Plants differs from the projections. The monthly MOD submitted by the DISCOMs is based on past Month ECR which may not be valid on real time basis.
- c) Further, CERC (IEGC) 4<sup>th</sup> amendment 2016 Regulation provides as under:

*"The CGS or ISGS may be directed by concerned RLDC to operate its unit(s) at or above the technical minimum but below the normative plant availability factor on account of grid security or due to the fewer schedules given by the beneficiaries and it is further stated that where the CGS or ISGS, whose tariff is either determined or adopted by the Commission, is directed by the concerned RLDC to operate below normative plant availability factor but at or above technical minimum, the CGS or ISGS may be **compensated** depending on the average unit loading duly taking into account the forced outages, planned outages, PLF, generation at generator terminal, energy sent out ex-bus, number of start-stop, secondary fuel oil consumption and auxiliary energy consumption, in due consideration of actual and normative operating parameters of station heat rate, auxiliary energy consumption and secondary fuel oil consumption etc. on monthly basis duly supported by relevant data verified by RLDC or SLDC, as the case may be...*

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*In case of coal / lignite based generating stations, following station heat rate degradation or actual heat rate, whichever is lower, shall be considered for the purpose of compensation:*

Sr. No.	Unit loading as a % of Installed Capacity of the Unit	Increase in SHR (for supercritical units) (%)	Increase in SHR (for sub-critical units) (%)
1.	85-100	Nil	Nil
2.	75-84.99	1.25	2.25
3.	65-74.99	2	4
4.	55.64.99	3	6

*Compensation for the Station Heat Rate and Auxiliary Energy Consumption shall be worked out in terms of energy charges.”*

As can be inferred from above, there are multiple buyers from each generator and this part load operation will impact the MOD schedule of the buyers.

- d) Further to the above, it is submitted that operation of Plant is not under the control of DISCOMs, and Delhi DISCOMs allocation is around 10%-20% in a significant number of Plants. Since allocation of these Plants are on shared basis and operation of the same is on the basis of aggregation of demand and keeping into account the Grid Security, therefore, the decision of actual operation/availability of plant is not under control of the DISCOMs.
- e) There are various instances where forced scheduling is done to maintain Grid security and the Petitioner vide letters dated 09.04.2020, 05.05.2020, 08.06.2020, 06.07.2020, 04.08.2020, 05.10.2020, 02.11.2020, 04.01.2021, 04.03.2021 submitted the details with reasons to Hon'ble Commission/SLDC for the same (on monthly basis).

3A.50 Besides above uncontrollable situation, the Petitioner strictly follows of Merit Order Dispatch (MOD) while giving request of schedules to Delhi SLDC on daily basis.

3A.51 As per Para 3.133 of Tariff Order of FY 2020-21, the Hon'ble Commission has excluded various power stations from Merit Order Dispatch principle which have must run status like Nuclear & Hydro, State GENCOs which are considered in the islanding scheme of Delhi (Even though, no such "islanding scheme" has ever either seen the light of day or been approved by this Hon'ble Commission) and Eastern Region Plants where there is time delay in revision of schedule.

3A.52 Further, the Petitioner also requests the Hon'ble Commission to consider forced outage/Force Majeure data while considering scheduling and other factors which are

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beyond the control of Petitioner. In this regard, we request the Hon'ble Commission to consider the following:

### Force Scheduling while following Merit Order despatch Principle:

a) Regulations 123 & 152 of the Tariff Regulations, 2017 provide as under:

*"123.To promote economical procurement of power as well as maximizing revenue from Sale of Surplus Power the distribution licensee shall ensure the cost benefit for rate of sale of surplus power in the relevant slots through Banking, Bilateral and Power Exchange transactions **other than the forced scheduling, as certified by the SLDC**, in comparison with the next higher variable cost of the generating stations from which power is surplus after meeting the demand of power in its area of supply;*

*152. True up of ARR for Distribution (Wheeling & Retail Supply) Licensee shall be conducted on the following principles:*

*.....Provided that the distribution licensee shall **submit report from State Load Despatch Centre (SLDC) for instances of forced scheduling** due to the reasons not attributable to the Distribution licensee for scrutiny of dispatch of power in Delhi on merit order basis in its area of supply;*

*Provided that Sale through Deviation Settlement Mechanism (Unscheduled Interchange) transactions other than **forced scheduling of power as certified by SLDC on monthly basis** shall be limited to the contingency limit as specified by the Commission in the Business Plan Regulations in order to promote Grid Discipline and optimise Power Purchase Cost;*

*Provided that any Additional/Penal Deviation Settlement Mechanism (Unscheduled Interchange) Charges other than **forced scheduling of power as certified by SLDC paid by the Distribution Licensee** shall not be allowed in Power Purchase Cost;*

*..... "*

b) Accordingly, the Petitioner has requested Delhi SLDC for certifying the Force Scheduling during FY 2020-21 vide letter no. RA/2021-22/01/A/440 dated 08.11.2021.



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3A.53 The Petitioner always tries to dispose-off its surplus power in an economic manner, which is also the mandate of Regulations 123 and 165 of Tariff Regulations, 2017, relevant extract of which is produced hereunder:

“123. To promote economical procurement of power as well as maximizing revenue from Sale of *Surplus* Power the distribution licensee shall ensure the cost benefit for rate of sale of surplus power in the **relevant slots** through Banking, Bilateral and Power Exchange transactions other than the **forced scheduling**, as certified by the SLDC, in comparison with the next higher variable cost of the generating stations from which power is surplus after meeting the demand of power in its area of supply;

.....

165. Any financial impact of over realisation on account sale of *Surplus* Power as, specified in Regulation 123 of these Regulations, shall be adjusted as per the mechanism indicated in the Business Plan Regulations of the control period:

*Provided that any financial impact of under realisation on account sale of Surplus Power as specified in Regulation 123 of these Regulations shall be to the account of distribution licensee.”*

3A.54 The Petitioner respectfully submits that the extant Regulations contemplate a slot-wise/time block basis for the computation of incentives and not a monthly basis. Additionally, as per Indian Electricity Grid Code (IEGC) all the power (Long term + Short term) is scheduled/managed on a 15 mins time block. It is settled law that Regulations made under the Electricity Act, 2003 are equally binding upon the Regulatory Commissions including this Hon’ble Commission and cannot be deviated from. Accordingly, Petitioner has computed Incentive on sale of surplus in line with applicable Regulations of Hon’ble Commission. The summary of the incentives claimed is as under:

**Table 3A- 24: Details of Total Sale Rate Incentives**

S. No	Particulars	UOM	Amount
1	Total Incentive on Sale of Surplus Power	₹ Cr.	0.28

3A.55 Hence, the Petitioner requests the Hon’ble Commission to consider the above submissions while considering merit order dispatch, sale of surplus power and incentive thereon.

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3A.56 In view of the above, the details of station-wise power purchase cost during FY 2020-21 is tabulated below:

*Table 3A- 25: Details of Power Purchase Cost Station wise for FY 2020-21*

S. No	Stations	Petitioner Share MU	Fixed Charge ₹ Cr.	Variable Charge ₹ Cr.	Other Charges ₹ Cr.	Total Charges ₹ Cr.	Average Rate ₹/ kWh
<b>Central Sector Generating Stations (CSGS)</b>							
<b>A</b>	<b>NTPC</b>						
i	ANTA GAS	7.1	9.8	1.9	0.2	11.9	16.80
ii	AURAIYA GAS	17.8	14.5	4.8	3.4	22.7	12.76
iii	DADRI GAS	73.7	16.5	21.1	1.7	39.4	5.35
iv	FARAKKA	56.4	5.6	15.1	0.9	21.6	3.83
v	KAHALGAON -I	105.8	14.9	24.1	-0.1	39.0	3.68
vi	NCTPS	190.3	360.3	69.0	83.9	513.1	26.96
vii	RIHAND – I	401.1	38.4	57.7	-0.5	95.6	2.38
viii	RIHAND – II	397.3	27.0	56.9	0.6	84.5	2.13
ix	RIHAND – III	557.9	78.4	79.0	1.1	158.5	2.84
x	SINGRAULI	181.1	13.1	25.7	-0.2	38.6	2.13
xi	UNCHAHAR – I	58.1	7.6	17.5	1.3	26.4	4.55
xii	UNCHAHAR -II	107.9	13.8	32.6	3.1	49.6	4.60
xiii	UNCHAHAR -III	74.8	11.5	22.7	1.8	36.0	4.81
xiv	KAHALGAON -II	323.9	43.6	69.2	0.4	113.1	3.49
xv	DADRI-2( EXTENSION )	2224.9	544.2	730.0	126.6	1400.7	6.30
xvi	Aravali Power Corporation Ltd	0.4	11.0	0.1	5.1	16.1	425.15
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>4778.4</b>	<b>1210.1</b>	<b>1227.4</b>	<b>229.3</b>	<b>2666.8</b>	<b>5.58</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>NHPC</b>						
i	BAIRA SIUL	21.0	3.5	1.6	0.0	5.1	2.45
ii	CHAMERA – I	77.6	7.0	8.9	0.6	16.5	2.13
iii	CHAMERA – II	38.9	5.7	3.9	0.6	10.2	2.63
iv	CHAMERA – III	54.7	13.5	10.8	-2.5	21.8	3.98
v	DHAULIGANGA	65.5	9.7	8.0	2.9	20.6	3.14
vi	DULHASTI	125.1	32.9	31.5	13.6	78.1	6.24
vii	SALAL	297.0	23.9	18.3	42.3	84.5	2.84
viii	TANAKPUR	18.2	4.4	3.2	-0.1	7.6	4.17
ix	URI	139.2	12.6	11.4	10.6	34.6	2.48
x	SEWA –II	21.4	4.9	5.7	26.7	37.3	17.39
xi	Parbati– III	33.8	16.7	5.2	0.0	21.9	6.49
xii	Uri – II	90.8	20.1	17.1	-14.7	22.4	2.47
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>983.1</b>	<b>155.1</b>	<b>125.5</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>360.5</b>	<b>3.67</b>

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S. No	Stations	Petitioner Share MU	Fixed Charge ₹ Cr.	Variable Charge ₹ Cr.	Other Charges ₹ Cr.	Total Charges ₹ Cr.	Average Rate ₹/ kWh
<b>C</b>	<b>THDC</b>						
i	Tehri HEP	131.9	26.6	26.1	-0.1	52.6	3.99
ii	Koteshwar	82.2	18.6	18.6	0.0	37.2	4.53
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>214.2</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>4.20</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>DVC</b>						
i	DVC Chandrapur 7 & 8 (LT-3)	864.5	139.8	221.8	0.1	361.7	4.18
ii	Mejia Units -6 (LT-4)	308.1	41.6	90.9	0.0	132.5	4.30
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1172.6</b>	<b>181.4</b>	<b>312.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>494.2</b>	<b>4.21</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>NPCIL</b>						
i	NAPS	218.3	0.0	64.9	-23.0	41.9	1.92
ii	RAPP C Units 3&4	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	0.00
iii	RAPP C Units 5&6	171.6	0.0	64.0	-25.1	38.9	2.27
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>389.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>129.0</b>	<b>-48.4</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>2.07</b>
<b>F</b>	<b>SJVNL</b>						
i	Naptha-Jhakri	290.8	36.2	33.1	0.0	69.3	2.38
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>290.8</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>2.38</b>
<b>G</b>	<b>Others</b>						
i	PTC Tala	43.8	0.0	9.5	0.0	9.5	2.16
ii	PTC Wind	147.6	0.0	52.1	0.0	52.1	3.53
iii	Sasan UMPP	510.4	7.4	58.7	8.1	74.2	1.45
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>701.8</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>120.2</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>135.7</b>	<b>1.93</b>
<b>H</b>	<b>Total CSGS</b>	<b>8530.9</b>	<b>1635.5</b>	<b>1992.5</b>	<b>269.0</b>	<b>3896.9</b>	<b>4.57</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>Delhi Generating Stations</b>						
i	BTPS	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.2	37.2	0.00
ii	Gas Turbine	277.1	72.2	90.7	-12.9	150.0	5.41
iii	Pragati – I	461.5	37.0	193.0	7.4	237.4	5.14
iv	Pragati -III, BAWANA	1257.8	438.3	332.2	0.1	770.6	6.13
v	TOWMCL	90.3	0.0	26.3	0.0	26.3	2.92
vi	Thyagraj Solar	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	3.57

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S. No	Stations	Petitioner Share MU	Fixed Charge ₹ Cr.	Variable Charge ₹ Cr.	Other Charges ₹ Cr.	Total Charges ₹ Cr.	Average Rate ₹/ kWh
vii	DMSW	56.1	0.0	39.4	0.0	39.4	7.03
viii	East Delhi Waste	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00
ix	IP Arrears	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.6	0.00
x	RPH Arrears	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	5.3	0.00
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>2143.2</b>	<b>547.6</b>	<b>681.6</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>1269.1</b>	<b>5.92</b>
<b>J</b>	<b>SECI</b>						
i	SECI Solar	42.5	0.0	23.4	0.0	23.4	5.50
ii	SECI Wind	159.2	0.0	30.4	0.0	30.4	1.91
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>201.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>2.66</b>
	<b>Net Metering/Other</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>-10.0</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>4.74</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10907.0</b>	<b>2183.0</b>	<b>2752.6</b>	<b>298.9</b>	<b>5234.6</b>	<b>4.80</b>

3A.57 In accordance with the above, the Petitioner prays that the Hon'ble Commission may kindly allow the aforesaid power purchase cost incurred from long term sources during FY 2020-21.

### Short Term Power Purchase

3A.58 The Hon'ble Commission in its previous Tariff Orders has 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 neither possible nor practical to tie up power procurement on long term basis/ sources for the entire demand in the area of supply as the demand is dynamic and fluctuates considerably. Hence, long term sources are tied up only for the base load and for any exigencies such as shut down of any plant. Furthermore, there is a peculiar load curve 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. Further the Hon'ble Commission directed the Licensee to ensure that electricity which could not be served due to any reason whatsoever (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. Accordingly, during peak hours, the Licensee was required to procure power from short term sources to meet the demand.

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3A.59 The Petitioner has considered the power purchase cost through short term sources during FY 2020-21 which includes the cost on account of purchase through bilateral, banking, exchange, intra-state and UI. The Petitioner has deducted the UI Charges paid below threshold frequency as decided by CERC for short term power purchase.

### Overlapping of banking transactions:

3A.60 During FY 2020-21, there is no overlapping of any Banking transactions of the Petitioner and the Petitioner is in concurrence with the Regulation 152 of Tariff Regulations 2017.

3A.61 The Hon'ble Commission itself has, in its Short Term Power Procurement Guidelines contained in its letter dated January 20, 2010, stated that arrangement/ disposal of power through banking transactions is preferred. This was reiterated in the various Orders, wherein the Hon'ble Commission directed the DISCOMs to optimize power purchase cost through Banking transactions.

3A.62 In accordance with the above, the Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to allow all banking transactions as they are revenue neutral in nature and economical.

### Contingency Limit of 5% on UI:

3A.63 As per Business Plan Regulations 2019, the Hon'ble Commission has defined a contingency limit on UI. Relevant extract is shown below:

***"28. CONTINGENCY LIMIT FOR SALE OF POWER THROUGH  
DEVIATION SETTLEMENT MECHANISM (UNSCHEDULED  
INTERCHANGE CHARGES)***

*(1) The Contingency Limit for disposing off of Power through Deviation Settlement Mechanism in terms of the Regulation 152 (c) of the DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017 from FY 2020-21 to FY 2022-23 of the Distribution Licensees shall be 5% of Net Power Procured by the Distribution Licensee for the relevant month."*

3A.64 It is also submitted that Petitioner is well within the limits during the FY 2020-21 as stipulated by the Hon'ble Commission in Business Plan Regulations, 2019.



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Additional UI Charges and Sustained Deviation Charges:

3A.65 The Petitioner has filed following petitions before the Hon'ble Commission for issues related to Additional UI and sustained deviation. The Hon'ble Commission is requested to consider the same while Truing-up of FY 2020-21:

1. Petition (42 of 2017) under Section 86(1) (k) read with Section 33(4) of the Electricity Act, 2003 seeking adjudication of dispute regarding incorrect methodology adopted by SLDC while preparing intra-state deviation settlement accounts and unlawfully retaining the UI Pool Accounts.
2. Petition(45 of 2020) seeking inter alia appropriate directions to DTLto install necessary infrastructure including technical infrastructure which would enable the Petitioner to implement the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Deviation Settlement Mechanism and Related Matters) Regulations, 2014 (hereinafter "the 2014 Regulations"), as amended.
3. Petition (47 of 2020) under Regulation 57 of the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission Comprehensive (Conduct of Business) Regulations, 2001 for direction for revision of the methodology for levying Sustained Deviation Penalty to Distribution Licensees of NCT of Delhi.

3A.66 Further, as per clause 152 of Tariff Regulations, 2017, the additional/penal UI Charges is not pass through. Relevant extract is shown below:

*"Provided that any Additional/Penal Deviation Settlement Mechanism (Unscheduled Interchange) Charges **other than forced scheduling of power as certified by SLDC** paid by the Distribution Licensee shall not be allowed in Power Purchase Cost; (**Emphasis Added**)"*

3A.67 In this regard, the Petitioner has requested Delhi SLDC for certifying the Force Scheduling during FY 2020-21 vide letter no. RA/2021-22/01/A/440 dated 08.11.2021.

3A.68 Accordingly, we request the Hon'ble Commission for considering the Additional UI and Sustained deviation Charges in Power Purchase cost of the Petitioner pending certification from Delhi SLDC.

3A.69 The source-wise details of short term power purchase cost during FY 2020-21 are tabulated below:

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*Table 3A- 26: Details of Short Term Power Purchase for the year FY 2020-21*

S. No	Particulars	FY 2018-19		FY 2019-20		FY 2020-21	
		Rate per unit (₹ / kWh)	Amount (₹ Cr.)	Rate per unit (₹ / kWh)	Amount (₹ Cr.)	Rate per unit (₹ / kWh)	Amount (₹ Cr.)
A	Bilateral	4.16	152.5	0.00	-0.3	3.91	189.3
B	Banking	5.10	282.5	5.60	704.2	5.62	441.9
C	Exchange	4.80	88.2	3.65	293.5	3.72	457.0
D	Intra-State	4.77	41.3	3.92	16.4	3.83	80.1
E	UI	20.24	15.8	4.49	26.0	4.27	8.8
F	<b>Total</b>	<b>4.84</b>	<b>581.0</b>	<b>4.81</b>	<b>1039.8</b>	<b>4.31</b>	<b>1177.0</b>

3A.70 **With regard to the Banking Transactions**, Regulation 121(3) of the Tariff Regulations, 2017 states as under:

*“121. While approving the cost of power purchase, the Commission shall determine the quantum of power to be purchased considering:*

....

***(3) Normative cost of banking transaction at the rate of average power purchase cost of the portfolio of the distribution licensee;”  
(Emphasis Added)***

3A.71 However, the Hon’ble Commission vide its letter dated 16.11.2018 indicated that the normative cost of banking transactions shall be weighted average rate of all long term sources considering only variable cost for the relevant year.

3A.72 In such event of conflict between the provisions of Regulations and Hon’ble DERC letter, the Petitioner has considered the average rate of banking transactions @₹5.62/kWh as per applicable Tariff Regulations, 2017, as Hon’ble Commission in its Order dated 28.12.2017 in Petition No. 39 of 2017 has itself taken the view that *“if there is some conflict between the provisions of Regulations and the provisions of the Orders made there under, the law is very clear on the supremacy of the Regulations over the Orders.”*

3A.73 In view of the above, we request the Hon’ble Commission to kindly allow the power purchase cost during FY 2020-21 from short term sources including Trading Margin as submitted in the Format – F1 for FY 2020-21 of the Petition.

### Sale of Surplus Energy

3A.74 The Petitioner has put in significant efforts to maximize the revenue through sale of surplus power.



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3A.75 The source-wise details of revenue realized through sale of surplus energy during FY 2020-21 are tabulated below:

*Table 3A- 27: Details of Short Term Power Sales for the year FY 2020-21*

S. No	Particulars	FY 2018-19		FY 2019-20		FY 2020-21	
		Rate per unit (₹ / kWh)	Amount (₹ Cr.)	Rate per unit (₹ / kWh)	Amount (₹ Cr.)	Rate per unit (₹ / kWh)	Amount (₹ Cr.)
A	Bilateral	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	2.75	10.6
B	Banking	5.23	528.9	5.17	467.1	5.28	428.0
C	Exchange	3.24	184.4	2.20	51.1	2.18	44.9
D	Intra-State	2.55	3.8	2.47	2.3	2.40	0.7
E	UI	1.35	24.0	1.38	6.0	1.89	33.1
F	<b>Total</b>	<b>4.18</b>	<b>741.2</b>	<b>4.43</b>	<b>526.5</b>	<b>4.19</b>	<b>517.3</b>

3A.76 As stated in above para, the Petitioner has considered the average rate of banking transactions @₹ 5.62/kWh as per applicable Tariff Regulations, 2017.

3A.77 The Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to consider the revenue on account of sale of surplus power while approving the net power purchase cost as submitted in the above table.

### Transmission Charges:

3A.78 The Petitioner has considered the Transmission charges for FY 2020-21 as under:

*Table 3A- 28: Transmission Charges for FY 2020-21(₹ Crore)*

S. No	Particulars	Submission	Remarks
i	Power Grid Corp. of India Ltd.	738.5	Accounting Statement Annexed
ii	Delhi Transco Ltd.	333.7	
iii	Other Transmission etc.	19.0	
iv	Open Access Charges	78.6	
v	<b>Total Transmission charges</b>	<b>1169.8</b>	<b>Sum I to IV</b>

### Gross Power Purchase Cost:

3A.79 Based on the above submissions, the Petitioner has considered the gross power purchase during FY 2020-21 which is tabulated below:

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*Table 3A- 29: Gross Power Purchase Cost before rebate during FY 2020-21 (₹ Crore)*

S. No	Particulars	FY 2020-21	Remarks
A	Audited Gross Power Purchase Cost (Before Rebate)	7153.3	
i	Purchase of Energy	5852.0	Note 38 of Audited Accounts (excl. LPSC)
ii	Transmission cost	1169.8	Table 3A22
B	<b>Total Gross Power Purchase Cost excluding LPSC</b>	<b>7021.8</b>	<b>i+ii</b>

*Table 3A- 30: Reconciliation with Table 3A- 29(₹ Crore)*

S. No	Particulars	FY 2020-21	Remarks
A	Long Term Power Purchase	5234.6	Table 3A- 25
B	Short Term Power Purchase	1177.0	Table 3A- 26
C	Less: Short Term Banking	428.0	Table 3A- 27
I	<b>Total</b>	<b>5983.6</b>	A+B-C
li	Transmission cost	1169.8	Table 3A- 29
D	<b>Total Gross Power Purchase Cost excluding LPSC and rebate</b>	<b>7153.3</b>	<b>i+ii</b>
E	<b>Remaining Value (Rebate)</b>	<b>131.6</b>	<b>D above - Table 3A- 29 B</b>

### Rebate on power purchase and Transmission Charges

3A.80 The Hon'ble Commission vide letter dated 05.06.2014 specified the format for submission of details of rebate on power purchase and transmission charges. As regards the long term generating and transmission companies charges, rebate is not allowed on interest charges and other billing items which are in nature of reimbursement, such as Income Tax, Other Taxes, Cess, Duties etc. Rebate is generally allowed on all other billing items. The rebate on power purchase and Transmission Charges is tabulated below:

*Table 3A- 31: Details of Rebate Claimed for FY 2020-21 (₹ Crore)*

Sl. No.	Power Suppliers	Rebatable Amount (₹ Cr.)	Non-Rebatable Amount (₹ Cr.)	Total Bill Amt (₹ Cr.)	Actual Amount claimed against FY 2020-21 (₹ Cr.) Total Rebate
1	NTPC	2691.3	(3.4)	2687.9	73.7
2	NHPC	277.2	83.3	360.5	11.1

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Sl. No.	Power Suppliers	Rebatable Amount (₹ Cr.)	Non-Rebatable Amount (₹ Cr.)	Total Bill Amt (₹ Cr.)	Actual Amount claimed against FY 2020-21 (₹ Cr.) Total Rebate
3	Nuclear	77.8	2.7	<b>80.6</b>	0.9
4	SJVNL	69.3	0.0	<b>69.3</b>	2.6
5	THDC	89.8	0.0	<b>89.8</b>	2.1
6	Tala HEP	9.5	0.0	<b>9.5</b>	0.0
6.1	PTC Wind	52.1	0.0	<b>52.1</b>	0.9
7	DVC	494.1	0.1	<b>494.2</b>	4.9
8	Power stations in Delhi				
8.1	IP	2.6	0.0	2.6	
8.2	RPH	5.3	0.0	5.3	
8.3	GAS TURBINE	150.0	0.0	150.0	
8.4	Pragati-I	237.4	0.0	237.4	
8.5	Bawana	770.6	0.0	770.6	
8.6	TOWMCL	26.3	0.0	26.3	0.4
8.7	Thyagraj Solar	0.2	0.0	0.2	
8.8	Delhi MSW	39.4		39.4	0.4
8.9	East Delhi Waste Processing Company	0.0		0.0	
9	ARAVALI	16.3	(0.1)	<b>16.1</b>	0.4
10	SASAN	66.5	7.6	<b>74.2</b>	1.4
11	SECI	30.4	23.4	<b>53.7</b>	0.4
12	Short term Purchases	189.3		<b>189.3</b>	3.8
12.1	Short term Power Purchase Thru Power Exchange	<b>0.0</b>	457.0	<b>457.0</b>	
12.2	Banking Arrangement Purchase	<b>0.0</b>	441.9	<b>441.9</b>	
12.3	Banking Arrangement Sale of Power	<b>0.0</b>	(428.0)	<b>(428.0)</b>	
12.4	Intra State Power Purchase	<b>0.0</b>	80.1	<b>80.1</b>	
12.5	Other Payments	<b>0.0</b>	14.8	<b>14.8</b>	
13	UI PURCHASE DTL SLDC	<b>0.0</b>	8.8	<b>8.8</b>	
14	Transmission Charges				
14.1	Power Grid Corp.of India Ltd.	739.7	(58.0)	681.7	28.7
14.2	Central Transmission Utility of India Limited	59.6	(2.8)	56.8	
14.3	Delhi Transco Ltd.	330.8	2.9	333.7	
14.4	Bhakra Beas Management Board	0.0	0.5	0.5	
14.5	Damodar Valley Corporation	2.4		2.4	

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Sl. No.	Power Suppliers	Rebatable Amount (₹ Cr.)	Non-Rebatable Amount (₹ Cr.)	Total Bill Amt (₹ Cr.)	Actual Amount claimed against FY 2020-21 (₹ Cr.) Total Rebate
14.6	NTPC Ltd.	13.2		13.2	
14.7	Solar Energy Corporation of India	0.0	2.0	2.0	
15	<b>Open Access Charges</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>78.6</b>	
16	<b>NRLDC/WRLDC/ERLDC charges billed by Power Vendors</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	
	<b>Total Transmission Charges</b>	<b>1145.6</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>1169.8</b>	<b>28.7</b>
	<b>Total Power Purchase Cost</b>	<b>6441.2</b>	<b>712.2</b>	<b>7153.3</b>	<b>131.7</b>
17	<b>Short term Sale</b>				
17.1	Bulk Sale of Power	10.6		10.6	0.2
17.2	Short term Power Sale Through Power Exchange	0.0	44.9	44.9	
17.3	INTRASTATE SALE	0.0	0.7	0.7	
17.4	UI SALE DTL SLDC	0.0	33.1	33.1	
	<b>Total Sale</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>
	<b>Net Rebate</b>				<b>131.6</b>

3A.81 As regards the normative rebate, it is respectfully submitted that the normative rebate ought not be applied at the time of truing-up due to the following reasons:

- a) The Revenue from the Tariff was not enough during FY 2020-21 to meet actual power purchase cost and other expenses. Therefore, the recovery of power purchase cost during FY 2020-21 was deferred due to delay in issuance of PPAC Orders. Also, the Hon'ble Commission itself directed Delhi Discoms to approach CERC for deferment of huge arrears bills of Genco/Transco.
- b) Normative rebate cannot be considered at the stage of true-up. A large part of the tariff of the Discoms is unrecovered in the form of Regulatory Assets. The accumulated Regulatory Assets is of no immediate value to the Petitioner in discharging contractual liabilities for carrying out its business year on year. The Petitioner has faced an acute stringency of cash flow on account of the huge accumulated Regulatory Assets. It is no consolation to the Petitioner that someday the tariff may be revised by taking into account of the Regulatory Asset. Factually, on account of cash crunch (due to accumulated Regulatory Asset) the Petitioner was unable to take advantage of the rebate offered by

Genco/Transcos.

- c) In any event, the deduction of a normative rebate assuming a maximum of 2% of the power purchase cost is ex-facie in contravention of Hon'ble Tribunal's Judgment in Appeal No. 153 of 2009 which expressly restricted such a deduction to 1% of the power purchase cost.
- d) A similar issue is pending before Hon'ble Tribunal in Appeal No. 235-236 of 2014. Further, in true-up proceedings for FY 2015-16, the Petitioner has again raised the issue before the Commission, vide its letter dated 18.08.2017
- e) Furthermore, the Petitioner vide letter dated 08.04.2015 submitted a number of reasons as to why the normative rebate ought not to be considered.
- f) The Hon'ble APTEL in Judgment dated 02.03.2015 (Appeal 177 of 2012) has again confirmed the Judgment dated 30.07.2010 (Appeal 153 of 2009) and directed that normative rebate of upto 1% can be considered as per the norms specified for working capital in the Tariff Regulations, 2011 which means that actual rebate is to be considered and if actual rebate availed exceeds 1% then 1% is to be considered. Relevant extracts are reproduced below:

*"6.1 According to the Appellant, the State Commission has acted contrary to the findings of this Tribunal in Appeal no. 142 of 2009 wherein the Tribunal directed to consider rebate upto 1% as non-tariff income from the total rebate of 2% on power purchase.*

*6.2 According to Shri Pradeep Misra, Learned Counsel for the State Commission this issue is pending consideration in Appeal no. 14 of 2012 wherein the judgment has been reserved. The State Commission has made detailed submissions in Appeal no. 14 of 2012. The Learned Counsel reiterated the detailed submissions made in Appeal no. 14 of 2012. 6.3 The Tribunal in Appeal no. 14 of 2012 on 28.11.2013 reiterated the view taken by this Tribunal in Appeal no. 153 of 2009. This Tribunal in Appeal no. 153 of 2009. Decided as under: "The second issue relates to the deduction of rebate due to the early payment of the power purchase cost from the ARR. The Appellant, through its efficient management, has paid all the bills immediately on raising of the bills by the generating company and, therefore, it has to be allowed a rebate of 2 per cent. Therefore, there is no justifiable reason for the State Commission to reduce the power purchase cost by rebate earned by the Appellant. The normative working capital provides for power purchase cost for one month. Therefore, rebate of*

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*1 per cent available for payment of power purchase bill within one month should be considered as non-Tariff income and to that extent benefit of 1 per cent rebate goes to reducing the ARR of the Appellant. The rebate earned on early payment of power purchase cost cannot be deducted from the power purchase cost and rebate earned only up to 1 per cent alone can be treated as par of the non-Tariff income. Therefore treating the rebate income for deduction from the power purchase cost is contrary to the MYT Regulations. As such this issue is answered in favour of the Appellant.” The Tribunal in Appeal no.142 of 2009 reiterated the above decision of the Tribunal.” (Emphasis added)*

- g) The concept of normative rebate is based on assumptions that the system is perfect and business is being conducted as usual. The assumption that:
- There is no creation of Regulatory Asset. However, there is an accumulated figure of ₹4189.5 Crore upto FY 2019-20 as Regulatory Asset;
  - APTEL’s judgments have been implemented. However, in point of fact, that is not the case and various judgments are yet to be implemented;
  - There is no major variation in power purchase cost, which is also not the case.

Pertinently, to the best of the knowledge of the Petitioner, in no other state any DISCOM has been able to avail maximum normative rebate when aforesaid conditions are not met.

- h) Without prejudice to the above, the Hon’ble Commission in the past Tariff Orders has considered rebate on entire power purchase cost incurred by the Petitioner. However, the Hon’ble Commission has made certain disallowances. Therefore, the Hon’ble Commission has considered the rebate even on disallowed power purchase cost thereby doubly penalizing the Petitioner.

3A.82 Additionally, the Petitioner also has to pay LPSC to the generators which is not allowed by Hon'ble Commission and where there is a difference in the rate of LPSC charges (upto 18%) vis a vis rate of funding & carrying cost resulting in further adverse financial to the Petitioner.

3A.83 The Petitioner has filed an IA no. 5/2020 dated 04.12.2020 before this Commission that a rebate due to the Corona Pandemic was allowed by the Central Government through NTPC. The amount of rebate given by the NTPC is ₹41.37 Crore. However, the DERC has allowed a rebate of ₹71.30 Crore. The Officers of the Commission have

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pointed out that they were in receipt of a letter directly from the Central Government through Delhi Government prescribing a rebate of ₹71.30 Crore.

3A.84 However, it has also been pointed out by the officers of the Hon'ble Commission that in any case this figure can be corrected when the true up petition comes up later on.

3A.85 In view of the above submissions, the Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to consider the actual rebate on power purchase and Transmission Charges during FY 2020-21 as there was steep surge in adverse impact of COVID-19 in FY 2020-21.

### Late Payment Surcharge (LPSC)

3A.86 The Petitioner has filed the Petition No. 26 of 2018 regarding inconsistency between rate of Late Payment Surcharge levied by State Utilities & rate of carrying cost allowed by the Commission on the Regulatory Asset. The Hon'ble Commission vide order dated 13.05.2019 has disposed off the said Petition. However, the Petitioner has filed Review Petition No. 60 of 2019 which is pending for adjudication before the Hon'ble Commission.

3A.87 Without prejudice to the submissions made in the said Review Petition, the Petitioner submits that LPSC charged to the Petitioner is to compensate the Generating companies and Transmission licensees for the delay in realization of revenue on account of non-payment of bills by the petitioner. The LPSC at 1.5% is a fixed rate. However, the loss of revenue till receipt of payment from the beneficiaries against the bills is mitigated by Gencos and Transcos by availing loans at floating rates of interest. Therefore, the lacuna is that the beneficiaries are liable to pay LPSC at fixed rate whereas the Gencos and Transcos avail loans at floating rate.

3A.88 Therefore, the rate of late payment surcharge ought to be in sync with the current bank lending norm i.e. MCLR. The Gencos and Transcos would face a burden when the lending rates applicable to them are higher than the fixed rate of LPSC. Similarly, the Gencos and Transcos would stand to gain when the lending rate applicable to them are lower than the fixed rate of LPSC.

#### For example:

*When the additional working capital interest rate is 21% as against 18% of LPSC fixed rate the Gencos/Transcos are at loss. Similarly, when the additional working capital interest rate is 8% against 18% of LPSC fixed rate the Gencos/Transcos are at gain.*



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3A.89 As depicted from above, the Gencos/Transcos could recover LPSC at a rate which is more than the rate of interest payable by them for availing loans. Such excess recovery should be clawed back towards rationalization of Tariff which would benefit end consumers at large.

3A.90 Therefore, the Petitioner submits that there is an inconsistency between rate of Late Payment Surcharge levied by State Utilities & rate of carrying cost allowed by the Hon'ble Commission on the Regulatory Asset whereas both are related consequent effect to each other. The Petitioner is being charged at LPSC rate of 18% per annum vis-a-vis the carrying cost, which is lower than LPSC.

3A.91 Hence, in view of the above the petitioner request Hon'ble Commission as under:

- i. To consider the Petitioner's submission while adjudicating the Review Petition 60 of 2019.
- ii. To take cognizance of the draft Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge) Rules, 2020 issued by Ministry of Power (MoP) and revise the LPSC rate and its treatment.
- iii. Reduce the LPSC rate to borrowing cost of Genco/Transco in similar approach followed for distribution licenses for rate of carrying cost or
- iv. Increase rate of Carrying cost allowed by DERC equivalent to LPSC rate approved by the Hon'ble Commission; or
- v. To allow LPSC recovered by State Utilities above the rate of carrying cost as Income in the ARR of the utilities so that the benefit of the same can be passed on to the consumers.
- vi. To implement Draft Delhi Electricity Commission (Terms and Conditions for Tariff Determination of Tariff) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2021, wherein PPAC capping is to be removed and allow PPAC on monthly basis and rate of LPSC to be revised.

### **RPO Obligation**

3A.92 The Petitioner has filed a detailed representation/Petition No. 58 of 2021 dated 17.11.2021 before the Hon'ble Commission regarding RPO of FY 2018-19, FY 2019-20, FY 2020-21 and FY 2021-22.

3A.93 Therefore, in view of the above, it is requested that the Hon'ble Commission takes cognizance of the pending adjudication matter before the Hon'ble Commission and allow the Prayers in the Petition No. 58 of 2021 .

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### Total Power Purchase Cost for the purpose of Truing-up

3A.94 Based on the above submissions, the actual power purchase cost claimed during FY 2020-21 is shown below:

*Table 3A- 32: Power Purchase Cost during FY 2020-21 based on Auditor's Certificate (₹ Crore)*

S. No.	Particulars	Submission	Remarks
<b>A</b>	<b>Power Purchase Cost</b>		
i	Gross Power Purchase Cost	6411.6	Sum of A and B in Table 3A- 30
ii	Power sold to other sources	517.3	Table 3A- 27
iii	Net Power Purchase Cost	5894.3	i-ii
<b>B</b>	<b>Transmission Charges</b>		
i	Inter-state transmission charges	738.5	Table 3A- 28
ii	Intra-state transmission charges	333.7	
iii	Other Transmission charges	97.6	
iv	Total Transmission charges	1169.8	
<b>C</b>	<b>Rebate</b>		
i	Power Purchase Rebate	103.1	Table 3A- 31
ii	Rebate on Transmission Charges	28.7	
iii	Total rebate	131.6	
<b>D</b>	<b>Net Power Purchase Cost including Transmission charges net of rebate</b>	<b>6932.5</b>	<b>A+B-C</b>

3A.95 The Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to approve the power purchase cost during FY 2020-21 as submitted in the above table.

### Operation & Maintenance Expenses

3A.96 Regulation 4(3) read with Regulation 87/ 92 of the Tariff Regulations, 2017 provides that Utilities shall be allowed O&M Expenses on normative basis as specified by the Hon'ble Commission in its Business Plan Regulations for the respective Control Period.

3A.97 Regulation 23 of Business Plan Regulations, 2019 regarding the Operation and Maintenance Expenses for the period FY 2020-21 to FY 2022-23 states:

**"23. Operation and Maintenance Expenses**

*Normative Operation and Maintenance Expenses in terms of Regulation 4(3) and Regulation 92 of the DERC (Terms and Conditions for determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017 for the Distribution Licensees shall be follows:*

**Table 8: O&M Expenses for BRPL for the Control Period**

## BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED

Particulars	Unit	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
66 kV Line	Rs. Lakh/ Ckt. Km	3.855	4.002	4.156
33 kV Line	Rs. Lakh/ Ckt. Km	3.855	4.002	4.156
11 kV Line	Rs. Lakh/ Ckt. Km	1.150	1.194	1.239
LT lines system	Rs. Lakh/ Ckt. Km	6.148	6.384	6.629
66/11 kV Grid S/s	Rs. Lakh/ Ckt. Km	1.033	1.073	1.114
33/11 kV Grid S/s	Rs. Lakh/ Ckt. Km	1.033	1.073	1.114
11/0.415 kV DT	Rs. Lakh/ Ckt. Km	2.563	2.661	2.763

...

(4) The Distribution Licensee shall be allowed O&M expenses for a particular financial year of the control period by multiplying the norms for O&M expenses of that particular year with the respective average network capacity during the financial year i.e. (average of network capacity at start of Financial year and network capacity at the end of Financial year) ....”

3A.98 As evident from the above, the normative O&M expenses for FY 2020-21 are computed by multiplying the average capacity of line length and transformers during FY 2020-21 with approved per unit rates for FY 2020-21.

3A.99 The Petitioner vide its letter No. RA/2021-22/01/A/40 dated 16.04.2021 has provided the Hon'ble Commission with the details of network capacity addition during FY 2020-21.

3A.100 Accordingly, the Petitioner has computed the average network capacity for FY 2020-21 as shown below:

**Table 3A- 33: Network Capacity for FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21**

Particulars	FY 2019-20	Additions	FY 2020-21
66/33 kV Line (ckt. km)	1174.0	69.0	1243.0
11KV line (ckt. km)	7730.5	334.6	8065.0
LT Line System (ckt. km)	12543.6	574.2	13117.8
66/11 & 33/11 kV Grid S/s (MVA)	6075.5	300.0	6375.5
11/0.415KV DT (MVA)	6204.3	176.6	6380.9

**Table 3A- 34: Avg. Network Capacity for FY 2020-21**

Particulars	UoM	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	Average
66/33 kV Line	ckt. Km.	1174.0	1243.0	1208.5
11KV line	ckt. Km.	7730.5	8065.0	7897.8



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Particulars	UoM	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	Average
LT Line System	ckt. Km.	12543.6	13117.8	12830.7
66/11 & 33/11 kV Grid S/s	MVA	6075.5	6375.5	6225.5
11/0.415KV DT	MVA	6204.3	6380.9	6292.6

3A.101 The Petitioner has applied the norms approved for FY 2020-21 in the Business Plan Regulations, 2019 to the respective average network capacity for FY 2020-21 as tabulated below:

**Table 3A- 35: O&M Expenses during FY 2020-21 (₹ Crore)**

Assets/ lines	Avg. Quantity	Norms		Amount (₹ Cr)
66 kV lines	1208.5 ckt. Km.	3.855	₹ Lakh/ ckt km	46.6
33 kV lines				
11 kV lines	7897.8 ckt. Km.	1.150	₹ Lakh/ ckt km	90.8
LT lines system	12830.7 ckt. Km.	6.148	₹ Lakh/ ckt km	788.8
33/11 kV grid sub-station	6225.5 MVA	1.033	₹ Lakh/ MVA	64.3
66/11 kV grid sub-station				
11/0.415 kV DT	6292.6 MVA	2.563	₹ Lakh/ MVA	161.3
<b>Total</b>				<b>1151.8</b>

3A.102 The Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to allow the normative O&M expenses of ₹ 1151.8 Crore during FY 2020-21 as submitted in the above table as per the DERC Business Plan Regulation, 2019.

### Additional O&M Expenses

3A.103 As regards additional expenses, Regulation-11 of Tariff Regulations, 2017 states as under:

*"11. The Distribution Licensee shall submit Annual Tariff Petition, at least, one hundred and fifty (150) days prior to the end of relevant financial year which shall contain:*

*...*

*(9) Actual and expected additional expenses on account of O&M beyond the control of Distribution Licensee for the ensuing & previous year respectively;*

*..."*

3A.104 As regards projection of O&M Expenses, Regulation 87 of Tariff Regulations, 2017 states that

*"87.*

*...*

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*Provided further that the water charges, statutory levy and taxes under O&M expenses if indicated separately in the audited financial statement shall not form part of Normative O&M expenses.”*

3A.105 Accordingly, the Petitioner hereby claims item wise amount on account of additional O&M expenses which are uncontrollable in nature and not covered in the above-mentioned normative O&M expenses and are in line with the above regulation.

a) Loss on Sale of Retired Assets

3A.106 Regulation 45 of Tariff Regulations, 2017 states as under

*“45. Loss or Gain due to de-capitalisation of asset based on the directions of the Commission due to technological obsolescence, wear & tear etc. or due to change in law or force majeure, which cannot be re-used, shall be adjusted in the ARR of the Utility in the relevant year.”*

3A.107 In view of the above and as per the methodology provided in the Tariff Regulations, 2017, the Petitioner claims ₹16.01 Crore for retirement of assets for the year FY 2020-21 as per audited accounts as submitted in our letter No. RA/2021-22/01/A/472 dated 26.11.2021.

b) Arrears paid on account of 7th Pay Commission revision

3A.108 Regulation-23 (5) of DERC Business Plan Regulations, 2019 states as under:

**“23. Operation and Maintenance Expenses**

*(5)The impact of difference of amount on account of actual implementation of Seventh Pay Revision and Interim Relief already considered for determination of norms for O&M Expenses, if any, shall be allowed separately in line with the methodology adopted for computation of norms for O&M Expenses, at the time of True up of ARR for relevant Financial year subject to prudence check.”*

3A.109 A Wage Revision Committee was constituted by the GoNCTD vide office memorandum bearing No. F.11(62)/2015/Power/271 dated 25.01.2016 to examine and recommend to the Government the Pay Revision for the employees.

3A.110 Such recommendations became applicable on the Petitioner as per the tripartite agreement.

3A.111 The Committee had given recommendation vide order no DTL/108/04/2017-HR(Policy) /101 dated 28.07.2017 for payment of Interim Relief (IR) to the eligible employees at the rate of 2.57 times of Basic pay + Grade Pay w.e.f. 01.01.2016.



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3A.112 The Petitioner has implemented the Wage Revision Committee (WRC) Report recommendations w.e.f. 01.01.2016 as accepted by DTL Board vide its office order HR/CC/2020-211208 dated 15.10.2020 for payment of 7th Pay Commission to the eligible employees of the erstwhile DVB during the year.

3A.113 Accordingly, the Petitioner was paying Special Interim Relief to its eligible employees since FY 2017-18 based on recommendation of the WRC vide Order No DTL/108/04/2017-HR(Policy)/101 dated 28.07.2017. The impact for FY 2020-21 is ₹ 181.88 Crore and the total impact including amount incurred in earlier years is ₹ 416.82 Crore. The Petitioner has already paid ₹ 266.93 Crore (including ₹ 122.14 Crore paid in FY 2020-21) and balance liability towards arrear of Leave Salary Contribution, Pension Contribution and Employee superannuated prior to January 2021 will be paid in due course.

**Table 3A- 36: Total impact of 7th Pay Commission for FY 2020-21 (Rs. Crore) (₹ Crore)**

Particulars	Gross Earnings	LSC & PC	Total	Actual Paid
FY 2017-18 (Including Arrear w.e.f 01.01.2016)	55.5	48.3	103.8	55.5
FY 2018-19	40.2	21.2	61.4	40.2
FY 2019-20	49.0	20.7	69.7	49.0
FY 2020-21	129.0	52.9	181.9	122.1
<b>Total –till FY 2020-21 (1+4)</b>	<b>273.7</b>	<b>143.1</b>	<b>416.8</b>	<b>266.9</b>

3A.114 Accordingly, the interim relief of 7th Pay Commission paid by the Petitioner to the employees during FY 2020-21 is ₹122.14 Crore. The differential amount yet to be paid by the Petitioner is ₹ 149.9 Cr. This amount includes ₹ 12 Cr. towards retirees and the balance amount ₹ 138 Cr. pertains to LSC and PC both for active employees and retirees.

3A.115 Further, the Petitioner would like to submit that the payment related to LSC and PC are regularly paid from Jan'21 onwards in respect of revised LSC and PC derived after implementation of 7<sup>th</sup> Pay. The balancing amount of LSC and PC i.e. ₹ 138 Cr. for the period from 01.01.2016 to 31.12.2020 is not paid in view of cash crunch.

3A.116 In view of the stressed cash flow situation, the Petitioner vide its letter No. RA/2020-21/01/A/407 dated 22.12.2020 apprised the Hon'ble Commission regarding implementation of revised 7<sup>th</sup> Pay Commission impact in line with DTL order dated

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18.08.2020 and requested to allow the special additional rebate due to current adverse cash flow situation.

3A.117 However, the Hon'ble Commission vide letter dated 05.01.2021 didn't accept the proposal and stated that the differential amount on account of actual pay-out of 7<sup>th</sup> Pay Commission and interim relief considered for determination of normative O&M expenses in Business Plan Regulations, 2019 will be allowed as an additional O&M expenses at the time of True Up of relevant financial year.

3A.118 The Hon'ble Commission has allowed the impact of 7th Pay Commission on normative basis for FY 2020-21 to FY 2022-23 by considering an escalation factor of 3.83% (3 times) on the average value of FY 2016-17 to FY 2018-19. However, the same ought to be allowed on actual basis due to change in law. Accordingly, Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to allow the incremental impact of 7th Pay Commission of ₹88.7Crore paid to employees during FY 2020-21 as tabulated below:

**Table 3A- 37: Incremental Impact of 7<sup>th</sup> Pay Commission during FY 2020-21 (₹ Crore)**

S. No	Particulars	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21
1	Actual Impact of 7th Pay Commission Paid	49.4*		40.2		
2	Considered for base year FY 2017-18 (equivalent to average value from FY 2017 to FY 2019)		29.9			
3	Escalation rate			3.83%	3.83%	3.83%
4	Considered as Normative in FY 21			31.0	32.2	33.4
5	Actually paid in FY 21					122.1
6	Incremental Impact					<b>88.7</b>

\* The total payment of ₹ 55.53 Cr. done in FY 2017-18 on account of 7<sup>th</sup> Pay Commission include the arrears w.e.f 01.01.2016, and therefore, the same is prorated to 24 months. Accordingly, the actual value of payment considered during FY 2016-17 to FY 2017-18 is computed as ₹ 49.36 Cr.

### c) Legal Expenses

d) Regulation 23(7) of Business Plan Regulations, 2019 states as under:

“23...

*(7) The Distribution Licensee may claim the legal expenses separately, subject to prudence check at the time of true up on submission of documentary evidence:*

*Provided that the legal expenses on account of cases filed against the Orders or Regulations of the Commission before any Court and the legal claims (compensation/penalty) paid to the consumer, if any, shall not be allowed.”*

3A.119 With respect to the above regulation, the Petitioner would like to mention that Distribution business is a regulated business under the aegis of this Hon'ble Commission and the right to avail a statutory remedy is also a right guaranteed under Article 14 and 19 of the Constitution. The right to do business under Article 19 (1) (g) of the Constitution includes the right to avail of statutory legal remedies to protect and safeguard the business which is part and parcel of the right to do business. Moreover, the Electricity Act, 2003, allows the Petitioner the right to avail its statutory remedies under section 111 and other applicable provisions. Therefore, actual legal expenses without any distinction should be allowed as an expense in the ARR.

3A.120 Out of the total expenses, ₹ 0.39 Cr. pertains towards filing appeals against the Orders including Tariff Orders to protect the stakeholder's interest. The category wise total legal expenses amounting to ₹ 15.47Crore is summarised in Form 7(a).

3A.121 Thus, the Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to allow actual legal expenses of ₹15.47 Crore for FY 2020-21 over and above the normative O&M expenses.

e) Ombudsman/Legal Fees

3A.122 As per the directions of the Hon'ble Commission, the Petitioner has incurred an expenditure of ₹0.91 Crore for the year FY 2020-21. Accordingly, the Petitioner is claiming the same for FY 2020-21. It must be noted that legal fees (including Ombudsman fees) is required to be spent to protect the constitutionally guaranteed rights of the Petitioner and hence ought to be allowed by the Hon'ble Commission.

f) Incremental Licensee Fees Paid on Assets

3A.123 The Petitioner pays License fees to GoNCTD for land rights. The Hon'ble Commission has allowed the license fees to be paid to GoNCTD on normative basis by applying an escalation factor of 3.83% on the on the average value of FY 2016-17 to FY 2018-19. However, the same ought to be allowed on actual basis due to change in law. Accordingly, Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to allow the incremental

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license fees of ₹2.8 Crore paid to GoNCTD. The Calculation of the same is shown below:

**Table 3A- 38: Incremental License Fee paid for FY 2020-21 (₹ Crore)**

S. No	Particulars	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21
1	Actual License fees paid to GoNCTD	6.1	8.5	13.5		
2	Considered for base year FY 2017-18 (equivalent to average value from FY 2017 to FY 2019)		9.4			
3	Escalation Rate			3.83%	3.83%	3.83%
4	Considered as Normative in FY 21			9.7	10.1	10.5
5	Actually paid in FY 21					13.3
6	<b>Incremental Impact</b>					<b>2.8</b>

g) Syndication Fee/Bank charges regarding loan of Working Capital and Regulatory Assets

3A.124 Regulation-23 (6) of DERC Business Plan Regulations, 2019 states as under:

*“(6) The Distribution Licensee may claim the expenses for raising loan for working capital and regulatory assets under O&M expenses separately, subject to prudence check at the time of true up on submission of documentary evidence:*

*Provided that if this amount has been included in the interest on working capital and/or*

*Regulatory assets, the same shall not be allowed.”*

3A.125 Accordingly, the Petitioner requests the Hon’ble Commission to allow an ₹1.72 Crore paid on account of raising loan for working capital and regulatory assets under O&M expenses during FY 2020-21, as the said expenses is not the part of normative O&M expenses.

**Table 3A- 39: Syndication Fee/Bank charges regarding loan of Working Capital and Regulatory Assets during FY 2020-21 (₹ Crore)**

S. No	Particulars	FY 2020-21
1	Working Capital Loan	0.4
2	Non Capex Loan	1.3
3	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.7</b>

h) COVID Expenses

3A.126 The Petitioner submits that since the beginning of FY 2020-21, the country was grappling with pandemic outbreak of COVID-19. The Petitioner being a Distribution

**Truing-up for FY 2020-21**



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Licensee and coming under essential services had to carry on with its day to day operations and maintained 24 X 7 uninterrupted supply of power. Further, the Hon'ble Commission vide letter dated 08.07.2020 advised the Petitioner to take appropriate steps for maintaining uninterrupted and reliable power supply to consumers.

3A.127 In order to do so, it had to ensure that its employees are well protected so as to continue serving its consumer. In this regard, the Petitioner had to take the following measures on urgent basis which was not contemplated earlier and thus not factored in while projecting the ARR for FY 2020-21:

- **Medical Facilities**

The Petitioner provided a special COVID Protection & Medical Kit at the door step of employees who were home quarantined (Mask, Sanitizer, Oximeter, Thermometer, medicine box, etc.) prepared under guidance of our senior doctors. This was done to ensure that there is a minimal impact of COVID-19 on such employees who contracted COVID-19 disease while on duty so that they recovered early and were back to serve its consumers.

- **Distribution of COVID Protection Kits**

Employees were provided with, masks, gloves, face shields, sanitizer etc. for their personal protection and we were doing sanitization of all our building and offices on regular basis in order to reduce employee's downtime and maintain continuous supply of power during COVID-19 pandemic.

Every office/work station were religiously following each and every instruction/precaution issued by Union Home Ministry or by Govt. of NCTD. At entry gate of every building/premises security guards with proper protection were doing thermal scanning of each and every employee who entered the building.

- **Establishment of Quarantine facility**

Self-isolation/quarantine was required for an individual who got infected from Corona virus. As many of our workers lived in small houses where they did not have enough room to undergo proper quarantine, we established centers and rooms with all the facilities for such workers to safely quarantine themselves and provide proper medical aid/facility to them.

- **Insurance Facility**

Every worker were provided a one-time COVID life cover of minimum ₹10 lakhs during the pandemic situation. An emergency fund has been created to provide immediate financial help to an employee for treatment of COVID-19.



- **Incentive Schemes for the Workers**

In an attempt to boost the morale of our workers and to motivate them to keep performing their duties of providing essential service to the citizens of NCT of Delhi, we have launched special incentive scheme for our workers. Under this scheme we provided incentives to those employees who worked in the field, including the containment zones and were exposed to COVID-19.

3.16.1 In view of above, the Petitioner is claiming ₹ 6.1 Crore as expenses incurred on account COVID-19. These expenses were unforeseen and therefore, do not form part of normative O&M expenses allowed by the Hon'ble Commission in the Business Plan Regulations, 2019.

3.16.2 In view of the explanation provided above, the Petitioner humbly requests the Hon'ble Commission to allow the above expenses on actual basis.

i) Expenses on account of new initiatives

3A.128 In FY 2020-21, we have undertaken the following initiatives towards innovation and R&D for ultimate aim of improving the consumer experience and efficiency as well as lowering the cost of service.

**1. Enterprise live Data Lake connecting various data sources across organization:**

Datalake is a disruptive system integrator for digital utilities. The platform is able to connect to existing and future systems with prebuilt connectors and data flows to support common business processes and utility operations. BRPL has started creation of data lake as proof of concept and integrating the different source of data like SCADA, Gide and feeder level data, DT and consumer AMR, Net-Metering, GIS, Asset Management (SAP R/3), i-Outage Management System, Customer Care and Billing System (SAP ISU). Expenditure for data lake POC during FY 2020-21 is ₹ 10,00,000/- during FY 2020-21.

**2. Predictive asset maintenance using Drone based AI/ML analytics platform:**

In order to have a more robust practice of condition monitoring of the overhead lines and grid substations, BRPL has planned to use Drones along with manual patrolling in the initial phase on pilot basis. This drone programme can also be used to accurately map assets on the GIS with high accuracy, Inspection of EHV towers and EHV lines by Drone for condition Monitoring like preventive, predictive maintenance, identifying the phase to phase clearance, Phase to ground clearance, Loose connection or any other

Mechanical or electrical abnormalities, power theft detection, asset mapping and assessment of vegetation encroachment around Discom infrastructure. Capital expenditure for predictive and preventive maintenance of 219 numbers of EHV line and 5 EHV grid with capacity of 729 MVA along with 19 HVDS system and 62 street lights for POC is ₹7Lakh during FY 2020-21.

**3. Market Based Economic Dispatch: Price Forecasting and Automated Power Scheduling / Demand Forecasting**

It is well known to us that accurate Day Ahead demand forecasting is required for optimised Purchase and Sale decision on day Ahead basis. But, with the evolving power market, and its design focusing on short-term/spot based competitive procurement mechanisms, like introduction of RTM, G-TAM, SCED, DSM linking with DAM and evolving design towards MBED & Derivatives, and with reducing dependence on Long Term procurement, it is imminent for Discoms to proactively adapt to the changes, and make optimal use of the market to reduce overall procurement cost. Expenditure for Market Based Economy Dispatch incurred during FY 2020-21 is ₹ 32 Lakh during FY 2020-21.

**4. Behavioural Energy Efficiency Program:**

BRPL launched India's first Behavioural Energy Efficiency (BEE) Pilot program in its licensee area. A total of 2.6 lakh domestic customers in South and West Delhi were covered in the pilot. In this, insights on how energy is being used by these customers were analysed and detailed bi-monthly Home Energy Report (HER) were given to the consumers on their electricity usage. The program was rolled-out in the month of October, 2018 for a period of 1.5 years.

Considering the saving achieved under the program and global experience, a Detailed Project Report has been prepared and submitted to Hon'ble Commission for its approval for expansion and continuation of BEE Home Energy Report program. The expenditure for behavioural energy efficiency program in FY 2020-21 is ₹ 56 Lakh during FY 2020-21.

**5. Automated Demand Response Program (POC):**

BRPL partnered with IIM Ahmedabad and sustained impact to conduct ADR POC Program. This ADR POC Program is first of its kind in India where domestic consumers participated in the Demand Response events and consumers can also "opt out" even after "opt in" selected by participating consumers during ADR intervention through smart plug Application.

A customizable web-based platform is developed for on boarding the

consumers through which utility can publish the events, send notifications to the participating consumers about the events and participating consumers can give their approval to events published by utility through mobile based app.

Automated Demand Response program is successfully demonstrated for peak shaving of AC loads with temperature control as well as On/Off control using smart device like smart plugs and IR blasters. Load shifting of Geyser loads is also demonstrated in winter. Total 22 consumers (Residential and C&I) participated in the POC program.

ADR POC project report is submitted to Hon'ble Commission and requested to give in principle approval for large scale deployment of ADR Program for domestic and C&I consumers and requested for Support to finalize Implementing Agency and Demand Aggregator through open tender and to incentivize the participating consumers as per DPR submitted vide letter dated 23.09.2019. Cost for POC is ₹0.03 Crore during FY 2020-21.

**6. Load Research Study of BRPL with TERI**

The Hon'ble commission had given its approval to undertake Load Research Study of BRPL on dated 06.12.2019. The Energy Resources Institute (TERI) was awarded to conduct Load Research Study through competitive bidding process as directed by Hon'ble Commission. The study covered comprehensive research of utility level demand profile, key operational parameters, system level and consumer category level load profiling covering major consumer categories like domestic, commercial, Industrial and agricultural. Category wise load research has been further supported through in-depth consumer surveys (based on sampling technique) and visit selected energy intensive industrial units to understand the process and operational procedures. Detailed Load Research Study report is submitted to Hon'ble Commission. Expenditure incurred for Load research study is ₹ 0.35 Crore during FY 2020-21.

**7. Mandatory Energy Audit**

BRPL is the first DISCOM which has completed 2nd Phase Mandatory Energy Audit to fulfil the statutory compliance as per Government of India Gazette notification no 02/11(06)/05 – BEE dated 28.04.2010 and submitted the audit report under PAT cycle. Expenditure incurred for Mandatory Energy Audit is ₹0.03 Crore. As per draft energy audit regulation 2021, Energy audit to be conducted in each year.

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3A.129 Accordingly, the summary of the above expenses on account of new initiatives incurred during FY 2020-21 by the Petitioner is tabulated below:

*Table 3A- 40: Expenses on account of new initiatives incurred during FY 2020-21 (₹ Crore)*

S. No	Particulars	FY 2020-21
1	Enterprise live Data Lake connecting various data sources across organization:	0.1
2	Predictive asset maintenance and asset mapping using Drone based AI/ML analytics platform	0.1
3	Market Based Economic Dispatch: Price Forecasting and Automated Power Scheduling / Demand Forecasting:	0.3
4	Behavioural Energy Efficiency Program	0.6
5	Automated Demand Response Program (POC)	0.03
6	Load Research Study of BRPL	0.4
7	Mandatory Energy Audit	0.03
8	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.5</b>
9	<b>Total inclusive of taxes @18%</b>	<b>1.7</b>

j) Incremental GST Impact

3A.130 With effect from 01.07 2017, the Petitioner was required to pay GST (@18%) instead of service tax (12% to 15%). Further, as per the circular no. 34/8/2018 – GST, there are few services that are provided by the Petitioner to consumers which are now deemed as GST taxable services. However, the GST rate is 18% which is higher than the service tax rate.

3A.131 The Hon'ble Commission has allowed the GST charges on normative basis for FY 2020-21 by considering an escalation factor of 3.83% on the average value of FY 2017-18 to FY 2018-19. It is submitted that law is very clear towards implementation of any new tax and time and again the impact on account of the same have been allowed by various statutory authorities as pass through. It is submitted that there are plethora of Orders approving impact of increase in tax/introduction of new taxes, Change in law and such additional costs have been allowed as pass through. The said relief has also been approved by Hon'ble CERC/APTEL for various competitively Bid Projects awarded under Section 63 of the Electricity Act, 2003 and therefore not allowing such impact to be recovered on actual basis for tariff determined under Section 62 of the Act shall be in gross violation to the statute and therefore the impact needs to be allowed on actual basis due to change in law.

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3A.132 It is also pertinent to note that as the 7<sup>th</sup> Pay Commission was implemented from January, 2016, the Hon'ble Commission has proportionately reduced the 7th Pay Commission impact for 3 months in order to consider only 3 years impact to compute normative rates of O&M expenses.

3A.133 Accordingly, Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to allow the incremental GST charges impact of ₹13.7 Crore paid to employees during FY 2020-21 as tabulated below:

**Table 3A- 41: Incremental GST Impact during FY 2020-21 (₹ Crore)**

S. No	Particulars	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21
1	Actual GST/Service Tax as per Audited Accounts	41.2	58.6	73.2		
2	Considered for base year FY 2017-18 (equivalent to average value from FY 2017 to FY 2019)		57.7			
3	Escalation Rate			3.83%	3.83%	3.83%
4	Considered as Normative in FY 21			59.9	62.2	64.5
5	Actually paid in FY 21					78.3
6	<b>Incremental Impact</b>					<b>13.7</b>

3A.134 The Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to allow the aforesaid expenses while truing up the expenses for FY 2020-21.

### e) Incremental SMS Charges

3A.135 The Hon'ble Commission vide its letter ref no. F.17(47)/Engg/DERC/2014-15/C.F 4741/3682 dated 13.01.2016 issued the directives to send the SMS to consumer on various occasions. The Petitioner complied with the said directives and hence, incurred an amount of ₹2.30 Crore in FY 2020-21.

3A.136 The Hon'ble Commission has allowed the SMS charges on normative basis for FY 2020-21 by considering an escalation factor of 3.83% on the average value of FY 2016-17 to FY 2018-19. However, the same ought to be allowed on actual basis.

3A.137 Since, these expenses are incurred as per the directions of the Hon'ble Commission, the Petitioner requests to allow the incremental impact of SMS charges equivalent to ₹ 1.4 Crore as a part of additional expenses as tabulated below.

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*Table 3A- 42: Incremental SMS Charges during FY 2020-21 (₹ Crore)*

S. No	Particulars	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21
1	Actual SMS Charges as per Audited Accounts	0.7	0.6	1.1		
2	Considered for base year FY 2017-18 (equivalent to average value from FY 2017 to FY 2019)		0.8			
3	Escalation Rate			3.83%	3.83%	3.83%
4	Considered as Normative in FY 21			0.8	0.9	0.9
5	Actually paid in FY 21					2.3
6	<b>Incremental Impact</b>					<b>1.4</b>

3A.138 In view of the above submissions, the additional O&M expenses claimed as a part of truing-up requirement for FY 2020-21 are shown below:

*Table 3A- 43: Additional O&M Expenses for FY 2020-21 (₹ Crore)*

S. No	Particulars	FY 2020-21	Reference
1	Loss on Sale of Retired Assets	16.0	Note 42 of Audited Accounts
2	Incremental impact of 7th Pay Commission	88.7	Note 39 of Audited Accounts
3	Legal Expenses	15.5	Note 42 of Audited Accounts
4	Ombudsman/legal Fees	0.9	Note 42 of Audited Accounts
5	Incremental License Fee paid on assets	2.8	Note 5 of Audited Accounts
6	Syndication Fee/Bank charges regarding loan of Working Capital and Regulatory Assets	1.7	Note 40 of Audited Accounts
7	Covid -19 additional expenses	6.1	Note 39 and 42 of Audited Accounts
8	Expenses on account of new initiatives	1.7	Actual Expenses
9	Incremental GST Impact	13.7	Note 39 and 42 of Audited Accounts
10	Incremental SMS Charges	1.4	Note 42 of Audited Accounts
11	<b>Total</b>	<b>148.5</b>	<b>Sum(1 to 10)</b>

3A.139 The Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to allow the amount as proposed in the table above while truing up the expenses for FY 2020-21.

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### Non-Tariff Income

3A.140 The items which have been added apart from the income shown as per Audited Accounts are as under:

#### Interest on Consumer Security Deposit (CSD)

3A.141 As the Hon'ble Commission has considered Consumer Security Deposit for funding of Revenue Gap, therefore the Petitioner has considered the rate of Carrying cost for computing the interest on Consumer Security Deposit. Hence, the difference of normative interest on CSD and that booked in the Audited Accounts has been added in NTI as under:

*Table 3A- 44: Interest on CSD (₹ Crore)*

S. No	Particulars	FY 2020-21	Remarks/ Reference
A	Opening Balance of CSD	818.2	Note 22 of Audited Accounts
B	Closing Balance of CSD	832.9	
C	Average Balance	<b>825.6</b>	$C = (A+B)/2$
D	Interest Rate	12.77%	Carrying Cost Rate
E	Interest on CSD	105.4	$E = C \times D$
F	Interest booked in Audited Accounts	69.0	Note 22 of Audited Accounts
G	<b>Net Interest to be considered</b>	<b>36.4</b>	$G = E - F$

3A.142 The explanation for each of the item not to be considered as Non-Tariff Income is as under:

#### Difference on account of Service Line Development (SLD) Charges:

3A.143 The Hon'ble Commission in Tariff Order dated 29.09.2015 ruled as under:

*"3.373 The Commission has considered the service line charges as income for a period of three years for true-up up to FY 2011-12. The service line charges up to FY 2012-13 have been considered as part of revenue gap up to FY 2012-13 as discussed in earlier paragraphs. For FY 2013-14, service line charges of Rs. 43.37 Crore as per audited financial statement of FY 2013-14 are being considered as part of the non tariff income of the Petitioner."*

3A.144 The Petitioner has challenged the aforesaid issue before Hon'ble ATE in Appeal 297 of 2015 which is pending. Without prejudice to the contentions in the Appeal, the Petitioner has added the difference between the SLD Charges received during FY 2020-21 and that appearing in the Other Income in the Audited Accounts for the purpose of computation of Non-Tariff Income as under:



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*Table 3A- 45: Difference on account of SLD (₹ Crore)*

S. No	Particulars	FY 2020-21	Remarks
1	Received during the year	37.1	Note 26 Service Line Deposits
2	SLD Appearing in Other Income	43.0	
	<b>Difference Considered</b>	<b>-5.9</b>	

3A.145 Accordingly, the Petitioner has adjusted the negative impact of ₹ 5.9 Crore during FY 2020-21 for the purpose of computation of Non-Tariff Income.

### Income from Other Business

#### a. Street Light Maintenance Charges

3A.146 Apart from distribution licensee's business, the Petitioner is also generating revenue from other business. These other businesses are being operated in parallel by the Petitioner along with the Distribution Business. The Petitioner is exercising its fundamental right to carry out these unrelated businesses.

3A.147 Section 51 of the 2003 Act entitles the Distribution Licensee such as the Petitioner to engage in any other business for optimum utilization of its assets. Section 51 also requires that a certain proportion of "the revenues" derived from such business be utilized for reducing the wheeling charges. Section 51 is an enabling provision contained in the legislation with some purpose. Disallowance of the legitimate expenses relating to other business would be ex facie contrary to Section 51 of the 2003 Act and would lead to discouraging the distribution licensee such as the Petitioner from generating income from other business, which is otherwise undertaken considering the interest of consumers at large and optimum utilization of assets of distribution business. The Petitioner has engaged in the businesses (as described in subsequent paragraphs) which are within the scope of Section 51 of the 2003 Act and has hereinafter provided reasons for this Hon'ble Commission to consider: (1) The Income by deducting the expenditure from the Revenue; and (2) Reworking of the proportion of the Revenues to be retained by the Petitioner in excess of the 20% which was stipulated in the 2005 Regulations as "a general principle" and entitling the Petitioner to "approach the Commission for change of the aforesaid sharing formula with proper justification, for approval of the Commission".

3A.148 Regulation 3(5) of DERC (Treatment of Income from Other Business of Transmission Licensee and Distribution Licensee) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2005 is as follows:



*gaurav*

*“3(5) In addition to the sharing of costs under sub-clause (3) above, the Licensee shall account for and ensure due payment to the Licensed Business a certain proportion of revenues from the other Business as follows:*

*where the Licensee utilizes the assets and facilities of the licensed business for other business the Licensee shall retain 40% of the net revenue from such business and pass on the remaining 60% of the net revenue to the regulated business; and*

*where the Licensee does not utilize the assets and facilities of the licensed business for other business, the Licensee shall retain 60% of the net revenue from such business and pass on the remaining 40% of the net revenue to the regulated business;”*

3A.149 Accordingly, the claims on account of street light maintenance business are discussed below:

3A.150 It is submitted that the responsibility of maintaining street light is not contained in the Distribution License of the Petitioner. The Electricity Act, 2003 does not mandate the Distribution Licensee to maintain Street Lights. Further, as per Section-42 of Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, it is the responsibility of MCDs to maintain Street lighting system which is reproduced below:

*“42. Obligatory functions of the Corporation*

*....*

*(o) the lighting, watering and cleansing of public streets and other public places;*

*...*

*(w) the maintenance and development of the value of all properties vested in or entrusted to the management of the Corporation;”*

3A.151 With the unbundling and restructuring of Delhi Vidyut Board (DVB) into corporate entities and privatisation of Distribution Business, the past legacy of maintenance of public lighting was passed on to the Petitioner as matter of course, though as distribution licensee the maintenance of public lighting was not their function. In fact, the Petitioner vide letter dated 24.03.2004 intimated the Hon’ble Commission that maintenance of street lighting is the responsibility of MCDs under DMC Act and not the Petitioner. Also the Hon’ble Commission in Order dated 03.09.2003 ruled as under:

*“10. Having heard the submission of the parties, the Commission observed that it was the prerogative of the MCD, either to get the work done themselves or through the DISCOMs, in the latter*

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*alternative, scope of works, as also the commercial terms and conditions, shall need to be proposed by MCD. Thereafter, the Commission shall determine the maintenance charges, etc. after having considered the responses of the DISCOMs.”*

3A.152 Therefore, it is clear that maintenance of street lighting is an activity assigned to the Petitioner by MCDs under DMC Act and does not fall under Regulated Business.

3A.153 However, there was a dispute between the Delhi DISCOMs and MCDs on scope of work of the activities and charges at which the maintenance is to be undertaken by Delhi DISCOMs. During FY 2003-04, the Hon'ble Commission received number of complaints on the poor conditions of street light prevailing in respect of Public Lighting in Delhi. Consequently in order to settle the matter, the Hon'ble Commission vide letter dated 15.10.2003, identified the scope of works as maintenance of existing streetlights, addition of new streetlights, installing of high mast lights, transformers, etc. Further, the Hon'ble Commission vide Order dated 5.03.2004 determined the rates for maintenance of street lights. These rates were further amended by the Order issued by the Hon'ble Commission on 24.09.2009.

3A.154 It is further submitted that the determination of rates and scope of work by the Hon'ble Commission does not mean that maintenance of streetlights fall under Licensed Activity and is a part of regulated business. The scope of work and determination of rates by the Hon'ble Commission, in which this Hon'ble Commission acted almost as a Mediator or a Conciliator rather than an adjudicator has helped MCD and the Petitioner to reach at a consensus. Since it is no part of the jurisdiction available under the EA for this Hon'ble Commission to adjudicate a dispute between the MCDs and the Petitioner, the consent of the Petitioner and the MCDs to approach this Hon'ble Commission to seek its assistance in resolving such dispute could not clothe this Hon'ble Commission with a jurisdiction that it did not otherwise have in law.

3A.155 Therefore, the Petitioner is maintaining Street Lights not as an obligation under Licensed Business or a part thereof but on behalf of road owning agencies, viz. SDMC, NDMC, EDMC, NHAI, PWD in the areas comprising South and West Delhi.

3A.156 For carrying out the maintenance services the Petitioner optimally engages its existing manpower, Technicians, Electricians, Electric Men, Line Engineers and also outsources further manpower.

3A.157 Since the activity of maintenance of Street Lights is neither a licensed activity nor an activity related to licensed business so no part of the cost of such activity nor the revenue accrued therefrom should form part of the ARR of the licensed business.

3A.158 In point of fact, the cost of such activity does not form part of the O&M cost in the ARR since the O&M costs is permitted by the Hon'ble Commission on normative base which has no reference to the actual expenses of the Petitioner. For example, the R&M expenses are given as a percentage of Gross Fixed Assets.

3A.159 In view of the aforesaid, the Petitioner prays that entire income on account of maintenance of Street Lights may be allowed to be retained by the Petitioner as it is neither a non-tariff income nor an income within the scope of Section 51 of the 2003 Act. The Hon'ble Commission in Tariff Order dated 28.03.2018 has stated that the incentive earned on account of street light maintenance shall be allowed to be retained by the Petitioner.

Interest on Inter-Company Loans

3A.160 The Hon'ble Commission in its Tariff Order dated 28.03.2018 has ruled as under:

*"3.129 The Commission has considered the submission of the petitioner that the fund used for funding the loan to sister concern is not utilized for the regulated business and the petitioner is not entitled for any return or interest on these funds from ARR. Therefore, the interest on intercompany loan is allowed to be reduced from Non-Tariff Income."*

3A.161 The Petitioner offered loan to BYPL which otherwise would have been borrowed by BYPL from some other bank/financial institution. The Petitioner has not claimed the cost of such a loan in its ARR and the interest earned should not be deducted from its ARR as a non-tariff income. Such interest earned is on account of inter-company transfer and is not incidental to electricity business. Usage of the funds available to the Petitioner in the form of equity is in terms of Regulation 94 and Regulation-5.35 proviso of Tariff Regulations, 2017 and DERC MYT Regulations, 2011 respectively is specifically excluded from Non-Tariff Income. Under those circumstances, the interest earned on the loan given by the Petitioner from its equity cannot be shared by regulated business of the Petitioner. The aforesaid principle of demarcation is well recognized by the Hon'ble Tribunal in a catena of Judgments specifically starting from Judgment dated 04.04.2007 in Appeal No.251 of 2006 which is carried forward all the way upto the Judgment dated 28.11.2013 in Appeal No.138 of 2012.

3A.162 In all these Judgments, it has been categorically stated that the licensed business must be treated as a water tight compartment and only the expenses and revenue of

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the business form as a business activity and statement of affairs of the licensed business. Hence, no part of an unlicensed and an unrelated activity could form either a cost component or a revenue component in the ARR.

3A.163 Moreover, such an interest is not non-tariff income. In case the Petitioner would not have given the loan to BYPL, the funds available with the Petitioner would have been invested elsewhere and the interest/ income earned on the same would have been retained by the Petitioner. Such an interest is akin to earning moneys on investments from shareholders' funds which are specifically exempted from deduction from ARR.

3A.164 Therefore, the Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to allow the Petitioner to retain the interest ₹16.27 Crore earned of on inter-company loans.

### Late Payment Surcharge:

3A.165 As regards LPSC, it is submitted that the Petitioner levied LPSC @ 1.5% per month on flat basis till FY 2012-13. The Hon'ble Commission was therefore allowing only financing cost of LPSC to the Petitioner by computing the principal amount (LPSC divided by 18% (12 x 1.5%)) and allowing carrying cost on the principal amount. The difference between the amount of LPSC and the interest on principal amount was passed on the consumers by way of NTI.

3A.166 Based on the representation of Foundation of Rubber & Polymer Manufacturers, the Hon'ble Commission vide letter dated 13.12.2012 communicated that LPSC should be charged proportional to the number of days of delay in receiving payment from the consumers by the Petitioner. The Hon'ble Commission in Tariff Order dated 29.09.2015 again directed the Petitioner to charge LPSC proportionate to the number of days of delay in receiving the payment from the consumers of the DISCOMs.

3A.167 The Petitioner in this Petition requests the Hon'ble Commission to allow the entire LPSC instead of financing cost of LPSC during FY 2020-21 as the Petitioner charged LPSC proportionate to the number of days of delay and not on flat basis. The methodology of charging LPSC proportionate to the number of days of delay leads to recovery of only financing cost of LPSC for the delay in payment and not on flat basis. However, the Hon'ble Commission without referring to its direction for change in charging of LPSC continued with the earlier methodology which was utilised for computation of financing of LPSC till FY 2012-13. Such treatment has actually resulted in allowance of financing cost of LPSC at much lower rate.

3A.168 It is further submitted that the concept of financing cost of LPSC was introduced by the Hon'ble Commission in Tariff Order dated 26.08.2011 as LPSC was considered as a part of revenue realisation for the purpose of computation of AT&C Loss as per Clause-4.7 (c) of DERC Tariff Regulations, 2007. As per DERC Tariff Regulations, 2011, the methodology of computation of revenue realisation for the purpose of computation of AT&C Loss has been changed and LPSC is no longer being included as a part of revenue realisation for computation of AT&C Loss from FY 2012-13 onwards. Since the methodology for computation of AT&C Loss has been changed, the Petitioner ought to be allowed entire LPSC instead of financing cost of LPSC.

3A.169 It is further submitted that concept of financing cost of LPSC is based on the principle that the Petitioner will fund the amount delayed through loans whereas, it is practically not possible to arrange for the funding of such delayed payment as the Petitioner does not know in advance as to which consumer will pay the bill on deadline and which consumers will not pay the bill on deadline. The process of raising loans for funding any expenditure is time taking process and therefore, in case of any default on part of consumers to pay electricity bills in time, the Petitioner has to face the following penalties:

- a) **Penalty on account of under-achievement of AT&C Loss:** In case of any under-achievement of AT&C Loss, the Hon'ble Commission levies penalty on the Petitioner irrespective of the fact that the default in collection efficiency is on account of consumers.
- b) **Penalty in repayment of Loans:** In present scenario, the Petitioner is not operating in business as usual situation. Apart from normal capex loan and working capital loan, the Petitioner is required to fund huge amount of regulatory assets and the revenue gap during the year on account of variation between the estimated ARR and actual ARR. In such a situation any default in payment of billed amount put financial constraints on the ability of the Petitioner to efficiently discharge its debt obligations. As a result, the Petitioner has to face penalty on account of delay in repayment of loans which is not being passed in the ARR.
- c) **Penalty by Generators:** Generators levy penalty of 1.5% per month in case of non-payment of dues within time.

3A.170 It is most respectfully submitted that the Hon'ble Commission's treatment tantamount to discrimination between Gencos, Transcos and DISCOMs which is depicted in the table below:

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*Table 3A- 46: Treatment of LPSC to various utilities in Delhi*

S. No	Particulars	Delhi Gencos and Transcos	Delhi DISCOMs
1	Before FY 2013-14	<p>LPSC @ 1.5% per month;</p> <p>LPSC collected allowed to Gencos and Transcos irrespective of actual cost of financing delay in payment;</p> <p>Therefore, LPSC not considered as Non-Tariff Income.</p>	<p>LPSC @ 1.5% per month;</p> <p>Only financing cost of delayed payment by computing principal amount, i.e., LPSC Collected/ 18% allowed to DISCOMs;</p> <p>Difference between LPSC collected and financing cost of delayed payment considered as NTI.</p>
2	From FY 2013-14	Same treatment continued.	<p>LPSC @ 1.5% proportional to number of days of delay;</p> <p>Same formulae for computing principal amount despite of change in treatment;</p>

3A.171 As per the aforesaid submissions, the Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to allow entire LPSC of ₹35.65 Crore during FY 2020-21 to be retained by the Petitioner as the same merely meets the financing cost of delay in payment.

Charges Write-back of Miscellaneous Provisions:

3A.172 The Hon'ble Commission in Tariff Order dated 28.03.2018 did not consider the write-back of miscellaneous provisions and relied on the previous Tariff Orders and stated as under

*"3.369 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."*



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3A.173 As regards above, it is submitted that the aforesaid treatment is contrary to the statement given in the same Tariff Order where the Hon'ble Commission has stated as under:

*"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*

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>
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 of Doubtful Debts	76.05	91.99	41.14	-	20.24
Less: Bad Debts written off	0.00	-	-	-	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 incl. under Sundry Expenses				1.68	
Add: Lease rentals transferred from R&M Cost	1.57	1.55	2.42	1.54	1.55
<b>Net A&amp;G cost</b>	<b>61.16</b>	<b>64.89</b>	<b>67.33</b>	<b>51.86</b>	<b>75.76</b>

"

3A.174 It is clear from the above extract that if the cost of the provisions were not considered by the Hon'ble Commission while projecting the A&G expenses, in any

case, the revenue from any recovery under such provision cannot be added to the ARR.

3A.175 Further, the Hon'ble Commission in Tariff Order dated 29.09.2015 has also reversed the write-back of excess provisions for doubtful debts allowed during the earlier period, i.e., FY 2007-08 to FY 2011-12. The extracts are reproduced as under:

*"3.121 As per Regulation 5.23 of MYT Regulation 2007, the miscellaneous receipts from the consumers shall constitute non-tariff income of the licensee. Write back of provision of doubtful debts related to recovery of debts forms part of miscellaneous receipts of the petitioner. 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/doubtful debts. Therefore, any recovery on account of bad and doubtful debts shall constitute non-tariff income of the licensee to the extent of 0.5% provision on debtors. Accordingly, the income on account of any such write back of provision for doubtful/bad debts is considered as Non-tariff income."*

3A.176 The finding that "... collection efficiency of 99.5% with a scope of 0.5% provisions for bad/ doubtful debts...." is factually inaccurate. By virtue of the billing lag which is inherent in an annual tariff re-determination, even if the collection efficiency were assumed to be 100%, even then the actual collection would still be in the range of 99% to 99.25%.

3A.177 In this regard, it is submitted that the amount of ₹0.11Crore appearing as Excess provisions written back in Note 37 of the Audited Accounts is an accounting entry reversing the amount of excess Provisions created for Retirement of fixed Assets in previous years and was not forming part of A&G expenses considered by the Hon'ble Commission during previous financial years. Hence, the amount of ₹0.11 Crore ought not to be considered as part of Non-Tariff Income for FY 2020-21.

Short term gain:

3A.178 The Hon'ble Commission in Tariff Order dated August 31, 2017 has ruled as under

*"3.593 The Petitioner has submitted that short term gain is on account of interest received on fixed deposits maintained by the Petitioner as margins kept with the funding agency for loans availed. Therefore, the Commission is of the view that interest on these fixed deposits should be allowed to be reduced from the Non-Tariff Income as Rs. 10.12 Cr. and Rs. 3.00 Cr. for FY 2014-15 and FY 2015-16 respectively."*

3A.179 Accordingly, the Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to allow the Petitioner to retain the income of ₹7.77 Crore on account of interest received on fixed deposits during FY 2020-21 and reduce the same from the Non-Tariff Income.

Transfer from Consumer Contribution and Capital works:

3A.180 The Hon'ble Commission in Tariff Order dated 31.07.2019 has allowed transfer from consumer contribution for capital works to be reduced from NTI for FY 2017-18 on the ground that the consumer contribution is not considered for calculation of depreciation and RoCE and the Petitioner is making book adjustments in compliance of accounting standards and has no impact on the cash flows. Therefore, amount transferred from Consumer contribution and capital works are allowed to be reduced from Non-Tariff Income.

3A.181 Accordingly, the Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to reduce the amount of ₹45.02 Crore from the Non-Tariff Income during FY 2020-21.

Income on account of bad debts recovered:

3A.182 The Hon'ble Commission in Tariff Order dated 31.08.2017 has ruled as under:

*"3.601. 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. It is observed that the amount recovered from the bad debts written off by the Petitioner is part of total collection for the relevant year has also been indicated under the head "other income" in the audited financial statement of FY 2014-15 and FY 2015-16. Therefore, the income on account of bad debts recovered is reduced from Non-Tariff Income."*

3A.183 Accordingly, the Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission not to consider ₹1.54 Crore of income recovered on account of bad debts (shown in Note 36 of Audited Accounts) as Non-Tariff Income during FY 2020-21.

Commission on Electricity Duty:

3A.184 The Hon'ble Commission in Tariff Order dated 31.08.2017 stated as under:

*"The Commission is of the view that collection of electricity duty is not a separate function/job and electricity duty is collected with electricity bills as normal collection of electricity dues billed by the Petitioner. Therefore, the*

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*Petitioner's submission that there is extra cost on account of collection of electricity duty is neither indicated in the audited financial statement nor justified. Accordingly, amount on account of Commission on Electricity Duty has not been reduced from Non-Tariff Income."*

3A.185 The Petitioner, as an agent on behalf of Municipal Corporations of Delhi (SDMC, NDMC and EDMC), collects and pays to the MCDs the Electricity Duty. For undertaking this activity, there is incidence of use of assets and facilities of the licensed business towards collection of the Electricity Duty. As such this collection activity is a separate business and optimally utilizes the assets of the Petitioner. Section-51 of the 2003 Act, as well as, Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Treatment of Income from Other Business of Transmission Licensee and Distribution Licensee) Regulations, 2005 permits the Petitioner to engage in any other business for optimal utilization of its assets.

3A.186 It is submitted that MCDs pay commission to the Petitioner for collecting Electricity Duty on its behalf. This commission paid by MCDs is purely Other Business within Section-51 of the 2003 Act, as well as, Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Treatment of Income from Other Business of Transmission Licensee and Distribution Licensee) Regulations, 2005 and accordingly the same would apply to the aforesaid amount earned by the Petitioner as the commission paid by MCDs. For undertaking the activity of collection of Electricity Duty, the Petitioner has expended certain expenses towards incentivizing the existing manpower, engaging additional and external collection agencies which are included in the actual employee expenses.

3A.187 Further, the Petitioner has to perform in-house operations also for which the Petitioner is required to incur additional O&M Expenses. Some of these in-house activities involve maintenance of records regarding Electricity Duty (Amount of Electricity Billed, Collected, Outstanding, Paid to GoNCTD etc.), cash-handling activities, interaction with GoNCTD, etc. which involves cost. The Petitioner incurs security and conveyance expenses towards transfer of money. Additionally, the Petitioner has also engaged various collection agencies for which the Petitioner has to pay service charges for such engagement. All these expenses are not being allowed by Hon'ble Commission since O&M Expenses are allowed on a normative basis. It is further submitted that the commission of Electricity Duty is being provided as compensation in lieu of the Petitioner's efforts in collecting and accounting and other services rendered by the Petitioner to GoNCTD. It is submitted that if GoNCTD were to perform such similar activity, it would have involved costs. The Petitioner has reduced the efforts on behalf of GoNCTD, required for collection of Electricity Duty in terms of manpower and other expenses. It is submitted that the income

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earned as commission on collection of Electricity Duty ought to be utilized to defray the additional expenses incurred by the Petitioner while undertaking such activities.

3A.188 The Petitioner in its Petition for Truing-up of FY 2014-15, Review of FY 2015-16 and Multi-Year ARR from FY 2016-17 to FY 2020-21 and Tariff of FY 2016-17, had submitted that it has to incur additional O&M expenses and other in-house activities involving maintenance of records, cash handling activities, etc., which involve costs. Since these expenses incurred are not being separately allowed by the Hon'ble Commission, the entire income earned through this activity ought not to be reduced from the ARR by treating it as non-tariff income. However, the Hon'ble Commission in the Tariff Order dated 31.08.2017 (refer to Para No. 3.611) has treated the entire income earned on the aforesaid activity as part of non-tariff income and reduced the ARR of the Petitioner in contravention of its very own 2005 Regulations.

3A.189 It is submitted that simply because the Electricity Duty is collected along with the electricity bills, that does not mean that the activity of collecting, managing and accounting for the Electricity Duty, do not attract the incidence of any expenses. For example, if in future, the Petitioner were to engage in another business i.e., to collect water supply bills or telephone bills or gas utility bills, it cannot be said that because the Petitioner collects these amounts along with its electricity bills, these other businesses are distribution functions of the Petitioner or no separate expenses are required for carrying out these other businesses.

3A.190 The collection of Electricity Duty by the Petitioner is not a licensed activity. The responsibility for collection of Electricity Duty does not fall upon the licensee either under Section 12 of EA, 2003, nor under the license granted to the Petitioner by the Hon'ble Commission. It is an activity carried out by the Petitioner as a part of the legacy inherited by it from the erstwhile DVB. Even the erstwhile DVB carried out such functions, not as a part of its function of distribution of electricity, but under a statutory mandate of Section 3 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation (Assessment and Collection of Tax on the Consumption, sale or supply of electricity) Bye laws 1962 ("Bye Laws"). Hence, the activity of collection of Electricity Duty has nothing whatsoever to do with the functions of a distribution licensee under EA, 2003. Since such function is carried out using the assets of the distribution business, such function is clearly attributable to an 'other business' under Section 51 of EA, 2003.

3A.191 The income/commission which is earned by the Petitioner has no connection whatsoever to the ARR of the Petitioner or to the licensed business. As such, this income/commission can never be categorised as non-tariff income. This is particularly so when Regulation 4.7(c) of the MYT Regulations, 2011 clearly provides that the collection of Electricity Duty will not be taken into account in computing the



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## BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED

Collection Efficiency. If the revenue realisation from the collection of Electricity Duty does not add to the revenue collection for the purpose of 'Collection Efficiency', the income/commission on such collection earned by the Petitioner cannot form a part of the ARR as Non-Tariff income.

3A.192 Therefore, the commission received on account of collection of Electricity Duty i.e., ₹10.15 Crore ought to be deducted from Non-Tariff Income.

3A.193 Based on the above submissions, the Non-Tariff Income during FY 2020-21 is tabulated as under:

**Table 3A- 47: Non-Tariff Income for FY 2020-21**

S. No	Particulars	Amount (₹ Cr.)	Reference
A	Other Operating Income	142.3	Note 36 of Audited Accounts
B	Other Income	62.6	Note 37 of Audited Accounts
I	<b>Total Income as per Accounts</b>	<b>204.9</b>	<b>(A+B)</b>
C	Add: Interest on CSD	36.4	Table 3A- 44 Note 22 and Note 40 of Audited Accounts
D	Add: Differential in SLD	-5.9	Table 3A- 45
II	<b>Total Other Income</b>	<b>235.4</b>	<b>(I+C+D)</b>
D	Less: Income from other business		
a	Street Light	15.0	Note 37 of Audited Accounts
III	<b>Net Income to be considered</b>	<b>220.3</b>	<b>(II-E)</b>
A	Less: Interest on Contingency Reserve	0.1	Note 37 of Audited Accounts
B	Less: LPSC	35.7	Note 36 of Audited Accounts
C	Less: Write-back of misc. provisions	0.1	Note 37 of Audited Accounts
D	Less: Short term gain	7.8	Note 37 of Audited Accounts
E	Less: Transfer from Consumer contribution for capital works	45.0	Note 36 of Audited Accounts
F	Less: Bad debts recovered	1.5	Note 36 of Audited Accounts
G	Less: Interest on Inter-company Loans	16.3	Note 37 of Audited Accounts
H	Less: Commission on collection of Electricity Duty	10.2	Note 36 of Audited Accounts
I	<b>Net Non-Tariff Income</b>	<b>103.8</b>	<b>(III-sum A to H)</b>

3A.194 The Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to allow the NTI during FY 2020-21 as submitted in the above table.

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### Income from Open Access Sales

3A.195 In addition to the Income derived from Other Business, the income of ₹70.99 Crore (Note 36 of the Audited Accounts) recovered as Open Access Charges during FY 2020-21 has been considered for offsetting the revenue (gap)/surplus for the year.

### Capital Expenditure and Capitalisation

3A.196 The Petitioner has considered the capital expenditure and capitalisation for FY 2020-21 as per the directions of Hon'ble APTEL given in Judgment dated 06.10.2009 (Appeal 36 of 2008) and 02.03.2015 (Appeal 177 of 2012) which is the law as of date.

3A.197 The Petitioner has also considered de-capitalisation of assets from FY 2002-03 to FY 2020-21 provided that the Hon'ble Commission also allows the loss on assets/retirement of assets as per the Petition No. 46 of 2012 filed on 19.11.2012. Accordingly, the actual capitalisation and de-capitalisation for FY 2020-21 has been considered to derive the closing balance of GFA as under:

*Table 3A- 48: Gross Fixed Assets for FY 2020-21 (₹ Crore)*

S. No	Particulars	FY 2020-21	Remarks
A	Opening GFA	7664.4	Closing value from previous petition
B	Capitalisation during the year	620.6	Note 3 & 4 of the Audited Accounts
C	De-capitalisation	53.1	Schedule 5 of the Audited Accounts
D	Closing GFA	8231.9	A+B-C
E	Average GFA	7948.2	(A+D)/2

### Funding of Capitalisation

3A.198 During FY 2020-21, the Petitioner has capitalised ₹ 620.6 Crore which includes ₹ 53.1 Crore and ₹ 144.5 Crore on account of De-capitalisation and Consumer Contribution capitalised, respectively during the year. The Petitioner has sought financing of Capitalisation (net of de-capitalisation and Consumer Contribution) through debt and equity in the ratio of 70:30 as shown below:

*Table 3A- 49: Financing of Capitalisation for FY 2020-21 (₹ Crore)*

S. No	Particulars	FY 2020-21	Remarks
A	Total Capitalisation	620.6	Table 3A- 48
B	De-capitalisation	53.1	Table 3A- 48
C	Consumer Contribution	144.5	Note 25 of Audited Accounts
D	Balance Capitalisation	422.9	A-B-C



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S. No	Particulars	FY 2020-21	Remarks
E	Debt	296.0	70% of D
F	Equity	126.9	30% of D

### Consumer Contribution and Grants

3A.199 The average Consumer Contribution and Grants for FY 2020-21 is tabulated below:

*Table 3A- 50: Consumer Contribution and Grants for FY 2020-21 (₹ Crore)*

S. No	Particulars	FY 2020-21	Remarks
A	Opening Balance	805.8	Closing Value from previous Petition
B	Additions during the year	144.5	Table 3A- 49
C	Closing Balance	950.3	A+B
D	Average Consumer Contribution	<b>878.0</b>	(A+C)/2

### **Depreciation**

3A.200 For the purpose of computing depreciation for True-up of FY 2020-21 in accordance with the Tariff Regulations, 2017, the Petitioner has followed the same methodology as considered by the Hon'ble Commission in the past i.e. the average rate of Depreciation based on the Audited Accounts of the Petitioner has been applied on the average GFA net of Consumer Contribution and Grants.

3A.201 The average rate of Depreciation for FY 2020-21 based on the Audited Accounts of the Petitioner is tabulated below:

*Table 3A- 51: Depreciation Rate for FY 2020-21*

S. No	Particulars	Actual	Remarks/ Ref.
A	Opening GFA as per audited accounts	7626.0	Note 3 of Audited
B	Closing GFA as per audited accounts	8193.4	Accounts
C	Average of GFA	7909.7	(A+B)/2
D	Depreciation as per Audited Accounts	368.4	P&L account
E	<b>Average depreciation rate</b>	<b>4.66%</b>	<b>(D/C)*100</b>

3A.202 As per Companies Act, the depreciation rate in case of a regulated entity has to be adopted as prescribed by the Regulator. The depreciation has been computed in the audited accounts based on the schedule of depreciation rates given in the Tariff Regulations, 2017. In audited accounts, the depreciation has been computed based on life of assets as specified in the Regulations. In case the Hon'ble Commission

## BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED

desires the computation in support of depreciation on assets appearing in audited accounts, the same can be provided.

3A.203 Further, the Petitioner has calculated the allowable depreciation after excluding consumer contribution and Grants from the Gross Fixed Assets as under:

*Table 3A- 52: Depreciation for FY 2020-21*

S. No	Particulars	FY 2020-21	Remarks
A	Average GFA	7948.2	Table 3A-48
B	Average Consumer Contribution and Grants	878.0	Table 3A-50
C	Average assets net of consumer contribution & Grants	7070.1	A-B
D	Average rate of depreciation	4.66%	Table 3A-51
E	<b>Depreciation</b>	<b>329.3</b>	C*D

3A.204 The cumulative depreciation on fixed assets at the end of FY 2020-21 is tabulated below:

*Table 3A- 53: Cumulative Depreciation on fixed assets upto FY 2020-21 (₹ Crore)*

S. No	Particulars	FY 2020-21	Remarks
A	Opening balance of cumulative depreciation	3339.2	Value from previous Petition
B	Additions during the year	329.3	Table 3A- 52
C	Closing balance of cumulative depreciation	3668.5	A+B
D			
D	Accumulated Depreciation on De-capitalised Assets at the beginning of FY	310.5	Value from previous Petition and past claims
E	Depreciation on De-capitalized Assets during the FY	34.8	Table 3A- 57
F	Accumulated Depreciation on De-capitalised Assets at the end of FY	345.3	

3A.205 Accordingly, the depreciation has been utilised for repayment of loan as under:

## BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED

*Table 3A- 54: Utilisation of Depreciation for FY 2020-21 (₹ Crore)*

S. No	Particulars	FY 2020-21
A	Depreciation	329.3
B	Depreciation utilised for debt repayment	329.3

### Working Capital

3A.206 The Petitioner has computed the Working Capital Requirement for FY 2020-21 based on the actual Power Purchase cost and revenue available towards ARR as submitted for Truing Up of FY 2020-21. Accordingly, the Working Capital Calculation for FY 2020-21 is tabulated below:

*Table 3A- 55: Working Capital Requirement (₹ Crore)*

S. No	Particulars	FY 2020-21	Remarks/ Ref
A	Annual Revenues from Tariff & Charges	9187.0	Table 3A- 62
A1	Receivables equivalent to two months average	1531.2	A/6
B	Power Purchase Expenses	6932.5	Table 3A- 32
B1	Less: 1/12th of power purchase expenses	577.7	B/12
C	Working Capital	953.5	A1-B1
D	Opening Working Capital	928.9	Value from previous Petition
E	<b>Change in Working Capital</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>D-E</b>

3A.207 The Working capital as shown above has been considered for calculation of Regulated Rate Base for FY 2020-21.

### Debt and Equity

3A.208 In accordance with Judgment dated 28.11.2014 in Appeal No. 61 & 62 of 2012, the Petitioner has considered one-tenth of the outstanding balance of loan as repayment during the year. The same has been deducted from the loan balance for calculation of average debt during the year. The average debt and equity for FY 2020-21 is tabulated below:

## BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED

*Table 3A- 56: Average Debt and Equity for FY 2021-21 (₹ Crore)*

S. No	Particulars	Debt	Equity	Remarks
A	Opening	2457.3	2119.3	Value from previous Petition
B	Additions during the year			
i	Capex	296.0	126.9	Table 3A- 49
ii	Working capital	24.6		Table 3A- 55
C	Less: Repayment	245.7		A/10
D	Closing	2532.2	2246.2	A+B-C
E	Average	2494.8	2182.7	Average(A,D)

3A.209 The Petitioner has considered the aforesaid debt and equity balance for the purpose of computation of RoCE.

### Regulated Rate Base (RRB)

3A.210 Based on the above submissions, the Regulated Rate Base (RRB) for FY 2020-21 has been computed as below:

*Table 3A- 57: Regulated Rate Base for FY 2020-21 (₹ Crore)*

S. No	Particulars	FY 2020-21	Remarks/ Ref
A	RRB Opening	4758.9	As per Tariff Regulations
B	ΔAB (Change in Capital Investments)	128.4	C-D+E-F
C	Investments Capitalized	567.4	Table 3A- 49
D	Depreciation	329.3	Table 3A- 52
E	Add: Depreciation on De-capitalised Assets	34.8	Note 3 of Audited Accounts
F	Consumer Contribution	144.5	Table 3A- 50
G	Change in WC	24.6	Table 3A- 55
H	RRB Closing	4911.9	A+B+G
I	RRB (i)	4847.7	A+(B)/2+G

### Rate of Interest on Loan

3A.211 With regard to the rate of interest on loan, Regulation 22 of Business Plan Regulations, 2019 states that:

#### **“22. MARGIN FOR RATE OF INTEREST ON LOAN**

*(1) The rate of interest on loan for a financial year shall be Marginal Cost of Fund based Lending Rate (MCLR) of SBI as on 1st April of that financial year plus the Margin. The Margin, in terms of Regulation 4(2)*

## BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED

*of the DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017 towards capitalisation of Assets, Working Capital and Regulatory Assets for Distribution Licensee, is allowed as the difference between the weighted average rate of interest on actual loan portfolio and the MCLR as on 1st April of that financial year:*

*Provided that the Margin shall not exceed 5.00%, 4.25% and 3.50% for the first, second and third year of the control period, respectively:*

*Provided further that the rate of interest on loan (MCLR plus Margin) in any case shall not exceed approved base rate of return on equity i.e. 14.00%.*

*(2) The Distribution Licensee shall follow transparent mechanism to avail Loans and, to the extent possible, shall endeavour to invite open tender for availing Loans.”*

3A.212 Further, with regard the cost of debt on working capital loans, the Regulation 85 of the Tariff Regulations, 2017 states as under:

### ***“INTEREST ON WORKING CAPITAL***

*85. Rate of Interest On Working Capital shall be considered as the bank rate as on 1st April of the year plus margin as specified by the Commission for the Control Period and shall be trued up on the basis of prevailing bank rate as on 1st April of the respective financial year: Provided that the rate of interest availed through open tendering process (Competitive Bidding) among Scheduled Banks, Financial Institutions etc., shall not be trued up.*

*86. Interest on working capital shall be payable on normative basis notwithstanding that the Utility has availed any loan for the working capital.”*

3A.213 Thus, the margin for computation of interest on working capital is stated as under:

***Table 3A- 58: Rate of Interest on Loan (%)***

S. No.	Particulars	Rate	Remarks/Reference
A	Rate of Interest on Capex Loan	12.73%	A
B	Rate of Interest on Working Capital	11.37%	B
C	SBI MCLR as on 01.04.2020*	7.75%	C
D	Margin for Capex Loan for FY 2020-21	4.98%	D = Min(A-C,5%)
E	Margin for Working Capital	3.62%	E = Min(B-C,5%)

Truing-up for FY 2020-21



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S. No.	Particulars	Rate	Remarks/Reference
	<b>Loan for FY 2020-21</b>		

\*SBI MCLR Rate enclosed as **Annexure 3A.2**

3A.214 Accordingly, the rate of interest on term loan and working capital is equivalent to minimum of (i) approved base rate of RoE of 14.00%, (ii) rate of interest w.r.t actual loan and working capital portfolio during FY 2020-21 and (iii) Bank Rate of 7.75% as on April 1, 2020 plus margin for rate of interest on loan as per Business Plan Regulations, 2019. Thus, the rate of interest on loan and working capital comes out to be 12.73% and 11.37% respectively and subsequently, computed the blended interest rate on loan tabulated as under:

**Table 3A- 59: Weighted Average Interest Rate on Loan (%) for FY 2020-21**

S. No.	Particulars	FY 2020-21	Remarks/Reference
A	Closing Balance of Debt	2532.2	Table 3A- 56
B	Closing Debt at 100% Working Capital	953.5	Table 3A- 57
C	Closing Balance of CAPEX Loan	1578.7	C=A-B
D	Rate of Interest on Loan	12.73%	
E	Rate of Interest on Working Capital	11.37%	
F	<b>Blended Rate of Interest on Loan</b>	<b>12.22%</b>	<b>((B*E)+(C*D))/A</b>

3A.215 Accordingly, the Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to approve the rate of interest on loan (rd) as 12.22% for FY 2020-21.

3A.216 Further, in order to comply with the Directives issued by the Hon'ble Commission, the Petition vide its letter No. RA/2021-22/01/A/485 dated 01.12.2021 has submitted the statement of interest on all type of loans availed from various Banks/Financial Institutions for FY 2020-21.

### Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC)

3A.217 The Petitioner has considered the rate of interest of loans during 2020-21 i.e. 12.22% and RoE at 16%. Further, as per Regulation 21 of DERC Business Plan Regulations, 2019:

#### **"21. TAX ON RETURN ON EQUITY**

## BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED

*The base rate of return on equity as allowed by the Commission under Regulation 20(1) and Regulation 20(2) of these Regulations shall be grossed up with the Minimum Alternate Tax or Effective Tax Rate of the respective financial year in terms of Regulation 72 and 73 of the DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017, as per the following formula:*

$$\text{Rate of Return on Equity} = 16 / [(100 - \text{Tax Rate}) / 100]$$

*where, Tax Rate is Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) or Effective Tax Rate, as the case may be."*

3A.218 In addition to above Regulation, a new section 115BAA has been inserted in the Income Tax Act with effect from Financial Year (FY) 2019-20. Section 115BAA allows every domestic company to avail an option to pay Income-tax at the rate of 22% (effective tax rate is 25.17% including surcharge and cess), subject to certain specified conditions. If a Company exercises the option to switch to pay tax u/s 115BAA, MAT will not be applicable to it. However, once the option is exercised, the Company cannot subsequently opt out from it. The Petitioner has carried out the detailed analysis for switching over to section 115BAA and is of the view that since the Company is presently not availing any deductions under the existing tax regime and due to the availability of substantial brought forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation, it will be beneficial to shift to the new tax regime u/s 115BAA. In view of the above, the Petitioner has decided to avail the option to switch over to the new tax regime u/s 115BAA w.e.f. FY 2019-20.

3A.219 In line with the above submission, the grossed-up return on equity is 21.38% as effective tax rate is 25.17%. Thus, the computation of WACC is as under:

**Table 3A- 60: Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) (₹ Crore)**

S. No.	Particulars	Rate
A	Average Equity	2182.7
B	Average Debt	2494.8
C	Return on Equity	16.00%
D	Income Tax Rate	25.17%
E	Grossed up Return on Equity	21.38%
F	Rate of Interest	12.22%
G	Weighted average cost of Capital	16.49%

### Return on Capital Employed (RoCE)

3A.220 Based on the aforesaid submissions, the RoCE for FY 2020-21 is computed as below:



## BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED

**Table 3A- 61: Return on capital employed (ROCE) (₹ Crore)**

Particulars	FY 2020-21	Remarks/ Ref
Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC)	16.49%	Table 3A- 60
RRB (i)	4847.7	Table 3A- 57
<b>RoCE</b>	<b>799.6</b>	<b>A*B</b>

3A.221 The Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to allow RoCE based on the above computations.

### Aggregate Revenue Requirement for Truing-up of FY 2020-21

3A.222 Based on the above submissions, the Annual Revenue Requirement for FY 2020-21 sought for True-up is tabulated below:

**Table 3A- 62: Aggregate Revenue Requirement for FY 2020-21 (₹ Crore)**

S. No	Particulars	Submission	Remark
A	Purchase of power including Transmission and SLDC Charges & Incentives	6932.5	Table 3A- 32
B	O&M Expenses	1151.8	Table 3A- 35
C	Additional O&M Expenses	148.5	Table 3A- 43
D	Depreciation	329.3	Table 3A- 52
E	Return on Capital Employed (RoCE)	799.6	Table 3A- 61
<b>F</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>9361.8</b>	<b>Sum (A to E)</b>
G	Less: Non-Tariff Income	103.8	Table 3A- 47
H	Less: Income from Open Access	71.0	Note-37 of Audited Account
<b>I</b>	<b>Aggregate Revenue Requirement</b>	<b>9187.0</b>	<b>F-G-H</b>

### Revenue available towards ARR

3A.223 The revenue available towards ARR is tabulated as under:

**Truing-up for FY 2020-21**



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## BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED

*Table 3A- 63: Revenue for FY 2020-21 (₹ Crore)*

S. No	Particulars	Submission	Remark
A	Total Revenue Collected	8112.0	Net of LPSC, E-tax, 5% Pension Surcharge and 8% RA Surcharge
B	Less: Amount to be retained by Petitioner on account of over achievement of T&D Loss Targets	26.9	Table 3A- 14
C	Less: Amount to be retained by Petitioner on account of Over achievement of Collection Efficiency Targets	46.0	Table 3A- 17
D	Less: Incentive on Sale of Surplus Power	0.3	Table 3A- 24
E	Less: Carrying Cost	258.4	Based on Previous Tariff Order
F	<b>Revenue available towards ARR</b>	<b>7780.5</b>	<b>A-B-C-D-E</b>

### Revenue (Gap)/ Surplus

3A.224 The revenue gap during FY 2020-21 is tabulated as under:

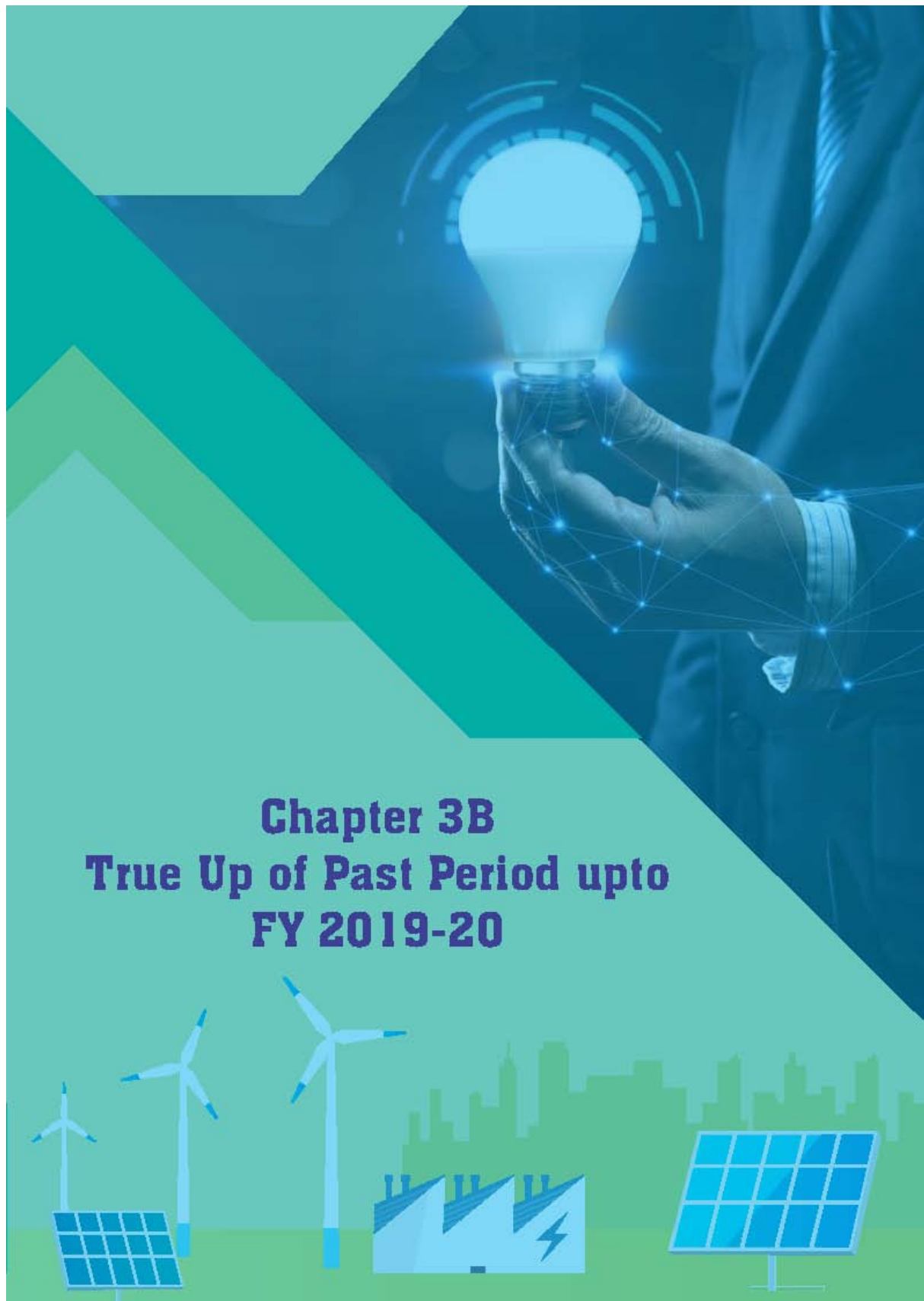
*Table 3A- 64: Revenue (Gap) for FY 2020-21 (₹ Crore)*

S. No	Particulars	Submission	Remark
A	ARR for FY 2020-21	9187.0	Table 3A- 62
B	Revenue available towards ARR	7780.5	Table 3A- 63
C	<b>Revenue (Gap)/Surplus</b>	<b>-1406.6</b>	<b>B-A</b>

3A.225 The Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to true up the expenses and revenue for FY 2020-21 as submitted above.



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## Chapter 3B

### True Up of Past Period upto FY 2019-20



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**Past Claims upto FY 2020-21 Regulatory Asset yet to be recognised**

3B.1 The present Chapter deals with that portion of Regulatory Asset which is yet to be recognised by the Hon'ble Commission in Tariff Orders issued till date. The unrecognised Regulatory Asset has been bifurcated in the following four broad categories:

1. Category-1: Impact of issues under consideration by the Hon'ble Commission.
2. Category-2: Impelementation of APTEL Judgements in the absence of any stay from Hon'ble Supreme Court:
  - 2A. Impact of APTEL Judgements which have attained finality vide Supreme Court Order dated 01.12.2021
  - 2B. Impact of APTEL Judgements yet to be implemented by the Hon'ble Commission
3. Category-3: Impact of Review Petition filed before the Hon'ble Commission against Tariff Order dated 30.09.2021
4. Category-4: Impact of issues challenged in Appeal and pending adjudication before the Hon'ble APTEL.

3B.2 These claims have been discussed in detail in subsequent paragraphs and the impact of such claims along with carrying cost accrued till FY 2020-21 has been considered as a part of Regulatory Assets claimed in this Petition.

**Category-1: Impact of issues under consideration by the Hon'ble Commission****Issue-1.1: Write Back of Miscellaneous Provisions considered as Non Tariff Income FY 2007-08 to FY 2019-20**

3B.3 The Petitioner vide its letter no. RA/2021-22/01/A/355 dated 24<sup>th</sup> September 2021 and RA/2021-22/01/A/360 dated 28<sup>th</sup> September 2021, informed the Hon'ble Commission that the Petitioner have filed with the Hon'ble Appellate Tribunal for Electricity, Additional Affidavits in all its Appeals pending before APTEL. By way of these Additional Affidavits, the Petitioner have sought withdrawal of the issue of Write Back of Miscellaneous Provisions in the respective Appeals for similar relief as upheld by the Hon'ble Commission in Review Order dated 13.12.2019 passed in Review petition no. 31 of 2018.

3B.4 Further, the Petitioner vide its letter no. RA/2021-22/01/A/421 dated 26<sup>th</sup> October 2021, requested Hon'ble Commission for a meeting on the subject matter.

3B.5 Accordingly, the Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to allow the impact

of aforesaid issue in ARR along with carrying cost.

### **Issue-1.2: Disallowances of PP cost on MOD basis for FY14**

3B.6 As regards the disallowance of power purchase cost on account of Merit Order Despatch during FY 2013-14, the Hon'ble Commission has allowed only 50% of the impact in Tariff Order dated 28.08.2020 stating as under:

*"e) The Commission has also sought Plant-wise, month-wise and day-wise violations for FY 2012-13 and for FY 2013-14 prior to implementation of DISCOM wise from SLDC which is still awaited. Therefore, penalty of Rs.104.23 Cr. for FY 2013-14 has been provisionally reversed by 50%."*

3B.7 It is submitted that the amount has not been allowed by the Hon'ble Commission for no fault of the Petitioner and therefore, the Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to allow the remaining 50% impact which is being claimed under this category along with carrying cost.

### **Issue -1.3: To allow increase in employee expenses corresponding to increase in consumer base:**

#### Issue in Brief:

3B.8 The claim of the Petitioner essentially is that the normative level of employee expenses for the period FY 2007-08 to FY2011-12 must be fixed taking into account the increase in the number of consumers in the Petitioner's licensed area as has also been upheld by the Hon'ble APTEL in Appeal No. 36/37 of 2008 in its judgment dated 06.10.2009.

3B.9 Given hereunder in the form of a list of dates are the brief facts necessary and relevant for the matter at hand:

3B.10 In the Petitioner's licensed area of supply, consumer base has increased by 59 % in FY 12 as compared to FY 2006-07 (FY 07: 10.9 Lakhs, FY 12; 17.33 Lakhs) and units billed have grown by 51 % in FY 2011-12 as compared to FY 2006-07 (Units billed 2007: 5872 MU, 2012: 8844 MU). The Petitioner is obligated, under the extant regulatory framework, to maintain standards in supply of electricity and to retain AT & C loss levels effectively. As per the Hon'ble APTEL's Judgment, the Hon'ble Commission is required to factor in the increase in employee cost required due to increase in consumer base. However, that has not been done till date despite a lapse of more than a decade.

- 3B.11 The Hon'ble APTEL in Judgment dated 06.10.2009 (Appeal No. 36 of 2008) has held that the Hon'ble Commission should true up employee expense to the extent of increase caused by increase in consumer base. The relevant extracts are reproduced below:

*"74) Having gone through the impugned order we do find that the Commission has not considered the issue of possible increase in the number of employees consequent on increase in the consumer base. Nor has the Commission ruled on the Petitioner's proposal to increase the salaries etc. The Commission has nonetheless assured to true up the employees expenses subject to prudence check. The Commission shall also take care of the related carrying cost. This should satisfy the Petitioner.*

*75) ... We thus conclude the issue of employees' expenses by saying that the: The Commission shall allow the expenses incurred towards the retirement benefit of SVRS optees pending decision of the Actuarial Arbitration Tribunal and shall true up the employee expenses to the extent of increase caused by increase in the consumer base..... "*

- 3B.12 The above Judgment has attained finality as Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its Order dated 01.12.2021 has inter-alia dismissed the Civil Appeals with a direction to implement the above mentioned APTEL's Judgment dated 06.10.2009 within a period 3 months.

- 3B.13 Further, The Hon'ble Commission in Tariff Order dated 31.07.2013 stated as under:

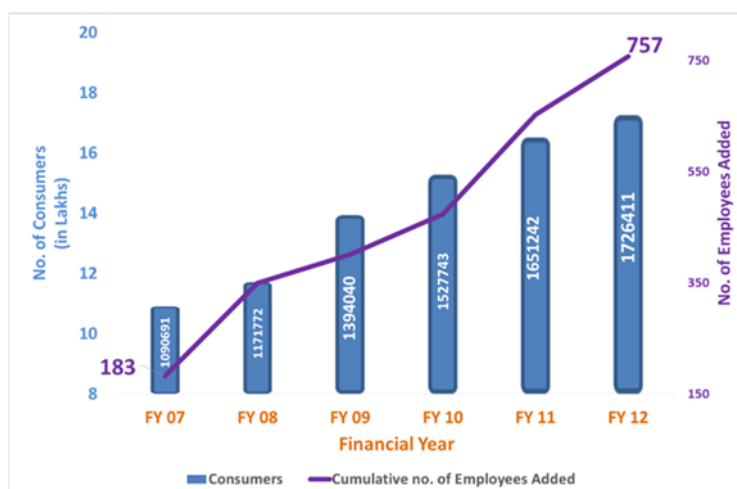
*"3.112 As regard true up of the employees expenses to the extent of increased cost by increase in consumer base and salary hike comparable to sixth pay Commission's recommendations for employees other than erstwhile DVB employees, the Commission has initiated a benchmarking exercise for employee expenses taking into account the increased consumer base as well as increase in sales. This would also take into account the salary hike of employees other than the erstwhile DVB employees. The impact will be given once the benchmarking exercise is completed."*

- 3B.14 The aforesaid benchmarking exercise has not found place in any of the Tariff Orders issued after 31.07.2013.

- 3B.15 It is further submitted that the Petitioner has added considerable number of employees during the MYT Control period to cater to the needs of the business

growth as shown in the figure below:

**Figure 1: Additional recruitment to meet business growth**



- 3B.16 In view of the aforesaid submissions, the Hon'ble Commission is requested to expeditiously implement the Hon'ble APTEL Judgment and to True-up the employee expenses to the extent of increased cost due to increase in consumer base along with applicable carrying cost.

#### **Issue 1.4: Bank Charges/Syndication Fees**

- 3B.17 This issue pertains to the financing cost incurred by the Petitioner towards availing loans for the purpose of funding of Regulatory Assets created by the Hon'ble Commission from FY 2007-08 onwards. The Petitioner's case is that the rate of interest allowed for carrying cost is normative and does not include financing charges for availing the loans. It is well recognised that Regulatory Assets are legitimate and admitted dues of the DISCOMs and which should be created only in exceptional circumstances. However, in Delhi, Regulatory Assets have been created only to avoid tariff shock. It is an undisputed position that in FY 2010-11, the quantum of Regulatory Assets substantially increased. As a result, the Petitioner was forced to take loans from banks which charged syndication fees.
- 3B.18 On this issue, the Petitioner wishes to also highlight that in May 2021, it had filed I.A. No. 860 of 2021 in its pending Appeal No. 235 of 2014 filed against Tariff Order dated 23.07.2014 passed by the Hon'ble Commission. The Hon'ble APTEL vide Order dated 07.06.2021 disposed of said Interim Application No. 860 of 2021 and partly allowed the Appeal, including this issue, as under:

*" According to learned counsel for the Appellant, the issues referred to in the instant applications, which are enumerated therein are already covered*

*by judgments / orders of this Tribunal, and having heard learned counsel for both the parties, we dispose of these appeals, partly, directing the Respondent Commission to follow the directions of the Tribunal on these 15 issues as held by us in Appeal No.246 of 2014 judgment dated 30.09.2019 and Appeal No. 213 of 2018, if there is no stay order on the judgments of the Tribunal by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. We, further direct the Respondent Commission to consider these issues on the tariff which has to be determined for the Appellants herein in the current tariff proceedings pending before the Commission.*

*Accordingly, the above appeals are partly allowed. Both the IAs shall stand disposed of. The rest of the contested issues may be heard and disposed of on merits."*

3B.19 In line with the above judgement, the Petitioner vide letter dated 09.06.2021 requested the Hon'ble Commission to implement the directions of Hon'ble APTEL. A meeting was held by the Hon'ble Commission on 17.06.2021 in this regard with the Petitioner wherein the Petitioner was directed to submit clarifications on Syndication Fees/Bank Charges. The Petitioner vide letter dated 21.06.2021 clarified that finance charges have not been included in IDC and not considered a part of CAPEX. Further, it was also highlighted that the Distribution Companies in other States have not capitalised the finance charges along with assets and respective State Commissions have allowed the same as a part of ARR. The Petitioner vide letter dated 07.07.2021 also submitted the year-wise break up of borrowing cost/bank charges/syndication fees and reconciliation of the same with Annual Audited Accounts of the respective year.

3B.20 However, the Hon'ble Commission in its Tariff Order dated 30.09.2021 still did not allow the Bank Charges/Syndication Fee on a new ground that the Petitioner needs to establish that such charges are not the part of interest cost as approved by the Hon'ble Commission for 2<sup>nd</sup> MYT Period. The relevant extracts of Tariff Order dated 30.09.2021 are as under:

*"3.21 Further, in accordance with Regulation 5.6 of MYT Regulation 2011,*

*"5.6 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."*

*3.21 The Commission has already trued-up the interest cost and has allowed RoCE to the Petitioner in accordance with the applicable Regulations. The Petitioner may establish its claim to the Commission giving its reasons for the variance from submission as forming part of the Petition and subsequent submissions before the Commission. Further, the*

*Petitioner may establish that the interest cost as approved by the Commission while projecting the interest rates for the 2nd MYT Control period did not include such fees/charges as being claimed by the Petitioner over and above the RoCE as per Regulation 5.6 of MYT Regulations 2011.”*

- 3B.21 It is respectfully submitted that the Petitioner vide letter dated 07.07.2021 has already clarified the aforesaid matter by submitting year wise break-up of Borrowing Cost/Bank charges/Syndication Fees in the specified format provided by the Hon’ble Commission along with all back-up details and reconciliation of the same with Annual Audited Accounts from FY 2007-08 to FY 2016-17. The aforesaid submission clearly depicts that such charges are not the part of interest cost used for the purpose of RoCE computation.
- 3B.22 Based on the above submissions, the Petitioner requests the Hon’ble Commission to allow the impact of aforesaid issue in ARR along with carrying cost.

#### **Issue 1.5: Error in consideration of impact on account of R&M expenses for FY 2004-05**

- 3B.23 The issue pertains to the allowance of R&M and A&G expenses for the financial year 2004-05 to FY 2006-07 which was upheld in favour of the Petitioner by APTEL in Judgment dated 06.10.2009. The relevant extracts of the APTEL judgment are reproduced as under:

*“4.1 Disallowance of R&M expenses:*

*14) R&M expenses disallowed for the FY 2004-05, 05-06 and 06-07 has been to the tune of Rs.13.01 Crores, Rs.1.85 Crores and Rs.18.51 Crores respectively.....*

*91)...We are of the opinion that R&M expenses properly incurred should be approved and in case there is any gap between the demand made by the appellant and the amount sanctioned by the Commission, the Commission should enter into the exercise of a prudent check and grant the approval to such expenses. The appellant would be bound to produce whatever expenses or material that may be required for permitting the Commission to carry out a prudent check...”*

*Regarding Administrative and General Expenses (A&G):*

*10) The appellant claims to have incurred expenditure of Rs.37.37 Crores towards A&G expenses in the FY 2004-05. The Commission has allowed Rs.26.98 Crores. It is alleged that the Commission has done a second truing up of A&G expenses for the FY 2004-05 in its tariff order for the FY 2006-07 which*

*is not permissible....*

*97)....It appears that the Commission is yet to true up the accounts for the year 2004-05 on the basis of the audited accounts and whenever such truing up is done the appellant's grievance of denial of administrative and general expenses of 2004-05 should disappear.."*

- 3B.24 Further, The issue has been partially implemented by the Hon'ble Commission based on the report of CAG empanelled Auditor for independent verification of the claims of the Petitioner in respect of R&M and A&G expenses for FY 2004-05 to FY 2006-07. It is pertinent to mention that the Auditor's report submitted with the Hon'ble Commission, a copy of which was also shared with the Petitioner in fact allowed the expenses as per the Audited Books of Accounts. However, the hon'ble Commission omitted to implement the same in respect of FY 2004-05. Hence, the Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to allow impact on account of R&M and A&G expenses for FY 2004-05.
- 3B.25 The above Judgement has attained finality as the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its Order dated 01.12.2021 has inter-alia dismissed the Civil Appeals with a direction to implement the above mentioned APTEL Judgement dated 30.10.2009 within a period of 3 months.

**Issue-1.6: Force-scheduling impacting UI Charges subject to certification by SLDC for FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19**

- 3B.26 The Hon'ble Commission in Tariff Order dated 30.09.2021 has not considered the aforesaid issue and stated as under:
- "3.30 Pending submission of the certificate from SLDC, the Commission vide it's email dtd. 9/09/2021 directed SLDC to submit the same. However, the information has yet not been received from SLDC, accordingly, the Commission has not considered the claim of the Petitioner in the current Tariff Order."*
- 3B.27 As Delhi SLDC, in its letter dated 09.11.2020, has already submitted that the certification of force scheduling instances for FY 2017-18 and stated that scheduling of ISTS stations are done by NRLDC and it is beyond its control.
- 3B.28 Further, Delhi SLDC vide its letter dated 07.07.2021 also submitted the certification of force scheduling instances for FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20 and reiterated its stand on scheduling ISTS and Delhi stations.
- 3B.29 Additionally, in Petition 11 of 2020, Delhi SLDC in its reply dated 13.07.2021 further submitted that while preparing a schedule for Delhi as a whole, Delhi SLDC



considers the following:

- Scheduling from GT and Pragatiis done as per grid security and transmission constraints
- Scheduling from Pragati-III is done as per Hon'ble Supreme Court Order dated 05.02.2018.
- Scheduling from ISGS is done as per NRLDC.etc.

3B.30 Pending of the information of charges from Delhi SLDC is not only delaying allowance of legitimate cost to the petitioner, but also burdening the consumers with excess carrying cost.

3B.31 Thus, the Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to allow the impact i.e. ₹ 1.12 Cr. for FY 2017-18 and ₹16.79 Cr. for FY 2018-19 which is being claimed under this category along with interest.

3B.32 The impact of issues on account of the aforesaid issues before Hon'ble Commission (including interest upto FY 2020-21) is tabulated below:

S.No.	Particulars	Total Claim in Rs. Crore		
		Principal	Carrying Cost*	Total
1	Write Back of Miscellaneous Provisions considered as Non-Tariff Income FY 2007-08 to FY 2019-20	106	186	292
2	Disallowances of PP cost on MOD basis for FY14	52	90	142
3	Increase in employee expenses corresponding to increase in consumer base	122	456	578
4	Bank Charges/Syndication Fees	91	156	247
5	R&M expenses for FY 2004-05	33	225	258
6	Force-scheduling impacting UI Charges subject to certification by SLDC for FY 2017-18, FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20	35	11	46
	<b>Total</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>1123</b>	<b>1562</b>

\* Carrying Cost till FY 2020-21

3B.33 The Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to allow the above impact along with applicable carrying cost. In case the Hon'ble Commission requires any clarification / data, we would be happy to assist the Hon'ble Commission with the same.

**Category-2: Implementation of APTEL Judgements in the absence of any stay from Hon'ble Supreme Court****Category 2A: Impact of APTEL Judgements which have attained finality vide Supreme Court Order dated 01.12.2021**

3B.34 This category deals with the issues which have been decided by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in favour of the Petitioner and needs to be implemented by the Hon'ble Commission in true letter and spirit.

It is noteworthy that on 01.12.2021 final Order was passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Civil Appeal Nos. 884 of 2010, 980 of 2010 and 9003-04 of 2011 filed by this Hon'ble Commission. The said Civil Appeals were respectively filed against Judgments dated 06.10.2009, 30.10.2009 and 12.07.2011 passed by the Hon'ble Tribunal. The relevant extract of the Order dated 01.12.2021 is set out below:

**"IN C.A. Nos. 884 and 980 of 2010**

*Having heard learned counsel for the parties, perused the impugned order and the materials placed on record, **we are of the view that these appeals do not involve any substantial question of law. The civil appeals are accordingly dismissed.***

***We are also of the view that the appellant has to comply with the directions issued by the Appellate Authority, namely, Appellate Tribunal for Electricity within a reasonable time. Therefore, we direct the appellant to comply with the directions contained in the impugned order within a period of three months from today, if not already complied with, and file a compliance report before this Court within two weeks thereafter.***

*Pending applications, if any, also stand disposed of."*

**IN C.A. Nos. 9003-9004 of 2011**

*Having heard learned counsel for the parties, perused the impugned order and the materials placed on record, **we are of the view that these appeals do not involve any substantial question of law. The civil appeals are***

*accordingly dismissed.*

*We are also of the view that the appellant has to comply with the directions issued by the Appellate Authority, namely, Appellate Tribunal for Electricity within a reasonable time. Therefore, we direct the appellant to comply with the directions contained in the impugned order within a period of three months from today, if not already complied with, and file a compliance report before this Court within two weeks thereafter.*

*Pending applications, if any, also stand disposed of.” [Emphasis Supplied]*

It is submitted that the following claims of Petitioner remain partly or completely unaddressed which need to be given effect to by the Hon’ble Commission: **1. Issues in Civil Appeal No. 884 and 980 of 2010**

- a. Re-determination of AT&C loss Trajectory for FY 2007-08 to 2009-10
- b. Capital Expenditure - Allowance of purchase from Related Party after benchmarking with NDPL
- c. Allowance of capitalization pending Electrical Inspector Clearance.

**2. Issues in Civil Appeal No. 9003 - 9004 of 2011**

- a. Funding of Revenue Gap in the debt equity ratio of 70:30
- b. Funding of Working Capital funding in **the D/E ratio 70:30**

- 3B.35 The Petitioner vide its letter no. RA/2021-22/01/A/514 dated 14.12.2021 and letter no. RA/2021-22/01/A/515 dated 14.12.2021 (Copy attached herewith as **Annexure – 3B.1**) submitted a detailed representation on the above issue.
- 3B.36 The Petitioner is taking appropriate steps as regards the allowance of the aforesaid claims separately with the Hon’ble Commission. Petitioner shall provide any further details / information / clarifications required by the Hon’ble Commission, its staff or its consultants to implement the directions of the Hon’ble Supreme Court in terms of the Order dated 01.12.2021. The Petitioner therefore reserves its rights and contentions on the aforesaid claims in this Petition.
- 3B.37 Based on the above submissions, the Petitioner requests the Hon’ble Commission to allow aforesaid impact on account of the aforesaid issue in ARR of the Petitioner along with applicable carrying cost.

**Category-2B: Impact of other APTEL Judgements yet to be implemented by the Hon'ble Commission**

**Issue-2B.1: Efficiency Factor for FY 2010-11**

Issue in Brief:

3B.38 This issue pertains to the non-implementation of the Judgments of the Hon'ble APTEL in Appeal No. 178 of 2012 dated 02.03.2015 and claimed in I.A. 956 of 2021 dated 09.08.2021, whereby the Hon'ble Commission was directed to reconsider the efficiency factor of 4% for FY 2010-11. A brief factual conspectus in the form of a list of dates and events, is as under:

List of Dates:

S.No	Date	Event
1.	02.03.2015	This issue relates to the incorrect imposition of efficiency factor while determining the O&M expenses for true-up of FY 2010-11.  The Hon'ble Tribunal in its judgment dated 02.03.2015 in Appeal No.177 of 2012( <b>"Appeal 177 Judgment"</b> ), in para 44 thereof has directed the Hon'ble Commission to reconsider the efficiency factor of 4% for FY 2010-11.
2.	29.04.2015	The Petitioner vide its letter dated 28.04.2015 <i>inter alia</i> requested the Hon'ble Commission to implement the said Appeal 177 Judgment in the Tariff proceedings which culminated in the Tariff Order dated 29.09.2015. However, the said letter does not find mention in Table 1.1 of the said Tariff Order.
3.	31.08.2017	The Hon'ble Commission in the Tariff Order dated 31.08.2017 has observed that the issue does not merit consideration as the Petitioner has not challenged the issue of Efficiency Factor in its Appeal against MYT Order dated 23.02.2008 and even the Hon'ble Tribunal has upheld the methodology for Efficiency Factor in case of TPDDL in its judgment in Appeal No. 14 of 2012.

S.No	Date	Event
4.	28.03.2018	The Hon'ble Commission, in its Tariff Order dated 28.03.2018 stated that it has not reconsidered the issue as the same has already been clarified in the Tariff Order dated 31.08.2017.
5.	31.07.2019	At Para 3.131 and 3.132 of the Tariff Order, the Hon'ble Commission has reiterated its findings in the tariff order dated 28.03.2018.
6.	28.08.2020	The Hon'ble Commission noted that the matter is sub judice before high Courts and hence the Hon'ble Commission has not taken cognizance of the issue in the Tariff Order
7.	09.08.2021	Hon'ble APTEL passed the Judgment in Appeal No. 177 of 2012 and IA 968 of 2021 to implement this issue in favour of the Petitioner.
8.	30.09.2021	The Hon'ble Commission has not taken cognizance of the issue in the Tariff Order.

Detailed Submissions:

3B.39 The Hon'ble APTEL in Judgment dated 02.03.2015 (Appeal 177 of 2012) has directed the Hon'ble Commission as under:

*"44. The 36<sup>th</sup> issue is arbitrary imposition of efficiency factor for determination of O&M Expenses for true-up of FY 2010-11*

*44.1 This issue has been considered by this Tribunal in Appeal No. 61 of 2012 and decided in favour of the Appellant. The relevant extracts of the Judgment are referred below:*

...

*201 So, on strength of the Judgment in Appeal No. 14 of 2012 applies squarely into the facts of the present case. The issue is decided in favour of the Appellants."*

*44.2 Accordingly, this issue is decided in favour of the Appellant."*

3B.40 The Hon'ble Commission in Tariff Order dated March 28, 2018 ruled as under:

*"3.152 The Commission has already clarified this issue in tariff order dated 31/08/2017 as follows:*

*"3.157 The Commission has observed that the Hon'ble tribunal in its judgments in Appeal No. 52/2008 has not find any merit in the contention raised by the TPDDL regarding introduction efficiency factor of 2%, 3% and 4% for FY 2009, FY 2010 and FY 2011 respectively*

as follows: “67. (ix) The last issue is erroneous computation of the Efficiency Factor. Admittedly, the Appellant had not proposed any Efficiency Factor in its MYT Petition in accordance with the MYT Regulations. The State Commission has compared the O&M expenses of the Appellant with similar urban distribution companies in other states and found the expenses of the Appellant on higher side. Accordingly, the State Commission has decided to introduce efficiency factor of 2%, 3% and 4% for FY 2009, FY 2010 and FY 2011 respectively. Therefore, we do not find any merit in the contention raised by the Appellant. Therefore, the State Commission finding on this issue is justified.”

3.158 Further, the Petitioner has relied upon the judgment of Hon’ble APTEL in Appeal No. 177/2012 which has been pronounced on the basis of Appeal No. 14/2012. It is pertinent to state that TPDDL (Appellant in Appeal No. 14/2012) had prayed before Hon’ble APTEL against the Efficiency Factor for FY 2011-12 and not FY 2010-11 in issue no. 23. However, the Petitioner has misrepresented the facts before the Commission that Hon’ble APTEL has decided the issue for Efficiency Factor of FY 2010-11. The relevant extract of the said judgement is as follows: “198. On this issue, the learned Counsel for the Appellant submits as under: ... (c) However, in the impugned order the Delhi Commission has merely extended the efficiency factor of 4% that was applicable for O & M expenses of the Appellant for the period FY 2010-11 to apply to FY 2011-12 and has also extended the MYT Order while extending the operation of the MYT Regulations to the period FY 2011-12. This has resulted in gross under- allowance of O & M costs for FY 2011-12....”

3.159 It is clarified that the Efficiency Factor had been introduced by the Commission for 1st MYT Control Period (FY 08-FY11) in its MYT Order dated. 23/02/2008 for all the Distribution Licensees. The Petitioner has not challenged the issue of Efficiency Factor in its Appeal against MYT Order dated. 23/02/2008 and even Hon’ble APTEL has upheld the methodology for Efficiency Factor in case of other Distribution Licensee as indicated above. Therefore, this issue does not merit consideration.”

3.153 In view of the above the Commission has not re-considered this issue. “

3B.41 It is submitted that the Hon’ble APTEL in Judgment dated 02.03.2015 (Appeal 177 of 2012) has set aside the efficiency factor for FY 2010-11. Further, the Hon’ble APTEL in Judgment dated 31.10.2017 has dismissed the Clarificatory Application filed by the Hon’ble Commission. There is no stay on the

implementation on Judgment dated 02.03.2015 (Appeal 177 of 2012).

- 3B.42 In addition to the above, the Hon'ble APTEL in Judgment dated August 9, 2021 (IA 968 of 2021) has directed the Hon'ble Commission as under:

*"After hearing the counsel at length for both the sides ultimately what we gather is that a data is required to verify the claims which were allowed by this Tribunal can be granted based on the figures and data furnished by the Appellant Discom. In other words, we understand that the Respondent Commission has every intention to implement the directions of this Tribunal passed from time to time pertaining to the issues in question provided the material/detail/facts and figures/data furnished by the Appellant Discom is correct on prudence check. Therefore, we understand that Respondent Commission has undertaken the tariff proceedings for 2020-2021, 2021-2022 and intends to comply with the directions subject to prudence check.*

*In the light of the above submissions, we are of the opinion that nothing needs to be directed by this Tribunal except directing the Respondent Commission to comply with the submission made with their advocate Mrs Suparna Srivastava today that subject to prudence check they will be implementing the directions. Accordingly, Application is disposed of."*

- 3B.43 Based on the above submissions, the Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to implement the direction of Hon'ble APTEL in Judgment dated 02.03.2015 and allow the impact on account of efficiency factor for FY 2010-11 as tabulated below:

**Table 3B 1: Impact on account of efficiency factor for FY 2010-11 (₹ Cr.)**

S. No	Particulars	FY 2010-11
1	Employee Expenses	391
2	Eff. Fact. %	4%
3	Eff. Factor	16

- 3B.44 Based on the above submissions, the Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to allow aforesaid impact on account of the aforesaid issue in ARR of the Petitioner along with applicable carrying cost.

## **Issue-2B.2: Computation of AT&C Losses for FY10 using actual kWh figures**

### Issue in Brief:

- 3B.45 This issue pertains to the non-implementation of the Judgments of the Hon'ble APTEL wherein the Hon'ble Commission was directed to re-compute the



AT&C losses for FY 2009-10 using actual kWh figures recorded in the meters, instead of computing kWh based on kVAh and power factor. A brief factual conspectus in the form of a list of dates and events, is as under:

List of Dates:

S.No	Date	Event
1.	26.08.2011	<p>In its Tariff Order, the Hon'ble Commission had, in para 4.8 thereof, trued-up the actual revenue on kWh basis, but nevertheless went ahead and disallowed sales by 44.41 MUs on the ground that the average power factor computed from kVAh and kWh figures shown by the Petitioner in Form 2.1(a) for industrial and commercial consumers, where kVAh billing is applicable, was abnormally high.</p> <p>The said disallowance was, in the submission of the Petitioner, incorrect, as the Hon'ble Commission used the actual power factor for FY 2010-11 to disallow the metered data in kWh for FY 2009-10. The energy meters directly record kWh figures and cannot be altered in the billing system. There is no manual intervention since the Petitioner does not read meters manually. The meter readings from all consumers of the Petitioner are directly downloaded from the hand-held devices and energy bills raised thereon. Both kVAh and kWh figures are recorded in the meters. Accordingly, the kWh figures do not change due to change in power factor or any other external factors. On the other hand, kVAh depends upon the power factor.</p>

S.No	Date	Event
2.	28.11.2014	The aforesaid findings in the above Order dated 26.08.2011 were set aside by the Hon'ble Tribunal in its Appeal 61 Judgment.
3.	29.09.2015	<p>The Hon'ble Commission, in the Tariff Order dated 29.09.2015, stated as follows [Refer: para 3.104]:</p> <p><i>"3.104 The Commission has indicated the power factor to be applied in the respective Tariff orders for projection of revenue and accordingly the revenue has been estimated and considered in the respective tariff orders for the purpose of tariff fixation. The power factor derived from the data provided by the Petitioner for FY 2009-10 was not in line with either the power factor considered by the Commission for projection of revenue or actual power factor for the past period. It is observed that the Petitioner had submitted only one actual data i.e. kWh, whereas, for computation of billed amount in respect of the consumers where kVAh billing is approved in the Tariff Schedule, either actual kVAh or kWh together with power factor is required. In view of this, the Commission has filed Clarificatory Application before Hon'ble APTEL and the view on impact of AT&amp;C Loss for FY 2009-10 will be taken, as deemed fit and appropriate, after receipt of the judgment of Hon'ble APTEL in the said Clarificatory Application."</i></p>
4.	21.07.2017	A meeting was held with the officials of the Hon'ble Commission regarding prudence check for claim on account of the Hon'ble Tribunal's Judgments.
5.	25.07.2017	The Petitioner by its letter no. RA/2017-18/01/A/207 had provided the details sought by the Hon'ble Commission on the said issue.

S.No	Date	Event
6.	31.08.2017	<p>In its Tariff Order dated 31.08.2017, the Hon'ble Commission simply placed reliance on the Tariff Order dated 29.09.2015 wherein it had held that it has indicated the power factor to be applied in the respective Tariff Orders for projection of revenue and accordingly the revenue has been estimated and considered in the respective tariff orders for the purpose of tariff fixation.</p> <p>The Hon'ble Commission has also held that the power factor derived from the data provided by the Petitioner for FY 2009-10 was not in line with either the power factor considered by the Hon'ble Commission for projection of revenue or actual power factor for the past period. The Hon'ble Commission appears to have misunderstood application of the power factor. In fact, the power factor for consumers differs and varies according to the consumption profile and the profile of the equipments used by the consumers. The Hon'ble Commission failed to understand the fact that the power factor cannot be the same as considered by the Hon'ble Commission for projection of revenue for the past period. Thus, in the submission of the Petitioner, the dispensation provided by the Hon'ble Commission was incorrect.</p> <p>The Hon'ble Commission has also held that the Petitioner had submitted only one actual data i.e. kWh, whereas, for computation of billed amount in respect of the consumers where kVAh billing is approved in the Tariff Schedule, either actual kVAh or kWh together with power factor is required. This finding is on the face of it, not in line with the Judgment of the Hon'ble Tribunal in Appeal No.61 of 2012 where it was held that the Hon'ble Commission has erred in computing kWh based on kVAh and power factor.</p>
7.	31.10.2017	<p>The Hon'ble Tribunal vide its judgment dated 31.10.2017 has dismissed the said Clarificatory Application of the Hon'ble Commission.</p>

S.No	Date	Event
8.	28.03.2018	However, in its Tariff Order dated 28.03.2018 (after the Clarificatory petition was dismissed), at Para No. 3.162-3.163, the Hon'ble Commission changed its stance and stated that the issue does not merit consideration at that point in time as the issue is <i>sub-judice</i> before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.
9.	31.07.2019	In the Tariff Order at Para 3.103 – 3.105, the Hon'ble Commission has merely reiterated its findings in the earlier tariff order dated 28.03.2018.
10.	28.08.2020 & 30.09.2021	The Hon'ble Commission has once again reiterated that the matter is sub judiced before higher Courts and hence the Hon'ble Commission has not taken cognizance of the issue in the Tariff Order. This is despite the fact that there is no stay from the said higher Courts.

Detailed Submissions:

3B.46 The Hon'ble APTEL in Judgment dated 02.03.2015 (Appeal 177 of 2012) has directed the Hon'ble Commission as under:

*"79. The perusal of the findings of the Commission in the Impugned Order would suggest that the Delhi Commission has failed to understand the working of the tri-vector meters installed at the consumers' premises by the Appellant. Basic electricity meters record only active power i.e. kWh consumed by the consumer. Tri-vector meters records all three vectors i.e. Active Power (kWh), Reactive Power (kVARh) and Apparent Power (kVAh). The principle parameter recorded by these meters is kWh. Other parameters are determined from this basic parameter based on instantaneous values of the current and voltage and their phaser angle. Therefore, the Commission has erred in computing kWh based on kVAh and power factor. It is interesting to note that the Commission has computed the average power factor for FY 2010-11 on the basis of kWh and kVAh recordings and computed kWh figures by reverse calculations using the kVAh figures for 2009-10 and average power factor for FY 2010-11.*

*80. In the light of above discussions we direct the Commission to recomputed the AT&C losses for FY 2009-10 using actual kWh figures as recorded in para 4.8 of the Impugned order. The issue is decided in favour of the Appellants."*

3B.47 The Hon'ble Commission in Tariff Order dated 29.09.2015 ruled as under:

*“3.104 The Commission has indicated the power factor to be applied in the respective Tariff orders for projection of revenue and accordingly the revenue has been estimated and considered in the respective tariff orders for the purpose of tariff fixation. The power factor derived from the data provided by the Petitioner for FY 2009-10 was not in line with either the power factor considered by the Commission for projection of revenue or actual power factor for the past period. It is observed that the Petitioner had submitted only one actual data i.e. kWh, whereas, for computation of billed amount in respect of the consumers where kVAh billing is approved in the Tariff Schedule, either actual kVAh or kWh together with power factor is required. In view of this, the Commission has filed Clarificatory Application before Hon’ble APTEL and the view on impact of AT&C Loss for FY 2009-10 will be taken, as deemed fit and appropriate, after receipt of the judgment of Hon’ble APTEL in the said Clarificatory Application.”*

3B.48 The Hon’ble Tribunal vide Judgment dated 31.10.2017 dismissed the clarificatory application filed by the Hon’ble Commission.

3B.49 However, the Hon’ble Commission in Tariff Order dated 28.03.2018 stated as under:

*“3.162 The Commission has analysed the petitioner submission as well as the direction of Hon’ble APTEL in appeal no 61 & 62 of 2012. Hon’ble APTEL has also clarified this issue in its judgment dated 31/10/2017 for Clarificatory application that the issue is sub judice before Hon’ble Supreme Court of India as follows:*

*“v) Disallowance due to wrong valuation of sales in kWh figures for FY 2009-10. (Pending in Civil Appeal Nos. 8660-61 of 2015 filed against Judgement dated 28/11/2014 in Appeal Nos. 61 and 62 of 2012)”*

*3.163 In view of the above, the Commission is of the view that this issue does not merit consideration at this point of time.”*

3B.50 In Tariff Order dated 31.07.2019, the Hon’ble Commission has simply reiterated the statement given in Tariff Order dated 28.03.2018.

3B.51 The Petitioner respectfully submits that there is no stay on the operation of the Judgment of the Hon’ble APTEL in Appeal No. 61/62 of 2012 and therefore, there is no legal embargo upon the Hon’ble Commission to implement the same.

3B.52 It is further submitted that the Hon’ble Tribunal in Judgment dated 28.11.2014 (Appeal 61 of 2012) has clearly held that kWh is the basic parameter based on which the other factors are derived in the meters irrespective of the billing of the consumer. The Hon’ble Commission in the Tariff Order has stated that the energy

sales in kWh was verified by the Hon'ble Commission during prudence check exercise.

3B.53 In addition to the above, the Hon'ble APTEL in Judgment dated August 9, 2021 (I.A. 968 of 2021) has once again directed the Hon'ble Commission as under:

*"After hearing the counsel at length for both the sides ultimately what we gather is that a data is required to verify the claims which were allowed by this Tribunal can be granted based on the figures and data furnished by the Appellant Discom. In other words, we understand that the Respondent Commission has every intention to implement the directions of this Tribunal passed from time to time pertaining to the issues in question provided the material/detail/facts and figures/data furnished by the Appellant Discom is correct on prudence check. Therefore, we understand that Respondent Commission has undertaken the tariff proceedings for 2020-2021, 2021-2022 and intends to comply with the directions subject to prudence check.*

*In the light of the above submissions, we are of the opinion that nothing needs to be directed by this Tribunal except directing the Respondent Commission to comply with the submission made with their advocate Mrs Suparna Srivastava today that subject to prudence check they will be implementing the directions. Accordingly, Application is disposed of."*

3B.54 Therefore, the Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to implement the direction of Hon'ble APTEL as per Judgment dated 28.11.2014. The computation of AT&C Loss for FY 2009-10 is tabulated below:

**Table 3B 2: AT&C Loss for FY 2009-10**

S. No	Particulars	Units	FY 2009-10
A	Units consumed at BRPL Periphery	MU	9700.62
B	Units billed	MU	7796.94
C	Amount billed	₹ Cr.	3594.46
D	Distribution Loss	%	19.62%
E	Amount collected	₹ Cr.	3573.98
F	Collection efficiency	%	99.43%
G	Units realised	MU	7752.52
H	AT&C Loss level	%	20.08%

3B.55 The Hon'ble Commission determined the AT&C Loss Target for FY 2009-10 as 20.23%. Since the actual AT&C Loss during FY 2009-10 is 20.08%, the Petitioner is entitled for an incentive as per DERC MYT Regulations, 2007. The over-

achievement on account of AT&C Loss for FY 2009-10 is tabulated below:

**Table 3B 3: Over-achievement of AT&C Loss during FY 2009-10**

Particulars	UoM	MYT Order	Actuals	Reference
AT&C Loss	%	20.23%	20.08%	A
Over achievement/ (Under achievement)	%	0.15%		B
Energy Input	MU	9700.62	9700.62	C
Units realised	MU	7738	7753	D=C*(1-A)
Average Billing Rate	₹/ kWh	4.64	4.64	E
Amount realised	₹ Cr.	3567	3574	
Over-achievement	₹ Cr.		7	
Proposed to be transferred to consumers	₹ Cr.		3.37	
Proposed to be retained	₹ Cr.		3.37	
Less: E. Tax	₹ Cr.		152	
Less: LPSC	₹ Cr.		15	
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>₹ Cr.</b>		<b>3405</b>	

3B.56 The impact on account of re-computation of AT&C Loss of FY 2009-10 is as under:

**Table 3B 4: Re-computation of AT&C Loss during FY 2009-10**

(₹ Cr.)

S. No	Particulars	FY 2009-10
1	Revenue submitted by Petitioner	3408
2	Revenue considered in Tariff Order	3405
3	<b>Net Impact</b>	<b>3</b>

3B.57 Based on the above submissions, the Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to allow aforesaid impact on account of the aforesaid issue in ARR of the Petitioner along with applicable carrying cost.

### **Issue-2B.3: Financing cost of LPSC based on SBI PLR**

Issue in brief:

3B.58 This issue pertains to the implementation of two principles laid down by the Hon'ble Tribunal for the funding of Late Payment Surcharge ("LPSC"), being that (A) the funding of LPSC must be in the ratio of 70:30 (Judgment in Appeal No. 153



of 2009, Para 51, referred to in para 10 of its Judgment in Appeal No. 142 of 2009 in case of the Petitioner); and (B) the funding of LPSC has to be on the prevailing market lending rates (Judgment in Appeal No. 177 of 2012, para 4.8).A brief factual conspectus in the form of a list of dates and events, is as under:

List of Dates:

S.No	Date	Particulars
1.	30.07.2010	<p>The claim of the Petitioner was for the funding of LPSC for the period 2007-08 to 2011-12 and 2012-13 in the ratio of 70:30 as if such funding were through working capital.</p> <p>This was based entirely on the Judgment of Hon'ble APTEL in Appeal no. 153/2009 at para 23 to 25.</p> <p>This was based entirely on the judgment of the Hon'ble Tribunal in Appeal No.153/2009 at Para 23-25.</p>
2.	12.07.2011	<p>The Hon'ble Tribunal held in favour of the Petitioner in the Petitioner's own case in Appeal No.142/2009 ("<b>Appeal 142 Judgment</b>"), in para 10 thereof, referring to the Appeal 153 Judgment.</p>
3.	02.03.2015	<p>In the Judgment dated 02.03.2015 in Appeal No. 177 of 2012, in para 39 thereof ("<b>Appeal 177 Judgment</b>") the Hon'ble Tribunal directed the Hon'ble Commission to determine the interest rate and amount of financing cost after verifying the cost of debt taken by the Appellant and the market rate of debt.</p>

S.No	Date	Particulars
4.	29.09.2015	<p>In the Tariff Order of even date, the Hon'ble Commission appears to have done the following:-</p> <p>a. It has rejected any revision in the interest rate for funding of LPSC on the ground that (a) the funding of LPSC is akin to the funding of working capital and (b) since the interest rate for working capital is to be trued-up only when the variation in the SBI PLR is more than +/-1%, and as the actual variation has not been more than 1%, there is no need to revise the rate of interest for funding of LPSC;</p> <p>b. It seemingly has computed the interest rate not on 70:30 basis, but by computing the rate of interest as equal to the interest rate computed in the WACC. This is derived from Table 3.125, Sr. No. 1.c of the Tariff Order and by comparing the said figures with the figures of interest on funding of LPSC taken into account in the previous Tariff Orders.</p>

S.No	Date	Particulars
5.	31.08.2017	<p>In its Tariff Order dated 31.08.2017, (Para Nos. 3.183 – 3.184), the Hon’ble Commission has held as under:</p> <p><i>“3.183 The Commission has already dealt this issue in its Tariff Order dated. 29/09/2015 as follows:</i></p> <p><i>“3.44 Further, in view of the Hon’ble APTEL’s direction in Appeal No. 36 of 2008 and Appeal No. 61 &amp; 62 of 2012, the Commission has filed a Clarificatory Application before Hon’ble APTEL therefore a view in the matter will be taken, as deemed fit and appropriate, after receipt of the direction of the Hon’ble APTEL in the said application.”</i></p> <p><i>3.184 In view of the above the Commission has not reconsidered this issue in this Tariff Order as the issue is sub judice before Hon’ble APTEL.”</i></p> <p>The Hon’ble Commission has effectively rejected any revision in the interest rate for funding of LPSC on the ground that (a) the funding of LPSC is akin to the funding of working capital and (b) since the interest rate for working capital is to be trued-up only when the variation in the SBI PLR is more than +/-1%, and as the actual variation has not been more than 1%, there is no need to revise the rate of interest for funding of LPSC. The Hon’ble Commission, insofar as it relies upon the Tariff Order has computed the interest rate not on the 70:30 basis, but by computing the rate of interest as equal to the interest rate computed in the WACC.</p>
6.	31.10.2017	<p>The Hon’ble Commission filed a Clarificatory Application in Appeal 177 of 2012 seeking clarification/ review of ten tariff issues including the present one.</p> <p>On 31.10.2017, the Hon’ble Tribunal has dismissed the said Clarificatory Application.</p>

S.No	Date	Particulars
7.	28.03.2018	The Hon'ble Commission vide its Tariff Order dated 28.03.2018 has stated that the matter is sub-judice before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and any view on this issue will be considered, as deemed fit and appropriate, after receipt of the judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court in the pending Appeal.
8.	31.07.2019	In the Tariff Order at Para 3.161 and 3.162, the Hon'ble Commission stated that it has deliberated the issue in the Tariff order dated 28.03.2018 and reiterated its findings.
9.	28.08.2020 & 30.09.2021	The Hon'ble Commission has once again reiterated in the Tariff Order dated 28.08.2020 that the matter is sub judice before the higher Courts and hence the Hon'ble Commission has not taken cognizance of the issue in the Tariff Order

#### Detailed Submissions:

3B.59 The issue of financing cost of LPSC arose for the first time in Appeal 142 of 2009 which was filed with respect to Tariff Order dated 28.05.2009. The relevant extracts from Judgment dated 12.07.2011 (Appeal 142 of 2009) are reproduced below:

*"10. The fifth issue is regarding the Late Payment Surcharge.*

*10.1. The above issue had been covered in this Tribunal's Judgment dated 30.7.2010 reported in 2010 ELR (APTEL) 0891 titled as NDPL vs. DERC. The relevant extracts of the Judgment are reproduced below:*

*"The normative working capital compensates the distribution company in delay for the 2 months credit period which is given to the consumers. The late payment surcharge is only if the delay is more than the normative credit period. For the period of delay beyond normative period, the distribution company has to be compensated with the cost of such additional financing. It is not the case of the Appellant that the late payment surcharge should not be treated as a non-tariff income. The Appellant is only praying that the financing cost is involved due to late payment and as such the Appellant is entitled to the compensation to incur such additional financing cost. Therefore, the financing cost of outstanding dues, i.e. the entire principal amount, should be allowed and it should not be limited to late payment surcharge amount alone. **Further, the interest rate which is fixed as 9% is not***

**the prevalent market Lending Rate due to increase in Prime Lending Rate since 2004-05. Therefore, the State Commission is directed to rectify its computation of the financing cost relating to the late payment surcharge for the FY 2007-08 at the prevalent market lending rate during that period keeping in view the prevailing Prime Lending Rate”.**

*This issue is decided accordingly in terms of the above Judgment.”*

(Emphasis supplied)

- 3B.60 Further, the Hon’ble APTEL in Judgment dated 02.03.2015 (Appeal 177 of 2012) has directed the Hon’ble Commission as under:

**“4.8 We find that the State Commission has mechanically allowed interest rate of 9.5% as allowed while passing the MYT order on funding of working capital without verifying the prevailing cost of debt contracted by the licensee and other relevant factors. As directed in the judgment in appeal no. 153 of 2009, the financing cost for Late Payment amount has to be allowed at the prevalent market lending rates as per the Tariff Regulations. According, the State Commission is directed to redetermine the interest rate and the amount of financing cost.”**

(Emphasis supplied)

- 3B.61 The Petitioner raised the issue of lower financing cost of LPSC allowed in various Tariff Orders in its Petition for true-up of FY 2017-18 and ARR and Tariff for FY 2019-20. However, the Hon’ble Commission did not deal with the submissions of the Petitioner and simply stated that the Judgment of Hon’ble APTEL does not specify SBI PLR. In this regard, the relevant direction given by Hon’ble APTEL in Judgment dated 12.07.2011 (Appeal 142 of 2009) is once again reproduced as under:

**“...Further, the interest rate which is fixed as 9% is not the prevalent market Lending Rate due to increase in Prime Lending Rates since 2004-05...Therefore, the State Commission is directed to rectify its computation of the financing cost relating to the late payment surcharge for the FY 2007-08 at the prevalent market lending rate during that period keeping in view the prevailing Prime Lending Rate”**

(Emphasis supplied)

- 3B.62 As regards aforesaid, a comparison of Prime Lending Rate rates allowed by the Hon’ble Commission and actual rate of borrowing from FY 2007-08 to FY 2016-17 is tabulated below:

Table 3B 5: Borrowing rate comparison

S. No	Financial Year	Rates considered in Tariff Order	SBI PLR rates	Actual rates
1	FY 2007-08	9.50%	12.69%	11.03%
2	FY 2008-09	9.50%	12.79%	11.47%
3	FY 2009-10	9.50%	11.87%	11.31%
4	FY 2010-11	9.50%	12.26%	11.87%
5	FY 2011-12	13.10%	14.40%	13.11%
6	FY 2012-13	9.99%	14.61%	15.40%
7	FY 2013-14	10.24%	14.58%	15.19%
8	FY 2014-15	10.44%	14.75%	15.24%
9	FY 2015-16	10.47%	14.29%	14.29%
10	FY 2016-17	10.47%	14.05%	14.07%

3B.63 As evident from the above table, the rates considered by the Hon'ble Commission are far lower than SBI PLR rates and actual rates and thus, Hon'ble APTEL's direction on Appeal No. 147 of 2009 read with Hon'ble Supreme Court Order dated 01.12.2021 has to be implemented.

3B.64 Further, the Hon'ble APTEL in Judgment dated 09.08.2021 (I.A. 968 of 2021) has directed the Hon'ble Commission stated as under:

*"After hearing the counsel at length for both the sides ultimately what we gather is that a data is required to verify the claims which were allowed by this Tribunal can be granted based on the figures and data furnished by the Appellant Discom. In other words, we understand that the Respondent Commission has every intention to implement the directions of this Tribunal passed from time to time pertaining to the issues in question provided the material/detail/facts and figures/data furnished by the Appellant Discom is correct on prudence check. Therefore, we understand that Respondent Commission has undertaken the tariff proceedings for 2020-2021, 2021-2022 and intends to comply with the directions subject to prudence check.*

*In the light of the above submissions, we are of the opinion that nothing needs to be directed by this Tribunal except directing the Respondent Commission to comply with the submission made with their advocate Mrs Suparna Srivastava today that subject to prudence check they will be implementing the directions. Accordingly, Application is disposed of."*

3B.65 Accordingly the Petitioner has computed the financing cost of LPSC based on SBI PLR as under:

**Table 3B 6: Difference in financing cost of LPSC due to rate of interest**

(₹Crore)

S. No	Particulars	UoM	FY 08	FY 09	FY 10	FY 11	FY 12	FY 13
1	Delayed Payment Surcharge	₹ Cr.	32	28	28	29	35	31
2	Rate of LPSC per month	%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
3	Rate of LPSC for 12 Months	%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
4	Principal Amount	₹ Cr.	177	155	156	162	197	172
5	SBI PLR	%	12.69%	12.79%	11.87%	12.26%	14.40%	14.61%
6	Financing Cost of LPSC	₹ Cr.	22	20	19	20	28	25
7	Allowed by DERC	₹ Cr.	19	14	15	17	25	17
8	<b>Difference</b>	<b>₹ Cr.</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>

3B.66 Based on the above submissions, the Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to allow aforesaid impact on account of the aforesaid issue in ARR of the Petitioner along with applicable carrying cost.

#### **Issue-2B.4: Repayment of loansto be considered while computing WACC:**

##### Issue in brief:

3B.67 This issue involves the computation of the Debt/Equity Ratio for the purpose of funding of capitalisation and the return to the Petitioner. The Debt /Equity Ratio is one of the components of the WACC. The Hon'bleAPTEL vide its Judgment in Appeal No. 61 of 2012 remanded the matter back to the Hon'ble Commission on a very limited issue (as elaborated subsequently). However, in the Tariff Order that ensued, the Hon'ble Commission travelled beyond the said limited remand and instead of re-evaluating the WACC by considering the actual debt repayment, reduced the WACC by not taking into account the actual debt repayment and by embarking upon a methodology whereby the Hon'ble Commission erred in computing the actual available equity.

3B.68 The Hon'ble APTEL vide its Judgement dated 09.08.2021 in Appeal No. 297 of 2015 again directed the Hon'ble Commission to implement the issues pertaining to directions of the Hon'ble APTEL passed from time to time subject to prudence check. However, the Hon'ble Commission in its Tariff Order dated 30.09.2021 didn't implement the direction of the Hon'ble APTEL and remained silent on this



issue. A brief factual conspectus in the form of a list of dates and events is as under:

List of dates:

S.No	Date	Event																
1.	20.11.2001	<p>As per the Transfer Scheme Rules notified on November 20, 2001 by the GoNCTD, which are binding in terms of Sections 15 and 16 of the Delhi Electricity Reforms Act, 2000, the assets were transferred to the three DISCOMs in the debt equity ratio as under:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>TABLE – 1</b></p> <table><tr><th>S. No</th><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount (₹ Cr.)</th><th>%</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Net Fixed Assets</td><td>1150</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Equity</td><td>460</td><td>40%</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Debt</td><td>690</td><td>60%</td></tr></table> <p>As can be seen from the above table, the Hon’ble Commission has used the opening mix of debt equity as provided in the Transfer Scheme, which was binding on all the stakeholders including the Petitioner (as upheld by the Hon’ble Supreme Court in its Judgment dated 15.02.2007 in Civil Appeal No. 2733/2006), for computation of debt equity ratio for the future years.</p> <p>The Petitioner has accordingly followed the same opening debt equity mix as specified in the statutory Transfer Scheme while filing its tariff entitlements and has at no point post privatization, from the Policy Direction period, claimed as equity an amount greater than 30% as a part of means of finance for capitalisation undertaken post the policy direction period.</p>	S. No	Particulars	Amount (₹ Cr.)	%	1	Net Fixed Assets	1150		2	Equity	460	40%	3	Debt	690	60%
S. No	Particulars	Amount (₹ Cr.)	%															
1	Net Fixed Assets	1150																
2	Equity	460	40%															
3	Debt	690	60%															
2.	15.02.2007	Judgment of the Supreme Court of India in DERC v. BSES Yamuna Power Limited Civil Appeal No. 2733 of 2006.																
3.	30.05.2007	The MYT Regulations, 2007 at Regulation 5.10 set out the principles for determination of debt-equity in the ratio of 70:30.																

S.No	Date	Event
4.	23.02.2008	<p>The Hon'ble Commission, in its MYT Order (Para 3.64 thereof) explained the priority order for means of finance for funding of capital expenditure.</p> <p>Further, the Hon'ble Commission in this Tariff Order considered the working capital funding entirely through debt (in paras 4.220- 4.222 thereof). This was challenged before the Hon'ble Tribunal in Appeal No. 52 of 2008, as the Hon'ble Commission did not consider the amount in accordance with the Regulations and the factual/ commercial realities applicable to a regulated business, thereby denying the Petitioner its legal entitlements/ return.</p>
5.	31.05.2011	<p>In its Judgment in Appeal No. 52 of 2008, paras 40-45 thereof, the Hon'ble Tribunal directed the Hon'ble Commission to recompute the WACC for each year of the control period, along with carrying cost, and apply the respective year's RRB for allowance of RoCE in terms of its Regulations (i.e. debt: equity ratio of 70:30 has to be accounted for computation of WACC).</p>

S.No	Date	Event																														
6.	31.07.2013	As stated above, the MYT Regulations, 2007 set out the principles for determination of debt-equity in the ratio of 70:30.																														
		Pending the physical verification of assets, the Hon'ble Commission vide its Order dated 31.07.2013, in para 3.182, Table 58 thereof allowed the debt-equity mix towards capitalisation which was carried out during the 2nd MYT control period in the ratio of 70:30 as under:																														
		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>TABLE – 2</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">(₹ Cr.)</p>																														
		<table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>FY 08</th><th>FY 09</th><th>FY 10</th><th>FY 11</th><th>FY 12</th></tr><tr><td>Internal Accruals</td><td>10.39</td><td>57.48</td><td>19.11</td><td>12.43</td><td>17.59</td></tr><tr><td>Internal Accruals (%)</td><td>30%</td><td>30%</td><td>30%</td><td>30%</td><td>30%</td></tr><tr><td>Loan</td><td>24.23</td><td>134.11</td><td>44.60</td><td>29.00</td><td>41.05</td></tr><tr><td>Loan (%)</td><td>70%</td><td>70%</td><td>70%</td><td>70%</td><td>70%</td></tr></table>	Particulars	FY 08	FY 09	FY 10	FY 11	FY 12	Internal Accruals	10.39	57.48	19.11	12.43	17.59	Internal Accruals (%)	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	Loan	24.23	134.11	44.60	29.00	41.05	Loan (%)	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%
		Particulars	FY 08	FY 09	FY 10	FY 11	FY 12																									
		Internal Accruals	10.39	57.48	19.11	12.43	17.59																									
		Internal Accruals (%)	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%																									
Loan	24.23	134.11	44.60	29.00	41.05																											
Loan (%)	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%																											

S.No	Date	Event
7.	28.11.2014	<p>In Appeal No. 61/62 of 2012 before the Hon'ble Tribunal, the grievance raised by the Petitioner was that whilst computing the debt (loan balance) of the Petitioner (in the D/E Ratio) the Hon'ble Commission was not taking into account the loans repaid by the Petitioner. Hence, by not taking into account the loans repaid by the Petitioner, the Hon'ble Commission was artificially increasing the debt component thereby reducing the WACC and hence reducing the return on equity allowable to the Petitioner.</p> <p>By its judgment in the said appeal ("<b>Appeal 61 Judgment</b>") the Hon'ble Tribunal after a detailed analysis, <i>inter alia</i> concluded that:-</p> <p><i>"102. In the light of above discussions we find force in the contentions of the Appellant and direct the Commission to re-evaluate the WACC considering the repayment of loans during the period and recomputed RoCE payable to the Appellant. The issue is decided in favour of the Appellant."</i></p> <p>Hence, the Appeal 61 Judgment contained a limited remand to the Hon'ble Commission – <i>"..to re-evaluate the WACC considering the repayment of loans during the period and recomputed RoCE payable to the Appellant..."</i></p>
8.	22.06.2015	<p>In point of fact, the Petitioner had opposed the proposed formulation of net-worth by the Hon'ble Commission vide its letter No. RA/2015-16/01/A/213 dated 19.06.2015.</p> <p>This letter was not acknowledged by the Hon'ble Commission in Table 1.1 of its Tariff Order, which gives the list of letters supposedly sent to the Hon'ble Commission.</p>

S.No	Date	Event
9.	29.09.2015	<p>The Tariff Order dated 29.09.2015, (paras 3.33-3.37) purports to reopen the calculation of the so-called “actual equity” invested by the Petitioner in capitalisation by a method of “net worth” which is alien to the Regulations framed by the Hon’ble Commission itself and also contrary to the established practice of the Hon’ble Commission in the previous year’s Orders.</p> <p>By the said Tariff Order, the Hon’ble Commission not only refused to take into account the repayment of loans, despite the clear direction of the Hon’ble Tribunal but went ahead and completely changed the entire basis of the computation of WACC. Not only has this new computation been done for the future years but, it has been reopened for not only the 1st MYT control period (2007-08 to 2011-12), but also the 2nd MYT Control period (2012-12 to 2015-16) and even for the Policy direction period (2002-03 to 2006-07).</p>
10.	31.08.2017	<p>The Hon’ble Commission vide its tariff order dated 31.08.2017 (paras 3.26) held that it had already clarified the said issue in the Tariff Order dated 29.09.2015 (Para Nos. 3.34 to 3.37) and the matter was therefore not deliberated as it is <i>sub-judice</i> before the Hon’ble APTEL in Appeal No. 297/2015. The relevant extract of the said order is set out below:</p> <p><i>“The Commission has already clarified this issue Tariff Order dated. 29/09/2015 in para nos. 3.34 to 3.37 and needs no further deliberation in this Tariff Order as the matter is sub-judice before Hon’ble APTEL in Appeal No. 297/2015”.</i></p>
11.	31.10.2017	<p>The Hon’ble Commission filed a Clarificatory Application in Appeal 177 of 2012 seeking clarification/ review of ten tariff issues including the present one.</p> <p>The Hon’ble Tribunal vide its judgment dated 31.10.2017 dismissed the said Clarificatory Application.</p>
12.	28.03.2018 & 31.07.2019	<p>The Hon’ble Commission vide its tariff order dated 28.03.2018 and 31.07.2019 has stated that the matter is sub-judice before Hon’ble Supreme Court of India and any view on this issue will be considered, as deemed fit and appropriate, after receipt of the judgment of Hon’ble Supreme Court in the pending Appeal.</p>

S.No	Date	Event
13.	28.08.2020	The Hon'ble Commission has once again reiterated that the matter is sub judice before higher Courts and hence the Hon'ble Commission has not taken cognizance of the issue in the Tariff Order
14.	28.06.2021	The Petitioner filed IA 968 of 2021 in Tariff Appeal 297 of 2015 seeking seeking directions to the Hon'ble Commission for implementing and give effect to the previous judgments.
15.	09.08.2021	Hon'ble APTEL disposed of abovementioned Appeal directing Hon'ble Commission to implement the directions of Hon'ble APTEL in BRPL previous appeals, subject to Prudence check.
16.	30.09.2021	Hon'ble Commission has not taken cognizance of the issue in the Tariff Order for FY 2021-22.

Detailed Submissions:

- 3B.69 As per DERC Tariff Regulations, 2007 and DERC Tariff Regulations, 2011, depreciation shall be considered towards repayment of loans.
- 3B.70 However, the Hon'ble Commission in Tariff Order dated 26.11.2011 did not consider the repayment of loan while computing average balance of loan for respective years.
- 3B.71 The issue was challenged before Hon'ble APTEL in Appeal 61 and 62 of 2012. The Hon'ble APTEL in Judgment dated 28.11.2014 (Appeal 61 and 62 of 2012) has ruled as under:  
*"102. In the light of above discussions we find force in the contentions of the Appellant and direct the Commission to re-evaluate the WACC considering the repayment of loans during the period and recomputed the RoCE payable to the Appellant. The issue is decided in favour of the Appellant."*
- 3B.72 The Petitioner has considered one-tenth of the outstanding balance of loan as repayment during the year. The same has been deducted from the loan balance for calculation of average debt during the year.
- 3B.73 The Petitioner in its Petition for True-up of FY 2017-18 and ARR and Tariff of FY 2019-20 requested the Hon'ble Commission to allow the impact on account of the aforesaid issue. However, the Hon'ble Commission in Tariff Order dated 31.07.2019 ruled as under:

*“3.49 This issue had already been discussed and clarified in Tariff Order dated 29.09.2015 and requires no further deliberation at this juncture, as the matter is sub judice before Hon’ble Supreme Court of India. Further, the Petitioner has also agitated this issue in the Appeal No. 297 of 2015 filed before Hon’ble APTEL.*

*3.50 Further, the Commission in its Tariff Order dated March 28, 2018 deliberated as under:*

*3.39 This matter is sub judice before Hon’ble Supreme Court of India and the same has also been clarified by Hon’ble APTEL vide its Order dated 31/10/2017 in the clarificatory appeal. Therefore, the view on this issue will be considered, as deemed fit and appropriate, after receipt of the Judgment of Hon’ble Supreme Court of India in the pending Appeal.””*

3B.74 As regards aforesaid, it is respectfully submitted that there is no bar on the Hon’ble Commission to implement the directions of Hon’ble APTEL in Judgment dated 28.11.2014 (Appeal 61 of 2012) pending adjudication of Civil Appeal filed before Hon’ble Supreme Court as it is settled law that in the absence of any interim Order(s)/ stay, mere pendency of an Appeal is not a ground to refuse implementation of Orders passed by an Appellate Court. It is respectfully submitted that the Hon’ble Tribunal has already clarified the issue in the Judgment dated 28.11.2014 (Appeal 61 of 2012) wherein it remanded the matter to the Hon’ble Commission on a limited issue and therefore there was no warrant or justification for the Hon’ble Commission to have not implemented the same.

3B.75 It is respectfully submitted that the remand in terms of Judgment dated 28.11.2014 (Appeal 61 of 2012), was a “limited remand” and not an open remand. It is well settled law that when an Appellate Court remits a matter to the lower authority in a limited compass, the authority of the lower court to address the issue is limited by the four corners of the remand. Reference in this regard may be had to:

- i. The Hon'ble Tribunal's judgment dated 10.08.2010 in Appeal No. 37 of 2010, para 17-31;
- ii. The Hon'ble Tribunal's Judgment in MIAL vs MERC Appeal No. 195 of 2009 Judgment dated 31.05.2011 paras 53-55;
- iii. The judgments of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in :-
  - *Mohan Lal vs. Anandibat* (1971) 1 SCC 813;
  - *Paper Products Ltd. vs. CCE* (2007) 7 SCC 352;
  - *Smt. Bidya Devi vs. Commissioner of Income Tax, Allahabad* AIR 2004 Calcutta 63;



- *K.P. Dwivedi vs. State of U.P.* (2003) 12 SCC 572;
- *Mr. Muneswar and Ors. vs. Smt. Jagat Mohini Des*, AIR (1952) Calcutta 368;
- *Amrik Singh vs. Union of India* (2001) 10 SCC 424;
- *Union of India & Anr. Vs. Major Bhadur Singh* (2006) 1 SCC 3670; and
- *Prakash Singh Badal & Anr. Vs. State of Punjab and Ors.* (2007) SCC 1.

- 3B.76 It is submitted that the remand in this case was only to “re-evaluate the WACC considering the repayment of loans”. The clear and categorical direction was to recompute the RoCE after taking into consideration only one aspect, and no more, i.e. the repayment of loans. However, the Hon’ble Commission has not done the same till date.
- 3B.77 It is further submitted that the Petitioner in its True-up and ARR Petitions filed after Tariff Order dated 29.09.2015 has been regularly pointing out the incorrect approach adopted for computation of equity and balance leading to mismatch between the capitalisation and funds allowed for respective years. However the Hon’ble Commission without dealing with the same has been relying on its Tariff Order dated 29.09.2015.
- 3B.78 Based on the above submissions, the Petitioner requests the Hon’ble Commission to allow aforesaid impact on account of the aforesaid issue in ARR of the Petitioner along with applicable carrying cost.
- 3B.79 All the above submissions with respect to the issues raised therein have already been submitted before the Hon’ble Commission and are not reiterated in this Petition for the sake of brevity.
- 3B.80 The financial impact on account of aforesaid issues along with applicable carrying cost is tabulated below:

S.No.	Particulars	Total Claim in Rs. Crore		
		Principal	Carrying Cost*	Total
1	Efficiency Factor for FY 2010-11	16	49	64
2	Computation of AT&C Losses for FY10 using actual kWh figures	3	12	16
3	Financing cost of LPSC based on SBI PLR	26	86	113
4	Consideration of repayment of loan and True up of interest rates of debt	279	376	655
	<b>Total</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>847</b>

\* Carrying Cost till FY 2020-21

3B.81 Accordingly, the Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to allow the impact alongwith applicable carrying cost.

**Category-3: Impact of Review Petition filed before the Hon'ble Commission**

3B.82 Further there are certain arithmetical/computational errors, apparent errors and omissions in the Tariff Order dated 30.09.2021 for which the Petitioner has filed Review Petition before the Hon'ble Commission.

3B.83 All submissions with respect to the issues raised therein have already been submitted before the Hon'ble Commission and are not reiterated in this Petition for the sake of brevity.

3B.84 The financial impact on account of the issues related to Review Petitions along with applicable carrying cost is tabulated below:

S.No.	Particulars	Total Claim in Rs. Crore		
		Principal	Carrying Cost*	Total
1	Inadvertent Computational error in considering Power Purchase cost for FY 2019-20.	18	4	21
2	Erroneous non-consideration of trading margin for Banking Transactions during FY 2019-20	0.4	0.1	0.4
3	Erroneous consideration of DIAL's Solar Generation towards Petitioner's energy input for FY 2019-20	4	1	5
4	Computation error in allowing impact of capitalization for FY 2017-18	5	2	7
5	Error in normative banking rate	39	8	48
	<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>81</b>

\* Carrying Cost till FY 2020-21

**Category-4: Impact of Appeals pending adjudication before APTEL**

3B.85 The Petitioner has preferred appeals against respective Tariff Orders issued by the Hon'ble Commission which are pending adjudication before Hon'ble APTEL. The details of the Appeals are tabulated below:

*Table 3B 7: Appeals pending before Hon'ble APTEL*

S. No	Years in subject	Date of Tariff Order	Appeal Number
1	Truing-up of FY 12 and ARR and Tariff of FY 14	31.07.2013	266 of 2013

S. No	Years in subject	Date of Tariff Order	Appeal Number
2	Truing-up of FY 13 and ARR and Tariff of FY 15	23.07.2014	235 of 2014
3	Truing-up of FY 14 and ARR and Tariff of FY 16	29.09.2015	297 of 2015
4	Truing-up of FY 15 and FY 16 and ARR and Tariff of FY 18	31.08.2017	69 & 72 of 2018
5	Truing-up of FY 17 and ARR and Tariff of FY 19	28.03.2018	193 of 2018
6	Truing-up of FY 18 and ARR and Tariff of FY 20	31.07.2019	376 of 2019
7	Truing-up of FY 19 and ARR and Tariff of FY 21	28.08.2020	246 of 2021
8	Truing-up of FY 20 and ARR and Tariff of FY 22	30.09.2021	Yet to be filed

3B.86 The impact of issues on account of the aforesaid appeals pending before Hon'ble APTEL (including interest upto FY 2020-21) is tabulated below:

S.No.	Particulars	Total Claim in Rs. Crore		
		Principal	Carrying Cost*	Total
1	Disallowance of Trading Margin	6	13	18
2	Fixed charges on account of regulated power	256	450	705
3	Normative rebate	667	740	1,406
4	Over-lapping banking transactions	13	18	31
5	Additional UI Charges above 49.5 Hz	3	9	12
6	RPO Penalty	70	48	118
7	UI Contingency limit of 3%	8	8	17
8	Disallowance of R&M Expenses during first control period	187	389	576
9	Disallowance of expenses pertaining to monthly billing	2	5	7
10	Benchmarking of O&M Expenses	169	259	428
11	Disallowance of GST	75	26	101
12	Minimum wages disallowance	90	40	130
13	Legal fees disallowance	31	14	46
14	Truing up of Income Tax	558	863	1,421
15	Loss due to Retirement of Asset	151	246	397
16	Connection/ Reconnection Charges	0.3	1.5	1.8
17	Disallowance of License Fee paid for Assets	8	27	35

S.No.	Particulars	Total Claim in Rs. Crore		
		Principal	Carrying Cost*	Total
18	Erroneous method of calculation of carrying cost	323	309	632
19	Interest on funding of carrying cost	0	306	306
20	Impact of Truing up of 11 Months	155	670	825
21	Penalty due to non-implementation of GIS mapping	5	8	13
22	Approach for Truing-up of FY 17	126	100	226
23	Consideration of Commission on ED	101	148	249
24	Income from Street Light Maintenance Charges	276	668	944
25	Consideration from revenue from sale of scrap	113	226	339
26	Consultancy income	3	6	9
27	Financing cost of LPSC considered in NTI	69	61	130
28	Interest on Inter-company loans	24	10	35
29	Bad debts written off not considered	77	143	221
30	Disallowance of Monthly billing rebate in ARR	78	102	180
31	Own Consumption Reversals	114	175	288
32	True up AT&C loss for FY 2010-11	90	279	369
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3848</b>	<b>6367</b>	<b>10214</b>

\* Carrying Cost till FY 2020-21

3B.87 The Petitioner has elaborated all the above issues in detail in corresponding Appeals and thus is not reproducing the contentions/ arguments for the sake of brevity and prolixity.

3B.88 The Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to allow the impact of directions/ findings/ observations of Hon'ble APTEL in case Judgment is pronounced in case of any of the appeals during the course of tariff determination exercise in subject. The Petitioner would like to clarify/ explain in case any assistance is desired by the

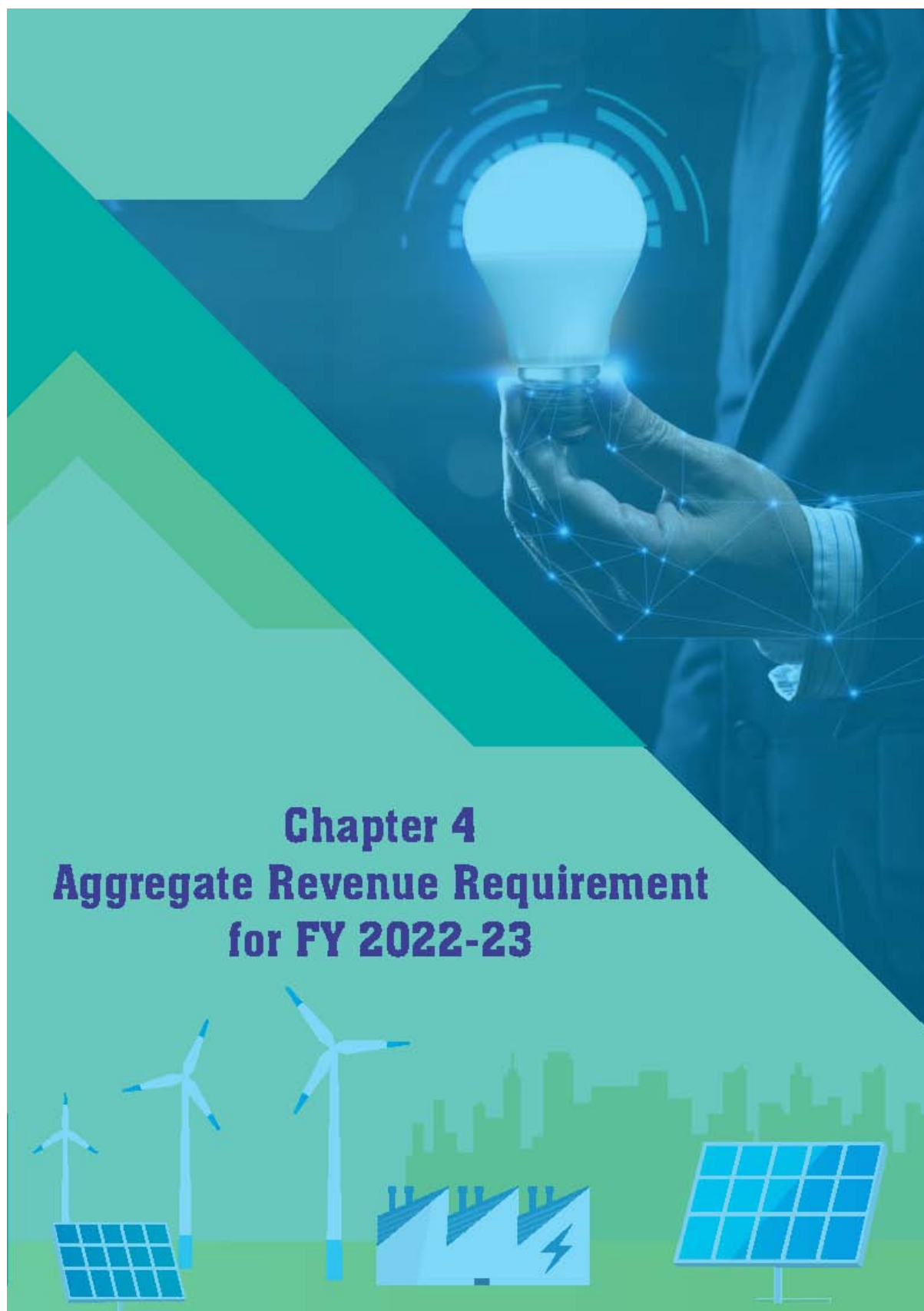
The Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to allow the above impact of unrecognised Regulatory Assets (Category- 1 to 4) along with applicable carrying cost.

As per National Tariff Policy, un-controllable costs should be recovered speedily to ensure that future consumers are not burdened with past cost. Further, the recovery of outstanding Regulatory Assets along with carrying cost of Regulatory Assets should be time bound and within a period not exceeding 7 years. This has also been upheld by Hon'ble APTEL in its Judgement O.P. 1 of 2011 dated 11.11.2011. We request the Hon'ble Commission to recognize the Regulatory Assets as prayed above in terms of the National Tariff Policy.

In case the Hon'ble Commission requires any clarification / data, we would be happy to assist the Hon'ble Commission with the same.



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## **ARR of FY 2022-23**

### **Background**

- 4.1 This chapter presents the Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) projected for the ensuing FY 2022-23 with respect to the Distribution Business of the Petitioner.
- 4.2 In terms of Regulation 11 of the Tariff Regulations 2017, the Distribution Licensee is required to file the Tariff Petition comprising of Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) for each year of the Control Period.
- 4.3 Accordingly, the Petitioner is filing the present Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) Petition to seek the Hon'ble Commission's approval of the same and for determination of Retail Supply Tariff for the ensuing financial year 2022-23 based on the projected revenue from existing tariffs and expenses.

### **Background**

- 4.4 The principles of Tariff Fixation are stated as follows:
1. Section 61(1) of the Electricity Act, 2003 Act lays down the principles for tariff fixation which inter-alia, are as follows:
    - (a) Tariff to reflect the cost of supply of electricity
    - (b) Recovery of cost of electricity in a reasonable manner
    - (c) Tariff to reduce cross subsidies
    - (d) Generation, Transmission, Distribution and supply to be conducted on commercial principles.
    - (e) Promotion of renewable sources of energy
    - (f) Encourage competition, efficiency, economical use of resources, good performance and optimum investments
    - (g) Safeguarding of consumer's interest
    - (h) Multi-year tariff principles
  2. Section 61(4) mandates revision of tariffs under fuel surcharge formula
  3. Section 64(3) mandates ERCs to issue tariff order within 120 days from

receipt of application

4. Section 65 mandates the State Government to pay the subsidy in advance to the distribution licensees.
5. Tariff policy notified under Section 3 of the Electricity Act 2003, inter-alia, provides as follows:
  - (a) Regulatory assets can be created only as an exception subject to the following guidelines:
    - i. Only natural causes or force majeure conditions can be circumstances for creation of regulatory asset;
    - ii. Under business as usual conditions, the opening balances of unrecovered gaps must be covered through financing arrangement or capital restructuring;
    - iii. Carrying cost of regulatory asset should be allowed to the utilities;
    - iv. Recovery of regulatory asset should be time bound and within a period not exceeding three years, at the most and preferably within the control period;
    - v. Use of regulatory asset should not be repetitive;
    - vi. While creating regulatory asset it should be ensured that Return on Equity (ROE) should not become unreasonably low in any year so that the capability of the licensee to borrow is not adversely affected.
- 4.5 In accordance with Section-62 of Electricity Act 2003 and Revised Tariff Policy 2016, the Hon'ble Commission has notified DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017 which is required to be followed by the Licensees for filing the Petition for determination of ARR and Tariff for any particular year.
- 4.6 In Delhi, the DISCOMs are required to follow DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017 issued on 31st January, 2017, while filing ARR and Tariff Petitions.
- 4.7 In terms of Regulation 11 of the DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations 2017, the Petition for determination of ARR for any financial year

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is required to be filed atleast 150 days prior to the end of relevant financial year. The various legal provisions behind filing of ARR as are below:

- i. Section 62 of the Electricity Act, 2003 provides for determination of supply of electricity by a generating company to distribution licensee; retail supply and wheeling tariff etc.
- ii. The provisions laid down in Regulation 11 of the DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017 of tariff filing by the distribution licensees inter-alia as follows –

*“11. The Distribution Licensee shall submit Annual Tariff Petition, at least, one hundred and fifty (150) days prior to the end of relevant financial Year which shall contain:*

*(1) Sales Forecast for the ensuing year and audited Sales for previous Year on monthly basis as prescribed in the Appendix-2;*

*(2) Expected Revenue to be billed for the ensuing year and audited Revenue Billed and Realised for previous Year as prescribed in the Appendix-2;*

*(3) Power Procurement Quantum & Cost for ensuing Year and audited Power Purchase Quantum & Cost for previous Year on monthly basis indicating Long Term and Short Term, Renewable Energy Purchase and other applicable Charges as prescribed in the Appendix -2:*

*Provided that the Distribution Licensee shall propose the indicative cost of power procurement taking into account revenues from Short term sale of Surplus Power and maximum normative rebate available from each entity;*

*Provided that the Renewable Purchase Obligation of the Distribution Licensee as per the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Renewable Purchase Obligation and Renewable Energy Certificate Framework Implementation) Regulations, 2012 as amended from time to time shall be part of the Distribution Licensee's Power Procurement Cost;*

*(4) Actual and Expected intra- State & inter-State Transmission Loss & Charges including Load Dispatch Charges, Open Access Charge indicating maximum normative rebate available from each entity for the previous and ensuing Year respectively;*

*Provided that the Distribution Licensee shall propose Wheeling Charges in case the distribution network of other Distribution Licensee is used for procurement of power for the Retail Supply Business;*

*(5) Actual and Expected amount on account of Cross-Subsidy Surcharge and Additional Surcharge to be received by the Licensee, as approved by the Commission from time to time in accordance with the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions of Open Access) Regulations*



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2005 as amended from time to time, shall be indicated separately against the consumer category by the Distribution Licensee;

(6) Actual Voltage wise Distribution Loss and Collection Efficiency for the previous Year;

(7) Energy Audit Report of distribution network of the Distribution Licensee for previous Year by certified energy auditor from Bureau of Energy Efficiency;

(8) Monthly Energy Balance for the ensuing & previous Year;

(9) Actual and Expected Additional Expenses on account of O&M beyond the Control of Distribution Licensee for the ensuing & previous Year respectively;

(10) Actual and Expected Capitalisation and Depreciation Schedule for the previous and ensuing Year respectively;

(11) Actual and Expected Non-Tariff Income including Other Business Income for the previous and ensuing Year respectively;

(12) Actual weighted average rate of interest on loan.”

- 4.8 It is, therefore, respectfully submitted that while deciding the present ARR Petition, the Hon’ble Commission will need to be guided by inter alia the following mandates of the Electricity Act, 2003 Act and Revised Tariff Policy, 2016:

### Electricity Act, 2003:

“61. The Appropriate Commission shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, specify the terms and conditions for the determination of tariff, and in doing so, shall be guided by the following, namely:

(a) the principles and methodologies specified by the Central Commission for determination of the tariff applicable to generating companies and transmission licensees;

(b) the generation, transmission, distribution and supply of electricity are conducted on commercial principles;

(c) the factors which would encourage competition, efficiency, economical use of the resources, good performance and optimum investments;

(d) safeguarding of consumers' interest and at the same time, recovery of the cost of electricity in a reasonable manner;

(e) the principles rewarding efficiency in performance;

(f) multiyear tariff principles;

(g) that the tariff progressively reflects the cost of supply of electricity and also, reduces and eliminates cross-subsidies within the period to be specified by the Appropriate Commission;

(h) the promotion of co-generation and generation of electricity from renewable sources of energy;

(i) the National Electricity Policy and tariff policy:”

Revised Tariff Policy, 2016 notified by the Central Government under



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## BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED

### Section 3 of the Electricity Act, 2003:

*“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.”*

Furthermore, the Revised Tariff Policy also mandates approval of the capital expenditure necessary to meet the minimum service standards. There is a need to accelerate performance improvement and reduction in losses which will be in the long term interest of consumers by way of lower tariffs.

#### *“a) Return on Investment*

*Balance needs to be maintained between the interests of consumers and the need for investments while laying down rate of return. Return should attract investments at par with, if not in preference to, other sectors so that the electricity sector is able to create adequate capacity. The rate of return should be such that it allows generation of reasonable surplus for growth of the sector.*

..

*Making the distribution segment of the industry efficient and solvent is the key to success of power sector reforms and provision of services of specified standards. Therefore, the Regulatory Commissions need to strike the right balance between the requirements of the commercial viability of distribution licensees and consumer interests. Loss making utilities need to be transformed into profitable ventures which can raise necessary resources from the capital markets to provide services of international standards to enable India to achieve its full growth potential. Efficiency in operations should be encouraged. Gains of efficient operations with reference to normative parameters should be appropriately shared between consumers and licensees.*

....

*At the beginning of the control period when the “actual” costs form the basis for future projections, there may be a large uncovered gap between required tariffs and the tariffs that are presently applicable. The gap should be fully met through tariff charges and through alternative means that could inter-alia include financial restructuring and transition financing.*

....

*Working capital should be allowed duly recognizing the transition issues faced by the utilities such as progressive improvement in recovery of bills. Bad debts*

## BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED

*should be recognized as per policies developed and subject to the approval of the State Commission.*

*Pass through of past losses or profits should be allowed to the extent caused by uncontrollable factors.*

....

*The facility of a regulatory asset has been adopted by some Regulatory Commissions in the past to limit tariff impact in a particular year. This should be done only as a very rare exception in case of natural calamity or force majeure conditions and subject to the following:*

*Under business as usual conditions, no creation of Regulatory Assets shall be allowed;*

*Recovery of outstanding Regulatory Asset along with carrying cost of Regulatory Assets should be time bound and within a period not exceeding seven years. The State Commission may specify the trajectory for the same."*

**(Emphasis supplied)**

- 4.9 Section 11 read with Section 28 of the Delhi Electricity Reforms Act, 2000 provides for the licensee to observe methodologies and procedures specified by the Commission from time to time in calculating the expected revenue.
- 4.10 Regulation 24 of the License Conditions of Petitioner issued by DERC also provides for the provision of revenue calculation and tariffs.
- 4.11 Regulations-3 and 4 of the Tariff Regulations, 2017 states as under:

*"3. The Commission shall notify Business Plan Regulations for each Control Period based on the Business Plan submitted by the Utility which shall be read as part of these Regulations.*

*4. The Business Plan Regulations shall contain the following parameters applicable for a Control Period:*

- (1) Rate of Return on Equity,*
- (2) Margin for rate of interest on loan,*
- (3) Operation and Maintenance Expenses,*
- (4) Capital Investment Plan,*
- (5) Mechanism for sharing of incentive-disincentive mechanism,*
- (6) Allocation of overhead expenses incurred on account of Administrative expenditure out of Operation and Maintenance Expenses for creation of Capital Assets,*

*(7) Generating Norms:*



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- (a) Gross Station Heat Rate,*
- (b) Plant Availability Factor,*
- (c) Secondary Fuel Oil Consumption,*
- (d) Auxiliary Consumption and*
- (e) Plant Load Factor,*
- (8) Transmission Norms:*
  - (a) Annual Transmission System Availability,*
  - (b) Annual Voltage wise Availability*
- (9) Distribution Norms:*
  - (a) Distribution Loss Target,*
  - (b) Collection Efficiency Target,*
  - (c) Targets for Solar and Non Solar RPO,*
  - (d) Contingency Limit for Sale through Deviation Settlement Mechanism (Unscheduled Interchange) Transactions,*
  - (e) The ratio of various ARR Components for segregation of ARR into Retail Supply and Wheeling Business.”*

4.12 The Petitioner has submitted the Petition for approval of the Business Plan for the Control Period from FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25 before the Hon’ble Commission on October 21, 2019.

4.13 On December 27, 2019, the Hon’ble Commission uploaded DERC (Business Plan) Regulations, 2019 (hereinafter “Business Plan Regulations, 2019”) in the website of the Hon’ble Commission which are applicable for a period of 3 years, i.e., FY 2020-21, FY 2021-22 and FY 2022-23. Business Plan Regulations, 2019 specified the trajectory for various controllable parameters to be followed during FY 2020-21 to FY 2022-23.

4.14 Projections for ensuing year (FY 2022-23) are done on the basis of certain assumptions which are outlined below:

- a) Energy Sales to various consumer categories is projected on the basis of Past Year Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR).
- b) Distribution Loss and Collection Efficiency are projected in accordance with the DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017 and the targets specified in Regulation 25 and 26 of the Business Plan Regulations, 2019 respectively.
- c) Power Purchase Quantum to be purchased is projected on the basis of energy Sales and T&D Loss projected for the ensuing year. Various Power Purchase Agreements/ Contracts are taken into consideration while projecting power purchase quantum.

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- d) Power Purchase Cost is projected on the basis of Tariff Petitions filed by various Generating companies before Hon'ble CERC. Further, Power Purchase cost for State Generating companies is projected based on DERC Tariff Order for FY 2021-22.
- e) Operation and Maintenance Expenses are projected based on the methodology specified by the Hon'ble Commission in Regulation 23 of the DERC Business Plan Regulations, 2019.
- f) Capital expenditure related expenses are projected on the basis of capital expenditure approved by the Hon'ble Commission for ensuing year in Regulation 24 of the DERC Business Plan Regulations, 2019. The various expenses linked to Capital expenditure are accordingly projected based on the methodology specified by the Hon'ble Commission in the Tariff Regulations 2017 and Business Plan Regulations 2019.

4.15 The Petitioner vide letter dated 30.11.2021 requested the Hon'ble Commission to extend the timelines for the submission of True Up upto for FY 2020-21 and ARR & Tariff for FY 2022-23 till 15.12.2021. In view of the very poor air quality and for reduction in vehicular pollution, the Ministry of Home Affairs, GNCTD issued directions vide order dated 17.11.2021 under section 5 of Environment (protection) Act 1986, directed for closing all offices of GNCT of Delhi/Autonomous Bodies/Corporations, except those involved in essential and emergency services, till 21.11.2021. Thereafter, offices in GNCT of Delhi were further closed till 26.11.2021. Therefore, our concerned team was physically unavailable in office during the said period. Therefore, in view of such uncontrollable factors, the Petitioner has requested the Hon'ble Commission to grant relaxation in timeline in submission of the Petition for True Up of FY 2020-21 and determination of Tariff for FY 2022-23.

4.16 Accordingly, the Petitioner is filing the present Petition to ensure prompt determination of Tariff for FY 2022-23.

### Energy Sales

4.17 To estimate the Energy sales for FY 2022-23. The Petitioner usually considers previous year's available growth trends and further assumes the underlying factors which drives the demand for electricity that are expected to follow the same growth trend in future year also. But FY 2020-21 and FY 2021-22 were different years and were under global crisis where the entire country was under the grip of the deadly disease COVID- 19. The Central & State Government in order to contain the spread of novel corona virus had issued several precautionary measures and advisories most important being social distancing and lockdown in phase manner.



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- 4.18 COVID-19 has not only affected normal human life but also caused slowdown in various sectors of the economy. This year has to be treated as an extraordinary year due to variation in demand and supply of electricity. The lockdown due to COVID-19 has severely affected the demand of power in FY 2020-21 and FY 2021-22, thus it would not be appropriate to consider energy sales of FY 2020-21 and FY 2021-22 to aptly projection sales for next year.
- 4.19 Therefore, to estimate the energy sales for FY 2022-23 the Petitioner has considered FY 2019-20 as base year for projections instead of FY 2021-22 and applied growth factor on FY 2019-20. Therefore, demand forecast is based on the assumption that the past consumption growth trend will continue in the future also excluding FY 20-21 and FY 2021-22.
- 4.20 For projection of Sales for FY 2022-23, following approach is adopted by the Petitioner:
- Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) is compared for First Half (H1) and Second Half (H2) of the financial year. The approach for considering the CAGR for H1 and H2 separately would appropriately address the seasonal variation in energy sales i.e., H1 being peak season and H2 being off peak season of the financial year.
  - The appropriate growth rate for H1 and H2 for the respective categories are applied on the actual sales of H1 and H2 of FY 2019-20 for projecting the notional sales for FY 2020-21 and FY 2021-22 (assuming no impact of COVID-19 and lockdown) and accordingly, projected Sales for FY 2022-23 is arrived.
  - For those categories where CAGR/ past growth trends are not showing any particular type of movement then the demand has been forecasted" based on consumption pattern of FY 19-20.
  - Impact of movement of consumers under Open Access has also been considered in projecting sales for FY 22-23
- 4.21 The Adjusted Trend Analysis Method makes use of a statistical tool, namely the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) and, accordingly, Compound Annual Growth Rates (CAGRs) have been calculated from the past figures for each category, corresponding to different lengths of time in the past six years, along with the year-on-year growth rates from FY 2014-15 to FY 2019-20. The category-wise actual sales for the period FY 2014-15 to FY 2019-20 is tabulated below:

**Table 4- 1:Energy Sales (H1&H2) for FY 14-15 to FY 19-20 (in MU)**

Category	FY 2014-15		FY 2015-16		FY 2016-17		FY 2017-18		FY 2018-19		FY 2019-20	
	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2
Domestic	3471	2317	3596	2379	4018	2498	4271	2653	4542	2672	4748	2947



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Category	FY 2014-15		FY 2015-16		FY 2016-17		FY 2017-18		FY 2018-19		FY 2019-20	
	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2
Non-Domestic	1599	1228	1644	1298	1745	1283	1753	1387	1836	1325	1850	1314
Industrial	267	240	261	240	270	230	264	236	263	266	288	246
Agriculture	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	10	10	9	10	11
Mushroom Cultivation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Utility (DMRC)	149	122	145	134	166	142	164	167	236	255	219	193
Public Utility (DJB)	108	99	108	105	114	108	114	112	114	117	120	118
Public Utility (PL)	101	87	86	89	60	133	72	81	64	77	68	73
Delhi Airport (DIAL)	123	95	124	98	126	93	111	87	122	81	101	45
Railway Traction	12	12	28	12	10	11	10	12	1	0	0	0
Adv. & Hoardings	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Temporary Supply	38	36	42	38	45	41	49	43	55	45	59	49
EV Charging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	10	11	14
Self-Consumption	13	12	8	10	6	5	8	6	8	8	10	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>5889</b>	<b>4254</b>	<b>6051</b>	<b>4413</b>	<b>6568</b>	<b>4554</b>	<b>6828</b>	<b>4799</b>	<b>7258</b>	<b>4867</b>	<b>7485</b>	<b>5018</b>

4.22 In view of the above, following approach is adopted for projection of category wise sales for FY 2020-23:

### 1. Domestic

The consumption of energy by domestic consumers constitutes substantial part of total sales of the Petitioner. The domestic category comprises of Domestic Consumers, Single Point Delivery Supply for GHS (CGHS), Places of Worship / Hospitals billed on Domestic Tariff and DVB Staff connections. Based on the actual sales of 7694 MU for FY 2019-20, the Petitioner has computed the following CAGR over a period of one year to five years.

**Table 4- 2: Domestic CAGR for based on H1**

Category	5 YR CAGR	4 YR CAGR	3 YR CAGR	2 YR CAGR	1 YR CAGR
Domestic Consumer	6.57%	7.26%	5.78%	5.46%	4.57%
CGHS	3.80%	6.19%	4.59%	5.65%	4.13%
Worship / Hospitals	5.69%	4.88%	4.99%	1.57%	2.38%
DVB Staff	-2.44%	-1.20%	-3.23%	-2.92%	-1.69%

**Table 4- 3: Domestic CAGR for based on H2**

Category	5 YR CAGR	4 YR CAGR	3 YR CAGR	2 YR CAGR	1 YR CAGR
Domestic Consumer	5.02%	5.59%	5.73%	5.56%	10.52%
CGHS	3.05%	3.77%	5.07%	2.59%	4.97%
Worship / Hospitals	1.87%	1.27%	1.92%	-5.68%	-4.37%
DVB Staff	-3.72%	-3.48%	-3.84%	-2.10%	2.44%



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Considering the trends of available CAGR, the petitioner has considered a growth rate of 5.46% for H1 and 5.56 % for H2(i.e.,2year CAGR) except for DVB staff where no growth has been considered to estimate sales for domestic consumers.

**Table 4- 4:Energy sales for Domestic Category in FY 22-23 (in MU)**

S. No.	Category	FY 2019-20			Growth		FY 2022-23		
		H1	H2	Total	H1	H2	H1	H2	Total
1	Domestic Consumer	4598.1	2847.1	7445.2	4.57%	5.56%	5393.8	3348.8	8742.6
2	CGHS	116.9	78.8	195.6	4.13%	2.59%	137.8	85.1	222.9
3	Worship / Hospitals	19.7	13.2	32.9	2.38%	-5.68%	20.6	11.1	31.7
4	DVB Staff	12.9	7.6	20.5	0.00%	0.00%	12.9	7.6	20.5
5	<b>Total Domestic</b>	<b>4747.5</b>	<b>2946.7</b>	<b>7694.2</b>			<b>5565.1</b>	<b>3452.6</b>	<b>9017.7</b>

### 2. Non-Domestic

The consumption of energy by non-domestic consumers constitutes substantial part of total sales of the Petitioner. The Non-Domestic category comprises of Non-Domestic LT (up to 3 kVA&above 3 kVA) and Non-Domestic HT Connections. Based on the actual sales of 3164 MU for FY 2019-20, the Petitioner has computed the following CAGR over a period of one year to five years.

**Table 4- 5:Non-DomesticCAGR for based on H1**

Category	5 YR CAGR	4 YR CAGR	3 YR CAGR	2 YR CAGR	1 YR CAGR
Non-Domestic LT	4.86%	5.19%	4.18%	3.38%	0.71%
Non – Domestic HT	0.03%	-0.41%	-1.55%	1.58%	0.97%

**Table 4- 6:Non-Domestic CAGR for based on H2**

Category	5 YR CAGR	4 YR CAGR	3 YR CAGR	2 YR CAGR	1 YR CAGR
Non-Domestic LT	3.79%	2.86%	2.90%	-0.17%	0.91%
Non-Domestic HT	-2.22%	-3.53%	-2.58%	-6.71%	-3.88%

Considering the trends of available CAGRthe petitioner has considered a growth rate of 1.69% and -0.08 % for Non-Domestic LT (i.e., 50% of2year CAGR) and 1.58% and -6.71% (i.e.,2-year CAGR) for H1 and H2 respectively

**Table 4- 7:Energy sales for Non -Domestic Category in FY 2022-23 (in MU)**

S. No.	Category	FY 19-20			Growth		FY 22-23		
		H1	H2	Total	H1	H2	H1	H2	Total
1	Non-Domestic LT (up to 3kVA)	162.6	110.0	272.6	1.69%	-0.08%	171.0	109.7	280.7
2	Non-Domestic LT (above 3kVA)	1024.2	730.0	1754.2	1.69%	-0.08%	1077.0	728.2	1805.2
3	Non-Domestic HT	663.4	473.9	1137.3	1.58%	-6.71%	695.5	384.7	1080.2

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S. No.	Category	FY 19-20			Growth		FY 22-23		
		H1	H2	Total	H1	H2	H1	H2	Total
5	Total Non-Domestic	1850.3	1313.9	3164.2			1943.5	1222.7	3166.2

### 3. Industrial

Industrial category holds the third largest energy sales for the Petitioner. Analyzing the energy consumption trend for this category, it becomes evident that for last few years, the consumption under this category has been somewhat constant. Moreover, the growth in this category has been impacted by increase in Open Access consumption as well as clearances required by Delhi Pollution Control Committee for factory license which is a mandate for new industrial connections.

Considering the trends available the petitioner has considered no growth. The projected sales for FY 2022-23 are tabulated below

*Table 4- 8:Energy sales for Industrial Category in FY 2022-23 (in MU)*

S. No.	Category	FY 2019-20			Growth		FY 2022-23		
		H1	H2	Total	H1	H2	H1	H2	Total
1	Industrial LT	164.8	150.9	315.7	0.00%	0.00%	164.8	150.9	315.7
2	Industrial HT	123.7	95.3	219.0	0.00%	0.00%	123.7	95.3	219.0
3	Total Industrial	288.5	246.2	534.7			288.5	246.2	534.7

### 4. Agriculture and Mushroom Cultivation

The consumption of energy by Agriculture & Mushroom cultivation consumers constitutes a very small portion of total sales of the Petitioner. Based on the actual sales of 21 MU for FY 2019-20, the Petitioner has computed the following CAGR over a period of one year to five years.

*Table 4- 9:Agriculture CAGR for based on H1*

Category	5 YR CAGR	4 YR CAGR	3 YR CAGR	2 YR CAGR	1 YR CAGR
Agriculture	4.92%	6.97%	9.97%	9.07%	6.11%
Mushroom Cultivation	-23.51%	-31.92%	-6.16%	-13.44%	-9.08%

*Table 4- 10:Agriculture CAGR for based on H2*

Category	5 YR CAGR	4 YR CAGR	3 YR CAGR	2 YR CAGR	1 YR CAGR
Agriculture	7.00%	7.41%	9.33%	2.36%	15.16%
Mushroom Cultivation	17.57%	14.64%	-4.91%	-2.84%	7.72%

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Considering the trends of available CAGR the petitioner has considered a growth rate of 9.97% and 9.33 % for Agriculture (i.e., 3year CAGR) and -6.16% and -4.91% (i.e., 3-year CAGR) for Mushroom Cultivation in H1 and H2 respectively.

**Table 4- 11: Energy sales for Agriculture and Mushroom Category in FY 22-23 (in MU)**

S. No.	Category	FY 2019-20			Growth		FY 2022-23		
		H1	H2	Total	H1	H2	H1	H2	Total
1	Agriculture	10.2	10.8	21.0	9.97%	9.33%	13.6	14.1	27.7
2	Mushroom Cultivation	0.0	0.1	0.1	-6.16%	-4.91%	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	<b>Total</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>21.1</b>			<b>13.6</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>27.7</b>

### 5. Public Utility (Delhi Metro Rail Corporation)

During the FY 2018-19, DMRC has opted for Open Access. Due to this fact, projecting the sales on the basis of historical consumption would not be prudent and therefore the Petitioner sought requirement from DMRC which has been submitted by it. The Petitioner has therefore considered the sale of 222 MU after incorporating Open Access as submitted by DMRC for FY 2022-23.

### 6. Public Utilities (Delhi Jal Board and Public Lighting)

The Public Utilities comprises of DJB and Public Lighting. Based on the actual sales of 379 MU for FY 2019-20, the Petitioner has computed the following CAGR over a period of one year to five years.

**Table 4- 12: Public Utilities CAGR for based on H1**

Category	5 YR CAGR	4 YR CAGR	3 YR CAGR	2 YR CAGR	1 YR CAGR
Delhi Jal Board	2.23%	2.72%	1.79%	2.65%	5.48%
Public Lighting	-7.78%	-5.99%	4.18%	-3.40%	5.86%

**Table 4- 13: Public Utilities CAGR for based on H2**

Category	5 YR CAGR	4 YR CAGR	3 YR CAGR	2 YR CAGR	1 YR CAGR
Delhi Jal Board	3.62%	3.06%	3.06%	2.75%	1.32%
Public Lighting	-3.43%	-4.86%	-18.22%	-5.30%	-5.90%

Considering the trends of available CAGR the petitioner has considered a growth rate of 2.65% and 2.75 % for Delhi Jal Board (i.e., 2year CAGR) and -3.40% and -5.30% (i.e., 2year CAGR) for Public Lighting in H1 and H2 respectively

**Table 4- 14: Energy sales for Public Utilities Category in FY 22-23 (in MU)**

S. No.	Category	FY 2019-20			Growth		FY 2022-23		
		H1	H2	Total	H1	H2	H1	H2	Total
1	DJB	120.2	118.4	238.6	2.65%	2.75%	130.0	128.4	258.4
2	Public Lighting	67.5	72.7	140.3	-3.40%	-5.30%	60.9	61.8	122.6

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S. No.	Category	FY 2019-20			Growth		FY 2022-23		
		H1	H2	Total	H1	H2	H1	H2	Total
3	Total	187.7	191.1	378.8			190.9	190.2	381.1

### 7. Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL)

The Energy consumption of DIAL has also shown a negative trend due to it opting for Open Access. For the purpose of projection of energy sales for FY 2022-23, the Petitioner sought requirement from DIAL for FY 2022-23 and has considered it as submitted by DIAL as 48 MU for FY 2022-23 which is 20% of total consumption of DIAL i.e., 240 MU would be procured from the petitioner.

### 8. EV Charging

The Petitioner expects significant growth in number of E-Vehicles and consequently its impact will be seen in energy consumption under this category. Numerous reports by various research agencies, educational institutions and by government regulators suggest aggressive growth in E-Vehicles for the next couple of years.

Accordingly, the Petitioner has proposed a growth rate of 50% for E-Vehicles as the same is expected to grow at an exponential rate and has projected a sale of ~56 MU for FY 2022-23.

### 9. Advertisement and Hoardings

It is observed that the consumption pattern of advertisement/hoarding consumers have been fluctuating based on the past trends. Hence, the Petitioner has proposed a growth rate of 1.69% for H1 and -0.08% for H2 as considered for Non-Domestic Category for projecting the sales for advertisement/hoarding categories for FY 2022-23 over the actual consumption of 1.21 MU for FY 2019-20 at ~1 MU.

### 10. Self-Consumption

The self-consumption has been projected considering 0.25% of the projected total sales for FY 2022-23 as per Regulation 23(2) of DERC (Business Plan) Regulations, 2019

*Table 4- 15: Normative Own Consumption in FY 2022-23 (in MU)*

S. No.	Category	UOM	FY 2022-23
1	Energy Sales H1	MU	8212.0
2	Energy Sales H2	MU	5325.9
3	Energy Sales FY	MU	13537.9
4	Own Consumption Norm	%	0.25%
5	Own Consumption	MU	33.8

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### 11. Others (including Temporary and Theft)

The petitioner has projected sales of 54 MU for others category for FY 2022-23. Based on the above assumptions and explanations, the category wise estimated summary of billed sale (MU) for FY 2022-23 is given below:

*Table 4- 16: Projected Energy Sales in FY 2022-23 (in MU)*

S.No.	Category	H1	H2	FY 2022-23
<b>1</b>	<b>Domestic</b>	<b>5565.1</b>	<b>3452.6</b>	<b>9017.7</b>
1.1	Domestic Consumer	5393.8	3348.8	8742.6
1.2	SPD supply for GHS (CGHS)	137.8	85.1	222.9
1.3	Worship / Hospital	20.6	11.1	31.7
1.4	DVB Staff	12.9	7.6	20.5
<b>2</b>	<b>Non-Domestic</b>	<b>1943.5</b>	<b>1222.7</b>	<b>3166.2</b>
2.1	Non-Domestic LT (up to 3KVA)	171.0	109.7	280.7
2.2	Non-Domestic LT (above 3KVA)	1077.0	728.2	1805.2
2.3	Non-Domestic HT	695.5	384.7	1080.2
<b>3</b>	<b>Industrial</b>	<b>288.5</b>	<b>246.2</b>	<b>534.7</b>
3.1	Industrial LT	164.8	150.9	315.7
3.2	Industrial HT	123.7	95.3	219.0
<b>4</b>	<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>27.7</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Mushroom Cultivation</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Public Utilities</b>	<b>309.0</b>	<b>294.4</b>	<b>603.4</b>
6.1	Delhi Metro Rail Corporation	118.2	104.2	222.4
6.2	Delhi Jal Board	130.0	128.4	258.4
6.3	Public Lighting	60.9	61.8	122.6
<b>7</b>	<b>Delhi International Airport Limited</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>48.0</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>EV Charging</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>84.7</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Advertisement &amp; Hoardings</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Self-Consumption</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>33.8</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>54.2</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>8232.5</b>	<b>5339.2</b>	<b>13571.7</b>

### Estimated Consumers and Sanctioned Load for FY 2022-23

4.23 The category wise number of consumers and sanctioned load are projected considering the month-on-month growth in number of consumers and load during FY 2019-20. The same growth is applied on the closing category wise number of consumers and sanctioned for September 2021 on monthly basis. The Projected

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number of consumers and connected load and energy sales during FY 2022-23 is tabulated below:

**Table 4- 17: Projected number of consumers, sanctioned load and sales for FY 2022-23**

S.No.	Category	Sanctioned Load (MW)	Consumers (No.)	Sales (MU)
<b>1</b>	<b>Domestic</b>	<b>6559.4</b>	<b>2606996.5</b>	<b>9017.7</b>
1.1	Domestic Consumer	6440.0	2602957.7	8742.6
1.2	SPD supply for GHS (CGHS)	81.7	195.3	222.9
1.3	Worship / Hospital	23.7	18.6	31.7
1.4	DVB Staff	14.0	3824.9	20.5
<b>2</b>	<b>Non-Domestic</b>	<b>2366.2</b>	<b>348548.0</b>	<b>3166.2</b>
2.1	Non-Domestic LT (up to 3KVA)	358.0	232636.7	280.7
2.2	Non-Domestic LT (above 3KVA)	1336.8	114939.4	1805.2
2.3	Non-Domestic HT	671.5	971.9	1080.2
<b>3</b>	<b>Industrial</b>	<b>271.3</b>	<b>5170.3</b>	<b>534.7</b>
3.1	Industrial LT	186.7	5010.5	315.7
3.2	Industrial HT	84.6	159.8	219.0
<b>4</b>	<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>6202.7</b>	<b>27.7</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Mushroom Cultivation</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Public Utilities</b>	<b>302.1</b>	<b>8220.9</b>	<b>603.4</b>
6.1	Delhi Metro Rail Corporation	148.9	9.0	222.4
6.2	Delhi Jal Board	109.4	2923.4	258.4
6.3	Public Lighting	43.8	5288.6	122.6
<b>7</b>	<b>Delhi International Airport Limited</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>48.0</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>EV Charging</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>1373.4</b>	<b>84.7</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Advertisement &amp; Hoardings</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>742.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Self-Consumption</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>533.0</b>	<b>33.8</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>54.2</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>9610.4</b>	<b>2977828.2</b>	<b>13571.7</b>

4.24 The Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to consider the above submissions for estimation of sales, connected load and number of consumers during FY 2022-23.

### Revenue in FY 2022-23 at Existing Tariff

4.25 Methodology adopted for projection of Revenue from existing Tariff is as follows

- a) Energy Sales have been divided among sub-categories on monthly basis based on Form-2.1a (actual) of FY 2019-20.

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- b) Number of Consumers and Connected Load (MW) for various sub-categories has been divided in the ratio of actual sanctioned load and actual number of consumers during FY 2019-20.
- c) The fixed charges and energy charges as approved by the Hon'ble Commission vide Tariff Schedule dated 30.09.2021 has been considered for calculation of revenue from existing tariff.
- d) For the sub-categories where the energy charges have been specified in ₹/kVAh, the Petitioner has considered actual monthly power factor as per Form 2.1a of FY 2019-20.
- e) The above methodology in general has been utilised for estimation of revenue from existing tariff for all consumer categories

### Revenue estimated for FY 2022-23

4.26 The revenue estimated on account of sales to various consumer categories during FY 2022-23 is tabulated below:

*Table 4- 18:Revenue estimated during FY 2022-23*

S.No.	Category	Fixed Charges (₹ Cr.)	Energy Charges (₹ Cr.)	TOD Charges (₹ Cr.)	Revenue Billed (₹ Cr.)
<b>1</b>	<b>Domestic</b>	<b>492.2</b>	<b>4002.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4494.3</b>
1.1	Domestic Consumer	473.0	3881.7	0.0	4354.8
1.2	SPD supply for GHS (CGHS)	14.7	97.3	0.0	112.0
1.3	Worship / Hospital	4.1	13.8	0.0	17.9
1.4	DVB Staff	0.3	9.2	0.0	9.6
<b>2</b>	<b>Non-Domestic</b>	<b>718.2</b>	<b>2707.0</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>3442.1</b>
2.1	Non-Domestic LT (up to 3KVA)	108.6	179.1	0.0	287.7
2.2	Non-Domestic LT (above 3KVA)	405.7	1607.1	10.7	2023.6
2.3	Non-Domestic HT	203.8	920.8	6.2	1130.7
<b>3</b>	<b>Industrial</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>427.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>513.6</b>
3.1	Industrial LT	56.7	259.0	2.5	318.2
3.2	Industrial HT	25.7	168.1	1.6	195.4
<b>4</b>	<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>8.9</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Mushroom Cultivation</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Public Utilities</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>377.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>478.2</b>
6.1	Delhi Metro Rail Corporation	44.7	133.5	5.1	183.3
6.2	Delhi Jal Board	36.7	158.3	-0.4	194.5
6.3	Public Lighting	14.7	85.9	-0.2	100.4
<b>7</b>	<b>Delhi International Airport Limited</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>51.3</b>



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S.No.	Category	Fixed Charges (₹ Cr.)	Energy Charges (₹ Cr.)	TOD Charges (₹ Cr.)	Revenue Billed (₹ Cr.)
8	EV Charging	0.0	38.1	0.0	38.1
9	Advertisement & Hoardings	0.4	1.1	0.0	1.5
10	Self-Consumption	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	Others	0.0	59.9	0.0	59.9
12	Total	1409.5	7653.0	25.5	9088.0
	Revenue Realised @ 99.5 % CE				9042.6

### Distribution Loss and Collection Efficiency Target

4.27 Regulation-25 (1) of DERC (Business Plan) Regulations, 2019 specifies the Distribution Loss Target from FY 2020-21 to FY 2022-23 as under:

#### **“25. TARGET FOR DISTRIBUTION LOSS**

(1) The Distribution Loss target in terms of Regulation 4(9)(a) of the DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017 for the Distribution licensees shall be as follows:

**Table 15: Target for Distribution Loss for the Control Period**

S. No	Distribution Licensee	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	BSES Rajdhani Power Limited	8.10%	8.00%	7.90%
2	BSES Yamuna Power Limited	9.00%	8.75%	8.50%
3	Tata Power Delhi distribution Limited	7.90%	7.80%	7.70%
4	New Delhi Municipal Council	9.00%	8.75%	8.50%

”

4.28 Regulation-26 (1) of DERC (Business Plan) Regulations, 2019 specifies targets for Collection Efficiency from FY 2020-21 to FY 2022-23 @ 99.50%.

4.29 Based on the sales projected for FY 2022-23 and Distribution loss as specified for FY 2022-23 in DERC Business Plan Regulations, 2019, the energy requirement has been estimated as tabulated below:

**Table 4- 19:Energy Requirement for FY 2022-23**

S. No.	Category	UOM	FY 22-23	Remarks
A	Energy Sales	MU	13571.7	Table 4- 17
B	Distribution Loss	%	7.90%	BPR 2019
C	Energy Requirement	MU	14735.8	A/(1-B)
D	Distribution Loss	MU	1164.1	C-A

**Power Purchase**

- 4.30 The Petitioner sources its power requirement through mix of long term and short-term sources to meet the demand in its licensed area. The power procured under long term PPAs from thermal and hydro power plants forms the bulk of the power purchase by the Petitioner.
- 4.31 The power procurement through Long term sources include Central Generating Stations which are owned by Central Government, State Generating Stations which are owned by State Government, IPP and JVs. The deficit in power against the demand is arranged by means of short term power procurement through various sources like Banking, Power Exchange and other sources. The Petitioner has been assigned the share based on the PPAs which have been inherited from Delhi Transco Limited. The allocation of power within Delhi is being done by the Hon'ble Commission.
- 4.32 The forecast of Power Availability has been done based on existing long-term sources and from new sources for which the Petitioner has executed the PPAs and are expected to be operational during FY 2022-23. The Petitioner has also considered solar energy available from the existing Rooftop sources as well as forecasted to be installed in BRPL licensed Area.
- 4.33 The energy from various existing and upcoming generating stations has been estimated by applying Merit Order Dispatch Scheduling principle in the following manner:

**i. NCTPS (Dadri – I)**

- Since 30.11.2020, Petitioner is not considering the Dadri-I Station of NTPC, as part of its power purchase costs. However, NTPC took a contrary stand and continued to raise bills for fixed charges towards Dadri-I. Petitioner approached CERC against the actions of NTPC and NRLDC. CERC by Order dated 01.07.2021 allowed all issues but directed the Petitioner to approach the MoP and seek de-allocation for Regulation 17(2) to come into effect.
- The direction of the CERC has been challenged by the Petitioner before APTEL. APTEL by its Order dated 26.08.2021 has stayed the recovery of the capacity charges towards Dadri-I. Contrary to the same, NTPC has stated that PPA is still continuing and interpretation of Regulation 17 by CERC and Petitioner is incorrect. NTPC has challenged the Order dated 01.07.2021 and Regulation 17 before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and the APTEL's Interim Order dated 26.08.2021 before Hon'ble Supreme

Court.

- Subject to the outcome of the aforesaid proceedings pending before various fora, the Petitioner reserves its rights to make further submissions and file appropriate intimation/information/ pleadings in this regard if there are any developments on this issue in the near future, which may have bearing on the power purchase costs of the Petitioner for FY 2022-23.

**ii. BTPS:**

- No procurement has been considered due to phasing out of plant.

**iii. All other NTPC Stations, Sasan, NPCIL, DVC and SGS stations.**

- The power availability has been estimated based upon the allocation as per Hon'ble Commission's last Tariff Order dated September 30, 2021 for FY 2021-22.
- For SGS stations, power availability has been considered by applying Merit Order Dispatch (MOD) Scheduling principle
- Further, PPCL-III quantum has been estimated after taking into account the Hon'ble Supreme Court direction with respect to Natural Gas availability for unit-1 of Bawana station.
- The quantum from all other NTPC stations, Sasan, NPCIL and DVC have been considered based upon Merit Order Dispatch (MOD) scheduling principles and as specified by the Hon'ble Commission.

**iv. NHPC & other Hydro Stations:**

- The power availability has been estimated based on the allocation as per Hon'ble Commission's last Tariff Order dated September 30, 2021 for FY 2021-22 and design energy for the must run hydro power stations.
- Further Design energy is considered for must run SJVNL & Tala stations.

**v. RE Sources:**

- For existing RE sources, availability is projected based on the average of actual availability of the plants during past years.

**vi. New Generating Stations:**

- The expected COD has been taken from various sources including upcoming Generating stations;
- Power availability after COD has been projected taking into account norms of auxiliary consumption, terms agreed in the PPA, expected PLF and Petitioners share in power generated as per the normative

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operational parameters specified by CERC.

4.34 Based on the above, the energy estimated to be available during FY 2022-23 is tabulated below:

*Table 4- 20:Energy available for FY 2022-23*

S. No.	Particulars	Installed Capacity	BRPL Share (Installed Capacity)		Energy Available (ex-Bus) MU
		MW	%	MW	
<b>I</b>	<b>Existing Sources</b>				
<b>A</b>	<b>NTPC Ltd.</b>				
1	Anta Gas Power Project	419	5%	19	7
2	Auraiya Gas Power Station	663	5%	32	18
3	Badarpur Thermal Power Station	705		0	0
4	Dadri Gas Power Station	830	5%	40	73
5	Feroze Gandhi Unchahar TPS 1	420	3%	11	58
6	Feroze Gandhi Unchahar TPS 2	420	5%	21	134
7	Feroze Gandhi Unchahar TPS 3	210	6%	13	78
8	Farakka STPS	1600	1%	10	56
9	Kahalgaon Thermal Power Station 1	840	3%	22	107
10	Rihand Thermal Power Station 1	1000	7%	69	0
11	Rihand Thermal Power Station 2	1000	6%	55	444
12	Singrauli STPS	2000	1%	30	384
13	Kahalgaon Thermal Power Station 2	1500	5%	69	191
14	Dadri TPS-II	980	55%	543	1940
15	Rihand Thermal Power Station 3	1000	8%	78	584
	<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>1012</b>	<b>4489</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>NHPC Ltd.</b>				
1	Bairasiul	180	5%	9	38
2	Salal	690	9%	60	267
3	Chamera I	540	3%	19	58
4	Tanakpur	120	6%	7	25
5	Uri	480	5%	23	125
6	Dhauliganga	280	6%	16	66
7	Chamera - II	300	6%	18	88
8	Dulhasti	390	6%	22	107
9	Chamera - III	231	6%	13	31
10	SEWA-II	120	6%	7	61
11	Uri II	240	6%	14	66
12	Parbati-III	520	6%	29	110
	<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>236</b>	<b>1042</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Nuclear Power Corp. of India Ltd.</b>				
1	Nuclear Power Corp. of India Ltd. Narora	440	8%	33	244
2	RAPP	440	6%	25	179
	<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>58</b>	<b>423</b>

ARR and Tariff for FY 2022-23



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S. No.	Particulars	Installed Capacity	BRPL Share (Installed Capacity)		Energy Available (ex-Bus) MU
		MW	%	MW	
<b>D</b>	<b>SatlujalVidyut Nigam Ltd.</b>				
1	NathpaJhakri	1500	4%	62	275
	<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>62</b>	<b>275</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>Tehri Hydro Development Corp. Ltd.</b>				
1	Tehri	1000	4%	44	122
2	Koteshwar	400	7%	27	79
	<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>71</b>	<b>201</b>
<b>F</b>	<b>PTC</b>				
1	Tala	1020	1%	13	44
2	Tuticorin-Wind-Green infra			50	149
	<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>63</b>	<b>193</b>
<b>G</b>	<b>Damodar Valley Corporation</b>				
1	Mejia Unit 6	250	18%	43	261
2	CTPS Units 7 & 8	500	26%	132	867
	<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>176</b>	<b>1128</b>
<b>H</b>	<b>Power stations in Delhi</b>				
1	Indraprastha Power Generation Co.Ltd. RPH	135	0%	0	0
2	Indraprastha Power Generation Co.Ltd. GT	282	61%	172	215
3	Pragati Power Corp.Ltd. Pragati I	330	28%	92	470
4	Pragati Power Corp.Ltd. Pragati III (Bawana)	1371	32%	438	1122
5	TOWMCL	20	40%	8	60
6	Thyagraj Solar	1		1	1
7	Delhi MSW Solution Limited	24	42%	10	51
	<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>721</b>	<b>1917</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>Aravali Power Corporation Ltd.</b>				
1	Jhajjar	1500	1%	10	26
	<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>10</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>J</b>	<b>UMPP</b>				
1	Sasan	3960	2%	66	490
	<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>66</b>	<b>490</b>
<b>K</b>	<b>SECI</b>				
1	ACME	20	100%	20	44
	<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>20</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>L</b>	<b>New Sources</b>				

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S. No.	Particulars	Installed Capacity	BRPL Share (Installed Capacity)		Energy Available (ex-Bus) MU
		MW	%	MW	
1	SECI- Solar - Avikaran			210	469
2	SECI- Solar - Azure & Eden			350	736
3	SECI-Wind-Alfanar			150	434
4	SDMC-Tehkhand			10	57
5	Parbati-II				80
6	Tehri PSP				74
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>1850</b>
	<b>Total</b>				<b>12080</b>

### Power Purchase Cost

4.35 4.8.1 The Petitioner has estimated the power purchase cost corresponding to the quantum from power plants as listed above in the following manner:

**i. Central Generating Stations:**

- Annual fixed Charges (AFC) have been considered as per the petition filed by respective Central Generating station in Hon'ble CERC.
- Variable Costs considered as per actuals of FY 2020-21 along with impact of emission control system and escalation on variable cost considered as per latest market report.

**ii. State Generating Stations:**

- Annual fixed Charges (AFC) have been considered as per latest Tariff Order of Hon'ble DERC.
- Variable Costs considered as per actuals of FY 2020-21 along with impact of emission control system and escalation on variable cost considered as per latest market reports,

**iii. RE Sources:**

- The cost of procurement from, SECI Solar, SECI Wind and Non Solar Generating plants have been considered as per the PPAs/ PSA's signed and/or billed, as the case may be.

**iv. New Generating Stations:**

- The Cost of power from new stations has been considered as indicated

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by various generating stations in respective PSA and/or as per cost of similar stations.

### v. Arrears

- Considering various True-up petitions filed by ISGS stations in CERC, an amount of ₹846 Cr. has been estimated towards Arrears expected during FY 2022-23, Arrears of Rs. 226 Cr. is considered on Variable Charges based on past trends and reduces the already allowed arrears of ₹ 188 Cr. during Tariff Order dated 30.09.2021.
- Since the amount of estimated arrear is huge, hence same cannot be timely recovered through Quarterly PPAC. Hence, in view of the above and the cash flow crisis being faced by the Petitioner, the petitioner requests Hon'ble Commission to allow the recovery of Suo-moto PPAC on monthly basis as against quarterly basis for speedier recovery and payment of power cost to respective Genco's and Transco's. The Petitioner also requests Hon'ble commission to kindly consider the estimated arrears in power purchase cost of FY 2022-23 while finalizing the Tariff for the year.

4.36 Accordingly, the power purchase cost as proposed for various stations during FY 2022-23 is tabulated below:

**Table 4- 21: Power Purchase Cost proposed for FY 2022-23 (₹Crore)**

S. No.	Particulars	Energy Purchase (MU)	AFC (₹ Cr.)	Energy Charges (₹ Cr.)	Total PPC (₹ Cr.)	Total PPC (₹/ kWh)
<b>I</b>	<b>Existing Sources</b>					
<b>A</b>	<b>NTPC Ltd.</b>					
1	Anta Gas Power Project	7.0	9.9	3.7	13.6	
2	Auraiya Gas Power Station	17.6	18.7	11.1	29.8	
3	Badarpur Thermal Power Station	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00
4	Dadri Gas Power Station	73.4	15.4	30.2	45.6	6.21
5	Feroze Gandhi Unchahar TPS 1	57.5	9.2	20.1	29.3	5.09
6	Feroze Gandhi Unchahar TPS 2	134.1	19.3	47.3	66.6	4.96
7	Feroze Gandhi Unchahar TPS 3	78.0	12.8	29.3	42.0	5.39
8	Farakka STPS	56.1	7.7	17.1	24.8	4.42
9	Kahalgaoon Thermal Power Station 1	107.1	20.7	27.0	47.6	4.45
10	Rihand Thermal Power Station 1	443.9	47.8	70.9	118.7	2.67
11	Rihand Thermal Power Station 2	384.4	35.4	62.4	97.8	2.54
12	Singrauli STPS	190.6	19.1	30.1	49.2	2.58
13	Kahalgaoon Thermal Power Station 2	415.0	53.0	99.2	152.2	3.67
14	Dadri TPS-II	1940.0	615.0	741.5	1356.5	6.99
15	Rihand Thermal Power Station 3	584.4	89.0	94.6	183.6	3.14



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S. No.	Particulars	Energy Purchase (MU)	AFC (₹ Cr.)	Energy Charges (₹ Cr.)	Total PPC (₹ Cr.)	Total PPC (₹/ kWh)
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>4489.1</b>	<b>973.0</b>	<b>1284.4</b>	<b>2257.3</b>	<b>5.03</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>NHPC Ltd.</b>					
1	Bairasiul	37.6	3.3	3.8	7.2	1.91
2	Salal	267.2	16.8	16.5	33.3	1.25
3	Chamera I	57.8	5.7	6.6	12.3	2.13
4	Tanakpur	25.4	4.9	4.2	9.1	3.56
5	Uri	125.5	11.5	10.3	21.8	1.74
6	Dhauliganga	65.8	7.3	8.0	15.3	2.32
7	Chamera - II	87.8	8.7	8.8	17.5	1.99
8	Dulhasti	107.4	20.3	27.1	47.3	4.41
9	Chamera - III	31.2	6.9	8.3	15.2	4.87
10	SEWA-II	60.8	11.3	12.0	23.2	3.82
11	Uri II	66.0	12.7	12.4	25.0	3.80
12	Parbati-III	109.8	12.9	16.9	29.8	2.71
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1042.3</b>	<b>122.1</b>	<b>134.8</b>	<b>256.9</b>	<b>2.47</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Nuclear Power Corp. of India Ltd.</b>					
1	Nuclear Power Corp. of India Ltd. Narora	243.5		73.3	73.3	3.01
2	Nuclear Power Corp. of India Ltd. Kota UNIT - 5&6 RAPP	179.4		69.1	69.1	3.85
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>422.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>142.4</b>	<b>142.4</b>	<b>3.37</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>SatlujJalVidyut Nigam Ltd.</b>					
1	NathpaJhakri	275.2	28.3	31.3	59.6	2.17
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>275.2</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>2.17</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>Tehri Hydro Development Corp. Ltd.</b>					
1	Tehri	122.2	22.5	24.1	46.6	3.81
2	Koteshwar	78.9	19.4	17.8	37.2	4.72
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>201.1</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>4.17</b>
<b>F</b>	<b>PTC</b>					
1	Tala	44.0		10.0	10.0	2.27
2	Tuticorin-Wind-Green infra	148.9		52.6	52.6	3.53
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>192.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>3.24</b>
<b>G</b>	<b>Damodar Valley Corporation</b>					
1	Mejia Unit 6	261.4	41.3	86.8	128.1	4.90
2	CTPS Units 7 & 8	866.8	178.3	252.5	430.7	4.97
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1128.2</b>	<b>219.6</b>	<b>339.3</b>	<b>558.9</b>	<b>4.95</b>

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S. No.	Particulars	Energy Purchase (MU)	AFC (₹ Cr.)	Energy Charges (₹ Cr.)	Total PPC (₹ Cr.)	Total PPC (₹/ kWh)
<b>H</b>	<b>Power stations in Delhi</b>					
1	Indraprastha Power Generation Co.Ltd. RPH	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Indraprastha Power Generation Co.Ltd. GT	214.9	22.1	90.8	113.0	5.26
3	Pragati Power Corp.Ltd. Pragati I	469.9	43.2	258.7	302.0	6.43
4	Pragati Power Corp.Ltd. Pragati III (Bawana)	1122.4	388.3	375.0	763.3	6.80
5	TimarpurOkhla Waste Management Company Private Ltd.	59.7		17.4	17.4	2.92
6	Thyagraj Solar	1.0		0.4	0.4	3.56
7	Delhi MSW Solution Limited	50.5		35.5	35.5	7.03
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1918.5</b>	<b>453.7</b>	<b>777.8</b>	<b>1231.5</b>	<b>6.42</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>Aravali Power Corporation Ltd .</b>					
1	Jhajjar	25.9	11.5	17.4	28.9	11.19
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>11.19</b>
<b>J</b>	<b>UMPP</b>					
1	Sasan	489.7	8.3	75.1	83.4	1.70
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>489.7</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>1.70</b>
<b>K</b>	<b>SECI</b>					
1	ACME	43.8		24.1	24.1	5.50
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>43.8</b>		<b>24.1</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>5.50</b>
	Arrears		883.5		883.5	
1	SECI Solar 3 Azure & Eden	735.8		195.4	195.4	2.66
2	SECI-Wind Wind-Alfanar	433.6		109.3	109.3	2.52
3	TWEPL	56.9		24.5	24.5	4.30
4	SECI Solar Avikaran	469.1		114.5	114.5	2.44
5	Parbati-II	80.1	22.1	12.3	34.5	4.31
6	Tehri PSP	74.3	37.6	31.1	68.7	9.24
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1849.9</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>487.0</b>	<b>546.7</b>	<b>2.96</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12079.6</b>	<b>2801.6</b>	<b>3418.1</b>	<b>6219.7</b>	<b>5.15</b>

**Cost of Power from other sources (Short/ Medium term power purchase):**

- 4.37 The Petitioner requires short term power to meet the peak demand so as to ensure uninterrupted and quality supply of power to the consumers and also to comply with the directives issued by the Hon'ble Commission.
- 4.38 The Petitioner always attempts to dispose-off its surplus power in an economic manner. Given the seasonal and within a day variations in temperatures in Delhi, the demand for power varies widely between the peak and the off peak hours during a day and between the summer and winter months. As the demand varies hugely within a day, it becomes essential for the Discoms like the Petitioner to prepare or arrange the power on slot-wise basis. The Power System Operation Corporation Limited (National Load Dispatch Centre) in "Electricity Demand Pattern Analysis" Report, 2016 has also acknowledged the fact that Delhi has a variation of 30% to 60% between peak demand and lean demand. Such rampant fluctuations in demand necessitate the Petitioner to arrange for buffer power so as to ensure uninterrupted supply to Delhi Consumers. In order to cater to the rising demand, BRPL has to arrange for power from long and short term sources.
- 4.39 The Petitioner has projected the energy requirement and energy availability on monthly basis by applying MOD principles. The deficit thus observed has been considered to be met through short term purchases i.e. banking, exchange etc. as under:

**Table 4- 22:Month-wise projection from short term power purchase (MU)**

Month	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23
ST Purchase	246	475	729	631	485	588	80	0	12	62	0	0
ST Sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	0	0	61	85

- 4.40 The Petitioner has considered the aforesaid energy to be met through short term procurement from FY 2022-23. The Petitioner also propose to procure short term renewable power through GTAM considering the margin of ₹ 1/kWh. For the purpose of short term purchase cost, the average rate of ₹ 5.06/kWh has been considered in accordance with the weighted average rate actualized from IDT and exchange till YTM Sept'21.
- 4.41 Accordingly, the power purchase cost through Short term sources for FY 2022-23 is tabulated below:

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*Table 4- 23: Short term power purchase for FY 2022-23*

S.No.	Source	Energy Purchased (MU)	Cost per Unit (₹/unit)	Total Cost (₹Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5=3*4
A	Short Term Purchase	3307	5.06	1673

4.42 The Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to allow the aforesaid cost in the ARR of the Petitioner.

### Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO):

4.43 Regulation-27 of DERC Business Plan Regulations, 2019 and its amendment specifies the target for Renewable Purchase Obligation from FY 2020-21 to FY 2022-23 as under:

#### **"27. TARGET FOR RENEWABLE PURCHASE OBLIGATION**

(1) The targets for Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) in terms of Regulation 124 of the DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017 of a Distribution Licensee from FY 2020-21 to FY 2022-23, shall be computed as a percentage of total sale of power, to its retail consumers in its area of supply, excluding procurement of hydro power. The target for RPO shall be met through purchase of power from various Renewable Energy sources or purchase of Renewable Energy Certificates ('REC') or combination of both, and shall be as follows:

#### **(2) Table 16: Targets for Renewable Purchase Obligation**

Sr No.	Distribution Licensee		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Non Solar	Other Non-Solar RPO	10.25%	10.25%	10.50%
	HPO	HPO	-	0.18%	0.25%
2	Solar Target		7.25%	8.75%	10.50%
3	Total		17.50%	19.00%	21.00%

“

4.44 Further, the Hon'ble Commission on 13.04.2021 issued the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Renewable Purchase Obligation and Renewable Energy

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Certificate Framework Implementation) Regulations, 2021 wherein the RPO targets are revised stated as under:

### **"4. RENEWABLE PURCHASE OBLIGATION (RPO)**

(1) Every Obligated Entity shall purchase electricity from Renewable Energy Sources for fulfilment of a defined minimum percentage of the total consumption during the year, under the Renewable Purchase Obligation, as specified below –

**Table 1: RPO Targets for Obligated Entities**

Sr No	Particulars		FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23
1	Non Solar	Other Non-Solar RPO	10.25%	10.25%	10.50%
		HPO (applicable only for Distribution Licensees)		0.18%	0.35%
2	Solar		7.25%	8.75%	10.50%
Total			17.50%	19.18%	21.35%

..."

4.45 Accordingly, the cost of REC purchase for meeting Solar and Total RPO for FY 2022-23 is tabulated below:

**Table 4- 24: Cost on account of RPO**

Particulars	Solar	Non-Solar		Total
		HPO	Other	
Sales (MU)		13571.9		
Hydro (MU)		1638.6		
Base for RPO (MU)		11933.3		
Target (%)	10.50%	0.35%	10.50%	21.35%
Target (MU)	1253.0	41.8	1253.0	2547.8
Arrangement (MU)	1249.7	78.4	749.7	2077.8
Shortfall/(Surplus) (MU)	3.3	-36.6	503.3	469.9
REC Rates (Rs./kwh)	2.40		3.00	
REC + GST @12%	2.69		3.36	
<b>REC Cost (₹ Cr.)</b>	<b>0.9</b>		<b>169.1</b>	<b>170.0</b>

4.46 The Petitioner had proposed that the RPO targets be set in such a way that the Petitioner may meet its targets with the help of tied up sources. Further, any excess energy procured from Renewable Energy Sources during these years can be utilised



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to meet the previous year's shortfall of achieving RPO target. In addition, the low RE Potential of Delhi and unavailability of real estate within and around New Delhi has led to very little development of RE Generation near the State.

- 4.47 Also, there has been various external factors which might affect the Petitioner to comply with RPO Targets like COVID, delay in SCOD by RE developers, halt in REC trading and other factors, which are beyond the control of Petitioner. Hence, we request the Hon'ble Commission to relax the RPO Targets.
- 4.48 However, considering the RPO Targets mentioned in the Business Plan Regulations, 2019, it is submitted that for computing the cost to purchase REC, the Petitioner has considered forbearance price + 12% GST keeping in view shortfall of RECs in the market where buy bids have been significantly higher than the sell bids. Further, due to higher RPO targets specified by various Commissions it can be fairly assumed that the prices of REC will move towards forbearance price. The Petitioner therefore requests the Hon'ble Commission that if the Petitioner is expected to meet RPO it ought to be allowed the cost of purchasing RECs at forbearance price.

### **Transmission Loss and Transmission Charges:**

#### Intra-State Transmission:

- 4.49 The intra-state Transmission Loss during FY 2022-23 has been considered @0.88% based on previous Tariff Order of the Hon'ble Commission.
- 4.50 The Petitioner has considered the Intra-State Transmission Charges during FY 2022-23 as per Tariff Order of the Hon'ble Commission for FY 2021-22.

#### Inter-State Transmission:

- 4.51 The Petitioner has considered Inter-State Transmission Losses as 3.4% based on past and present trend and recent available orders.
- 4.52 The Inter-State Transmission charges during FY 2022-23 is projected same as allowed for FY 2021-22 in Tariff Order.
- 4.53 Accordingly, the Intra-State and Inter-State Transmission losses and Charges projected for FY 2022-23 is tabulated below:



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*Table 4- 25: Transmission Loss and Transmission Charges projected for FY 2022-23*

S. No	Particulars	FY 2022-23
i.	Inter Transmission Losses (MU) @ 3.42%	345.6
ii	Intra Transmission Losses (MU) @ 0.88%	106.3
<b>A</b>	<b>Total Transmission losses (MU)</b>	<b>451.9</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Transmission Charges (₹Crore)</b>	<b>1232.0</b>

4.54 The Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to allow the transmission charges as projected in the aforesaid table in the ARR of FY 2022-23.

### Energy Balance:

4.55 Based on the above submissions, the energy balance during FY 2022-23 is tabulated below:

*Table 4- 26: Energy Balance projected for FY 2022-23 (MU)*

S. No.	Particulars	Quantity (MU)
	<b>Energy Availability</b>	
1	Power Purchase @Exbus-FIRM	<b>12079</b>
2	Inter-State Losses	346
3	Power Available at Delhi Periphery	<b>11733</b>
4	Intra-state Loss & Charges (Including SLDC charges)	106
5	Power Available to DISCOM	11627
6	ST Purchase to be met at Discom Periphery	3307
<b>7</b>	<b>Total Available</b>	<b>14934</b>
	<b>Energy Requirement</b>	
8	Sales	13572
9	Distribution Loss	7.90%
<b>10</b>	<b>Energy Requirement at Distribution Periphery</b>	<b>14737</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Total Sale of Surplus</b>	<b>198</b>



**Sale of surplus power:**

- 4.56 The Petitioner has considered the aforesaid excess energy to be sold through short term sale during FY 2022-23. For the purpose of short term purchase cost, the average rate of ₹2.63/kWh has been considered in accordance with the weighted average rate actualized from IDT and exchange till YTM Sept'21. Accordingly, the estimated short term sale for FY 2022-23 is tabulated below:

*Table 4- 27:Revenue from sale of surplus power during FY 2022-23*

S.No	Source	Energy sold (MU)	Cost per Unit (₹/unit)	Total revenue (₹Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5=3*4
A	Short Term Sale	198	2.63	52

**Rebate on Power Purchase and Transmission Charges:**

- 4.57 The Petitioner submits that the actual rebate to be availed in FY 2022-23 depends on the Tariff determined by the Hon'ble Commission, RA recovery allowed and consequent available cash with the Petitioner.

- 4.58 The concept of normative rebate is based on assumptions that the system is perfect and business as usual as under:

- There is no creation of Regulatory Asset;
- Various APTEL's judgments are yet to be given effect to by the Hon'ble Commission entitling cash flow to the Petitioner;
- There is no major variation in power purchase cost.

In fact, to the best of the knowledge of the Petitioner, in no other State any DISCOM has been able to avail maximum normative rebate when aforesaid conditions are not met.

- 4.59 As set out herein above, the Petitioner could not make payment of bills to any generating company and transmission licensee through letter of credit on presentation.
- 4.60 Additionally, the Petitioner also has to pay LPSC to the generators which is not allowed by the Hon'ble Commission.
- 4.61 Without prejudice to the above, the Petitioner has estimated normative rebate on power purchase and Transmission Charges during FY 2022-23.

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4.62 The Petitioner has considered receiving rebate on power purchase cost from generating stations and Transmission Charges during FY 2022-23 based on the following assumptions:

- 1.5% normative rebate on power purchased from Central Generating Stations
- 2% normative rebate on power purchased from State Generating Stations
- 2.5% normative rebate on power purchased from NPCIL
- 1.5% normative rebate on Inter-State Transmission Charges
- 2% normative rebate on Intra-State Transmission Charges

*Table 4- 28:Rebate during FY 2022-23 ((₹ Cr.)*

S. No	Particulars	Rebate (₹ Cr.)
1	2	3
A	Total Rebate	117.4

### Total Power Purchase Cost:

4.63 The total power purchase cost during FY 2022-23 is tabulated below:

*Table 4- 29:Total Power Purchase Cost during FY 2022-23*

Plant	MU	FC ₹ Cr.	VC ₹ Cr.	TC ₹ Cr.	TC ₹/kwh
NTPC	4489.1	973.0	1284.4	2257.3	5.03
APCPL	25.9	11.5	17.4	28.9	11.19
NHPC	1042.3	122.1	134.8	256.9	2.47
NPCIL	422.9	0.0	142.4	142.4	3.37
SJVNL	275.2	28.3	31.3	59.6	2.17
THDC	201.1	41.9	42.0	83.8	4.17
TALA	44.0		10.0	10.0	2.27
DVC	1128.2	219.6	339.3	558.9	4.95
SGS	1807.3	453.7	724.6	1178.2	6.52
SASAN	489.7	8.3	75.1	83.4	1.70
Total RPO	1999.4	0.0	573.5	573.5	2.87
New Plants	154.4	59.8	43.4	103.2	6.68
Arrears	0.0	883.5		883.5	0.00
				0.0	0.00
<b>Total Long term</b>	12079.6	2801.6	3418.1	6219.7	5.15
ST Purchase	3307.3		1673.5	1673.5	5.06
ST Sale	198.1		52.1	52.1	2.63
REC				170.0	

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Plant	MU	FC ₹ Cr.	VC ₹ Cr.	TC ₹ Cr.	TC ₹/kwh
Transmission Loss/Charges	-451.9			1232.0	
Rebate				117.4	
<b>Net Power Purchase Cost</b>	<b>14736.9</b>	<b>2801.6</b>	<b>5039.5</b>	<b>9125.7</b>	<b>6.19</b>

- 4.64 The Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to allow the power purchase cost during FY 2022-23 as per the aforesaid table.

### Re-allocation of Power Stations

- 4.65 The Hon'ble Commission has specified in its Regulation 121 (4) of Tariff Regulations, 2017 regarding re-allocation of power as follows:

*“ 4) The gap between average Power Purchase Cost of the power portfolio allocated and average revenue due to different consumer mix of all the distribution licensee: Provided that the Commission may adjust the gap in power purchase cost by reassigning the allocation of power amongst the distribution licensees out of the overall power portfolio allocated to the National Capital Territory of Delhi by Ministry of Power, Government of India.”*

- 4.66 In order to balance the gap and to make level playing field across the DISCOMs, the Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to continue allocation of higher quantum from cheap stations to the Petitioner and decrease allocation from costly stations.

### Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Expenses

- 4.67 For computing the normative O&M expenses for FY 2022-23, the Petitioner has considered the actual network capacity till 31.03.2021 and added the projected capacity addition for FY 2021-22 and FY 2022-23 based on the projected capitalisation during the year as submitted in the Business Plan filed on November 11, 2019.
- 4.68 The Petitioner has applied the approved per unit rates specified for FY 2022-23 in DERC Business Plan Regulations, 2019 on the average capacity of line length and power transformation capacity during FY 2022-23 as per Regulation – 23 of Business Plan Regulation, 2019 which provides as under:

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### “23. Operation and Maintenance Expenses

- (1) Normative Operation and Maintenance Expenses in terms of Regulation 4(3) and Regulation 92 of the DERC (Terms and Conditions for determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017 for the Distribution Licensees shall be follows:

**Table 8: O&M Expenses for BRPL for the Control Period**

Particulars	Unit	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
66 kV Line	Rs. Lakh/ Ckt. Km	3.855	4.002	<b>4.156</b>
33 kV Line	Rs. Lakh/ Ckt. Km	3.855	4.002	<b>4.156</b>
11 kV Line	Rs. Lakh/ Ckt. Km	1.150	1.194	<b>1.239</b>
LT lines system	Rs. Lakh/ Ckt. Km	6.148	6.384	<b>6.629</b>
66/11 kV Grid S/s	Rs. Lakh/ MVA	1.033	1.073	<b>1.114</b>
33/11 kV Grid S/s	Rs. Lakh/ MVA	1.033	1.073	<b>1.114</b>
11/0.415 kV DT	Rs. Lakh/ MVA	2.563	2.661	<b>2.763</b>

- (2) The Distribution Licenses shall be allowed own (Auxiliary) consumption including e-vehicle charging stations installed at Distribution Licensee offices and sub-stations, at zero tariff for actual recorded consumption subject to a maximum of 0.25% of total sales to its retail consumers for the relevant financial year as part of O&M expenses for the relevant year.
- (3) Actual recorded own (Auxiliary) consumption in excess of 0.25% of total sales to its retail consumers for the relevant financial year, shall be billed at Non Domestic Tariff of respective year's Tariff schedule and shall form part of revenue billed and collected for the same year.
- (4) The Distribution Licensee shall be allowed O&M expenses for a particular financial year of the control period by multiplying the norms for O&M expenses of that particular year with the respective average network capacity during the financial year i.e. (average of network capacity at start of Financial year and network capacity at the end of Financial year).
- (5) The impact of difference of amount on account of actual implementation of Seventh Pay Revision and Interim Relief already considered for determination of norms for O&M Expenses, if any, shall be allowed separately in line with the methodology adopted for computation of norms for O&M Expenses, at the time of True up of ARR for relevant Financial year subject to prudence check.
- (6) The Distribution Licensee may claim the expenses for raising loan for working capital and regulatory assets under O&M expenses separately, subject to prudence check at the time of true up on submission of documentary evidence:

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*Provided that if this amount has been included in the interest on working capital and/or Regulatory assets, the same shall not be allowed.*

- (7) *The Distribution Licensee may claim the legal expenses separately, subject to prudence check at the time of true up on submission of documentary evidence:*

*Provided that the legal expenses on account of cases filed against the Orders or Regulations of the Commission before any Court and the legal claims (compensation/penalty) paid to the consumer, if any, shall not be allowed.*

- (8) *The Distribution Licensee shall allocate the O&M expenses on actual basis under the heads of lines and grid substation voltage wise as specified for determination of norms for O&M expenses:*

*Provided that the Distribution Licensee shall submit the above details of O&M expenses within thirty (30) days from the end of finalization of audited accounts of the relevant year."*

- 4.69 Accordingly, the Petitioner has computed the normative O&M expenses for FY 2022-23 as below:

**Table 4- 30: Network Capacity projected for FY 2022-23**

Particulars	UoM	FY 2020-21	Additions	FY 2021-22	Additions	FY 2022-23
66/33 kV Line	ckt. Km.	1243.0	34.0	1277.0	44.0	1321.0
11KV line	ckt. Km.	8065.0	245.0	8310.0	303.0	8613.0
LT Line System	ckt. Km.	13117.8	446.0	13563.8	770.0	14333.8
66/11 & 33/11 kV Grid S/s	MVA	6375.5	173.0	6548.5	220.0	6768.5
11/0.415KV DT	MVA	6380.9	144.0	6524.9	252.0	6776.9

- 4.70 Accordingly, the Line and Transformation capacity as provided by the Petitioner to the Hon'ble Commission is tabulated as under:

**Table 4- 31: Avg. Network Capacity for FY 2022-23**

Particulars	UoM	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	Average
66/33 kV Line	ckt. Km.	1277.0	1321.0	1299.0
11KV line	ckt. Km.	8310.0	8613.0	8461.5
LT Line System	ckt. Km.	13563.8	14333.8	13948.8
66/11 & 33/11 kV Grid S/s	MVA	6548.5	6768.5	6658.5
11/0.415KV DT	MVA	6524.9	6776.9	6650.9

- 4.71 The Petitioner has, therefore, applied the norms approved for FY 2022-23 in the Business Plan Regulations, 2019 to the respective average network capacity for FY 2022-23 as tabulated below:

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*Table 4- 32:O&M Expenses estimated during FY 2022-23 (₹ Cr.)*

Assets/ lines	Avg. Quantity	Norms	Units	Amount ((₹ Cr.)
66 kV lines	1299.0 ckt km	4.156	₹ Lakh/ ckt km	54.0
33 kV lines				
11 kV lines	8461.5 ckt km	1.239	₹ Lakh/ ckt km	104.8
LT lines system	13948.8 ckt km	6.629	₹ Lakh/ ckt km	924.7
33/11 kV grid sub-station	6658.5 MVA	1.114	₹ Lakh/ MVA	74.2
66/11 kV grid sub-station				
11/0.415 kV DT	6650.9 MVA	2.763	₹ Lakh/ MVA	183.8
<b>Total</b>				<b>1341.4</b>

- 4.72 The Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to allow the normative O&M Expenses as computed above while approving the ARR for FY 2022-23.

### Additional Expenses on account of O&M

- 4.73 As regards additional expenses, Regulation-11 of DERC Tariff Regulations, 2017 states as under:

*"11. The Distribution Licensee shall submit Annual Tariff Petition, at least, one hundred and fifty (150) days prior to the end of relevant financial year which shall contain:*

*...*

*(9) Actual and expected additional expenses on account of O&M beyond the control of Distribution Licensee for the ensuing & previous year respectively;*

*..."*

- 4.74 In terms of Regulation 11(9) of the Tariff Regulations, 2017 the Distribution Licensee shall submit the ARR which shall contain additional expenses on account of O&M beyond the control of Licensee for the ensuing year and previous year respectively.
- 4.75 Accordingly, the Petitioner is claiming additional O&M expenses of ₹ 160.1 Cr considering the escalation factor of 3.83% on the actual expenses of FY 2020-21.
- 4.76 Further, the Petitioner vide its letter no. RA/2021-22/01/A/317 dated 07.09.2021 has highlighted before the Hon'ble Commission that in view of the financial constraints coupled with the then impediments created by COVID-19 pandemic, the Petitioner is yet to pay an amount of ₹ 150 Cr. upto FY 2021-22 on account of 7th Pay Commission (₹ 138 Cr. pertaining to previous years deferred payment towards Leave Salary Contribution (LSC) & Pension Contribution (PC)) to its GPA Employees and is currently not in a position to discharge its liabilities to make such payments in the absence of sufficient cash flows.



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4.77 Hence, the Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to take cognizance of the practical difficulties and consider to allow ₹ 138 Cr. pertaining to LSC and PC in the Tariff of FY 2022-23 in order to enable the Petitioner to discharge its liabilities towards the same without further delay.

4.78 Accordingly, the Petitioner has estimated the additional O&M expenses for FY 2022-23 tabulated as under:

**Table 4- 33: Additional O&M Expenses estimated for FY 2022-23 (₹ Cr.)**

S. No	Particulars	FY 2022-23
1	Loss on Sale of Retired Assets	17.3
2	Incremental impact of 7th Pay Commission	95.6
3	Legal Expenses	16.7
4	Ombudsman/legal Fees	1.0
5	Incremental License Fee paid on assets	3.0
6	Syndication Fee/Bank charges regarding loan of Working Capital and Regulatory Assets	1.9
7	Covid -19 additional expenses	6.6
8	Expenses on account of new initiatives	1.9
9	Incremental GST Impact	14.8
10	Incremental SMS Charges	1.5
11	Leave Service and Pension Contribution to DVB employees	138.0
12	<b>Total</b>	<b>298.1</b>

4.79 The Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to allow the additional expenses of ₹ 298.1 Cr. on account of additional expenses on account of O&M beyond the control of the Petitioner.

### Other Expenses

4.80 On 31.08.2021, Hon'ble APTEL pronounced the Judgement in Appeal no. 05 & 06 of 2019 and Appeal no. 34 of 2020 directing the Hon'ble Commission to allow the unspent Consumer Contribution to be refunded by the DISCOMs as expenditure in the subsequent Tariff Order, which will be recovered through Tariff first and thereafter be refunded to the identified consumers by DISCOMs within the same Financial Year. Relevant extracts of the judgment are reproduced as under:

*"134. We note that DERC has considered the submissions of the Appellants that the unspent consumer's contribution has been utilized as 'means of*



*finance' in the previous year and as such they are left with no money to refund the unspent consumer's contribution and DERC has accordingly submitted a 'Note on procedure for refund of consumer contribution' on 04.05.2021.*

*135. As per this procedure, the Commission will call upon the DISCOMs to furnish data in a specified format within one week of the passing of the order by this Tribunal. The data, inter alia, would consist of an Auditor Certificate clearly stating the Consumer wise Consumer Contribution received every year, spent during every year on Capital Investment activities (showing the break-up of assets capitalised and amount lying in WIP), balance at the end of every year and total for all consumers matching with Balance Sheet, Relevant Schedules and Tariff Orders. The DISCOMs shall submit this data within a period of two week thereafter. The Commission, thereafter, in compliance with the judgment dated 23.02.2015 will consider the information submitted by the DISCOMs and will provide the unspent Consumer Contribution to be refunded by the DISCOMs as an expenditure in the subsequent Tariff Order as directed by the Tribunal, which will be recovered through Tariff and will **thereafter be refunded to the identified consumers by DISCOMs within the same Financial Year.**"*

**[Emphasis added]**

- 4.81 Accordingly, the Hon'ble Commission vide letter dated 06.09.2021 shared the format seeking information related to consumer contribution towards capital works received since FY 2002-03.
- 4.82 The desired information was duly submitted by the Petitioner vide its letter no. RA/2021-22/01/A/347 dated 21.09.2021 for suitable consideration in the Tariff.
- 4.83 The Hon'ble Commission at Para 3.51 of Tariff Order dated 30.09.2021 decided to consider the aforesaid issue in the next Tariff Order so as to comply with the direction of the Hon'ble APTEL.
- 4.84 Without prejudice to its rights and contentions, the Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to allow the estimated refundable Unspent Consumer Contribution amounting to ₹ 199.3 Cr. in the Tariff for FY 2022-23.

## **Capitalisation**

- 4.85 As regards, Capital Investment, Regulation-24 (1) of DERC Business Plan Regulations, 2019 states as under:



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### “24. Capital Investment Plan

(1) The tentative Capital Investment Plan in terms of Regulation 4 (4) of the DERC (terms and conditions for determination of tariff) Regulations, 2017 for the Distribution Licensee shall be as follows:

**Table 12: Capitalisation for BRPL for the Control Period (in Rs. Cr.)**

Particulars	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	Total
Capitalization	641	634	802	2077
Smart Meter	50	52	55	157
Less: Deposit Work	67	81	67	215
Total	624	605	790	2019

“

- 4.86 Accordingly, the Petitioner has considered the gross capitalisation of ₹ 857 Crore including consumer contribution (Deposit work) during FY 2022-23 as approved by the Hon'ble Commission in the Business Plan Regulations, 2019.

**Table 4- 34: Capitalisation for FY 2022-23 (₹ Cr.)**

S.No.	Particulars	Approved in Business Plan Regulations	Submission
A	Capitalization	857*	857*

\* Gross amount including consumer contribution for deposit works

### Consumer Contribution & Grants

- 4.87 The Hon'ble Commission in Regulation-24 (1) of DERC Business Plan Regulations, 2019 has estimated ₹67 Crore on account of capitalization of deposit works, i.e., consumer contribution during FY 2022-23. Accordingly, the Petitioner has considered the same for the purpose of computation of Regulated Rate Base for FY 2022-23.

- 4.88 The Petitioner has considered actual Consumer contribution capitalized upto FY 2020-21 and for FY 2021-22 & FY 2022-23 as approved by the Hon'ble Commission in the Business Plan Regulations, 2019 as tabulated below –

- 4.89 The average balance of consumer contribution during FY 2022-23 is tabulated below:

**Table 4- 35: Consumer Contribution & Grants Capitalized for FY 2022-23 (₹ Cr.)**

S. No	Particulars	Amount	Remarks/Ref.
A	Consumer Contribution & Grants capitalized upto FY 2020-21	950.3	Table 3A 50 of True up Petition for FY 2020-21
B	Consumer Contribution Capitalized for FY 2021-22	81.0	B.P Regulations, 2019
C	Opening Balance of Consumer	1031.3	A+B

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S. No	Particulars	Amount	Remarks/Ref.
	Contribution capitalized for FY 2022-23		
D	Consumer Contribution Capitalized for FY 2022-23	67.0	B.P Regulations, 2019
E	Closing Consumer Contribution and Grants for FY 2022-23	1098.3	C+D
F	Average Consumer Contribution and Grants	1064.8	(C+E)/2

### Depreciation

4.90 The Petitioner has considered the rate of depreciation of 4.66% for FY 2022-23 as claimed in FY 2020-21. Accordingly, the depreciation for FY 2022-23 is calculated as below:

*Table 4- 36: Depreciation for FY 2022-23 (₹ Cr.)*

S.No.	Particulars	Amount	Remarks/Ref.
A	Opening GFA for FY 2021-22	8231.9	Table 3A- 48
B	Addition during FY 2021-22	686.0	Business Plan Regulation, 2019
C	Opening GFA for FY 2022-23	8917.9	A+B
D	Additions during the year	857.0	Business Plan Regulation, 2019
E	Closing GFA for FY 2022-23	9774.9	C+D
F	Average GFA	9346.4	Average(C,F)
G	Less: Average Consumer Contribution	1064.8	Table 4- 35
H	Average GFA net of CC	8281.6	F-G
I	Average rate of depreciation	4.66%	
J	Depreciation for FY 2022-23	385.8	I*J
K	Opening Accumulated Depreciation for FY 2022-23	4021.8	
L	Closing Accumulated Depreciation for FY 2022-23	4407.5	K+L

4.91 The Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to allow the depreciation as computed above in the ARR.

### Means of finance for new investments

4.92 The Petitioner has considered the funding of capitalisation through consumer contribution, debt and equity. Also, the Business Plan Regulations, 2019 is applicable for new loans taken during the year only and any old loans would be governed by

## BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED

Business Plan Regulations, 2017. The consumer contribution has been considered first for financing of capitalisation and then the rest capitalisation has been considered to be funded in debt-equity ratio of 70:30. The means of finance for capitalization during FY 2022-23 is tabulated below:

*Table 4- 37: Means of Finance for FY 2022-23 (₹ Cr.)*

S. No	Particulars	FY 2022-23	Remarks
1	2	3	4
A	Capitalisation during the year	857.0	Table 4- 36
B	Means of finance		
i	Consumer contribution	67.0	Table 4- 36
ii	Grants	0.0	
C	Net	790.0	(A-i-ii)
i	Internal Accruals	237.0	C x 0.3
ii	Debt	553.0	C x 0.7

### Working Capital

4.93 The Petitioner has computed the working capital requirement for FY 2022-23 as per Regulation 84 (4) of Tariff Regulations, 2017 as below:

*Table 4- 38: Working Capital for FY 2022-23 (₹ Cr.)*

S. No	Particulars	FY 2022-23	Remarks
1	2	3	4
A	Annual Revenue Requirement	12196.3	Table 4- 44
B	Receivables equivalent to 2 months of revenue from wheeling charges and sale of electricity	2032.7	(A)/ 12 X 2
C	Less: Net purchase expenses (incl. Transmission Charges)	9125.7	Table 4- 29
D	Less: One month power purchase expenses (incl. Transmission Charges)	760.5	(C)/12
E	<b>Total Working Capital</b>	<b>1272.3</b>	(B-D)
F	Less: Opening Working Capital	888.6	As per T.O. dated 30.09.2021
G	<b>Change in Working Capital</b>	<b>383.7</b>	<b>(E-F)</b>

4.94 The Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to consider the working capital as stated above while computation of ARR.

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### Regulated Rate Base (RRB)

4.95 Based on the above discussions, the Regulated Rate Base (RRB) during FY 2022-23 has been computed as below:

*Table 4- 39:Regulated Rate Base for FY 2022-23 (₹ Cr.)*

Sr. No.	Particulars	Amount	Remarks
A	Opening GFA	8917.9	Table 4- 36
B	Opening Accumulated Depreciation incl. AAD	4021.8	Table 4- 36
C	Opening Consumer Contribution	1031.3	Table 4- 35
D	Opening Working Capital	888.6	Table 4- 38
E	Accumulated Depreciation on De-capitalised Assets	345.3	Table 3A- 53
F	Opening RRB	5098.7	(A-B-C+D+E)
G	Change in Capital Investment during the year	202.1	(H-I-J)/2
H	Net Capitalisation	857.0	Table 4- 36
I	Depreciation	385.8	Table 4- 36
J	Consumer Contribution	67.0	Table 4- 36
K	Change in Working Capital	383.7	Table 4- 38
L	Regulated Rate Base - Closing	5886.6	(F+H-I-J+K)
M	RRB (i)	5684.5	(F+G+K)

### Equity and Debt

4.96 Equity and Debt upto FY 2022-23 has been considered based on the closing equity and debt upto FY 2020-21 and addition during FY 2021-22 and FY 2022-23 based on capitalization net of consumer contribution in the ratio of 30:70 respectively.

4.97 The Hon'ble Tribunal has directed the Hon'ble Commission to consider the repayment of loan for computation of average loan balance for the year. Accordingly, the Petitioner has considered repayment as 1/10th of opening balance of loan. The relevant portion of Hon'ble APTEL's judgment on Appeal No. 61 of 2012 on November 28, 2014 is reproduced below:

*"102. In the light of above discussions we find force in the contentions of the Appellant and direct the Commission to re-evaluate the WACC considering the repayment of loans during the period and recomputed RoCE payable to the Appellant. The issue is decided in favour of the Appellant."*

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4.98 In accordance with Proviso to Regulation-70 of DERC Tariff Regulations, 2017, the Petitioner has considered the funding of working capital through 100% debt.

*“70. The WACC for each year of the Control Period shall be computed at the start of the Control Period in the following manner:*

*...*

*Provided that the Working capital shall be considered 100% debt financed for the calculation of WACC;*

*... “*

4.99 Accordingly, the average equity and average debt for FY 2022-23 is tabulated below:

**Table 4- 40: Equity and Debt for FY 2022-23 (₹ Cr.)**

S.No.	Particulars	Amount	Remarks/Ref
<b>Equity</b>			
A	Closing Balance upto FY 2020-21	2246.2	Table 3A- 56
B	Addition during FY 2021-22	181.5	30% of net capitalisation
C	Opening Balance for FY 2022-23	2427.7	A+B
D	Addition during FY 2022-23	237.0	30% of net capitalisation
E	Closing Balance for FY 2022-23	2664.7	C+D
F	Average Equity for FY 2022-23	2546.2	(C+E)/2
<b>Debt</b>			
G	Closing Balance upto FY 2020-21	2532.2	Table 3A- 56
H	Addition during FY 2021-22	358.6	i+ii
i	Capex	423.5	70% of net capitalisation
ii	Working Capital	-64.9	Table 3A- 56 and Table 4.46 of Tariff Order dated 30.09.2021
I	Repayment	253.2	1/10 * G
J	Opening Balance for FY 2022-23	2637.6	G+H-I
K	Addition during FY 2022-23	936.7	i+ii
i	Capex	553.0	70% of net capitalisation
ii	Working Capital	383.7	Table 4- 38
L	Repayment	263.8	1/10 * J
M	Closing Balance for FY 2022-23	3310.5	J+K-L
N	Average Debt for FY 2022-23	2974.1	(J+M)/2

### Weighted Average Cost of Capital

4.100 In terms of Regulation 77 of DERC Tariff Regulations, 2017, interest on loan shall be based on weighted average rate of interest for actual loan portfolio subject to

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maximum of bank rate as on 1st April of the year plus margin as approved by the Hon'ble Commission in Business Plan Regulations for the Control Period.

- 4.101 It is pertinent to note that there though has been a drastic change in the MCLR rates during the last 2-3 years on account of adverse situation due to COVID-19, the Petitioner is bound by the terms and conditions of the Loan agreement with its lender Power Finance Corporation (PFC).
- 4.102 The Petitioner would also like to apprise the Hon'ble Commission that the interest rate applicable by PFC is based on various parameters and not on the SBI MCLR rate. Hence, even if there has been a reduction in SBIMCLR rates, the actual cost of debt of the Petitioner remained unaffected.
- 4.103 Further, the margin approved in the Business Plan Regulations 2019 didnot anticipated the unprecedented situation on account of COVID-19 pandemic. Hence, in current situation, it would not be practical to cap the margin to determine rate of interest on loan as per said Regulations.
- 4.104 In view of the above, the Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to approve the rate of interest on loan (rd) based on actual weighted average rate of interest on loan for FY 2021-22 (H1) i.e. 12.71%.
- 4.105 Rate of return on equity has been considered as 16%. Further, the effective income tax rate for FY 2020-21 has been considered for FY 2022-23.

**Table 4- 41:Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) for FY 2022-23**

S. No	Particulars	FY 2022-23	Remarks
A	Average Equity(₹ Cr.)	2546.2	Table 4- 40
B	Average Debt(₹ Cr.)	2974.1	
C	Total(₹ Cr.)	5520.2	(A+B)
D	Return on Equity	16.00%	BPR, 2019
E	Effective Tax Rate	25.17%	
F	Grossed up Return on Equity	21.38%	D/(1-E)
G	Cost of Debt	12.71%	
F	<b>Weighted Average Cost of Capital</b>	<b>16.71%</b>	<b>((B/C)*D)+((A/C)*G)</b>

- 4.106 The Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to consider the WACC for FY 2022-23 as above while determining the ARR for the year.



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### Return on Capital Employed (RoCE)

4.107 The Petitioner has computed RoCE during FY 2022-23 as under:

*Table 4- 42:RoCE for FY 2022-23 (₹Crore)*

S. No	Particulars	FY 2022-23	Remarks
1	2	3	4
A	RRB (i)	5684.5	Table 4- 39
B	WACC	16.71%	Table 4- 41
C	RoCE	949.9	(A*B)

### Non-Tariff Income

4.108 The Non-Tariff Income during FY 2022-23 has been considered same as submitted for FY 2020-21 as under:

*Table 4- 43:Non-Tariff Income for FY 2022-23 (₹ Cr.)*

S. No	Particulars	FY 2022-23
1	Non-Tariff Income	103.8

### Aggregate Revenue Requirement

4.109 Based on the above discussions, the Petitioner has sought the ARR for FY 2022-23 as below:

*Table 4- 44:Aggregate Revenue Requirement for FY 2022-23 (₹ Cr.)*

S. No	Particulars	FY 2022-23	Remarks
1	2	3	4
A	Net Power Purchase Cost including Transmission and SLDC Charges	9125.7	Table 4- 29
B	O&M Expenses	1341.4	Table 4- 32
C	Additional O&M Expenses	298.1	Table 4- 33
E	Depreciation	385.8	Table 4- 36
F	Return on Capital Employed (RoCE)	949.9	Table 4- 42
G	Other Expenses*	199.3	
H	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>12300.1</b>	<b>G= Sum (A to F)</b>
I	Less: NTI	103.8	Table 4- 43
J	<b>Aggregate Revenue Requirement</b>	<b>12196.3</b>	<b>I=G-H</b>

*\*in terms of APTEL Judgment dated 31.08.2021*

### Revenue Available towards ARR

4.110 The Revenue available towards ARR is tabulated as under:

#### ARR and Tariff for FY 2022-23



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## BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED

*Table 4- 45:Revenue towards ARR for FY 2022-23 (₹ Cr.)*

S. No	Particulars	FY 2022-23
1	Revenue Billed	9042.6
2	Collection Efficiency	99.50%
3	<b>Revenue available towards ARR</b>	<b>9042.6</b>

### Revenue (Gap)/ Surplus

4.111 Based on the above submissions, the Revenue (Gap)/ Surplus for FY 2022-23 is as under:

*Table 4- 46:Revenue (Gap) for FY 2022-23 (₹ Cr.)*

S. No	Particulars	Submission	Reference
A	ARR for FY 2022-23	12196.3	Table 4- 44
B	Revenue available towards ARR	9042.6	Table 4- 45
C	<b>Revenue (Gap)/ Surplus</b>	<b>(3153.8)</b>	<b>C=B-A</b>

4.112 Further, the revised Tariff Policy notified by the Central Government under Section 3 of the 2003 Act provides that:

“8.1....

5) At the beginning of the control period when the “actual” costs form the basis for future projections, there may be a large uncovered gap between required tariffs and the tariffs that are presently applicable. This gap should be fully met through tariff charges and through alternative means that could inter-alia include financial restructuring and transition financing.”

### Allocation for Wheeling and Retail Business

4.113 Regulation 32 of Business Plan Regulations, 2019 states as under:

#### **“32. RATIO OF ALLOCATION OF ARR INTO WHEELING & RETAIL SUPPLY**

The ratio of allocation of ARR into Wheeling & Retail Supply Business in terms of the Regulation 4(9)(e) of the DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017 shall be as follows:

**Table 17: Retail Business**

Particulars	BRPL	TPDDL	BYPL	NDMC
Cost of Power Purchase	100%	100%	100%	100%
Inter-State Transmission charges	100%	100%	100%	100%
Intra-state Transmission charges	100%	100%	100%	100%
SLDC fees and charges	100%	100%	100%	100%
Operation & Maintenance Costs	40%	38%	38%	38%
Depreciation (including AAD)	21%	23%	19%	23%
Return on Capital Employed	26%	28%	28%	28%

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Particulars	BRPL	TPDDL	BYPL	NDMC
Income Tax	26%	28%	28%	28%
Non-Tariff Income	85%	60%	85%	60%

**Table 18: Wheeling Business**

Particulars	BRPL	TPDDL	BYPL	NDMC
Operation & Maintenance Costs	60%	62%	62%	62%
Depreciation(including AAD)	79%	77%	81%	77%
Return on Capital Employed	74%	72%	72%	72%
Income Tax	74%	72%	72%	72%
Non-Tariff Income	15%	40%	15%	40%

....”

4.114 The Aggregate Revenue Requirement estimated for FY 2022-23 has been allocated into wheeling and retail business in the ratios approved by the Hon’ble Commission in Business Plan Regulations, 2019 as under:

**Table 4- 47: Allocation for wheeling and retail business - FY 2022-23 (₹ Cr.)**

Particulars	Wheeling	Retail	Total
Cost of Power Procurement	0.0	9125.7	9125.7
Operation and Maintenance expenses (including other expenses)	1103.3	735.5	1838.8
Depreciation	304.7	81.0	385.8
Return on Capital Employed	702.9	247.0	949.9
Less: Non-Tariff Income	15.6	88.2	103.8
<b>Aggregate Revenue Requirement</b>	<b>2095.4</b>	<b>10101.0</b>	<b>12196.3</b>

### Carrying cost on revenue gap

4.115 The Hon’ble ATE in Judgment dated July 30, 2010 (Appeal 153 of 2009) ruled as under:

*“47. The State Commission, instead of applying the principle of allowing the prevalent market rate for debt for the carrying cost, has allowed the rate of 9% on the strength of the Tribunal judgment even though the present interest rate has increased significantly. As pointed out by the Counsel for the Petitioner, the State Commission in the earlier case had decided tariff on 09.06.2004 and that on commercial borrowings an interest rate of 9% had been applied considering the then prevalent prime lending rates. Therefore, the State Commission before fixing the rate of carrying cost, has to find out*

*the actual interest rate as per the prevailing lending rates. Admittedly, this has not been done.*

51. ....

*Therefore, the State Commission should have allowed the carrying cost at the prevailing market lending rate for the carrying cost so that the efficiency of the distribution company is not affected.*

.....

*Therefore, the fixation of 9% carrying cost, in our view, is not appropriate. **Therefore, the State Commission is hereby directed to reconsider the rate of carrying cost at the prevailing market rate and the carrying cost also to be allowed in the debt/equity of 70:30.***

58. ...

*(i) The next issue is relating to the inadequate lower rate of 9% for the allowance of the carrying cost. The carrying cost is allowed based on the financial principle that whenever the recovery of the cost is to be deferred, the financing of the gap in cash flow arranged by the distribution company from lenders and/or promoters and/or accrual and/or internal accrual has to be paid for by way of carrying cost. The carrying cost is a legitimate expense. Therefore the recovery of such carrying cost is a legitimate expectation of the distribution company. **The State Commission instead of applying the principle of PLR for the carrying cost has wrongly allowed the rate of 9% which is not the prevalent market lending rate.** Admittedly, the prevalent market lending rate was higher than the rate fixed by the State Commission in the tariff order. **Therefore, the State Commission is directed to reconsider the rate of carrying cost at the prevalent market rate keeping in view the prevailing Prime Lending Rate.**"*

*(Emphasis added)*

4.116 As per the above ruling, the carrying cost ought to be allowed in debt equity ratio of 70:30 with SBI PLR as rate of interest and 16% as return on equity. Accordingly, the Petitioner has recomputed the rate of carrying cost from FY 2007-08 to FY 2016-17 as under:

## BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED

*Table 4- 48: Rate of carrying cost from FY 07-08 to FY 16-17*

S. No	Particulars	FY 08	FY 09	FY 10	FY 11	FY 12	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	FY 16	FY 17
1	Rate of Interest	12.69%	12.79%	11.87%	12.26%	14.40%	14.61%	14.58%	14.75%	14.29%	14.05%
2	Return on Equity	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%
3	Carrying cost	13.68%	13.75%	13.11%	13.38%	14.88%	15.03%	15.01%	15.13%	14.80%	14.64%

4.117 The Hon'ble Commission has defined the Carrying Cost rate in Regulation 2(16) of Tariff Regulations 2017 which states as under:

*"2...(16) "Carrying Cost Rate" means the weighted average rate of interest for funding of Regulatory Asset/ accumulated Revenue Gap through debt and equity in an appropriate ratio ,as specified by the Commission in the relevant Orders.."*

4.118 Further, the Hon'ble Commission has approved Return on Equity as 14% for computation of Carrying Cost rate in terms of Regulation 20(3) of Business Plan Regulations, 2017 and Business Plan Regulations, 2019 for the control period from FY 2017-18 to FY 2019-20 and FY 2021-22 to FY 2022-23 respectively which states as under:

***"20. Rate of Return on Equity***

***(3) Carrying Cost:*** *Return on Equity in terms of Regulation 2(16) of the DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017 for computation of weighted average rate of interest for funding of Regulatory Asset/accumulated Revenue Gap through debt and equity shall be considered at 14.00% on pre-tax basis."*

4.119 Accordingly, the Petitioner has calculated the carrying cost for FY 2017-18 to FY 2020-21 based on weighted average rate of return of equity (14%) and interest rate on loan of respective year as per applicable Business Plan Regulations tabulated as under:

*Table 4- 49: Rate of carrying cost from FY 17-18 to FY 20-21*

S. No	Particulars	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21
1	Rate of Interest	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	12.24%
2	Return on Equity	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%
3	Carrying cost	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	12.77%

4.120 The Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to allow the recovery of carrying cost through separate surcharge instead of allowing the same in ARR. Further, the Petitioner is facing problems in accounting of revenue realized on account of carrying cost as the entire revenue is first utilized to offset the ARR during the year



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and in case anything is left then only the same will be routed to carrying cost. In such situation there is no carrying cost which is being realized through tariff.

- 4.121 Therefore, the carrying cost ought to be recovered through separate surcharge and ought not be clubbed with the tariffs which is actually meant to address the gap estimated for the ensuing year.

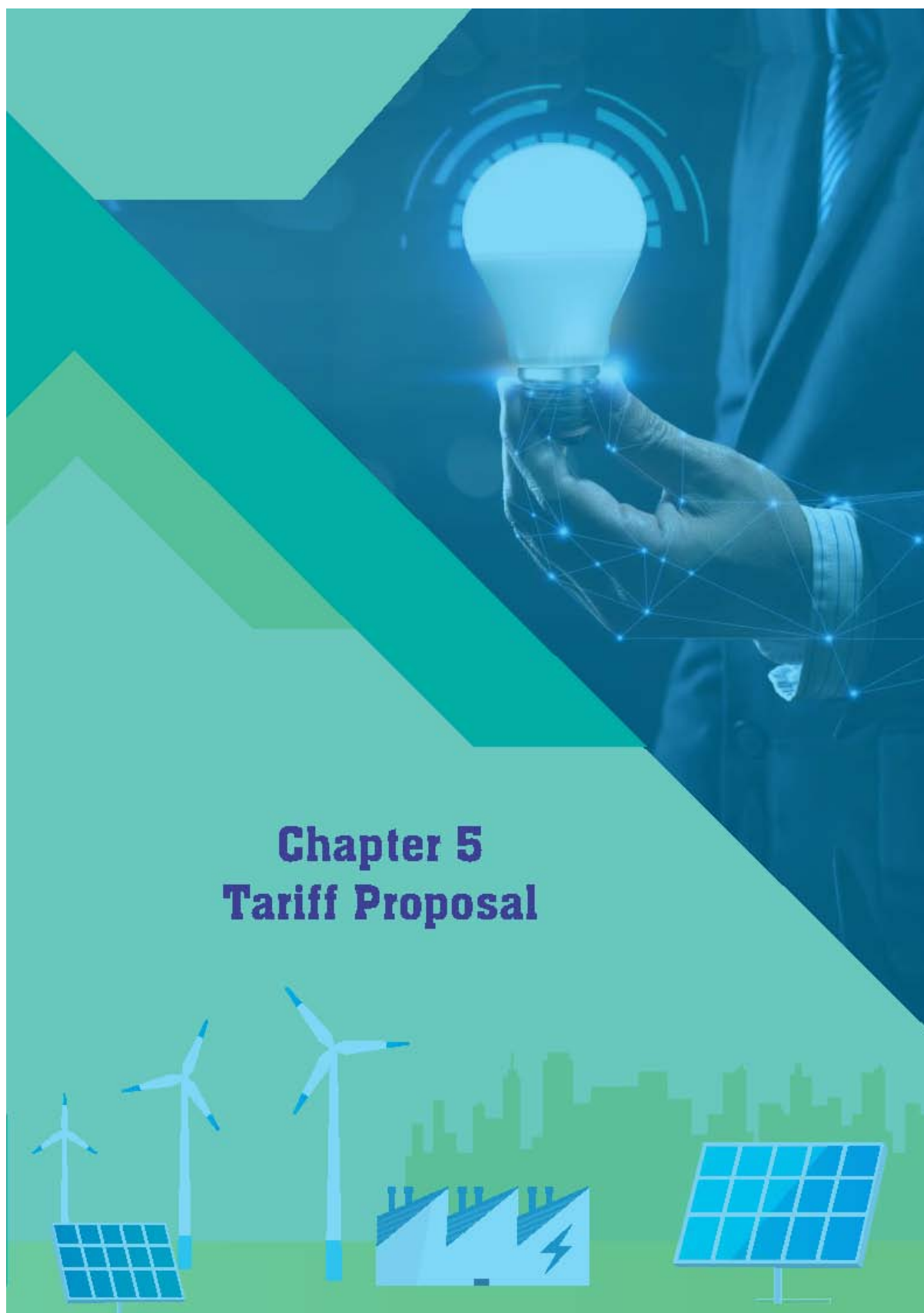


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## Chapter 5 Tariff Proposal



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## Tariff Proposal for FY 2022-23

### Background

- 5.1 Under Section 62 (1) of the 2003 Act, determination of tariff for Electricity Distribution Business/ Retail Tariff is the sole prerogative of the Hon'ble Commission. Therefore, in the treatment of Revenue Gap as proposed by the Petitioner, the Hon'ble Commission has the final say while finalizing tariff for Wheeling of Electricity and Retail Supply.
- 5.2 Despite continuous yearly tariff determination exercises undertaken by the Hon'ble Commission, there remains a huge unrecovered Regulatory Assets which is yet to be realized in terms of recovery through tariffs.
- 5.3 As is evident from the Petitioner's own past experience, the increase in Regulatory Assets has been mainly on account of legacy issues including increase in power purchase expenses and other uncontrollable expenses. A simple comparison of Power purchase cost projected / allowed by the Hon'ble Commission on a year-to-year basis vis-à-vis the actual power purchase cost incurred by the Petitioner for respective financial years (as approved by this Hon'ble Commission during true-up exercise) shows a consistent trend wherein the projected power purchase cost always fell far short of the actual cost that was incurred by the Petitioner, as shown in the table below:

**Table 5- 1 : Power Purchase Cost-ARR versus Truing-up (₹ Crore)**

S. No	Particulars	Power Purchase Cost		
		ARR	True Up <sup>#</sup>	Deficit
1	FY 2007-08	2298.0	2566.0	-268.0
2	FY 2008-09	2390.0	2616.0	-226.0
3	FY 2009-10	2473.0	3558.0	-1085.0
4	FY 2010-11	2479.0	4081.0	-1602.0
5	FY 2011-12	4527.0	5615.0	-1088.0
6	FY 2012-13	4891.0	5621.0	-730.0
7	FY 2013-14	5217.0	5873.0	-656.0
8	FY 2014-15	5944.0	6781.0	-837.0
9	FY 2015-16	6583.0	6177.0	406.0
10	FY 2016-17	6583.0	6719.0	-136.0
11	FY 2017-18	6620.0	6738.0	-118.0
12	FY 2018-19	6860.0	7232.0	-372.0
13	FY 2019-20	7158.0	8007.0	-849.0
14	FY 2020-21	6465.5	6932.5*	-467.0
15	Total	<b>70488.5</b>	<b>78516.5</b>	<b>-7561.0</b>

\* As claimed by the Petitioner for true up of FY 2020-21

# Does not include recovery through PPAC/FPA.

- 5.4 The only exception being FY 2015-16 during which the Petitioner incurred significantly lower Power purchase cost due to late implementation of CERC's Regulations and entire credit being passed to the Petitioner for the interim period during this FY. The Hon'ble Commission in the recent past has taken serious efforts towards recovery of the power purchase cost through the PPAC surcharge. However, given the COVID-19 situation there has been a revenue gap in the previous year primarily due to the uncontrollable factors. The Petitioner has endeavoured to raise loans to fund the revenue gap on account of increase in power purchase cost in the past and to the extent of Regulatory Asset recognised. The Regulatory Assets are nothing but cost incurred (inter-alia on account of power purchase cost and other uncontrollable factors) in the previous years by the Petitioner as approved by Hon'ble Commission, which is yet to be recovered through tariff. The Petitioner is continuously requesting the Hon'ble Commission to amortise the Regulatory Assets.
- 5.5 Despite the Petitioner's best efforts in raising loans, lenders have been getting increasingly reluctant in extending credit to the Petitioner owing to substantial unamortized Regulatory assets which in turn has a bearing on the credit rating of the Petitioner.
- 5.6 In view of the aforesaid submissions, it becomes all the more necessary that the Revenue Gap is allowed to be amortised by the Hon'ble Commission.

### Revenue (Gap)/ Surplus of DISCOM till FY 2020-21

- 5.7 Revenue (Gap)/ Surplus till FY 2020-21 is tabulated below:

*Table 5- 2 : Revenue (Gap)/ Surplus (i.e. RA) till FY 2020-21 (₹ Crore)*

S. No.	Particulars	FY 2020-21
<b>A</b>	<b>RA Creation</b>	
1	Opening RA for FY 2020-21	4189
2	Revenue Gap during FY 2020-21	1407
3	Rate of carrying cost	12.77%
4	Carrying cost accrued during the year	625
5	Amortisation through 8% surcharge	612
6	Amortisation of Carrying cost	258
<b>7</b>	<b>Closing RA for FY 2020-21 on stand-alone basis</b>	<b>5350</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Add:</b>	

S. No.	Particulars	FY 2020-21
a	Impact of issues under consideration but yet to be implemented by DERC (including CC upto FY 20-21)	1562
b	Impact of APTEL Judgments pending implementation by DERC (including CC upto FY 20-21)*	847
c	Impact of issues taken up in review petition filed before DERC (including CC upto FY 20-21)	81
<b>9</b>	<b>Total Closing RA upto FY 2020-21</b>	<b>7840</b>
10	Impact of Issues Pending in APTEL (including CC upto FY 2020-21)	10214
<b>11</b>	<b>Total RA upto FY 2020-21 including claims pending in APTEL</b>	<b>18055</b>

*\*Excluding SC Judgment dated 01.12.2021 Impact*

5.8 Without prejudice to the Writ Petition (C) No. 104 of 2014 filed before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, the Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to adjust 8% surcharge so as to ensure recovery within the time-frame specified in the amortization plan submitted before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

5.9 Further, the Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to allow the carrying cost on Regulatory Assets to be recognized till FY 2020-21 as per directions given by Hon'ble Tribunal in Appeal 153 of 2009 and O.P. 1 of 2011, through a separate surcharge.

### **Revenue at existing tariff for FY 2022-23**

5.10 The methodology adopted for computation of revenue at existing tariffs for FY 2022-23 has been detailed in Chapter-4 of this Petition.

5.11 The revenue estimated on account of sales to various consumer categories during FY 2022-23 has been tabulated below:

*Table 5- 3 : Revenue estimated during FY 2022-23 (₹ Crore)*

S.No.	Category	Fixed Charges (₹ Cr.)	Energy Charges*(₹ Cr.)	TOD Charges (₹ Cr.)	Revenue Billed (₹ Cr.)
<b>1</b>	<b>Domestic</b>	<b>492.2</b>	<b>4002.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4494.3</b>
1.1	Domestic Consumer	473.0	3881.7	0.0	4354.8
1.2	SPD supply for GHS (CGHS)	14.7	97.3	0.0	112.0
1.3	Worship / Hospital	4.1	13.8	0.0	17.9
1.4	DVB Staff	0.3	9.2	0.0	9.6



S.No.	Category	Fixed Charges (₹ Cr.)	Energy Charges*(₹ Cr.)	TOD Charges (₹ Cr.)	Revenue Billed (₹ Cr.)
<b>2</b>	<b>Non-Domestic</b>	<b>718.2</b>	<b>2707.0</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>3442.1</b>
2.1	Non-Domestic LT (up to 3KVA)	108.6	179.1	0.0	287.7
2.2	Non-Domestic LT (above 3KVA)	405.7	1607.1	10.7	2023.6
2.3	Non-Domestic HT	203.8	920.8	6.2	1130.7
<b>3</b>	<b>Industrial</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>427.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>513.6</b>
3.1	Industrial LT	56.7	259.0	2.5	318.2
3.2	Industrial HT	25.7	168.1	1.6	195.4
<b>4</b>	<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>8.9</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Mushroom Cultivation</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Public Utilities</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>377.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>478.2</b>
6.1	Delhi Metro Rail Corporation	44.7	133.5	5.1	183.3
6.2	Delhi Jal Board	36.7	158.3	-0.4	194.5
6.3	Public Lighting	14.7	85.9	-0.2	100.4
<b>7</b>	<b>Delhi International Airport Limited</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>51.3</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>EV Charging</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>38.1</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Advertisement &amp; Hoardings</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Self-Consumption</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>59.9</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1409.5</b>	<b>7653.0</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>9088.0</b>
	<b>Revenue Realised @ 99.5 % CE</b>				<b>9042.6</b>

\* Energy Charges are inclusive of other charges

### Revenue (Gap)/ Surplus for FY 2022-23 at Existing Tariffs

5.12 The Revenue (Gap)/ Surplus for FY 2022-23 at Existing Tariffs is tabulated below:

*Table 5- 4 : Revenue (Gap)/ Surplus at Existing Tariff for FY 2022-23 (₹ Crore)*

S. No	Particulars	FY 2022-23	Remarks/ Reference
A	Revenue Requirement for the year (excludes carrying cost)	12210.3	
B	Revenue at existing tariff	9042.6	
C	Revenue (Gap)/ Surplus for the year	(3167.7)	B-A

## Pension Trust Surcharge

- 5.13 The Hon'ble Commission revised the pension trust surcharge from 5.00 % in its Tariff Order dated 28.08.2020 to 7.00% vide Tariff Order dated 30.09.2021 and directed the Petitioner to deposit the actual amount collected through the said surcharge directly in to a specified bank account, on a monthly basis. The relevant extract of the directive issued in this regard is extracted below:

*"Tariff Schedule*

*7. The above Tariff Rates shall be subject to following Additional Surcharges to be applied only on the basic Fixed Charges and Energy Charges excluding all other charges e.g., LPSC, Arrears, Electricity Tax/Duty, PPAC, Load Violation Surcharge, etc. for the consumers of BRPL, BYPL & TPDDL:*

- (a) 8% towards recovery of accumulated deficit, and,  
(b) 7% towards recovery of Pension Trust Charges of erstwhile DVB Employees/*

*Directives:*

*6.2 The Petitioner shall directly deposit the amount of pension trust surcharge collected from the consumer as per the tariff schedule in the following bank account, of Pension trust:*

1	A/C No.	10021675545
2	MICR No.	110002103
3	Bank	State Bank of India
4	IFSC Code	SBIN0004281
5	Name	DVB-ETBF-2002
6	Branch	Rajghat Power House, New Delhi-110002

*.."*

- 5.14 The Petitioner has been complying with the above directive of the Hon'ble Commission.

## Tariff Proposal

- 5.15 The revenue deficit projected by the Petitioner for FY 2022-23 at existing tariff is ₹3154 Crore.
- 5.16 The reasons for such deficit are listed as under:
- Adverse consumer mix which has resulted in a lower distribution margin at the hands of the licensee as compared to its peers;
  - High power purchase and transmission cost due to increased costs as anticipated by Gencos & Transcos in their respective petitions before CERC;
  - Tariffs being not reflective of their cost of supply, which make big consumer susceptible to open access, adversely impacting remaining low end LT consumers;
  - Increase in uncontrollable O&M Expenses due to statutory pay revision of employees.
  - Impact of COVID-19 which leads to lockdown of commercial and industrial activities which cross subsidizes the other categories of consumers.
- 5.17 To address the revenue gap indicated above and to fully meet the tariff requirement of the Petitioner, the Hon'ble Commission is requested to determine a suitable cost reflective tariff.

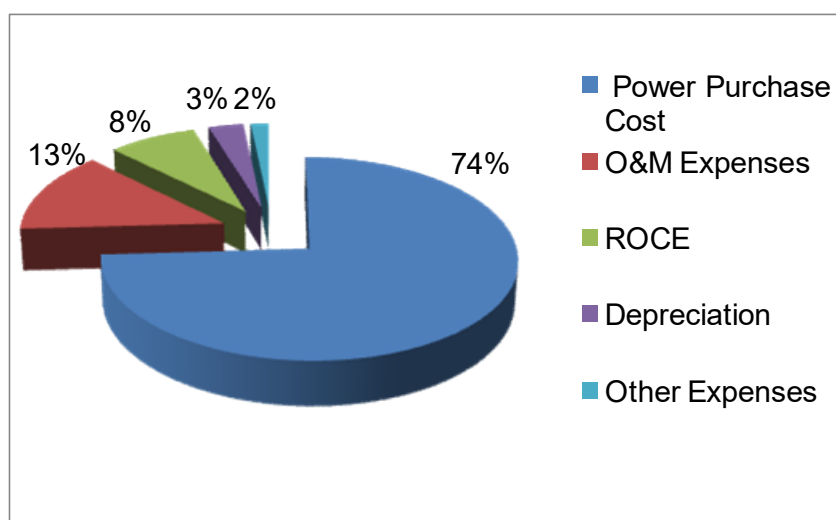
**Table 5- 5 : Tariff Revision Proposed**

S. No	Particulars	Amount (₹ Cr.)	Remarks/ Reference
A	Revenue (gap)/ surplus during FY 2022-23	-3153.8	
B	Reason for revenue gap		
I	Power Purchase Cost	9125.7	1. High power purchase and transmission cost due to increased costs as anticipated by Gencos & Transcos in their respective petitions before CERC 2. Variable Costs considered based on past years trend.
II	O&M Expenses including Other Expenses and Statutory Levies	1639.5	1. Additional O&M expenses beyond the control of Petitioner considered. 2. With regard to the 7th Pay Commission, DERC vide its letter no F.17(283)/Engg./DERC/2020-21/6968/2317 dated 05.01.2021 has

S. No	Particulars	Amount (₹ Cr.)	Remarks/ Reference
			stated that actual payout, if any, shall be considered at the time of true up of ARR of relevant financial year.
III	RoCE/Finance Charge/ Income Tax	949.9	Implementation of APTEL Judgments sought
IV	Depreciation	385.8	
V	Other Expenses	199.3	Refundable Unspent Consumer Contribution (with interest) as on 31.3.2021 as submitted in BRPL letter dated 21.09.2021
C	Earlier revenue gap proposed to be liquidated during FY 2022-23	Recovery of RA till FY 2020-21 and carrying cost estimated to be incurred during FY 2022-23	1. Without <i>prejudice</i> , existing 8% surcharge to be suitably increased for principal recovery of RA within stipulated time as per plan proposed before Hon'ble SC.
			1. Carrying cost ought to be allowed as a separate surcharge on revenue instead of allowing in tariff as per requirements of Financial Institutions.
			2. Trajectory to recover the huge accumulated regulatory gap upto FY 2020-21
D	Tariff Hike Proposed (%)	Suitable cost reflective tariff.	
		a. Suitable Surcharge for amortisation of existing Approved Regulatory Assets (RA) b. Suitable Surcharge for amortisation of RA accruing out of implementation of Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 01.12.2021 as per National Tariff Policy 2006 i.e. within 3 years. c. Suitable surcharge for amortisation of balance RA in terms of APTEL judgment in OP 1 of 2011 read with National Tariff Policy 2016.	

5.18 The below pie-chart clearly shows that the revenue gap during FY 2022-23 is primarily on account of Power Purchase Cost, which is not within the control of the Licensee. The other contributing factors include (i) lower revenue on account of lower tariff recovery i.e. non cost reflective tariff and (ii) gap on account of financing of huge accumulated deficit

**Figure 5-1: Revenue gap bifurcation**



## Cost of Service Model

5.19 As regards ratio of allocation of ARR into Wheeling and Retail Supply, Regulation 32 of DERC Business Plan Regulations, 2019 states as under:

**“32.Ratio of Allocation of ARR into Wheeling & Retail Supply**

*The ratio of allocation of ARR into Wheeling & Retail Supply Business in terms of the Regulation 4(9) (e) of the DERC (Terms and Conditions for determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017 shall be as follows:*

**Table 17: Retail Business**

Particulars	BRPL	TPDDL	BYPL	NDMC
Cost of Power Purchase	100%	100%	100%	100%
Inter-State Transmission Charges	100%	100%	100%	100%
Intra-State Transmission Charges	100%	100%	100%	100%
SLDC fees and charges	100%	100%	100%	100%
Operation & Maintenance Costs	40%	38%	38%	38%
Depreciation (including AAD)	21%	23%	19%	23%
Return on Capital Employed	26%	28%	28%	28%
Income Tax	26%	28%	28%	28%
Non Tariff Income	85%	60%	85%	60%

**Table 18: Wheeling Business**

Particulars	BRPL	TPDDL	BYPL	NDMC
Operation & Maintenance Costs	60%	62%	62%	62%
Depreciation (including AAD)	79%	77%	81%	77%
Return on Capital Employed	74%	72%	72%	72%
Income Tax	74%	72%	72%	72%
Non Tariff Income	15%	40%	15%	40%

....”

- 5.20 Employing the aforesaid ratios, the Petitioner has bifurcated the ARR into Retail and Wheeling Business as per the Table given below:

**Table 5- 6 : Allocation of ARR into Retail and Wheeling Business (in ₹ Crore)**

S. No	Particulars	Retail	Wheeling	Total
1	Cost of Power Purchase	9125.7	0.0	9125.7
2	Operation & Maintenance Costs and Other expenses	655.8	983.7	1639.5
3	Depreciation (including AAD)	81.0	304.7	385.8
4	Return on Capital Employed	247.0	702.9	949.9
5	Other Expenses*	79.7	119.6	199.3
6	Non -Tariff Income	88.2	15.6	103.8
7	<b>Total</b>	<b>10101.0</b>	<b>2095.4</b>	<b>12196.3</b>

\*- Refundable Unspent Consumer Contribution (with interest) as on 31.03.2021 as submitted in BRPL letter dated 21.09.2021

- 5.21 Accordingly, the Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to consider the aforesaid bifurcation.

### Proposal on Tariff Structure

#### Implementation of Regulation-130 and Regulation-131 of DERC Tariff Regulations, 2017:

- 5.22 Regulation-130 to 132 of DERC Tariff Regulations, 2017 states as under:

*"130. The Fixed Charge of the Distribution Licensee shall consist of the following components:*

*(a) Capacity Charges of Generating Stations as approved/adopted by the appropriate Commission;*

*Capacity Charges of Transmission Licensee including Load Dispatch Charges Stations as approved/adopted by the appropriate Commission;*

*Fixed Cost of Distribution Licensee:*

*(i) Return on Capital Employed;*

*(ii) Depreciation; and*

*(iii) Operation and Maintenance expenses.*

*131. The Variable Charge of a Distribution Licensee shall consist of the following components:*

- (a) Energy Charges (Power Purchase Cost excluding Capacity Charges);
- (b) Trading Margin, if any, ; and
- (c) Open Access Charges, if any.

132. The Commission shall design the Tariff Schedule, indicating Tariff for various categories of consumers in the area of the Distribution Licensee, in the relevant Tariff Order in order to enable recovery of ARR.”

- 5.23 Hon’ble High Court of Delhi in its judgment in W.P.(C) 12260/2018 dated 17<sup>th</sup> September 2019 also held that the fixed charges are meant for varieties of infrastructure installations by the distribution licensee. The relevant extracts of judgment dated 17<sup>th</sup> September 2019 are reproduced below:

*“11. By no stretch of imagination, can it be said that Section 45(3)(a) of the Electricity Act, 2003 is violative of any of the provisions of Constitution or of the Electricity Act, 2003, as contended by the petitioner in person. On the contrary, looking to the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 the fixed charges are to be levied for the purposes as stated hereinabove, i.e., for the infrastructure, which is to be provided by the respondents. In fact, huge infrastructure is required for the distribution of the electricity. It is also submitted by the counsel for respondent nos. 5 and 6 **that fixed charges are meant for varieties of infrastructure installations by the distribution company, which includes the generator installation, transformer installation, grid sub-station, distribution, lines and wires etc. Moreover, the distribution company has to pay the similar type of fixed charges to the generating company.** Thus, fixed charges are part and parcel of the composite tariff to be fixed by the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission. Thus, the philosophy behind the fixed charges to be levied, is scientific in nature. It is meant for compensating the fixed installation cost, to be incurred by generating company and distribution company; therefore, it is made part and parcel of the tariff to be fixed by the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission. Even otherwise, petitioner is at liberty to challenge the tariff order fixed by the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission in accordance with law before the appropriate forum.”*

- 5.24 Further, the Hon’ble Commission in its Approach Paper of Feb’2018 for Tariff Rationalization has itself recognized that there is always a mismatch between the real fixed cost liability v/s the amount collected thereof through tariff. The relevant extract of the Approach Paper (at page 5) is as under:

*“Taking a cue from the above study, the Commission has analyzed the present cost and revenue component of the distribution licensees prevalent in the*



*state of Delhi and it is observed from the ARR that total fixed cost in the ARR is 45% to 55% against revenue from fixed charges of 8% to 10% only. Whereas, variable cost component in ARR is 45% to 55% against revenue from variable charges of 90% to 92%."*

As evident from above, the fixed charges ought to include all fixed costs and variable chargesought to include all variable costs.

However there is a considerable difference between the ratio of fixed charges to variable charges based on approved ARR and fixed cost to variable cost based on approved revenue in the last four tariff orders as tabulated below:

**Table 5- 7 : Comparison of costs to revenue**

S.No.	Particulars	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22
		Tariff Order dated 28.03.2018	Tariff Order dated 31.07.2019	Tariff Order dated 28.08.2020	Tariff Order dated 30.09.2021
1	Fixed cost to variable cost ratio	59:41	56:43	62:38	60:40
3	Fixed to variable charges ratio(Revenue)	28:83	20:89	18:82	17:83

Thus the Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to determine fixed and variable charges in accordance with Regulation-130 and 131 of DERC Tariff Regulations, 2017.

### **Time bound recovery of Regulatory Assets/ Revenue Gap:**

5.25 The Hon'ble Commission in Tariff Order dated 30.09.2021 has maintained the Tariff for various consumer categories as was approved in Tariff Order dated 28.08.2020. Further the Hon'ble Commission has brought many measures viz. rebate to consumers, reduction in fixed charges for a specified period in view of COVID-19. However the Petitioner's liability and duties to serve consumers during COVID-19 has remained as is and the Petitioner was in fact required to be more vigilant and ensure 24 x 7 uninterrupted power supply during such difficult times.

5.26 As regards recovery of Regulatory Assets, Clause-8.2.2 of Tariff Policy 2016 states as under:

*"8.2.2 The facility of a regulatory asset has been adopted by some Regulatory Commissions in the past to limit tariff impact in a particular year. This should be done only as a very rare exception in case of natural calamity or force majeure conditions and subject to the following:*

*a. Under business as usual conditions, no creation of Regulatory Assets shall*

*be allowed;*

*b. Recovery of outstanding Regulatory Assets along with carrying cost of Regulatory Assets should be time bound and within a period not exceeding seven years. The State Commission may specify the trajectory for the same."*

As evident from above, the Regulatory Assets along with carrying cost if created as a very rare exception in case of natural calamity or force majeure conditions, is to be recovered within a period of 7 years.

- 5.27 During 2014, the Hon'ble Commission submitted a liquidation plan for timely amortisation of Regulatory assets before Hon'ble Supreme Court. As per the amortisation plan, the Regulatory Assets recognised till 2014, i.e., ₹ 6016 Crore was to be amortised within a period of 7 years through 8% surcharge and carrying cost to be allowed as part of tariffs. However the Hon'ble Commission in latest Tariff Order dated 30.09.2021 has itself recognised Regulatory Assets of ₹4189.46 Crore till FY 2019-20. Also the Regulatory Assets recognised in Tariff Order dated 30.09.2021 does not include the impact of various APTEL Judgments to be implemented by the Hon'ble Commission on which no stay has been granted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Such Regulatory Assets have accumulated despite the fact the Petitioner has actively taken steps to bring down the uncontrollable power purchase costs through re-allocation/ surrender of costly PPAs and substantial loss reduction.
- 5.28 Also the Petitioner vide its letter dated 30.11.2020 has communicated its stand on NTPC-Dadri-I to the Hon'ble Commission. It is relevant to point out that Dadri-I is an obsolete, commercially & economically unviable Plant having high tariff of more than ₹ 6.60 per unit and creates economic burden on account of higher tariff for the residents of NCT of Delhi. In fact, the National Electricity Plan (January 2018) issued by Central Electricity Authority ("CEA") under Section 3(4) of the Electricity Act, 2003 has considered retirement of various generating stations of NTPC during 2022-27 which shall complete the age of 25 years including Dadri-I. Accordingly, the Petitioner has not considered any procurement of power from Dadri-I in projections of FY 2022-23.
- 5.29 The Petitioner had invoked Regulation 17 (1) of the CERC Tariff Regulations, 2019 on 23.11.2020 and sought an arrangement from NTPC for continuing supply of power from 01.12.2020 from Dadri-I plant of NTPC which was completing 25 years from COD on 30.11.2020. NTPC neither provided nor agreed upon an arrangement as per Regulation 17(1) of CERC Tariff Regulations 2019. The Petitioner by Communications dated 30.11.2020 exercised its right of first refusal under Regulation 17(2) of CERC Tariff Regulations, 2019 and discontinued scheduling of power from Dadri-I plant w.e.f. 01.12.2020 at 00.00 hrs, upon which

NTPC was free to sell the electricity generated from Dadri-I plant in a manner as it deemed fit.

- 5.30 Despite the above, NTPC and NRLDC forced the Petitioner to make payment towards Fixed Charges from Dadri-I under threat of coercive action. NTPC claimed that till the subsistence of the allocation of power by the MoP, the PPA/SPPA shall continue to operate. These actions of the NTPC and NRLDC were challenged by the Petitioner in February 2021 before the Hon'ble CERC in Petition No 60/MP/2021.
- 5.31 On 01.07.2021, the Hon'ble CERC disposed of the aforementioned Petition and decided all issues in favour of the Petitioner. However, the Hon'ble CERC erroneously directed the Petitioner to seek de-allocation of power from the MoP relating to the Dadri-I plant for implementation of Regulation 17(2) of CERC Tariff Regulations, 2019. Thereafter, the Petitioner has challenged this part of the Order of the Hon'ble CERC before the Hon'ble APTEL in Appeal No 239 of 2021 wherein by Order dated 26.08.2021 the Hon'ble APTEL was pleased to stay the recovery of the capacity charges towards the Dadri-I plant. The Interim Order was later continued till further orders by further interim Orders dated 17.09.2021, 24.09.2021 and 22.10.2021 in Appeal No. 239 of 2021. The next date of hearing in the Appeals before the Hon'ble APTEL is 04.02.2022. NTPC has also challenged the APTEL order before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No. 5974 of 2021 and 6018 of 2021. The next date of hearing before Hon'ble Supreme Court is on 04.01.2022.
- 5.32 Petitioner vide its letter no RA/2021-22/01/A/33 dated 16.04.2021 has already submitted to the Hon'ble Commission that the MoP while ensuring the timely payments to Gencos has also taken cognizance of the financial position of Discoms. In order to ensure viability of the financially stressed Discoms, the MoP by its communication dated 01.04.2021 issued to CERC and SERCs has directed as under:

*"6. It has been brought to the notice of the Government that despite above explicit legal provisions, there are significant delays in issuance of tariff orders by some {of} the State Commissions. Regulatory Assets are being created by some of the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions as a matter of routine. This is against the letter and spirit of the law and not only negatively impacts financial of the Distribution licensees and their business sustainability but is also prejudicial to the public interest as the DISCOMs do not have enough money to buy power or maintain the distribution system. As per the PRAAPTI portal, as on 28.02.2021, the overdue outstanding amounts to GENCOs payable by DISCOMs has crossed Rs.1,24,437 crore. The outstanding loans of distribution utilities is in the range of Rs.6,00,000 crore. The average gap of retail tariff vis-a-vis the annual revenue requirement is in the range of*

72 paise per unit (2018-19). The regulatory assets is of the order of Rs. 77,939 crore.

7. In view of the legal provisions in the Electricity Act 2003, and the Tariff Policy 2016,

- i. All Tariff Orders of the licensees and the generating companies are issued before 1st April of the tariff year.
- ii. No creation of Regulatory Assets under business as usual conditions. Recovery of outstanding Regulatory Assets along with its carrying cost should be time bound and as per the period defined in the Tariff Policy 2016.

8. The Central Commission and State Commissions are requested to send **the status of compliance of above provisions, as applicable, by 31st May every year.**"

Copy of the Communication dated 01.04.2021 is enclosed herewith as enclosed as **Annexure – 5.1.**

The aforesaid directions are in consonance with the APTEL's Judgment in O.P. 1 of 2011 dated 11.11.2011, which requires determination of Tariff before 1st April of the Tariff year and Regulatory Asset should not be created as a matter of course except where it is justifiable, in accordance with Tariff Policy and Regulations. The recovery of the Regulatory Asset should be time bound and within a period not exceeding three years at the most and preferably within the Control Period. Carrying cost of the Regulatory Asset should be allowed to the utilities in the ARR of the year in which the Regulatory Assets are created to avoid problem of cash flow to the distribution licensee.

5.33 In view of the above directions from MoP and in order to ensure adequate liquidity to meet the MoP direction, it is very critical that the following prayers are allowed by the Hon'ble Commission:

1. Timely issue of Tariff Order
2. Cost reflective tariff with no creation of any regulatory assets
3. Allow 100% adjustment of PPAC on self-true up on a monthly basis instead of a Quarterly basis along with removal of capping.

5.34 Therefore the 8% Additional Surcharge towards recovery of past accumulated deficit is not sufficient to recover the Regulatory asset in a time bound manner, where the annual revenue realization of the petitioner is much less in comparison to the accumulated gap. The situation has further aggravated during COVID-19 times.

5.35 Also, the Petitioner had approached M/s Power Finance Corporation for financial assistance of Rs 3044 Crore against Regulatory Assets. Accordingly, M/s Power

Finance Corporation vide its letter dated 08.03.2021 has granted in-principle approval to grant loan assistance of Rs 3044 Crore. The Petitioner vide its letter no. RA/2021-22/01/A/236 dated 22.07.2021 has submitted the details of the said approval of M/s PFC to the Hon'ble Commission.

- 5.36 The creation and maintenance of the Regulatory asset for such a long period is against the principles of natural justice to both the petitioner and its consumers. The Petitioner is aggrieved due to the reason that the financial health of the petitioner is adversely affected and the banks are reluctant to disburse any further loans to the petitioner. The consumer of the petitioner is adversely affected due to the fact that they would have to bear the impact of carrying cost on annual basis in the tariff.
- 5.37 The Hon'ble Commission is requested to kindly review the present 8% surcharge towards accumulated deficit and approve a revised Surcharge to ensure that the Regulatory asset of the petitioner in terms of Clause-8.2.2 of Tariff Policy and liquidation plan submitted before Hon'ble Supreme Court. Also the directions of Hon'ble APTEL are to be implemented and impact of past claims be recovered in a time bound manner along with the carrying cost.

### **Removal of capping and allow Monthly PPAC:**

- 5.38 Clause-5.11 (h) (4) of Tariff Policy, 2016 states as under:

*"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 adverse natural events."*

As evident from above, the power purchase costs are required to be recovered speedily.

Also the Hon'ble APTEL in Judgment dated 11.11.2011 (OP1 of 2011) has directed the various State Electricity Regulatory Commissions as under:

*"65. In view of the analysis and discussion made above, we deem it fit to issue the following directions to the State Commissions:*

...

*(vi) Fuel and Power Purchase cost is a major expense of the distribution Company which is uncontrollable. **Every State Commission must have in place a mechanism for Fuel and Power Purchase cost in terms of Section 62 (4) of the Act. The Fuel and Power Purchase cost adjustment should***

***preferably be on monthly basis on the lines of the Central Commission's Regulations for the generating companies but in no case exceeding a quarter. Any State Commission which does not already have such formula/mechanism in place must within 6 months of the date of this order must put in place such formula/ mechanism."*(Emphasis added)**

- 5.39 In line with the Tariff Policy 2016 and the Hon'ble APTEL's Judgment dated 11.11.2011, the Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to allow the recovery of uncontrollable power purchase costs on monthly basis.
- 5.40 Petitioner vide its letter No RA/2021-22/01/A/456 dated 17.11.2021 apprised the Hon'ble Commission to consider the automatic pass through of the fuel and power procurement cost in tariff as per the MOP communication dated 09.11.2021.
- 5.41 Currently the Petitioner is charging variations in power purchase costs through existing PPAC mechanism on quarterly basis. Recovery of unrecovered power purchase costs for entire quarter actually considerably increases the PPAC surcharge percentage and is levied in bills of consumers during entire next quarter. Recovery of PPAC on monthly basis will actually allow the Petitioner to recover the power purchase costs quickly through considerably less percentage of surcharge and will also be beneficial for consumers as PPAC back-log won't be created. In any case, the Petitioner won't levy PPAC surcharge more than suo-motu limit as specified in Business Plan Regulations and shall seek approval of the Hon'ble Commission in case the variation is more than the suo-motu limit.
- 5.42 Therefore existing PPAC mechanism may be implemented on monthly basis instead of quarterly basis with removal of capping.

### **Cross subsidy as per Tariff Policy:**

- 5.43 As per Tariff Policy 2016, the appropriate Commission would notify a roadmap such that tariffs are brought within  $\pm 20\%$  of the Average cost of Supply. Clause 8.3 of Tariff policy 2016 is reproduced below:

*"2. For achieving the objective that the tariff progressively reflects the cost of supply of electricity, the Appropriate Commission would notify a roadmap such that tariffs are brought within  $\pm 20\%$  of the average cost of supply. The road map would also have intermediate milestones, based on the approach of a gradual reduction in cross subsidy."*

- 5.44 The Petitioner would like to bring to the kind notice of the Hon'ble Commission that the cross subsidy in the approved tariff is more than norms as mentioned in the Tariff Policy 2016. A comparative table of cross subsidy approved by the



Hon'ble Commission in its tariff order from FY 2019-20 to FY 2021-22 is tabulated below:

**Table 5- 8 : Comparison of Cross subsidy approved in respective tariff orders**

S.No	Category	Approved in TO Dated 31.07.2019 FY 2019-20	Approved in TO Dated 28.08.2020 FY 2020-21	Approved in TO Dated 30.09.2021 FY 2021-22
1	Domestic	-26%	-27%	-34%
2	Non Domestic	53%	61%	51%
3	Industrial	34%	40%	28%
4	Agriculture	-55%	-49%	-57%
5	Public Utilities (including Public Lighting, DMRC and DJB)	0.30%	4%	-1%
8	DIAL	10%	36%	10%
9	E Vehicle	-31%	-36%	-39%

- 5.45 The issue related to cross subsidy and tariff simplification has also been addressed in agenda item no 4(a) 60th Meeting of Forum of Regulator Dated 23.06.2017 which mentions that Domestic category may have within itself three subcategories i.e. Cross subsidizing, Cross Subsidized, and cross subsidy neutral.
- 5.46 It is pertinent to mention that as per cross subsidy approved in Tariff Order dated 30.09.2021 by the Hon'ble Commission during FY 2021-22 within Domestic category is not in line with the EA 2003, NTP, several Judgments of the Hon'ble APTEL as also the 60th meeting of Forum of Regulator.
- 5.47 In view of the above, Hon'ble Commission is requested to kindly address the issue of cross subsidization among all categories by restructuring the existing tariff structure. It is also suggested that common tariff may be adopted across all categories of consumer matching with average cost of supply of the Petitioner.

### **Tariff Simplification:**

- 5.48 The Petitioner proposes to simplify the Tariff Slabs and Rationalise the Tariffs for different consumer categories as per the National Tariff Policy, 2016. The relevant extracts of the Policy are reproduced below:

#### ***"8.3 Tariff design: Linkage of tariffs to cost of service***

*It has been widely recognised that rational and economic pricing of electricity can be one of the major tools for energy conservation and sustainable use of ground water resources.*



*In terms of the Section 61(g) of the Act, the Appropriate Commission shall be guided by the objective that the tariff progressively reflects the efficient and prudent cost of supply of electricity.*

*The State Governments can give subsidy to the extent they consider appropriate as per the provisions of section 65 of the Act. 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 direct subsidies to only needy consumers. This is a better way of targeting subsidies effectively.*

*Accordingly, the following principles would be adopted:*

- 1. Consumers below poverty line who consume below a specified level, as prescribed in the National Electricity Policy may receive a special support through cross subsidy. Tariffs for such designated group of consumers will be at least 50% of the average cost of supply.*
- 2. For achieving the objective that the tariff progressively reflects the cost of supply of electricity, the Appropriate Commission would notify a roadmap such that tariffs are brought within  $\pm 20\%$  of the average cost of supply. The road map would also have intermediate milestones, based on the approach of a gradual reduction in cross subsidy."*

- 5.49 In addition, NITI Aayog also issued a Diagnostic Study of the Power Distribution Sector in April 2019, wherein the issue of Complex Retail Tariff Structure has issued way forward as below:

*"Over time, because of considerable changes in the consumer mix, consumption pattern, and demand-supply situation, there has been substantial addition in the number of categories, sub-categories and slabs. While the introduction of these categories served the intended purpose initially, it has now become difficult for the regulatory commissions to do away with any of them, owing to socio-political reasons. In fact, the Economic Survey for fiscal 2016 noted the following key points regarding electricity tariffs:*

- Complexity of tariff schedules prevents economic actors from responding sufficiently to price signals*
- Price and non-price barriers come in the way of single-nationwide electricity price through OA*

- *Existence of separate and multiple tariff categories, sub-categories and slabs create a complexity, which prevents consumers from fully responding to tariffs because of the high cost of processing the price information*

*Currently, the tariffs framed by the SERC for retail consumers are complex with many sub-categories and conditions. This leads to confusion not just at the consumer level but even at the discom level.*

*It is, therefore, recommended that the tariff structures should be reviewed. While carrying out simplification of tariff categories, revenue neutrality needs to be ensured. We may merge/eliminate existing tariff categories, based on:*

- *End-use*
- *Energy consumption*
- *Socio-economic profile/affordability*
- *Social factors (rural and urban area differentiation)*
- *Consumption pattern/load factor*
- *Voltage*
- *Efficient energy use*

*Based on the above exercise, standard tariff categories need to be defined across all states. Also, guidelines need to be laid out for determination of sub-categories and prescribing limit on the number of slabs under the standard tariff categories. Any tariff standardisation exercise at the national level will require a comprehensive assessment of the impact on revenue of the utilities. The tariff design should reflect the prudent and efficient cost of supply to the consumers while maintaining revenue neutrality. The new tariff structure should adequately recover fixed costs of the distribution utility through demand charges and variable costs through energy charge. Socio-economic development of the utility should be promoted by providing attractive and affordable tariffs to households, agricultural and industrial consumers. “*

- 5.50 Some of the State Regulatory Commissions have started moving from the complicated Tariff Structures to a more simple and compact tariff structures. Commissions like Jharkhand State Electricity Regulatory Commission and Uttarakhand Electricity Regulatory Commission have made efforts towards

reduction in slabs as well as clubbing similar categories in progressive manner so that it does not adversely affect the consumers.

- 5.51 Jharkhand State Electricity Commission in its Tariff Orders for FY 2018-19, FY 2019-20 has completely done away with slabs in any Tariff Categories, making the Tariff Structure simple and have rationalised the Tariff Structure to better meet the Cost of Supply. As in FY 2019-20 all the consumer categories are within +/-10% of the average cost of supply except Irrigation and Agriculture (~19%). In FY 2018-19, the JSERC took the bold step for rationalising the tariff categories/sub-categories and slabs to around 16 from around 28 categories/sub-categories/slabs.
- 5.52 Furthermore, JSERC has merged all HT consumers except HT Domestic consumers into a single category and has implemented kVAh based Tariff for all HT consumers and LT Industrial consumers for FY 2019-20. JSERC has also restructured all consumers having contracted demand less than 5 kW as domestic consumers.
- 5.53 Similar developments have happened in Uttarakhand as well. The Total No. of Consumer Categories have been brought to 8, viz., Domestic, Non-Domestic, Govt. Public Utilities (comprising Street Lights, Public Water Works, etc) Private Tubewells/Pump Sets, Industries, Mixed Load, Railway Traction and Electric Vehicle Charging Stations.
- 5.54 UERC has also set the tariff for all the consumer categories within +/-20% of the average cost of supply except PTW consumers. UERC has also implemented kVAh based Tariffs for all consumers having a contracted capacity above 25 kW.
- 5.55 In the light of the above submissions, the Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to explore the possibility of further simplifying the tariff structure of the Petitioner without adversely affecting the interests of the consumers.

### **Revision of Security Deposit on 2 months average billing**

- 5.56 Hon'ble Commission in its Schedule of Charges and the Procedure (First Amendment) Order, 2017 dated 28.09.2017 approved the charges for security deposit for various categories of consumers. Currently, the security deposit is being charged on the basis of rate approved by the commission multiplied by the sanctioned load applied by the consumer (in case of new connection) or to the extent of load enhancement (in case of load revision).
- 5.57 The Petitioner is presently charging Consumer Security Deposit as per Section 20 of the "Delhi Electricity Supply Code and Performance Standards Regulations,

2017”, whereby all new consumers are to be charged a fixed rate based on their load. The relevant extract is reproduced below:

*“3. Security Deposit under Regulation 20 (1) of Supply Code Regulations:*

*(1) The applicant shall pay security deposit as under, corresponding to the sanctioned load. However, in case of contract demand, the security deposit shall be taken as per contract demand.*

S.No.	Tariff Category (as per Tariff Order)	Security Deposit for Permanent Connection (Rs. Per kW or per kVA as the case may be)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Domestic	
(i)	Upto 2 KW	600
(ii)	Above 2 kW upto 5 kW	900
(iii)	Above 5 kW	1200
2	Non-Domestic	4500
3	Industrial	4500
4	Agriculture	300
5	Public Lighting	3000
6	Railway, DMRC, DIAL, DJB	3000
7	Mushroom Cultivation	600
8	Advertisement and Hoardings	4500
9	Any other category not specified above	To be decided by the Commission

...”

- 5.58 The current methodology of collecting Security Deposit is not equitable. Firstly, it does not have equality between two new consumers having same load profile but varying consumption levels. The consumers falling in higher unit slabs end-up paying lesser deposit than what is collected based on the per KW norms as specified by Hon’ble Commission. Secondly, a consumer who has taken a connection in the past has paid the security deposit at the then prevailing rate. Since then, the electricity tariff has increased the security deposit paid by such consumers are inadequate to cover the consumption for period of billing cycle.
- 5.59 Ideally, Consumer Security deposit has to be linked with the consumption of individual consumer, the prevailing tariff as well as billing cycle. Therefore, it is proposed that the security deposit collected from the consumers to be linked to the consumption profile and applicable tariff of individual consumers i.e. to the bill amount and bill amount equivalent billing Cycle period. The rationale behind

charging Consumer Security Deposit is to safeguard the interest of honest paying consumers against any default in payment of electricity by defaulting consumers and to protect the revenue of the Discoms.

- 5.60 Petitioner would like to submit that the security deposit is the refundable amount which provides security towards the billed amount corresponding to the consumption done by the consumer. The security deposit should include the amount corresponding to two months' average billing. The time flow chart from serving of bill to disconnection of consumer in case of default is tabulated below: -

S.No	Particulars	Duration
1	Energy Bill	30 days consumption
2	Due date	15 days
3	Disconnection notice	15 days
Total		60 days

- 5.61 It is pertinent to mention that the currently applicable security deposit is not sufficient enough to recover the two months bill of the consumer. A comparison table of security deposit with two months bill for various category of consumer is tabulated below:-

Category	Load (KW/KVA)	Security Deposit (Rs)	Avg 2 months Billed amount (Rs)	Shortfall (Rs)
Domestic A	2	1200	1511	-311
Domestic B	5	4500	5647	-1147
Domestic C	10	12000	15328	-3328
Non Domestic	5	22500	23656	-1156
Industrial	5	22500	37261	-14761
Agriculture	5	1500	4252	-2752
Mushroom Cultivation	5	3000	8831	-5831
Public Utilities	5	15000	18181	-3181
Advertisement and hoardings	5	22500	23656	-1156

- 5.62 The proposed mechanism will also benefit low end consumers as they will have to pay lower deposits. This methodology is adapted by various SERCs throughout the nation.

- 5.63 One such Extract of Tamil Nadu Electricity Supply Code Notification No. TNERC/SC/7-24, dated 18.03.2011 is as following

*“(5) Additional Security Deposit*

*(i) The adequacy of security deposit may be reviewed and refixed once in a year in case of HT consumers and once in every two years in case of LT consumers taking into account the interest due for credit. Such reviews shall be made in the month of April/May. The rate of interest on the security deposit shall be on the basis of the Commission’s directive to the Licensees in this regard.*

*(ii) The adequacy of security deposit shall be based on the periodicity of billing for the respective category.*

*(a) For the categories of consumer under monthly billing, the Security Deposit is equivalent to two times of the monthly average of the electricity charges for the preceding twelve months prior to April.*

*(b) For the categories of consumer under bi-monthly billing, the Security Deposit is equivalent to three times of the monthly average of the electricity charges for the preceding twelve months.”*

*(c) For the categories of consumer under half yearly billing, the security deposit is equivalent to seven times of the average charges per month.”*

- 5.64 The Security Deposit is linked to the consumption profile of individual consumers in various SERCs supply code throughout the nation. The provision in Section 47 (2) of the Electricity Act 2003 in support the proposal is as under:

*“47...*

*(2) Where any person has not given such security as is mentioned in subsection (1) or the security given by any person has become invalid or insufficient, the distribution licensee may, by notice, require that person, within thirty days after the service of the notice, to give him reasonable security for the payment of all monies which may become due to him in respect of the supply of electricity or provision of such line or plant or meter. ...”*

- 5.65 Therefore, Hon’ble Commission is requested to approve the proposal of security deposit equivalent to two times of the monthly average of the electricity charges.

**Lead plus Lag meters for High Voltage Consumers**

- 5.66 The kVAh consumption of consumer meters is being recorded in lag only mode as per the Hon’ble Commission’s directive issued vide letter no. 5284 dated 27.08.2004.

- 5.67 The present kVAh based billing accounts only lagging reactive power. The reactive drawl and injection both occupy the networks capacity and reduce the useful

capacity of the distribution system. Therefore, it is proposed to include lead reactive power for billing consumption. Currently, consumers use capacitors extensively for improving power factor but it hampers the installations of the distribution licensee and consumers.

- 5.68 Consumer mostly use of fixed capacitors, bulk compensation on HT in fixed mode, use of substandard controllers having erratic and inconsistent performance, thereby, leading to additional Reactive (lead) Power Charges causing burden on the distribution licensee.
- 5.69 It is important to note that, more particularly, during off peak period, there is hardly any reactive injection, and due to high capacitive injection by high end consumers, the voltage becomes very high and sometimes so much so that it becomes difficult to control the same.
- 5.70 The reactive compensation is effective when it is nearer to the load and the extra reactive compensation by HT consumers cannot be used / compensated against extra reactive energy drawl. Current is higher at lagging or leading power factor as compared to unity power factor and hence losses are also higher. Under leading power factor, excessive over voltages may occur thus endangering the system stability. Also, for serving the same load, a transformer of higher capacity is required due to increase in current due to leading power factor.
- 5.71 Absence of any punitive measures for overcompensation prompted the consumers to use capacitors indiscriminately, much in excess of their requirements. CEA mandates that power factor of the bulk consumer shall be within  $\pm 0.95$  and hence the lead power factor also has to be within prescribed limits and to maintain it, adequate reactive compensation is to be provided and its burden is also on the bulk consumer apart from the distribution licensee
- 5.72 The most effective remedy to remove such anomaly is to introduce kVAh billing in lag as well lead mode i.e. kVAh consumption in the leading power factor mode has to be taken in account as consumption. Introduction of kVAh metering and tariffs in lead as well lag mode will also encourage the consumers to reduce their electricity bill by ensuring that they do not draw reactive power and switch over to using efficient devices with proper power factor correctors or will install only appropriate capacitors at their premises.
- 5.73 Therefore, to ensure better quality and reliable supply of power for the consumers, it is proposed to charge even the leading power factor cases on kVAh basis so that the injection by high end consumers (11 kV and above) is as per their actual requirement and proper voltage is maintained for all the consumers. It will



not only be helpful and beneficial for distribution licensee but also for the concerned consumers.

- 5.74 The Petitioner requests to the Hon'ble Commission to introduce kVAh billing in both lag and lead mode.

### **Harmonics Dumping**

- 5.75 As per Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Supply Code and Performance Standards) Regulations, 2017, it shall be obligatory for nil the consumers to restrict the harmonics dumped as notified under IEEE Standard (STD 519-1992 till it is notified by the CEA

- 5.76 EHV consumer's meters in BRPL license area have the capability to measure harmonics. Harmonics degrades the performance of power system. The disadvantages of harmonics in the power distributed network are listed below:

- a. The harmonics flowing in the distribution network downgrade the quality of the electrical powersupply. There can have several negative effects on the operation of the power system
- b. Increased losses on the distribution system due 10 increase in the effective rms value of the current
- c. Over-load in neutral conductors due to cumulative increase in the third harmonics created by the single-phase loads
- d. Overloads, vibration and premature ageing of the generators, transformers and motors as well as increase in the noise level
- e. Overloads and premature ageing of the power factor correction capacitors
- f. Distortion of the supply voltage that can disturb the operation of the sensitive loads
- g. Resonance between the supply inductance and capacitance of the power factor correction capacitors

- 5.77 The end users and utilities share responsibility for limiting harmonic current injections and voltage distortion at the point of common coupling. Since there are two parties involved in limiting harmonic distortions, the evaluation of harmonic distortion is divided into two parts measurements of the currents being injected by the load and calculations of the frequency response of the system impedance. Measurements should be taken continuously over a sufficient period of time so that time variations and statistical characteristics of the harmonic distortion can

be accurately represented. Sporadic measurements should be avoided since they do not represent harmonic characteristics accurately given that harmonics are a continuous phenomenon. Also, short duration temporary Power Quality Monitoring System cannot detect events such as voltage sags, interruptions and transients, which are among the main Power Quality issues.

- 5.78 Regulation 8 of DERC (Supply Code and Performance Standards) Regulations, 2017, also talks of penal charges on non-compliance which are to be notified by the Hon'ble Commission. This Regulation is reproduced below for ready reference:

*"(5) Failure to comply with the permissible limits of Harmonics after inspection as in sub-regulation (3) above may attract penal charges, as may be notified by the Commission from time to time."*

- 5.79 However, the penal charges are still not notified therefore it is requested to fix the penal charges at 20% on Energy Charges for consumers at 11 kV and above when they fail to provide adequate harmonic filtering equipment to avoid dumping of harmonics into DISCOM's network beyond the permissible limits as specified by CEA Regulations

### **Fixed charges on MDI for Domestic Consumers**

- 5.80 As per DERC (Supply Code & Performance Standards) Regulations, 2017, the billing demand is defined as:

*"(16) "Billing Demand" means highest of the following:-  
(i) the contract demand or the sanctioned demand wherever contract demand has not been provided in the supply agreement.  
(ii) the maximum demand indicated by the meter during the billing cycle."*

- 5.81 Presently, fixed charges are being levied on Sanctioned Load/ Contract Demand or MDI (Whichever is higher) for all categories of consumers except the Domestic category. As per Regulation 17 of DERC (Supply Code and Performance Standards) Regulations 2017, the sanctioned load is revised once in a year on the basis of highest of average of maximum demand recorded as per billing cycle covering any four consecutive calendar month in the preceding financial year and not immediately on exceeding the sanctioned load.

- 5.82 Fixed charges for domestic consumers, if levied on the basis of billing demand as defined in DERC (Supply Code and Performance Standards) Regulations, 2017 would deliver the following benefits in the tariff structure of Delhi:

- i. In recovering the fixed cost according to the load usage of the consumer.
  - ii. Ensuring timely recovery of expenses which would otherwise take a financial year under the load revision exercise.
  - iii. The amount so recovered would be pass through in the ARR of the petitioner as additional revenue would be realized and benefit the consumer in future tariff proceedings.
- 5.83 In view of the above, the Petitioner would like to request the Hon'ble Commission to kindly allow to recover the fixed charges for all categories of consumers including domestic category on the basis of Sanctioned Load/ Contract Demand or MDI (whichever is higher).

### **Surcharge on Excess load for Domestic Consumers**

- 5.84 A surcharge of 30% is levied on the fixed charges corresponding to excess load beyond sanctioned load / contract demand during such billing cycle. This surcharge is currently not applicable on domestic consumers. This results into over burdening of distribution network and does not encourage discipline as consumers are extracting more load than what is sanctioned to him without any penal provision but surcharge on account of load violation is being levied on other categories. Domestic consumers constitute of 66 % of total load served by the petitioner such measures would help in timely recovery of costs and ensure discipline on load usage.

### **Time of day**

- 5.85 The current Time of Day (ToD) tariff is applicable to other than domestic consumers above 10 kW of sanctioned load. However, Delhi is witnessing peak at night hours due to domestic consumption at midnights. To mitigate this peak, we request the following:
1. TOD may be approved for all three phase consumers having sanctioned load above 10 kW for all categories (other than Domestic, however option may be given to the domestic consumers to avail the benefit of ToD).
  2. ToD may also be made optional for single phase domestic consumers as well in view to promote energy efficiency, demand response and other non-wired alternative so as to optimize over all power purchase cost as well as network augmentation cost.

3. ToD may also be approved for EV category consumers to promote usage of electric vehicles and to facilitate integration of renewable energy into the grid e.g. wind and solar which are increasingly becoming parts of our portfolio due to RPO.

5.86 It is further requested to increase the ToD peak Surcharge and Rebate to at least 30% to make it more attractive to the consumers and would result in benefits to both consumer and the licensee.

### **Delivery of bill through digital mode**

5.87 WhatsApp is the most commonly used mode of communication, during the first and second wave of COVID-19 as the field activities were suspended. A lot of consumers submitted their meter reading through digital mode (WhatsApp, etc.) and BRPL has also sent notifications related to metering, billing and collection and other consumer services.

5.88 Hon'ble Commission has also provided for serving of ebills and notifications like disconnection, new connection, etc through SMS and Email in its Supply Code & Performance Standards Regulations 2017. The usage of digital mode (WhatsApp, etc.) is the most popular digital and userfriendly medium among the wider section of consumers as compared to the usage of email and SMS.

### **Collection Charges to be provided on collection of Pension Trust Surcharge**

5.89 Currently, the Petitioner is earning the collection charges@3% on amount of Electricity Duty collected by it through the Electricity Bills on behalf of Government. The collection of Electricity Duty is the responsibility of Delhi Municipal Corporation (DMC) under DMC Act. Since the Petitioner is collecting the same on behalf of Government, the Petitioner gets commission of 3% on collection of Electricity Duty.

5.90 The basic objective behind such commission is to compensate the Petitioner against the expenses incurred towards collection of Electricity Duty. The Petitioner has to separately account for such collections and has to keep a proper vigilance towards the same. Further the cash collection charges and bank charges incurred towards maintenance of separate account for the same is also borne by the Petitioner. Thus, the Petitioner meets its cost through such collection charges/commission received from the Government.

5.91 Similarly, the Petitioner is also incurring the cost towards collection of Pension Trust Surcharge. The entire collection on account of Pension Trust Surcharge is given to Pension Trust. Thus, the Petitioner requests that a suitable

percentage preferably 3% may be allowed to be retained by the Petitioner out of the total collection of Pension Trust Surcharge to meet its associated costs.

### **Compliance to Recent Statutes and GoNCT Directions**

5.92 The Petitioner would like to bring to the notice of this Hon'ble Commission that there have been significant recent developments impacting the Petitioner which will require specific addressal from this Hon'ble Commission. The new laws and directions which the Petitioner needs to comply with are as follows.

1. Ministry of Power Notification dated 17.08.2021 mandating installation of Smart Meters with Prepayment feature.
2. Letter from GoNCTD dated 11.06.2021 seeking detailed concrete and executable plans for removal of mesh of overhead cables.

5.93 The Petitioner, after looking into all the aspects to comply with the above, has detailed the proposed plan as follows.

#### **(A) Recovery of Expenses to be incurred in order to comply with Ministry of Power Notification dated 17.08.2021**

5.94 It is submitted that Ministry of Power, Government of India, in pursuance to the provisions made in clause 4(1) (b) of the Central Electricity Authority (Installation and Operation of Meters) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019 framed under sub-section (1) of section 55 read with clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 177 of the Electricity Act, 2003, vide its Gazette Notification Dated 17.08.2021 (Copy attached herewith as **Annexure – 5.2**) has notified the following timelines for the replacement of existing meters with smart meters with prepayment feature:

*"1. All consumers (other than agricultural consumers) in areas with communication network, shall be supplied electricity with Smart Meters working in prepayment mode, conforming to relevant IS, within the timelines specified below:*

*(i) All Union Territories, electrical divisions having more than 50% consumers in urban areas with AT&C losses more than 15% in financial year 2019-20, other electrical divisions with AT&C losses more than 25% in financial year 2019-20, all Government offices at Block level and above, and all industrial and commercial consumers, shall be*

*metered with smart meters with prepayment mode by December, 2023:*

*Provided that the State Regulatory Commission may, by notification, extend the said period of implementation, giving reasons to do so, only twice but not more than six months at a time, for a class or classes of consumers or for such areas as may be specified in that notification;*

*(ii) All other areas shall be metered with smart meters with prepayment mode by March, 2025:*

*Provided that in areas which do not have communication network, installation of prepayment meters, conforming to relevant IS, may be allowed by the respective State Electricity Regulatory Commission:*

*(iii) All consumer connections having current carrying capacity beyond that specified in relevant IS, may be provided with meters with smart meters having AMR facility."*

- 5.95 Vide above, Ministry of Power, GoI has made it mandatory for all the Distribution Licensees to supply and install Smart Meters working in prepayment mode for all consumers except Agricultural Consumers by March 2025.
- 5.96 In view of the above, it is submitted that the Petitioner will have to incur considerable expenses specially on two counts.
- i. Cost incurred towards installation of smart pre-paid meters.
  - ii. As the replaced meters will no longer serve any purpose and shall be rendered technologically obsolete, these meters will undergo decapitalization before the end of their useful life and thus the loss on writing off these meters needs to be passed on to consumers as per Regulation 45 of DERC MYT Regulations, 2017.
- 5.97 It is submitted that as on 31.03.2021, BRPL has approximately 27 lakh consumers excluding Agricultural consumers. The Petitioner will have to replace the meters for all these consumers in the next three years in a phased manner.
- 5.98 It is submitted that there are following two models available for achieving this objective of replacement of existing meters with Smart meters.
- i. CAPEX Model – Wherein, the meters shall be procured by the Petitioner and get it installed.

- ii. OPEX Model – Wherein, an Implementing Agency shall be responsible for supply and installation as well as upkeep of such meters and a charge on ₹/meter/month or annual basis is paid.

5.99 The Proposal on whether the installation of Smart Meters should be done under CAPEX or OPEX model is already before the Hon'ble Commission. The Petitioner would like to submit that under both the Options, substantial funding is required to comply with the above. As the Hon'ble Commission is aware it is very difficult for the Petitioner to arrange for complete funds as no lending agency is willing to grant loan owing to precarious financial condition of the Petitioner. Further, funding of the above as per conventional approach will only lead to front loading of tariff on account of higher upfront depreciation on meters, technological obsolescence and interest and repayment obligations in initial years which will require substantial tariff hike. Further, in case of OPEX model as there is no margin in the cash flows owing to lower retail tariff, it is impossible for the Petitioner to pay to the Implementing Agency.

5.100 Therefore, to address the above issues, it is proposed that Hon'ble Commission allows a surcharge to be collected by the Petitioner to fund the above. This surcharge may be determined on the basis of mode of execution of the above task (CAPEX/OPEX) undertaken by the Petitioner. The surcharge so collected will fund the above, whether in entirety or partially. This will prevent front loading of tariff as well as will not require substantial tariff increase.

5.101 It is further submitted that this being a one-time large scale replacement, it would not be appropriate to include the same as part of regular retail tariff as this will result in temporarily spike in tariff which subsequently will have to be withdrawn resulting in uncertainty of tariff. **In view of the above, it is prayed before the Hon'ble Commission to determine a surcharge based on the mode of execution decided, which shall be collected from the consumers and utilized to comply with the above notification for providing Smart Meters.**

**(B) Letter from GoNCTD dated 11.06.2021 seeking detailed concrete and executable plans for removal of mesh of overhead Cables**

5.102 It is submitted that the Petitioner is in receipt of letter from GoNCTD dated 11.06.2021 (Copy attached herewith as **Annexure – 5.3**) directing it to submit plans to remove mesh of overhead cables. In compliance to the same, the Petitioner vide its letter dated 24.06.2021 has submitted the plans to GoNCTD for converting the overhead network to underground network. It is submitted that to comply with the above, there will be substantial capital required.



- 5.103 It is submitted that as and when GoNCTD directs the Petitioner to initiate the above works and arrange funds, the Petitioner shall approach this Hon'ble Commission for relief. As submitted above as it will not be possible for the Petitioner to arrange for funds to carry out the above works and further **to avoid any front loading of tariff resulting in tariff spike, the Petitioner requests Hon'ble Commission to determine a surcharge and allow the Petitioner to collect the same. It is proposed that the surcharge collected shall be utilized to fund the above scheme similar to deposit works as this mode of execution will be tariff neutral.**

**Expected Revenue with tariff revision proposed:**

- 5.104 The expected revenue from existing tariff and revised revenue as per proposal is tabulated below:

*Table 5- 9 : Expected revenue category-wise (₹/ Unit)*

S.No.	Category	Fixed Charges (₹ Cr.)	Energy Charges (₹ Cr.)	TOD Charges (₹ Cr.)	Revenue Billed (₹ Cr.)	Hike In tariff %	Revised Revenue Proposed ₹Cr
<b>1</b>	<b>Domestic</b>	<b>492.2</b>	<b>4002.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4494.3</b>		
1.1	Domestic Consumer	473.0	3881.7	0.0	4354.8		
1.2	SPD supply for GHS (CGHS)	14.7	97.3	0.0	112.0		
1.3	Worship / Hospital	4.1	13.8	0.0	17.9		
1.4	DVB Staff	0.3	9.2	0.0	9.6		
<b>2</b>	<b>Non-Domestic</b>	<b>718.2</b>	<b>2707.0</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>3442.1</b>		
2.1	Non-Domestic LT (up to 3KVA)	108.6	179.1	0.0	287.7		
2.2	Non-Domestic LT (above 3KVA)	405.7	1607.1	10.7	2023.6		
2.3	Non-Domestic HT	203.8	920.8	6.2	1130.7		
<b>3</b>	<b>Industrial</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>427.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>513.6</b>		
3.1	Industrial LT	56.7	259.0	2.5	318.2		

To meet the above revenue gap, the retail tariff ought to be determined in such a manner that there ought not to be any revenue gap during FY 2021-22. (Ref-Para-5.105)

S.No.	Category	Fixed Charges (₹ Cr.)	Energy Charges (₹ Cr.)	TOD Charges (₹ Cr.)	Revenue Billed (₹ Cr.)	Hike In tariff %	Revised Revenue Proposed ₹Cr
3.2	Industrial HT	25.7	168.1	1.6	195.4		
4	Agriculture	4.8	4.2	0.0	8.9		
5	Mushroom Cultivation	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1		
6	Public Utilities	96.0	377.7	4.4	478.2		
6.1	Delhi Metro Rail Corporation	44.7	133.5	5.1	183.3		
6.2	Delhi Jal Board	36.7	158.3	-0.4	194.5		
6.3	Public Lighting	14.7	85.9	-0.2	100.4		
7	Delhi International Airport Limited	15.4	35.8	0.1	51.3		
8	EV Charging	0.0	38.1	0.0	38.1		
9	Advertisement & Hoardings	0.4	1.1	0.0	1.5		
10	Self-Consumption	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
11	Others	0.0	59.9	0.0	59.9		
12	Total	1409.5	7653.0	25.5	9088.0		
	Revenue Realised @ 99.5 % CE				9042.6		

5.105 In light of the above discussion, the Petitioner proposes the following cost recovery mechanism:

1. The revenue gap at current tariff is ₹ 3154Crore. To meet the above revenue gap, the retail tariff ought to be determined in terms of Regulation-130 and 131 of DERC Tariff Regulations, 2017 (Refer Para-5.22 above) in such a manner that the same should ensure recovery of 100% fixed and variable costs through fixed and variable charges.

2. The issues have been decided by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in favour of the Petitioner and needs to be implemented by the Hon'ble Commission in true letter and spirit.
3. Its noteworthy that on 01.12.2021 final Order was passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Civil Appeal Nos. 884 of 2010, 980 of 2010 and 9003-04 of 2011 filed by this Hon'ble Commission. The said Civil Appeals were respectively filed against Judgments dated 06.10.2009, 30.10.2009 and 12.07.2011 passed by the Hon'ble Tribunal. The relevant extract of the Order dated 01.12.2021 is set out below:

**"IN C.A. Nos. 884 and 980 of 2010**

*Having heard learned counsel for the parties, perused the impugned order and the materials placed on record, we are of the view that these appeals do not involve any substantial question of law. The civil appeals are accordingly dismissed.*

*We are also of the view that the appellant has to comply with the directions issued by the Appellate Authority, namely, Appellate Tribunal for Electricity within a reasonable time. Therefore, we direct the appellant to comply with the directions contained in the impugned order within a period of three months from today, if not already complied with, and file a compliance report before this Court within two weeks thereafter.*

*Pending applications, if any, also stand disposed of."*

**IN C.A. Nos. 9003-9004 of 2011**

*Having heard learned counsel for the parties, perused the impugned order and the materials placed on record, we are of the view that these appeals do not involve any substantial question of law. The civil appeals are accordingly dismissed.*

*We are also of the view that the appellant has to comply with the directions issued by the Appellate Authority, namely, Appellate Tribunal for Electricity within a reasonable time. Therefore, we direct the appellant to comply with the directions contained in the impugned order within a period of three months from today, if not already complied with, and file a compliance report before this Court within two weeks thereafter.*

*Pending applications, if any, also stand disposed of."* [Emphasis Supplied]

4. It is submitted that the following claims of Petitioner remain partly or completely unaddressed which need to be given effect to by the Hon'ble Commission:

**A. Issues in Civil Appeal No. 884 and 980 of 2010**

- a) Re-determination of AT&C loss Trajectory for FY 2007-08 to 2009-10
- b) Capital Expenditure - Allowance of purchase from Related Party after benchmarking with NDPL
- c) Allowance of capitalization pending Electrical Inspector Clearance.

**B. Issues in Civil Appeal No. 9003 - 9004 of 2011**

- a) Funding of Revenue Gap in the debt equity ratio of 70:30
- b) Funding of Working Capital funding in the D/E ratio 70:30

5. The Petitioner vide its letter no. RA/2021-22/01/A/514 dated 14.12.2021 and letter no. RA/2021-22/01/A/515 dated 14.12.2021(Copy attached herewith as **Annexure – 3B.1**) submitted a detailed representation on the above issue.
6. The Petitioner is taking appropriate steps as regards the allowance of the aforesaid claims separately with the Hon'ble Commission. Petitioner shall provide any further details / information / clarifications required by the Hon'ble Commission, its staff or its consultants to implement the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in terms of the Order dated 01.12.2021. The Petitioner therefore reserves its rights and contentions on the aforesaid claims in this Petition.
7. Based on the above submissions, the Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to allow aforesaid impact on account of the aforesaid issue in ARR of the Petitioner along with applicable carrying cost.

**Ratio of Average Billing Rate to Average Cost of Supply:**

5.106 The ratio of Average Billing Rate (ABR) to Average Cost of Supply (ACoS) at existing tariff and proposed tariff is tabulated below:

**Table 5- 10 : Ratio of ABR to ACoS for FY 2022-23**

S.No	CATEGORY	ACoS	ABR at current tariff	Hike in Tariff	ABR as per revised tariff	Ratio of ABR at revised tariff to ACoS	Revised Revenue Proposed (₹ Cr.)
1	DOMESTIC	9.10	4.98	To meet the revenue gap, the retail tariff ought		To be determined by Hon'ble Commission	
2	NON-DOMESTIC	9.10	10.87				
3	INDUSTRIAL	9.10	9.61				

S.No	CATEGORY	ACoS	ABR at current tariff	Hike in Tariff	ABR as per revised tariff	Ratio of ABR at revised tariff to ACoS	Revised Revenue Proposed (₹ Cr.)
4	AGRICULTURE	9.10	3.22	to be determined in such a manner that after considering a suitable collection efficiency, there ought not to be any revenue gap during FY 2022-23. (Refer Para-5.105)			
5	MUSHROOM CULTIVATION	9.10	11.14				
6	PUBLIC UTILITIES (Public Lighting & DJB)	9.10	7.74				
7	DMRC	9.10	8.24				
8	DIAL	9.10	10.69				
9	ADVERTISEMENTS AND HOARDINGS	9.10	12.46				
10	TEMPORARY	9.10	11.05				
11	E-VEHICLE	9.10	4.50				
12	<b>Average</b>	<b>9.10</b>	<b>6.70</b>				

### Tariff Schedule Proposed:

5.107 The Tariff Schedule proposed during FY 2022-23 is tabulated below:

*Table 5- 11 : Tariff Schedule proposed for FY 2022-23*

S. No	Particulars	UoM	Amount	Reference
1	ARR estimated for FY 2022-23	₹ Cr.	12196.3	Table 4.46
2	Revenue realization estimated for FY 2022-23	₹ Cr.	9042.6	Table 4.46
3	Revenue actually required for FY 2022-23	₹ Cr.	12196.3	3=1
4	Collection Efficiency	%	99.50%	BPR, 2019
5	Revenue Billed required to be allowed for FY 2022-23 based on projections	₹ Cr.	12257.6	5=3/4

5.108 In view of the above the Petitioner proposes the Hon'ble Commission to determine a suitable cost reflective tariff in terms of Regulation-130 and Regulation-131 of DERC Tariff Regulations, 2017 (refer Para-5.22 above), so as to recover the projected Revenue Gap.





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APPENDIX			
BSES Rajdhani Power Limited			
<b>FORMATS FOR ARR &amp; TARIFF FILING BY POWER UTILITY</b>			
	<b>Summary Formats</b>		
1	Sheet	S1	Profit & Loss Account
2	Sheet	S2	Cash flow statement Annual Revenue Requirement
3	Sheet	S3	Annual Revenue Requirement
	<b>Financial Formats</b>		
4	Sheet	F1	Power Purchase Cost Statement Monthwise/Yearwise
5	Sheet	F1(a)	Energy Balance : Energy Input and Cost of Pool Power
6	Sheet	F1(d)	UI Charges details for FY 2020-21
7	Sheet	F2	Form 2.1a
8	Sheet	F3	Revenue Grants & subsidies
9	Sheet	F4	Income from investments and Non-Tariff Income
10	Sheet	F5	R&M Expenses
11	Sheet	F6	Employees' Cost & Provisions
12	Sheet	F6(a)	Employee Strength
13	Sheet	F7	Administration & General Expenses
14	Sheet	F7(a)	Legal Expenses
15	Sheet	F7(a)(1)	Details of Legal Expenses
16	Sheet	F8	Statement of Fixed Assets and Depreciation
17	Sheet	F9	Capitalization
18	Sheet	F10	Interest & Finance charges
19	Sheet	F11	Loan details
20	Sheet	F12	Statement of Sundry Debtors & provision for bad & doubtful debtors
21	Sheet	F13	Contribution Grants & subsidies towards Capital assets
22	Sheet	F14	Statements of assets not in use
23	Sheet	F15	Current Assets and Liabilities
24	Sheet	F16	Net Worth of Distribution Companies
25	Sheet	F17	Allocation Statement -Wheeling Business
26	Sheet	F18	Allocation Statement -Retail Supply Business
27	Sheet	F19	Consumer Security Deposit
28	Sheet	F20	Investment Plan -Master
29	Sheet	P1 /Form 21	District-wise AT&C Loss
<b>Instructions for the Utility:</b>			
1	Electronic copy in the form of CD/ Floppy Disc shall also be furnished		
2	These formats are indicative in nature and the utility may align the line items to its chart of accounts		
3	CY	Current Year	



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BSES Rajdhani Power Limited			
Profit and loss Account		Form No: S1	
All figures in Rs Crores Profit & Loss Account	BSES Rajdhani Power Limited	FY 2020-21	
Sr. No.	Particulars	Audited	Actuals
<b>A</b>	<b>Revenue</b>		
1	Revenue from sale of power	8,642.78	8112
2	Non-tariff income	204.86	104
3	Other Revenue/ subsidies /incentives	89.24	73
4	Income from Open Access	70.99	71
5	Less: Carrying cost		258
	<b>Total Revenue or Income</b>	<b>9,007.87</b>	<b>7955</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>		
1	Purchase of Power from Long term Sources	5,852.00	5220
2	Purchase of Power from Other than Long term Sources		1177
3	Transmission Charges	1,169.77	
	(a) Inter State		757
	(b) Intra State		334
	(c) Other Transmission Charges		80
4	Load Despatch Charges		0
5	Less: Surplus short term Sale		517
6	Less: Rebate		132
7	Other charges		15
5	Operations and Maintenance Expenditure		1152
	(a) Repairs and Maintenance	205.17	
	(b) Employee costs (Excluding loans and advances to Staff)	563.55	
	(c) Administration and General expenses	274.41	
6	Additional O&M Charges		149
7	Net prior period credit/(charges)		
8	Other Debits, Write-offs	21.88	
9	Extraordinary items		
10	Less: Expenses Capitalized (A&G/Employee Expenses)		
11	Less: Other Credits	1,630.97	
<b>C</b>	<b>Profit before depreciation, interest and taxes</b>	<b>2,552.06</b>	<b>-278</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>Depreciation</b>	<b>368.43</b>	<b>329</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>Provisions</b>		
<b>F</b>	<b>PBIT</b>	<b>2,183.63</b>	<b>-607</b>
<b>G</b>	<b>Total Interest &amp; Finance Charges</b>	<b>1,452.64</b>	<b>316</b>
<b>H</b>	<b>Return on Equity</b>		<b>362</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>Profit/Loss before Tax</b>	<b>730.99</b>	<b>-1285</b>
<b>J</b>	<b>Income Tax</b>	<b>(40.32)</b>	<b>122</b>
<b>K</b>	<b>Profit/Loss after Tax</b>	<b>771.31</b>	<b>-1407</b>
Notes on accounts			
Note: -Auditor to certify Previous year figures.			
Note: Provide information on appropriation to reserves if any			



BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED	
Cash Flow Statement (Direct Method)	
Form No.: S2	
	Amount in Rs Crores
Particulars	FY 2020-21 (Actuals)
<b>Cash inflow</b>	
<b>Receipts</b>	
Tariff collection	7,879.38
Equity Inflow	-
Subsidy received from Govt.	1,311.63
Short term Sale of Power	85.94
Open Access Sale (Energy)	68.24
Other Receipts including non-energy collection from consumers	113.15
Bill discounting credit facility	-
Receipts for charging stations	0.37
Consumer Contribution for Capital works (Refer Note 1)	124.67
Term Loan Received	802.27
Sale of Equipment	
FD Matured	130.90
Interest received	
Dividends	
<b>Total Cash Inflow</b>	<b>10,516.55</b>
<b>Cash Outflow</b>	
Equity Reduction	
<b>Payment for Power Purchase Cost</b>	
Short Term Power Purchase payments (incl. advances) (Note, if any)	847.20
Medium Term Power Purchase payments (incl. advances) (Note, if any)	-
Long Term Power Purchase payments (Note, if any)	6,935.69
TDS deposited on power purchase payments	110.12
<b>Total payment for power purchase</b>	<b>7,893.01</b>
<b>Other Payments</b>	
Equity Reduction	
Salaries, Wages and Other Staff expenses	536.88
Payment to vendors for Repair and Maintenance (please refer note 2)	560.68
Payment for Capital works	
Administration and Other Payments	261.17
Advances	-36.14
Fixed Assets Purchased	
TDS & Service Tax deposited (Other than TDS deposited on power purchase payments)	98.76
Dividend payment	
Income Tax	10.17
Interest Payment	47.43
(a) Loans for Capex	
(b) Other than Capex	40.89
(c) Other borrowing cost	12.95
Electricity Tax	303.18
Fixed Deposit: Debt Service Reserve Account (DSRA) and Margin money	239.43
Restricted deposits for charging station	0.28
Refund of consumer contribution for capital works, if any (Note, if any)	
Other Finance charges	
Loan Repayment	10.80
(a) For Capex Schemes	
(b) Other than Capex	49.60
Payment of Bill discounting facility	242.83
Pension trust surcharge payment	318.77
<b>Total outflow of Cash</b>	<b>10,590.69</b>
<b>Net cash generation/(Deficit)</b>	<b>-74.14</b>
<b>Opening Cash and Bank Balance</b>	<b>214.49</b>
<b>Closing Cash and Bank Balance</b>	<b>140.35</b>
Notes to Accounts	
<b>Notes.</b>	
1. Refund of contribution for capital works has been netted off from receipt of Consumer Contribution for Capital works.	
2. Payment to vendors for repair and maintenance and capital works are shown together as the vendors are common and cannot be bifurcated.	



BSES Rajdhani Power Limited		
Annual Revenue Requirement		Form S3
		All figures in Rs Crores
S.N.	Particulars	FY 2020-21
		Actual
1	Power Purchase (MU)	11933
2	Sale of Power (MU)	11077
3	Loss %	
3.1	Distribution	7.17%
3.2	Intrastate	
3.3	Interstate	471
1	Receipts	
a	Revenue from tariffs	
	i) Fixed Charged	
	ii) Energy Charges	9396
	iii) PPAC	
	iv) Surcharge for Regulatory Asset (8%)	612
	v) Pension Trust Surcharge (3.80%)	333
	vi) Electricity Duty	338
	vi) Any Other Receipt	
b	Revenue subsidy from Govt.	
	Amount to be retained by Petitioner on account of overachievement of T&D Loss Targets	27
	Amount to be retained by Petitioner on account of Overachievement of Collection efficiency Targets	46
	Incentive of Rate of Sale	0
	Carrying Cost	258
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7780</b>
2	Expenditure	
a	Purchase of Power from Long Term Sources	5220
b	Purchase of Power from Other than Long Term Sources	1177
c	Transmission Charges	
	i) Intra state	334
	ii) Inter state	757
	iii) Other Transmission Charges	80
d	Load Dispatch Charges	
e	Less: Surplus short term Sale	517
f	Less: Rebate	132
g	Other charges	15
h	O&M Expenses	
	i) Normative O&M Expenses	1152
	ii) Additional O&M Expenses	149
i	Depreciation	329
j	Interest & Finance Charges	316
k	Return on Equity	362
l	Less: Interest capitalised	
m	Less: Finance charges capitalised	
n	Less: O&M capitalised	
o	Extraordinary Items	
p	Other (Misc.)-net prior period credit/ (charges)	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9240</b>
3	Income Tax	122
4	Non Tariff Income	104
5	Income from Open access	71
6	Annual Revenue Requirement (2)+(3)-(4)-(5)	9187
7	Surplus(+) / Shortfall(-) : (1)-(6) before tariff revision	-1407
8	Tariff Revision Impact	
9	Surplus(+) / Shortfall(-) : (7)-(8) after tariff revision	



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BSES Rajdhani Power Limited		
Annual Revenue Requirement		Form S3
		All figures in Rs Crores
S.N.	Particulars	FY 2022-23
		Actual
1	Power Purchase/Discom periphery (MU)	14737
2	Sale of Power (MU)	13572
3	Loss %	
3.1	Distribution	7.91%
3.2	Intrastate	
3.3	Interstate	
1	Receipts	
a	Revenue from tariffs	
	i) Fixed Charged	
	ii) Energy Charges	
	iii) PPAC	
	iv) Surcharge for Regulatory Asset (8%)	
	v) Electricity Duty	
	vi) Any Other Receipt	
b	Revenue subsidy from Govt.	
	Total	9043
2	Expenditure	
a	Purchase of Power from Long Term Sources	6220
b	Purchase of Power from Other than Long Term Sources	1673
c	Transmission Charges	1232
	i) Intra state	
	ii) Inter state	
	iii) Other Transmission Charges	
d	Load Dispatch Charges	
e	Less: Surplus short term Sale	52
f	Less: Rebate	117
g	Other charges	
h	REC Cost	170
i	O&M Expenses	
	i) Normative O&M Expenses	1341
	ii) Additional O&M Expenses	298
j	Depreciation	386
k	Interest & Finance Charges	389
l	Return on Equity	420
m	Less: Interest capitalised	
n	Less: Finance charges capitalised	
o	Less: O&M capitalised	
p	Other Expenses*	199
q	Other (Misc.)-net prior period credit/ (charges)	
	Total	12159
4	Income Tax	141
5	Non Tariff Income	104
6	Income from Open access	0
5	Annual Revenue Requirement (2)+(3)-(4)	12196
6	Surplus(+) / Shortfall(-) : (1)-(5) before tariff revision	-3154
7	Tariff Revision Impact	
8	Surplus(+) / Shortfall(-) : (6)-(7) after tariff revision	
*- Refundable Unspent Consumer Contribution (with interest) as submitted in BRPL letter dated 21.09.2021		



Rs. in Crore														
Apr-20 -Mar-21														
Particulars	BRPL													
	CY Billing							PY Arrears				Total charges		Per unit cost
	Units (MUs)	Fixed Cost	Variable Cost	Incentive	Interest	Other Charges	Total	Units (MUs)	Arrear	Interest	Amount	Units (MUs)	Amount	
	MU	Rs Crore	Rs Crore	Rs Crore	Rs Crore	Rs Crore	Rs Crore	MU	Rs Crore	Rs Crore	Rs Crore	MU	Rs Crore	Rs./kwh
<b>Long Term Power Purchases</b>														
<b>NTPC Ltd.</b>														
ANTA GAS POWER PROJECT	7.08	9.79	1.86	-	-	0.11	11.76	(0.01)	0.13	-	0.13	7.07	11.88	16.80
AURAIYA GAS POWER STATION	17.56	14.49	4.79	-	-	3.38	22.66	0.24	0.06	-	0.06	17.80	22.72	12.76
BADARPUR THERMAL POWER STATION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.51	6.69	37.19	-	37.19	-
DADRI GAS POWER STATION	73.55	16.53	21.13	-	-	1.75	39.41	0.17	(0.00)	-	(0.00)	73.72	39.41	5.35
FEROZE GANDHI UNCHAHAR TPS 1	57.54	7.63	17.45	-	-	0.25	25.33	0.53	1.07	-	1.07	58.08	26.40	4.55
FEROZE GANDHI UNCHAHAR TPS 2	106.53	13.85	32.62	-	-	0.56	47.02	1.34	2.59	-	2.59	107.87	49.61	4.60
FEROZE GANDHI UNCHAHAR TPS 3	73.91	11.48	22.73	-	-	0.34	34.55	0.87	1.45	-	1.45	74.78	36.00	4.81
FARAKKA STPS	56.00	5.58	15.11	-	-	0.12	20.81	0.39	0.79	-	0.79	56.40	21.60	3.83
KAHALGAON THERMAL POWER STATION 1	106.86	14.90	24.14	-	-	(0.13)	38.91	(1.03)	0.05	-	0.05	105.83	38.96	3.68
NATIONAL CAPITAL THERMAL POWER	190.29	360.26	68.96	-	-	7.71	436.92	(0.01)	76.17	-	76.17	190.28	513.09	26.96
RIHAND THERMAL POWER STATION 1	401.83	38.38	57.70	0.03	-	(0.26)	95.86	(0.71)	(0.28)	-	(0.28)	401.12	95.57	2.38
RIHAND THERMAL POWER STATION 2	397.39	27.03	56.91	1.09	-	(0.23)	84.81	(0.07)	(0.31)	-	(0.31)	397.31	84.50	2.13
SINGRAULI STPS	181.91	13.12	25.71	-	-	(0.04)	38.79	(0.80)	(0.17)	-	(0.17)	181.12	38.61	2.13
KAHALGAON THERMAL POWER STATION 2	324.30	43.55	69.20	-	-	(0.24)	112.51	(0.39)	0.64	-	0.64	323.91	113.15	3.49
TALCHER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DADRI TPS-II	2,221.24	544.18	729.96	-	-	20.73	1,294.87	3.66	105.84	-	105.84	2,224.90	1,400.71	6.30
RIHAND THERMAL POWER STATION 3	557.45	78.38	78.97	0.59	-	(0.25)	157.69	0.42	0.77	-	0.77	557.87	158.45	2.84
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>4,773.45</b>	<b>1,199.15</b>	<b>1,227.26</b>	<b>1.71</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33.79</b>	<b>2,461.90</b>	<b>4.61</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6.69</b>	<b>225.96</b>	<b>4,778.05</b>	<b>2,687.86</b>	<b>5.63</b>
<b>NHPC Ltd.</b>														
BAIRASIUL	20.96	3.54	1.59	-	-	0.00	5.13	-	-	-	-	20.96	5.13	2.45
SALAL	297.06	23.93	18.30	-	-	31.83	74.06	(0.02)	10.42	-	10.42	297.04	84.48	2.84
CHAMERA I	77.57	7.05	8.85	-	-	(0.01)	15.88	0.00	0.64	-	0.64	77.57	16.52	2.13
TANAKPUR	19.55	4.42	3.22	-	-	0.00	7.64	(1.39)	(0.06)	-	(0.06)	18.16	7.58	4.17
URI	139.28	12.57	11.45	-	-	5.66	29.68	(0.03)	4.92	-	4.92	139.25	34.59	2.48
DHAULIGANGA	65.55	9.73	7.96	-	-	(0.01)	17.68	(0.01)	2.88	-	2.88	65.55	20.56	3.14
CHAMERA - II	38.86	5.72	3.91	-	-	0.01	9.64	-	0.57	-	0.57	38.86	10.21	2.63
DULHASTI	125.10	32.90	31.53	-	-	6.07	70.49	(0.02)	7.58	-	7.58	125.08	78.08	6.24
SEWA-II	21.42	4.90	5.67	-	-	0.41	10.98	(0.00)	19.04	7.23	26.28	21.42	37.26	17.39
CHAMERA - III	54.69	13.51	10.77	-	-	0.01	24.29	(0.02)	(3.77)	1.26	(2.52)	54.67	21.77	3.98
URI II	90.88	20.12	17.06	-	-	7.19	44.37	(0.05)	(14.64)	(7.29)	(21.94)	90.83	22.43	2.47
PARBATHI-III	33.77	16.69	5.20	-	-	0.02	21.91	-	-	-	-	33.77	21.91	6.49
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>984.69</b>	<b>155.08</b>	<b>125.51</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>51.17</b>	<b>331.76</b>	<b>(1.55)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>28.76</b>	<b>983.15</b>	<b>360.52</b>	<b>3.67</b>
<b>Nuclear Power Corp. of India Ltd.</b>														
Nuclear Power Corp. of India Ltd. Narora	218.47	-	64.92	-	-	0.86	65.78	(0.19)	(23.87)	-	(23.87)	218.28	41.90	1.92
Nuclear Power Corp. of India Ltd. Kota UNIT - 3&4 RAPP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.22)	-	(0.22)	-	(0.22)	-
Nuclear Power Corp. of India Ltd. Kota UNIT - 5&6 RAPP	171.75	-	64.04	-	-	2.14	66.18	(0.10)	(27.29)	-	(27.29)	171.65	38.89	2.27
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>390.22</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>128.96</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>131.96</b>	<b>(0.30)</b>	<b>(51.39)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(51.39)</b>	<b>389.92</b>	<b>80.57</b>	<b>2.07</b>
<b>Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd.</b>														
Nathpajhakri	290.83	36.21	33.10	-	-	0.04	69.34	-	(0.07)	-	(0.07)	290.83	69.27	2.38
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>290.83</b>	<b>36.21</b>	<b>33.10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>69.34</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(0.07)</b>	<b>290.83</b>	<b>69.27</b>	<b>2.38</b>
<b>Tehri Hydro Development Corp. Ltd.</b>														
Tehri	131.99	26.60	26.08	-	-	-	52.68	(0.04)	(0.06)	-	(0.06)	131.95	52.61	3.99
Koteshwar	82.22	18.65	18.58	-	-	-	37.23	-	0.01	-	0.01	82.22	37.23	4.53
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>214.21</b>	<b>45.25</b>	<b>44.66</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>89.91</b>	<b>(0.04)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(0.06)</b>	<b>214.17</b>	<b>89.85</b>	<b>4.20</b>
<b>PTC</b>														
Tala HEP	43.79	-	9.46	-	-	-	9.46	-	-	-	-	43.79	9.46	2.16
Wind Power	147.58	-	52.10	-	-	-	52.10	-	-	-	-	147.58	52.10	3.53
<b>Total PTC</b>	<b>191.37</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>61.56</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>61.56</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>191.37</b>	<b>61.56</b>	<b>3.22</b>
<b>Damodar Valley Corporation</b>														
Meija Units 6	308.12	41.62	90.85	-	-	0.03	132.50	-	0.00	-	0.00	308.12	132.50	4.30
CTPS 7 & 8	864.46	139.82	221.79	-	-	0.08	361.69	-	0.01	-	0.01	864.46	361.71	4.18
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1,172.57</b>	<b>181.44</b>	<b>312.64</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>494.19</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>1,172.57</b>	<b>494.21</b>	<b>4.21</b>

Rs. in Crore

Apr-20 - Mar-21														
Particulars	BRPL													
	CY Billing							PY Arrears				Total charges		Per unit cost
	Units (MUs)	Fixed Cost	Variable Cost	Incentive	Interest	Other Charges	Total	Units (MUs)	Arrear	Interest	Amount	Units (MUs)	Amount	
	MU	Rs Crore	Rs Crore	Rs Crore	Rs Crore	Rs Crore	Rs Crore	MU	Rs Crore	Rs Crore	Rs Crore	MU	Rs Crore	
<b>Power stations in Delhi</b>														
Indraprastha Power Generation Co.Ltd. IP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.64	-	2.64	-	2.64	-
Indraprastha Power Generation Co.Ltd. RPH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.32	-	5.32	-	5.32	-
Indraprastha Power Generation Co.Ltd. GT	277.05	72.22	90.67	-	-	-	162.89	0.01	(10.73)	(2.15)	(12.88)	277.06	150.01	5.41
Pragati Power Corp.Ltd. Pragati I	461.50	37.05	192.96	-	-	-	230.00	(0.02)	6.11	1.30	7.40	461.47	237.41	5.14
Pragati Power Corp.Ltd. Pragati III (Bawana)	1,257.74	438.32	332.21	-	-	-	770.53	0.04	0.06	-	0.06	1,257.78	770.59	6.13
<b>Total SGS</b>	<b>1,996.28</b>	<b>547.59</b>	<b>615.84</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,163.43</b>	<b>0.03</b>		<b>(0.85)</b>	<b>2.54</b>	<b>1,996.31</b>	<b>1,165.97</b>	<b>5.84</b>
<b>Timarpur Okhla Waste Management Company Ltd.</b>														
Thyagraj Solar	90.26	-	26.33	-	-	-	26.33	-	-	-	-	90.26	26.33	2.92
Delhi MSW Solutions Limited	56.09	-	39.43	-	-	-	39.43	-	-	-	-	56.09	39.43	7.03
<b>Total Other</b>	<b>146.35</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>65.76</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>65.76</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>146.90</b>	<b>65.95</b>	<b>4.49</b>
<b>Power stations in Delhi</b>	<b>2,142.63</b>	<b>547.59</b>	<b>681.60</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,229.18</b>	<b>0.58</b>		<b>(0.85)</b>	<b>2.74</b>	<b>2,143.21</b>	<b>1,231.92</b>	<b>5.75</b>
<b>Aravali Power Corporation Ltd .</b>														
JHAJJAR	0.39	10.96	0.12	-	-	0.45	11.53	(0.01)	4.62	-	4.62	0.38	16.15	425.15
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>10.96</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>11.53</b>	<b>(0.01)</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>4.62</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>16.15</b>	<b>425.15</b>
<b>Sasan</b>	<b>510.20</b>	<b>7.37</b>	<b>58.67</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7.22</b>	<b>73.26</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>510.44</b>	<b>74.16</b>	<b>1.45</b>
<b>SECI</b>														
Solar	42.48	-	23.37	-	-	-	23.37	-	-	-	-	42.48	23.37	5.50
wind	159.15	-	30.36	-	-	-	30.36	-	-	-	-	159.15	30.36	1.91
<b>TotalSECI</b>	<b>201.64</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>53.72</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>53.72</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>201.64</b>	<b>53.72</b>	<b>2.66</b>
<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>10,872.21</b>	<b>2,183.04</b>	<b>2,727.79</b>	<b>1.71</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>95.77</b>	<b>5,008.31</b>	<b>3.53</b>		<b>7.03</b>	<b>211.48</b>	<b>10,875.74</b>	<b>5,219.79</b>	<b>4.80</b>
<b>Bilateral Short term Power Purchase</b>														
PTC India Ltd (Renewable (Non-Solar) LOI 5422	251.45	-	116.48	-	-	-	116.48	-	-	-	-	251.45	116.48	4.63
PTC India Ltd LOI 533	232.52	-	72.75	-	-	-	72.75	-	-	-	-	232.52	72.75	3.13
NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd.(Trading Margin) LOI 457	-	-	0.11	-	-	-	0.11	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	-
<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>483.97</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>189.34</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>189.34</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>483.97</b>	<b>189.34</b>	<b>3.91</b>
<b>Short term Power Purchase Thru Power Exchange</b>														
Power Exchange of India Ltd.	1.14	-	0.44	-	-	-	0.44	-	-	-	-	1.14	0.44	3.91
Trading Margin PXIL Purchase	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-
Indian Energy Exchange Ltd. DAM	986.36	-	367.85	-	-	-	367.85	-	-	-	-	986.36	367.85	3.73
Indian Energy Exchange Ltd. TAM	72.12	-	28.04	-	-	-	28.04	-	-	-	-	72.12	28.04	3.89
Indian Energy Exchange Ltd. RTM	169.83	-	57.23	-	-	-	57.23	-	-	-	-	169.83	57.23	3.37
Trading Margin IEX Purchase DAM	-	-	2.33	-	-	-	2.33	-	-	-	-	-	2.33	-
Trading Margin IEX Purchase TAM	-	-	0.17	-	-	-	0.17	-	-	-	-	-	0.17	-
Trading Margin IEX Purchase RTM	-	-	0.40	-	-	-	0.40	-	-	-	-	-	0.40	-
Trading Margin IEX Sale DAM	-	-	0.24	-	-	-	0.24	-	-	-	-	-	0.24	-
Trading Margin IEX Sale TAM	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-
Trading Margin IEX Sale RTM	-	-	0.25	-	-	-	0.25	-	-	-	-	-	0.25	-
<b>Total (C)</b>	<b>1,229.45</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>456.95</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>456.95</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,229.45</b>	<b>456.95</b>	<b>3.72</b>
<b>Banking Import/Purchases</b>														
PTC India Ltd. LOI 472	36.00	-	20.23	-	-	-	20.23	-	-	-	-	36.00	20.23	5.62
Manikaran Power Ltd. LOI 435	59.49	-	32.83	-	-	-	32.83	-	-	-	-	59.49	32.83	5.52
Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board LOI 3955/456	40.12	-	22.55	-	-	-	22.55	-	-	-	-	40.12	22.55	5.62
Arunachal Pradesh Power Corporation Pvt. Ltd. LOI 360	57.70	-	32.43	-	-	-	32.43	-	-	-	-	57.70	32.43	5.62
Manikaran Power Ltd. LOI 361	9.63	-	5.41	-	-	-	5.41	-	-	-	-	9.63	5.41	5.62
Arunachal Pradesh Power Corporation Pvt. Ltd. LOI 320/376	18.27	-	9.99	-	-	-	9.99	-	-	-	-	18.27	9.99	5.47
NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd. LOI 504	160.56	-	90.23	-	-	-	90.23	-	-	-	-	160.56	90.23	5.62
Kreate Energy Pvt. Ltd. LOI 526	14.67	-	8.24	-	-	-	8.24	-	-	-	-	14.67	8.24	5.62
Manikaran Power Ltd. LOI 474	145.44	-	81.74	-	-	-	81.74	-	-	-	-	145.44	81.74	5.62
Arunachal Pradesh Power Corporation Pvt. Ltd. LOI 475	244.73	-	137.54	-	-	-	137.54	-	-	-	-	244.73	137.54	5.62
<b>Total (D)</b>	<b>786.60</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>441.19</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>441.19</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>786.60</b>	<b>441.19</b>	<b>5.61</b>
<b>Banking Arrangement Trading Margin</b>														
Arunachal Pradesh Power Corporation Pvt. Ltd. LOI 360 Trading Margin	-	-	0.23	-	-	-	0.23	-	-	-	-	-	0.23	-
Manikaran Power Ltd. LOI 361 Trading Margin	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-
Arunachal Pradesh Power Corporation Pvt. Ltd. LOI 320/376 Trading Margin	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	-



Rs. in Crore

Apr-20 -Mar-21														
Particulars	BRPL													
	CY Billing							PY Arrears				Total charges		Per unit cost
	Units (MUs)	Fixed Cost	Variable Cost	Incentive	Interest	Other Charges	Total	Units (MUs)	Arrear	Interest	Amount	Units (MUs)	Amount	
	MU	Rs Crore	Rs Crore	Rs Crore	Rs Crore	Rs Crore	Rs Crore	MU	Rs Crore	Rs Crore	Rs Crore	MU	Rs Crore	Rs./Kwh
NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd. LOI 504 Trading Margin	-	-	0.32	-	-	-	0.32	-	-	-	-	-	0.32	-
Kreate Energy Pvt. Ltd. LOI 526 Trading Margin	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-
<b>Total (E)</b>	-	-	0.68	-	-	-	0.68	-	-	-	-	-	0.68	-
<b>Banking Export/Sale</b>														
Manikaran Power Ltd. LOI 361	(9.92)	-	(5.41)	-	-	-	(5.41)	-	-	-	-	(9.92)	(5.41)	5.46
Arunachal Pradesh Power Corporation Pvt. Ltd. LOI 360	(61.74)	-	(32.43)	-	-	-	(32.43)	-	-	-	-	(61.74)	(32.43)	5.25
Manikaran Power Ltd. LOI 474	(152.71)	-	(81.74)	-	-	-	(81.74)	-	-	-	-	(152.71)	(81.74)	5.35
PTC India Ltd. LOI 472	(42.37)	-	(20.23)	-	-	-	(20.23)	-	-	-	-	(42.37)	(20.23)	4.78
Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board LOI 3955-456	(47.02)	-	(22.55)	-	-	-	(22.55)	-	-	-	-	(47.02)	(22.55)	4.80
Kreate Energy Pvt. Ltd. LOI 526	(15.69)	-	(8.24)	-	-	-	(8.24)	-	-	-	-	(15.69)	(8.24)	5.25
Arunachal Pradesh Power Corporation Pvt. Ltd. LOI 475	(259.41)	-	(137.54)	-	-	-	(137.54)	-	-	-	-	(259.41)	(137.54)	5.30
NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd. LOI 696	(52.80)	-	(29.67)	-	-	-	(29.67)	-	-	-	-	(52.80)	(29.67)	5.62
NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd. LOI 504	(168.59)	-	(90.23)	-	-	-	(90.23)	-	-	-	-	(168.59)	(90.23)	5.35
<b>Total (F)</b>	<b>(810.25)</b>	-	<b>(428.04)</b>	-	-	-	<b>(428.04)</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>(810.25)</b>	<b>(428.04)</b>	<b>5.28</b>
<b>Intra State Power Purchase</b>														
North Delhi Power Ltd (IDT 1)	113.17	-	48.21	-	-	-	48.21	-	-	-	-	113.17	48.21	4.26
BS&S Yamuna Power Ltd (IDT 1)	96.14	-	31.89	-	-	-	31.89	-	-	-	-	96.14	31.89	3.32
<b>Total (G)</b>	<b>209.31</b>	-	<b>80.10</b>	-	-	-	<b>80.10</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>209.31</b>	<b>80.10</b>	<b>3.83</b>
<b>Other Payments</b>														
Delhi Transco Ltd. Reactive energy Charges	-	-	4.17	-	-	-	4.17	-	1.04	-	1.04	-	5.21	-
PXIL (Membership and Other Charges)	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-
Indian Energy Exchange (Membership and Other Charges)	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	-
Solar Energy Net Metering	31.23	-	15.75	-	-	-	15.75	-	-	-	-	31.23	15.75	5.04
DTL SLDC UI (Add. Deviation)	-	-	4.71	-	-	-	4.71	-	0.26	-	0.26	-	4.97	-
DTL SLDC UI (Sustain Deviation)	-	-	0.96	-	-	-	0.96	-	(0.23)	-	(0.23)	-	0.73	-
Delhi Transco Ltd. SLDC Charges (SC&D A/c)	-	-	(0.84)	-	-	-	(0.84)	-	(11.11)	-	(11.11)	-	(11.95)	-
<b>Total (H)</b>	<b>31.23</b>	-	<b>24.84</b>	-	-	-	<b>24.84</b>	-	-	-	<b>(10.04)</b>	<b>31.23</b>	<b>14.80</b>	<b>4.74</b>
<b>Total Power Purchase Cost (I) = A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H</b>	<b>12,802.52</b>	<b>2,183.04</b>	<b>3,492.84</b>	<b>1.71</b>	-	<b>95.77</b>	<b>5,773.36</b>	<b>3.53</b>	-	<b>7.03</b>	<b>201.44</b>	<b>12,806.05</b>	<b>5,974.80</b>	<b>4.67</b>
<b>UI PURCHASE DTL SLDC</b>	<b>32.65</b>	-	<b>12.58</b>	-	-	-	<b>12.58</b>	<b>(12.11)</b>	<b>(3.82)</b>	-	<b>(3.82)</b>	<b>20.54</b>	<b>8.76</b>	<b>4.27</b>
<b>Total (J)</b>	<b>32.65</b>	-	<b>12.58</b>	-	-	-	<b>12.58</b>	<b>(12.11)</b>	-	-	<b>(3.82)</b>	<b>20.54</b>	<b>8.76</b>	<b>4.27</b>
<b>Total Purchase (K) = I+J</b>	<b>12,835.17</b>	<b>2,183.04</b>	<b>3,505.42</b>	<b>1.71</b>	-	<b>95.77</b>	<b>5,785.94</b>	<b>(8.58)</b>	-	<b>7.03</b>	<b>197.62</b>	<b>12,826.60</b>	<b>5,983.56</b>	<b>4.66</b>
<b>Open Access Charges</b>														
PTC India Ltd.	-	-	18.37	-	-	-	18.37	-	-	-	-	-	18.37	-
Power System Operation Corporation Ltd.	-	-	2.71	-	-	-	2.71	-	-	-	-	-	2.71	-
NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd.	-	-	15.73	-	-	-	15.73	-	-	-	-	-	15.73	-
Delhi Transco Ltd. (SLDC OPEN ACCESS)	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-
Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board	-	-	0.68	-	-	-	0.68	-	-	-	-	-	0.68	-
Kreate Energy Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	1.24	-	-	-	1.24	-	-	-	-	-	1.24	-
Arunachal Pradesh Power Corporation Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	24.82	-	-	-	24.82	-	-	-	-	-	24.82	-
Manikaran Power Ltd.	-	-	15.01	-	-	-	15.01	-	-	-	-	-	15.01	-
<b>Total (L)</b>	-	-	<b>78.62</b>	-	-	-	<b>78.62</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>78.62</b>	-
<b>Transmission Charges</b>														
Power Grid Corp. of India Ltd.	-	665.25	-	-	-	-	665.25	-	16.42	-	16.42	-	681.68	-
Central Transmission Utility of India Limited	-	56.79	-	-	-	-	56.79	-	-	-	-	-	56.79	-
Delhi Transco Ltd. Wheeling Charges	-	359.54	-	-	-	-	359.54	-	(28.76)	-	(28.76)	-	330.78	-
Delhi Transco Ltd. SLDC Charges	-	3.66	-	-	-	-	3.66	-	(0.79)	-	(0.79)	-	2.87	-
Bhakra Beas Management Board	-	0.47	-	-	-	-	0.47	-	-	-	-	-	0.47	-
Damodar Valley Corporation	-	2.42	-	-	-	-	2.42	-	-	-	-	-	2.42	-
NTPC Ltd.	-	13.16	-	-	-	-	13.16	-	-	-	-	-	13.16	-
Solar Energy Corporation of India	-	2.03	-	-	-	-	2.03	-	(0.01)	-	(0.01)	-	2.02	-
<b>Total (M)</b>	-	<b>1,103.32</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>1,103.32</b>	-	<b>(13.14)</b>	-	<b>(13.14)</b>	-	<b>1,090.18</b>	-
<b>NRLDC/WRLDC/ERLDC charges billed by Power Vendors</b>														
Sasan Power Limited	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-
Tehri Hydro Development Corp. Ltd.	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-

Particulars	Apr-20 -Mar-21													
	BRPL													
	CY Billing							PY Arrears				Total charges		Per unit cost
	Units (MUs)	Fixed Cost	Variable Cost	Incentive	Interest	Other Charges	Total	Units (MUs)	Arrear	Interest	Amount	Units (MUs)	Amount	
	MU	Rs Crore	Rs Crore	Rs Crore	Rs Crore	Rs Crore	Rs Crore	MU	Rs Crore	Rs Crore	Rs Crore	MU	Rs Crore	Rs./Kwh
Nuclear Power Corp.Ltd. Narora	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01	-	0.01	-
Nuclear Power Corp. of India Ltd. Kota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01	-	0.01	-
Damodar Valley Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
POSO	-	0.89	-	-	-	-	0.89	-	(0.01)	-	(0.01)	-	0.89	-
<b>Total (N)</b>	-	0.95	-	-	-	-	0.95	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.97	-
<b>Total Transmission &amp; Open Access (O) =L+M+N</b>	-	1,104.27	78.62	-	-	-	1,182.89	-	-	-	(13.12)	-	1,169.77	-
<b>Gross Power Purchase Cost (N) = M+I</b>	12,835.17	3,287.32	3,584.04	1.71	-	95.77	6,968.83	(8.58)	-	7.03	184.50	12,826.60	7,153.33	5.58
<b>Bulk Sale of Power</b>														
NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd. LOI 457	38.54	-	10.60	-	-	-	10.60	-	-	-	-	38.54	10.60	2.75
<b>Total (O)</b>	38.54	-	10.60	-	-	-	10.60	-	-	-	-	38.54	10.60	2.75
<b>Short term Power Sale Thru Power Exchange</b>														
Power Exchange of India Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian Energy Exchange DAM	102.30	-	18.83	-	-	-	18.83	-	-	-	-	102.30	18.83	1.84
Indian Energy Exchange TAM	0.02	-	0.00	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.00	2.01
Indian Energy Exchange RTM	103.89	-	26.03	-	-	-	26.03	-	-	-	-	103.89	26.03	2.51
<b>Total (P)</b>	206.21	-	44.87	-	-	-	44.87	-	-	-	-	206.21	44.87	2.18
<b>INTRATATE SALE</b>														
North Delhi Power Ltd (IDT-I)	2.93	-	0.70	-	-	-	0.70	-	-	-	-	2.93	0.70	2.40
BSES Yamuna Power Ltd (IDT-I)	0.01	-	0.00	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.00	2.84
<b>Total (Q)</b>	2.94	-	0.71	-	-	-	0.71	-	-	-	-	2.94	0.71	2.40
<b>UI SALE DTL SLDC</b>	167.84	-	31.64	-	-	-	31.64	7.61	1.44	-	1.44	175.45	33.07	1.89
<b>Total (R)</b>	167.84	-	31.64	-	-	-	31.64	7.61	-	-	1.44	175.45	33.07	1.89
<b>Total Sale (S=O+P+Q+R)</b>	415.53	-	87.81	-	-	-	87.81	7.61	-	-	1.44	423.14	89.24	2.11
Rebate (T)													131.56	
Transmission Loss (U)												470.62		
<b>Net Power Purchase Cost (V=-S-T-U)</b>												11,932.83	6,932.53	5.81

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)=(3)+(4)+(5)+(6)+(7)+(8)+(9)	((11)-(10))/(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)=(2)-(12)	(15)=(10)+(13)	(16)=(15)/(14)
Sl. No.	Station Name/ Agency	MUs Purchased /sold	Fixed Cost (in Rs./Cr.)	Variable Cost (in Rs./Cr.)	Other Charges (in Rs./Cr.)	Arrears (in Rs./Cr.)	Interest on Arrears as approved by CERC, if any (in Rs./Cr.)	Late Payment Surcharge, if any (in Rs./Cr.)	Incentive/ adjustment, if any	Total Charges (in Rs./Cr.)	Per Unit Cost (Rs./Kwh)	Transmission Losses (MUs)	Transmission /open Access Charges (in Rs./Cr.)	MUs at Discoms Periphery	Total charges including transmission charges (in Rs./Cr.)	Per Unit cost at Discom Periphery (Rs./Kwh)
	<b>Power Purchase Statement</b>															
1	Anta Gas Power Project	7	10	4							21	19.34				
2	Auraiya Gas Power Station	18	19	11							47	16.99				
3	Badarpur Thermal Power Station	0	0	0							0	0.00				
4	Dadri Gas Power Station	73	15	30							119	6.21				
5	Feroze Gandhi Unchahar TPS 1	58	9	20							87	5.09				
6	Feroze Gandhi Unchahar TPS 2	134	19	47							201	4.96				
7	Feroze Gandhi Unchahar TPS 3	78	13	29							120	5.39				
8	Farakka STPS	56	8	17							81	4.42				
9	Kahalgaoon Thermal Power Station 1	107	21	27							155	4.45				
10	National Capital Thermal Power Station	0	0	0							0	0.00				
11	Rihand Thermal Power Station 1	444	48	71							563	2.67				
12	Rihand Thermal Power Station 2	384	35	62							482	2.54				
13	Singrauli STPS	191	19	30							240	2.58				
14	Kahalgaoon Thermal Power Station 2	415	53	99							567	3.67				
15	Dadri TPS-II	1,940	615	742							3,297	6.99				
16	Rihand Thermal Power Station 3	584	89	95							768	3.14				
45	Hajjar	26	12	17							55	11.19				
17	Bairasil	38	3	4							45	1.91				
18	Salal	267	17	16							300	1.25				
19	Chamera I	58	6	7							70	2.13				
20	Tanakpur	25	5	4							34	3.56				
21	Uri	125	11	10							147	1.74				
22	Dhauliganga	66	7	8							81	2.32				
23	Chamera - II	88	9	9							105	1.99				
24	Dulhasti	107	20	27							155	4.41				
26	SEWA-II	31	7	8							46	4.87				
25	Chamera - III	61	11	12							84	3.82				
27	Uri II	66	13	12							91	3.80				
28	Parbati-III	110	13	17							140	2.71				
29	Nuclear Power Corp. of India Ltd. Narora	244	0	73							317	3.01				
30	Nuclear Power Corp. of India Ltd. Kota UNIT - 5&6 RAPP	179	0	69							249	3.85				
31	Nathpa Jhakri	275	28	31							335	2.17				
32	Tehri	122	22	24							169	3.81				
33	Koteshwar	79	19	18							116	4.72				
34	Tala	44	0	10							54	2.27				
36	Mejia Unit 6	261	41	87							390	4.90				
37	CTPS Units 7 & 8	867	178	252							1,298	4.97				
38	Indraprastha Power Generation Co.Ltd. RPH										0					
39	Indraprastha Power Generation Co.Ltd. GT	215	22	91							328	5.26				
40	Pragati Power Corp.Ltd. Pragati I	470	43	259							772	6.43				
41	Pragati Power Corp.Ltd. Pragati III (Bawana)	1,122	388	375							1,886	6.80				
46	Sasan	490	8	75							573	1.70				
43	Thyagraj Solar	1.00	0.00	0.36							1	3.56				
42	Timarpur Okhla Waste Management Company Private Ltd.	60	0	17							77	2.92				
44	Delhi MSW Solution Limited	51	0	36							86	7.03				
	TWEPL	57	0	24							81	4.30				
35	PTC-Wind- Tuticorin	149	0	53							201	3.53				
	PTC-Wind power(INOX)	0	0	0							0	0.00				
47	SECI-Wind SITEC	0	0	0							0	0.00				
	SECI-Wind Wind-Alfanar	434	0	109							543	2.52				
	SECI-Wind Srijan	0	0	0							0	0.00				
49	SECI-Solar	44	0	24							68	5.50				
52	SECI Solar 2 ACME	0	0	0							0	0.00				
53	SECI Solar 3 Azure & Eden	736	0	195							931	2.66				
54	SECI Solar Avikaran	469	0	114							584	2.44				
48	Tapovan Vishnugad	0	0	0							0	0.00				
	Parbati-II	80	22	12							115	4.31				
	Tehri PSP	74	38	31							143	9.24				
55	Arrears	0	883	0							883	0.00				
56	<b>Total Long Term Availability (A)</b>	<b>12,080</b>	<b>2,802</b>	<b>3,418</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>6,220</b>	<b>5.15</b>				
57	Short Term Purchase (B)	3,307		1,673							1,673	5.06				
58	Sale Purchase (C)	198		52							52	2.63				
59	Transmission Charges (D)													1,232		
60	REC Cost (E)	0		170							170					
61	Rebate (F)								117		117					
62	<b>Net PP Cost (A+B-C+D+E-F)</b>	<b>15,189</b>	<b>2,802</b>	<b>5,209</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>117</b>		<b>7,894</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>1,232</b>	<b>14,737</b>	<b>9,126</b>	<b>6.19</b>

BSES Rajdhani Power Limited				
				Form-F1a
Energy Balance				
S. No	Particulars	Calculation	PY	
			Actual	
1	Energy Sales		%	MU
	a) LT Sales		86%	9,579
	b) HT Sales at 11kV		12%	1,296
	c) HT Sales at 33kV/ EHT Sales		2%	203
	<b>Total Energy Sales</b>			<b>11,077</b>
2	<b>Distribution Losses</b>			
	a) Distribution losses at 33kV level above			
	b) Distribution losses in HT 11kV and LT system combined			
	<b>Total Distribution Losses</b>		<b>7.17%</b>	<b>855.43</b>
3	<b>Energy requirement at T-D boundary</b>			
	a) 11kV and LT energy requirement combined			
	b) HT 33kV energy requirement			
	<b>Total energy requirement at T-D boundary</b>			<b>11932.83</b>
4	<b>Intra-State Transmission Losses</b>			
5	Energy requirement of EHT consumers			
6	Energy Requirement of Distribution system consumers after grossing up for Intra-State Transmission losses			470.62
7	<b>Energy Requirement of Distribution Licensee</b>			
8	<b>Inter-State Transmission Losses</b>			
9	<b>Total Energy requirement</b>			<b>12403.45</b>
10	<b>Total Energy available</b>			<b>13636.84</b>
11	<b>Surplus / (Deficit)</b>			<b>1233.39</b>



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BSES Rajdhani Power Limited			
			Form-F1a
Energy Balance			
S. No.	Particulars	Units	FY 2022-23
<b>Energy Availability</b>			
1	Total Energy Available (Excluding SGS Plants and renewables)	MU	8199
2	Short Term Purchase	MU	3307
3	Inter-State Transmission Loss	%	3.00%
4	Inter-State Transmission Loss	MU	346
5	Energy Available from Delhi stations	MU	1807
6	Energy from Renewables	MU	2074
7	Short Term Sales	MU	198
8	Intra-State Transmission Loss	%	0.68%
9	Intra-State Transmission Loss	MU	106
10	Net Energy available at Distribution Periphery	MU	14737
<b>Energy Requirement</b>			
1	Energy Sales		
	a) LT Sales	MU	13302
	b) HT Sales at 11kV		
	c) HT Sales at 33kV/ EHT Sales		
	<b>Total Energy Sales</b>		13572
2	Distribution Loss	MU	7.90%
3	Energy requirement at Distribution Periphery	MU	14737



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BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED								
UI Charges details for FY 2020-21								Form No: F1d
								(Rs. Cr.)
Year	Month	Units over-drawn	Units under-drawn	Addnl. UI Charges	Sustained Deviation Charges	Force Scheduling	Net Addnl. UI	Net Sustained Deviation
		MU	MU	Rs. Cr.	Rs. Cr.	MU	Rs. Cr.	Rs. Cr.
FY 2020-21	April	the Petitioner has requested Delhi SLDC for certifying the Force Scheduling during FY 2020-21 vide letter no. RA/2021-22/01/A/440 dated 08.11.2021.						
FY 2020-21	May							
FY 2020-21	June							
FY 2020-21	July							
FY 2020-21	August							
FY 2020-21	September							
FY 2020-21	October							
FY 2020-21	November							
FY 2020-21	December							
FY 2020-21	January							
FY 2020-21	February							
FY 2020-21	March							
	Total							

BSES Rajdhani Power Limited					
Revenue & Capital Subsidies					Annual Form No.: F3
	Particulars	Opening Balance	Received	Disbursed /Utilised	Closing Balance
	In Rs Crores				
<b>A</b>	<b>Revenue Subsidies And Grants</b>				
1	Revenue Subsidies And Grants	8.29	1312	1440	137
2					
3					
	<b>Sub-Total</b>				
<b>B</b>	<b>Capital Subsidies And Grants</b>				
1	Capital Subsidies And Grants	0	0	0	0
2					
3					
<b>Total</b>	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>8.29</b>	<b>1312</b>	<b>1440</b>	<b>137</b>

Reconciliation with  
Note 15 of the Audited  
Accounts of the Year FY  
2020-21



BSES Rajdhani Power limited			Form No: F4	
Income from investments and Non-Tariff Income		FY 21	FY 23	Reference
A	Other Operating Income	142.3		Note 36 of Audited Accounts
B	Other Income	62.6		Note 37 of Audited Accounts
I	Total Income as per Accounts	204.9		(A+B)
C	Add: Interest on CSD	36.4		
D	Add: Differential in SLD	-5.9		
II	Total Other Income	235.4		(I+C+D)
E	Less: Income from other business			(a+b)
a	Streetlight Maintenance	15.0		Note 37 of Audited Accounts
III	Net Income to be considered	220.3		(II-E)
A	Less: Interest on Contingency Reserve	0.1		Note 37 of Audited Accounts
B	Less: LPSC	35.7		Note 36 of Audited Accounts
C	Less: Write-back of misc. provisions	0.1		Note 37 of Audited Accounts
D	Less: Short term gain	7.8		Note 37 of Audited Accounts
E	Less: Transfer from Consumer contribution for capital works	45.0		Note 36 of Audited Accounts
F	Less: Bad debts recovered	1.5		Note 37 of Audited Accounts
G	Less: Interest on Inter-company Loans	16.3		Note 37 of Audited Accounts
H	Less: Commission on collection of Electricity Duty	10.2		Note 36 of Audited Accounts
I	Net Non-Tariff Income	103.8	103.8	(III-sum A to H)



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BSES Rajdhani Power Limited		
Repair & Maintenance Expenditure		Form No: F5
S. No	Particulars	FY 2020-21 Actual
1	Sub-Station	Consolidated O&M expenses as per DERC Business Plan Regulations, 2019 and accordingly explained in Chapter 3A
	i) Owned	
	ii) Outsourced	
2	Transformer other than installed in Sub Station	
3	Building	
4	Civil Works	
5	Others Works	
6	Lines, Cables Net Works etc.	
7	Vehicles	
8	Furniture and Fixtures	
9	Office Equipments	
10	Spare Inventory for maintaining Transformer redundancy	
11	Sub station maintenance by private agencies	
	<b>Total</b>	

BSES Rajdhani Power Limited		
Employee Cost and Provisions Particulars		Form No: F6
		FY 2020-21
		Actual
	<b>Employee's Cost</b>	Consolidated O&M expenses as per DERC Business Plan Regulations, 2019 and accordingly explained in Chapter 3A
1	Salaries	
2	Dearness Allowance	
3	Other Allowances & Relief	
a	Allowance details	
b	...	
c	....	
d		
4	Medical Expenses Reimbursement	
5	Leave Travel Assistance	
6	Fee & Honorarium	
7	Incentives/Awards Including That In Partnership Project (Specify Items)	
8	Earned Leave Encashment	
9	Tuition Fee Re-Imbursement	
10	Leave Salary Contribution	
11	Payment Under Workman'S Compensation And Gratuity	
12	Subsidised Electricity To Employees	
13	Staff Welfare Expenses	
C	<b>Apprentice And Other Training Expenses</b>	
D	<b>Payment/Contribution To PF Staff Pension And Gratuity</b>	
1	Terminal Benefits	
	a) Provident Fund Contribution	
	b) Provision for PF Fund -Invested Not Invested	
	c) Pension Payments	
	d) Gratuity Payment	
	e) Leave Encashment Payment	
2	Any Other Items	
	<b>Total D</b>	
E	Bonus/Exgratia To Employees	
F	<b>Grand Total</b>	
G	Chargeable To Construction Works	
	<b>Balance Item 'F' Appropriate For (F)-(G)</b>	
	<b>Relevant Indices Of Wages Increase (As At The Beginning &amp; End Of The Year)</b>	
	WPI	
	CPI	
	D.A Rate	



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BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED					
Employee Strength Closing of FY 2020-21				Form No: F6(a)	
	Particulars	Opening Balance	Retired/Deaths/Resign	Addition	Closing balance
A	FRSR	1432	96	3	1339
	Non-FRSR	1095	22	11	1084



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BSES Rajdhani Power Limited			Form No.: F7
Adminstrative and General Expenses			
S.No.	Particulars		FY 2020-21
In Rs Crores			Actual
A)	Administration Expenses		Consolidated O&M expenses as per DERC Business Plan Regulations, 2019 and accordingly submitted in Chapter 3A
1	Rent rates and taxes (Other than all taxes on income and profit)		
2	Insurance of employees, assets, legal liability		
3	Revenue Stamp Expenses Account		
4	Telephone,Postage,Telegram, Internet Charges		
5	Incentive & Award To Employees/Outsiders		
6	Consultancy Charges		
7	Technical Fees		
8	Other Professional Charges		
9	Conveyance And Travel (vehicle hiring, running)		
10	DERC License fee		
11	Plant And Machinery		
12	Security / Service Charges Paid To Outside Agencies		
13	Regulatory Expenses		
14	Ombudsman Expenses		
15	Consumer Forum		
	Sub-Total of Administrative Expenses		
B	Other Charges		
1	Fee And Subscriptions Books And Periodicals		
2	Printing And Stationery		
3	Advertisement Expenses (Other Than Purchase Related) Exhibition & Demo.		
4	Contributions/Donations To Outside Institute / Association		
5	Electricity Charges To Offices		
6	Water Charges		
7	Public Interaction Program		
8	Any Other expenses		
	Sub -Total of Other Charges		
C)	Legal Charges		
D)	Auditor'S Fee		
E)	Frieght - Material Related Expenses		
F)	Departmental Charges		
G)	Total Charges		
H)	Total Charges Chargeable To Capital Total Charges Chargeable To Capital Works		
I)	Total Charges Chargeable to Revenue Expenses		



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BSES Rajdhani Power Limited											
Fixed Assets and Provision for Depreciation											Form No: F8
S.No.	Particulars	Financial Year of Commissioning			Previous year						in Rs. Cr.
			Gross Fixed Assets			Provision for Depreciation				Net Fixed Assets	
			Opening Balance as on 01.04.2020	Addition During Year	Closing Balance as on 31.03.2021	Opening Balance as on 01.04.2020	Addition During Year	Deletions	Closing Balance as on 31.03.2021	Opening Balance as on 01.04.2020	Closing Balance as on 31.03.2021
1	TRANSFORMERS +100KVA	No Single date of Commissioning for Distribution Assets	As explained in Chapter-3A								
2	TRANSFORMERS -100KVA										
3	SWITCHGEAR										
4	LIGHTNING ARRESTOR										
5	BATTERIES										
6	UNDERGROUND CABLES										
7	OVERHEAD LINES										
8	ENERGY METERS										
9	VEHICLES										
10	FURNITURE & FIXTURES										
11	OFFICE EQUIPMENT										
12	COMPUTERS										
13	MOTORS / PUMPS etc.										
14	COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT										
15	OFFICES & SHOWROOMS										
16	TEMPORARY STRUCTURES										
17	PUCCA ROADS										
18	FAULT LOCATING EQUIPMENTS										
19	MISC. EQUIPMENTS										
	Total (Current Year)		6859	423	7282	3339	329		3669	3520	3613

BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED  
CAPITALIZATION OF ASSETS DURING FY 2020-21 FORM F9

Sr. No.	Division	Scheme No.	Scheme Description	Item Name	ASSET No./Unique Item Code	Main-Asset / Sub-Asset	ASSET No./Unique Item Code	Equipment ID / Item Unique Code No.	Functional Location Code	Functional Description	Material Cost (Rs.)	Labour & Transportation (Rs.)	Road Restoration (Rs.)	Civil Cost (Rs.)	A&G Expenses Capitalized (Rs.)	Employee Expenses Capitalized (Rs.)	Interest during Construction (Rs.)	Less Liquidated damages (LD) (Rs.)	Amount Capitalized (Rs.)	EIC Number	Date of Electrical Inspector clearance	Date of COD
Data for this format has been submitted with Hon'ble Commission vide letter no.RA/2021-22/01/A/473 dated 26.11.2021																						

Negative expenditure appearing in certain schemes is on account of material reconciliation/return of material





BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED							
Interest & Finance Charges					Form No: F10		Form No: F10
			Particulars	Interest Rate	In Rs Crores		
					FY 2020-21	FY 2022-23	
					Actual	Projected	
A	I		Interest and Finance Charges on Long Term Loans / Credits from the FIs/banks/organisations approved by the State Government				As per RoCE Formulae, bifurcation between working capital and capex loans is not available
		1	Bonds		0.00		
		2	Bank/FIs		133.44		
		3	Any Other		0.00		
			Total of I (Weighted average)		133.44		
	II		Interest on Working Capital Loans Or Short Term Loans		8.85		
			Total of A : I + II		142.29		
B			Other Interest & Finance Charges				
		1	Cost of raising Finance & Bank Charges etc.		14.56		
		2	Interest on Security Deposit		69.00		
		3	Penal Interest Charges				
		4	Other Interest		0.83		
		5	Lease Liability (ROU)		7.90		
		6	Penalty charges for delayed payment for power purchase		1231.26		
			Total of B		1323.56		
C			Grand Total Of Interest & Finance Charges: A + B		1465.85		
D			Interest on RA- Entitlement including implementation of ATE Judgments				
E			Less: Interest & Finance Charges Chargeble to Capital Account		13.20		
F			Net Total Of Interest & Finance Charges : For Revenue Account: C-D		1452.65		



BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED		
Statement of Sundry Debtors- Opening to Closing		
Annual		Form No: F12
Sl.No.	Particulars	FY 2020-21
<b>1</b>	<b>Receivable from customers as at the beginning of the year</b>	<b>536</b>
a	a) Domestic	173.19
b	b) Non Domestic	260.69
c	c) Industrial	37.23
d	d) Agriculture	1.21
e	e) Mushroom Cultivation	0.01
f	f) Public Utilities (St Light, DJB & DMRC)	58.58
g	g) Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL)	0.50
h	h) Railway Traction	0.35
i	i) Temporary Supply	-
j	j) Advertisement and Hoardings	0.85
k	k) Charging Stations for E-Richshaw/ E-Vehicle on Single Delivery Point	3.66
l	l) Self Consumption	-
m	m) Enforcement	-
n	n) Net Metering	-
<b>2</b>	<b>Revenue billed for the year</b>	<b>9,379</b>
	a) Domestic	4,686.68
	b) Non Domestic	3,314.08
	c) Industrial	559.71
	d) Agriculture	11.38
	e) Mushroom Cultivation	0.14
	f) Public Utilities (St Light, DJB & DMRC)	565.10
	g) Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL)	33.29
	h) Railway Traction	-
	i) Temporary Supply	166.18
	j) Advertisement and Hoardings	1.01
	k) Charging Stations for E-Richshaw/ E-Vehicle on Single Delivery Point	11.33
	l) Self Consumption	-0.48
	m) Enforcement	30.74
	n) Net Metering	-
<b>3</b>	<b>Collection for the year</b>	<b>-9,431.73</b>
	Against current dues	
	Against arrears upto previous year	
	a) Domestic	-3,258.58
	b) Non Domestic	-3,408.47
	c) Industrial	-563.34
	d) Agriculture	-5.89
	e) Mushroom Cultivation	-0.14
	f) Public Utilities (St Light, DJB & DMRC)	-558.38
	g) Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL)	-33.30
	h) Railway Traction	-
	i) Temporary Supply	-
	j) Advertisement and Hoardings	-1.90
	k) Charging Stations for E-Richshaw/ E-Vehicle on Single Delivery Point	-17.70
	l) Self Consumption	-
	m) Enforcement	-30.77
	n) Net Metering	-
	o) Deemed Collections	-1,553.26
3(i)	LPSC Income	35.65
3(ii)	TDS on SD Interest	1.64
3(iii)	Bad debts Recovered	1.52
3(iv)	Bad Debts Written off	-4.68
3(v)	Movement in Advance from Custom	57.85



<b>BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED</b>		
<b>Statement of Sundry Debtors- Opening to Closing</b>		
	Annual	<b>Form No: F12</b>
<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>FY 2020-21</b>
3(vi)	Other Items (Net movement in Non Energy,SLD etc)	11.53
<b>4</b>	<b>Gross receivable from customers as at the end of the year</b>	<b>587.20</b>
a	a) Domestic	211.78
b	b) Non Domestic	263.98
c	c) Industrial	33.37
d	d) Agriculture	1.98
e	e) Mushroom Cultivation	0.01
f	f) Public Utilities (St Light, DJB & DMRC)	70.92
g	g) Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL)	0.03
h	h) Railway Traction	0.35
i	i) Temporary Supply	-
j	j) Advertisement and Hoardings	0.87
k	k) Charging Stations for E-Richshaw/ E-Vehicle on Single Delivery Point	3.92
l	l) Self Consumption	-
m	m) Enforcement	-
n	n) Net Metering	-
<b>5</b>	<b>Receivables against permanently disconnected consumers</b>	
	a) Domestic	
	b) Non-Domestic	
	c) Industrial	
	d) Agriculture	
	e) Mushroom Cultivation	
	f) Public Lighting	
	g) Delhi Jal Board	
	h) Delhi International Airport Limited	
	i) Railway Traction	
	j) DMRC (Supply at 220 kV and 66 kV)	
	k) Advertisements and Hoardings	
	l) Temporary Supply	
<b>6</b>	<b>Receivables(4-5)</b>	
<b>7</b>	<b>% of provision</b>	
<b>8</b>	<b>Provision for bad and doubtful debts</b>	<b>143.48</b>
	Note: The details in Sundry debtors in MU should also be enclosed	
	<b>* Deemed Collection consists of the following items:-</b>	
	SD Interest	69.00
	Subsidy (OTSS , Lawyers & GBI)	3.82
	Subsidy	1,436.53
	SD Adjusted against billing arrears	27.90
	Recoverable Job Deposit adjusted against billing arrears	8.28
	Amount credited to Net Metering Consumers	5.42
	SLD Adjustment	0.04
	Credit Note Adjustment	0.24
	Legal claims	-
	Rebate for Early Bill Payment & Self Reading	2.03
	<b>Total Deemed Collections</b>	<b>1,553.26</b>



BSES Rajdhani Power Limited					
Contributions towards cost of Capital Asset					Form No: F13
S.No.	Particulars		FY 2020-21		in Rs Crores
		Balance at the beginning of the year	Additions during the Year	Capitalized during the year	Balance at the end of the Year
	Consumer Contribution Towards Cost Of Capital Assets	806	145		950



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Asset Code	Cap.date	Asset description	Sale Proceed	Retirement	Depr. retired	Ret. book value	Dep.% upto 31.03.15	Dep. Upto 31.03.15	WDV of Ret. Asset on 31.03.15	Dep. For 15-16 to 20-21	Elec. Rule	Asset Category	LVA	ASSET 1	Profit on Sale of Asset	Loss on Sale of Asset

**Data for this format has been submitted with Hon'ble Commission vide letter no.RA/2021-22/01/A/472 dated 26.11.2021**

BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED		
Current Assets & Liabilities		Form No: F15
Sl.No.	Particulars	Rs Crore FY 2020-21 Actual
<b>A</b>	<b>Current Assets, Loans and Advances</b>	12413.1
	Sundry Debtors	451.4
	Inventories	21.1
	Cash and Bank Balances	368.4
	Loans and Advances	680.6
	RA Recoverable	10891.7
<b>B</b>	<b>Current Liabilities and Provisions</b>	10872.6
	Current Liabilities	10737.9
	Provisions	134.7
<b>C</b>	<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS (= A - B)</b>	<b>1540.6</b>



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<b>BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED</b>		
<b>Net Worth of Distribution Companies</b>		<b>Form No: F16</b>
		<b>Rs Crore</b>
	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>FY 2020-21</b>
		<b>Actual</b>
	Original Cost of FA	8193
Add	CWIP	124
Add	Net Current Assets	1541
Less:	Depreciation	3581
Less:	Loan Long term Outstanding	1562
Less:	CSD	
Less:	SLD	291
Less:	Consumer Contribution	687
	Net Worth	3736
	Additional Capital Infusion during the year/dividend payment	0
	Total Net Worth	3736



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<b>BSES RAJDHANI POWER LIMITED</b>		
<b>Net Worth of Distribution Companies</b>		<b>Form No: F16</b>
		<b>Rs Crore</b>
	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>FY 2020-21</b>
		<b>Actual</b>
	Original Cost of FA	8193.4
Add	CWIP	123.8
Add	Net Current Assets	1540.6
Less:	Depreciation	3581.3
Less:	Loan Long term Outstanding	1562.1
Less:	CSD	
Less:	SLD	291.0
Less:	Consumer Contribution	687.4
	Net Worth	3736.0
	Additional Capital Infusion during the year/dividend payment	0.0
	Total Net Worth	3736.0



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**Allocation Statement -Revenue requirement of FY 2020-21**

	All figures in Rs Crores	Form No. F17	
<b>Wheeling Business</b>			
		<b>FY 2020-21</b>	<b>FY 2022-23</b>
	<b>Expenditure</b>		
<b>A</b>	Power Purchase Cost	0.00	0.00
<b>B</b>	O&M Expenses	780.21	983.72
<b>C</b>	Depreciation	260.17	304.75
<b>D</b>	ROCE	591.68	702.89
<b>E</b>	Other Expenses*	0.00	119.57
<b>F</b>	Less: NTI	15.56	15.56
<b>G</b>	<b>ARR</b>	<b>1616.49</b>	<b>2095.37</b>

\*- Refundable Unspent Consumer Contribution (with interest) as on 31.3.2021 as submitted in BRPL letter dated 21.09.2021



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Allocation Statement -Revenue requirement of FY 2020-21			
	All figures in Rs Crores	Form No. F18	
Retail Supply Business			
		FY 2020-21	FY 2022-23
	<b>Expenditure</b>		
A	Power Purchase Cost	6932.53	9125.65
B	O&M Expenses	520.14	655.82
C	Depreciation	69.16	81.01
D	ROCE	207.89	246.96
E	Other Expenses*	0.00	79.71
E	Less: NTI	88.19	88.19
F	<b>ARR</b>	<b>7641.52</b>	<b>10100.96</b>
*- Refundable Unspent Consumer Contribution (with interest) as on 31.3.2021 as submitted in BRPL letter dated 21.09.2021			



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BSES Rajdhani Power Limited					
Consumer Security Deposit					Form-F19
					(Rs.Cr.)
S. No	Category	FY 2020-21			
		Actual			
		Opening Balance	Received	Disbursed/Utilised	Closing Balance
1	Agriculture				
2	Domestic				
3	Domestic (Pre-paid)				
4	Domestic Staff				
5	Enforcement				
6	Industrial				
7	Non Domestic (Pre-paid)				
8	Non-Domestic				
9	Open Access				
10	Railways				
	Street Lighting				
	Temporary Illumination				
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>818.17</b>			<b>832.94</b>

Category	Status	FORM: F 20	Current Year
			FY 2020-21
<b>EHV Schemes</b>	<b>Submission</b>	No of Schemes	35
		Cost in RsCrs	227.86
	<b>Approval</b>	No of Schemes	30
		Cost in RsCrs	186.50
<b>Distribution Schemes</b>	<b>Submission</b>	No of Schemes	1915
		Cost in RsCrs	323.13
	<b>Approval</b>	No of Schemes	1913
		Cost in RsCrs	243.61
<b>Other Schemes</b>	<b>Submission</b>	No of Schemes	233
		Cost in RsCrs	259.51
	<b>Approval</b>	No of Schemes	37
		Cost in RsCrs	115.67
<b>Deposit Schemes</b>	<b>Submission</b>	No of Schemes	10
		Cost in RsCrs	75.61
	<b>Approval</b>	No of Schemes	10
		Cost in RsCrs	75.34
<b>Total</b>	<b>Submission</b>	No of Schemes	2193
		Cost in RsCrs	886.11
	<b>Approval</b>	No of Schemes	1990
		Cost in RsCrs	621.12
<b>Total Schemes</b>		<b>% Approval (Cost Only)</b>	<b>70%</b>

BRPL Division-wise AT&C Loss FY 2020-21									
Form P1									
S.No.	Division Name	Power Purchase	Energy Billed	Amount Billed	Per Unit Rate	Collection	AT&C Loss	T&D Loss	Coll. Eff.
		MU	MU	Rs. Cr.	Rs. / kWh	Rs. Cr.	%	%	%
1	Alaknanda	572	536	443	8.26	446	5.5%	6.2%	100.7%
2	Khanpur	583	542	300	5.53	312	3.2%	7.0%	104.1%
3	Saket	954	898	693	7.71	681	7.4%	5.8%	98.3%
4	Vasant Kunj	760	714	575	8.06	573	6.3%	6.1%	99.7%
5	Nehru Place	502	497	483	9.73	466	4.4%	1.0%	96.5%
6	Nizamuddin	577	548	469	8.57	475	4.0%	5.2%	101.2%
7	Sarita Vihar	470	442	287	6.49	293	4.1%	6.0%	102.1%
8	New Friends Colony	537	475	348	7.33	350	11.1%	11.6%	100.6%
9	R.K. Puram	407	390	328	8.41	328	4.0%	4.1%	100.1%
10	Hauz Khas	528	512	457	8.93	456	3.4%	3.0%	99.6%
11	Janak Puri	795	767	604	7.87	600	4.2%	3.6%	99.4%
12	Najafgarh	563	452	272	6.03	279	17.9%	19.8%	102.3%
13	Jaffarpur	214	132	75	5.64	78	35.8%	38.3%	104.0%
14	Nangloi	643	594	431	7.26	434	7.0%	7.6%	100.6%
15	Mundka	411	352	283	8.05	284	14.0%	14.2%	100.2%
16	Punjabi Bagh	464	440	320	7.29	318	6.1%	5.3%	99.1%
17	Tagore Garden	599	539	346	6.42	352	8.6%	10.0%	101.6%
18	Vikas Puri	416	395	248	6.28	248	5.0%	5.1%	100.1%
19	Uttam Nagar	276	264	143	5.44	149	0.7%	4.4%	103.9%
20	Mohan Garden	281	263	142	5.40	144	4.8%	6.2%	101.5%
21	Palam	698	667	392	5.88	400	2.5%	4.5%	102.1%
22	Dwarka	684	660	445	6.74	446	3.2%	3.5%	100.3%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11933</b>	<b>11077</b>	<b>8086</b>	<b>7.30</b>	<b>8112</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>7.17%</b>	<b>100.3%</b>

District wise AT & C losses										Form P1
Sl. No.	Division Name	FY 2022-23 (Projection)								
		Energy Input (MU)	Energy Billed to the Consumers (MU)	Distribution Loss (MU)	Amount Billed (Rs Cr)	Average Billing Rate (Rs / Unit)	Amount Realized (Rs/Cr)	Average Realization rate (Rs / Unit)	Units Realized (MU)	AT&C Loss (%)
1	Alaknanda	706	657	49	498	7.58	495	7.54	654	7.38%
2	Khanpur	720	664	56	337	5.08	335	5.05	660	8.23%
3	Saket	1,178	1,101	77	779	7.08	775	7.04	1,095	7.01%
4	Vasant Kunj	938	875	64	646	7.39	643	7.35	870	7.26%
5	Nehru Place	619	609	11	543	8.92	540	8.88	606	2.23%
6	Nizamuddin	713	671	42	527	7.86	525	7.82	667	6.38%
7	Sarita Vihar	580	541	39	322	5.96	321	5.93	538	7.25%
8	New Friends Colony	663	582	82	391	6.73	389	6.69	579	12.77%
9	R.K. Puram	503	478	24	369	7.71	367	7.67	476	5.34%
10	Hauz Khas	652	627	25	514	8.19	512	8.15	624	4.24%
11	Janak Puri	982	940	43	678	7.22	675	7.18	935	4.84%
12	Najafgarh	696	554	142	306	5.53	305	5.50	551	20.83%
13	Jaffarpur	265	162	103	84	5.17	83	5.15	161	39.08%
14	Nangloi	794	728	66	485	6.66	482	6.63	724	8.74%
15	Mundka	507	432	76	319	7.38	317	7.34	430	15.31%
16	Punjabi Bagh	573	539	35	360	6.69	358	6.65	536	6.50%
17	Tagore Garden	740	660	79	389	5.89	387	5.86	657	11.18%
18	Vikas Puri	514	484	30	279	5.76	277	5.73	481	6.31%
19	Uttam Nagar	341	319	22	164	5.16	164	5.13	317	6.93%
20	Mohan Garden	347	327	20	157	4.79	156	4.77	325	6.13%
21	Palam	862	817	45	441	5.40	439	5.37	813	5.69%
22	Dwarka	844	808	36	500	6.18	497	6.15	804	4.78%
23	Total	14,736	13,572	1,164	9,088	6.70	9,043	6.66	13,504	8.36%



BSES Yamuna Power Limited				
Projection of Sales, Customers & Connected load for metered consumers				Form No: F22
S. No	Category	FY 2022-23		
		Projected		
		Sales (MU)	No. of Consumers	Connected Load (MW)
1	Domestic Total	9,018	26,06,996	6,559
1.1	Domestic	8,743	26,02,958	6,440
1.1.1	Domestic Upto 2 KW	4,386	18,73,757	2,583
	0-200	1,350		
	201-400	1,737		
	401-800	1,101		
	801-1200	150		
	Above 1200	48		
1.1.2	Domestic 2 to 5 KW	2,138	4,83,391	1,611
	0-200	191		
	201-400	618		
	401-800	864		
	801-1200	343		
	Above 1200	122		
1.1.3	Domestic 5 to 15 KW	1,816	2,33,695	1,897
	0-200	59		
	201-400	208		
	401-800	518		
	801-1200	423		
	Above 1200	608		
1.1.4	Domestic 15 to 25 KW	187	8,681	165
	0-200	1		
	201-400	2		
	401-800	11		
	801-1200	18		
	Above 1200	155		
1.1.6	Domestic Above 25 KW	216	3,433	185
	0-200	0		
	201-400	0		
	401-800	2		
	801-1200	3		
	Above 1200	211		
1.2	CGHS	223	195	82
1.3	11 KV Worship/Hospital	32	19	24
1.4	DVB Staff	20	3,825	14
2	Non Domestic	3,166	3,48,548	2,366
2.1	NDLT Upto 3 KVA	281	2,32,637	358
2.2	NDLT Above 3 KVA	1,805	1,14,939	1,337
2.3	NDHT	1,080	972	671
3	Industrial	535	5,170	271
3.1	SIP	316	5,010	187
3.2	LIP	219	160	85
4	Agriculture & Mushroom	28	6,243	32
5	Public Utilities	603	8,221	302
5.1	Public Utilities (Public Lighting)	123	5,288.56	43.77
5.3	Public Utilities (DJB)	258	2,923	109
5.5	Public Utilities (DMRC)	222	9	149
6	DIAL	48	1	51
7	Advertisement & Hoardings	1	742	1
8	Temporary Supply	54	-	-
9	Self Consumption	34	533	14
10	EV Charging	85	1,373	13
TOTAL		512	29,77,828	9,610



BSES Rajdhani Power Limited		
Legal Expenses		Form No: F7(a)
S.No.	Particulars	Amount (In Crore)
1	APTEL	0.30
2	DERC	0.48
3	CERC	0.48
4	Delhi High Court	1.15
5	Supreme Court	1.53
6	District Courts of Delhi	2.61
7	Legal Retainer	7.87
8	Others	1.44
	TOTAL	15.86
10	Against DERC in SC	0.15
11	Against DERC in DHC	0.00
12	Against DERC in APTEL	0.25
	Total Against DERC	0.39
	Total Legal Expenses taken in additional	15.47



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BSES Rajdhani Power Limited			
Legal Expenses (Itemised)			Form No: F7(a)
S.No.	Court Name	Matter	Amount (Rs.)
1	APTEL	BEFORE THE APPEALTE TRIBUNAL BRPL VS. DERC	894331.4
2	APTEL	MAR20-RE:APPEAL NO.79 OF 2020	14266.2
3	APTEL	JUL20-RE: APPEAL NO.392 OF 2019- IPGCL	28320.0
4	APTEL	OOP DFR59/20,IA 229/20,BRPL &Anr VS CERC&Ors	44019.9
5	APTEL	SEP20-RE:APP NO-34/2020-BRPL vs DERC	5015.0
6	APTEL	SEP20-RE:APP NO-392/19-IPGCL BEF ATE-TRF	230168.4
7	APTEL	FOR TARIFF APPEALS & GENERAL ADVISORY APR-DEC20	101185.0
8	APTEL	NOV20-APP NO-392/19-IPGCL BEF ATE-TRF OD	41300.0
9	APTEL	DEC20-RE:DFR NO.2375/19-DTL vs DERC & OR	5310.0
10	APTEL	DEC20-RE:APP NO.392/19-IPGCL BEF ATE-TRF	72660.9
11	APTEL	DRFT,FILING&APP BEF ASS&COLL 2021/SDMC-329 13.2.21	129800.0
12	APTEL	TARIFF APPEAL AG.TO 28.8.20 BY DERC BEF.ATE,MAR21	-116.8
13	APTEL	REIMB.OOP FOR FILING APPEAL399/20,BRPL VS CERC&Ors	22302.0
14	APTEL	Prof. Fee for Tariff Appeals	1458480.0
15	APTEL	CAVEAT PET. D.129064/21,MUNNI DEVI VS GoNCTD&Ors,	1298.0
<b>TOTAL APTEL</b>			<b>3048340.0</b>
<b>Against DERC</b>			
1	APTEL	BEFORE THE APPEALTE TRIBUNAL BRPL VS. DERC	894331.4
5	APTEL	SEP20-RE:APP NO-34/2020-BRPL vs DERC	5015.0
7	APTEL	FOR TARIFF APPEALS & GENERAL ADVISORY APR-DEC20	101185.0
12	APTEL	TARIFF APPEAL AG.TO 28.8.20 BY DERC BEF.ATE,MAR21	-116.8
14	APTEL	Prof. Fee for Tariff Appeals	1458480.0
			<b>2458894.6</b>
16	DERC	MAR20-RE:REV PET REG ODR-13/5/19-DERC	43365.0
17	DERC	MAR20-RE:DRAFTING RESPON- BRPL PET-T/PET	70800.0
18	DERC	APR20-RE:REV OF STAKE HOLDER-BRPL & BYPL	375535.0
19	DERC	MAY20-REVIEW OF STAKE HOLDER COMM-BRPL	134520.0
20	DERC	MAY20-RESPONSE TO DMRC FORCE MAJEURE	89827.5
21	DERC	MAY20-FILLING OF REV ARR FY20-21-DERC	253700.0
22	DERC	MAY20-FILLING RESPONSE TO TRUE UP PETETI	215792.5
23	DERC	JUL20-RE:FILLING RESPONSE TO TRUE UP PE	17700.0
24	DERC	JUL20-RE:ADV SUPP CODE & PERF STD-3/10/2	198240.0
25	DERC	JUL20-RE:REV OF STAKE HOLDER COMM-BRPL	78765.0
26	DERC	JUL20-RE:DRAFT RESPONSE-COMM FLD BRPL	84370.0
27	DERC	AUG20-RE:FILING OF REV ARR-20-21-DERC CO	249570.0
28	DERC	AUG20-RE: 15 MTR HEIGHT-BULDING/STILT PA	93249.5
29	DERC	AUG20-RE:KITE MANJHA REPRESENTATION IN D	69325.0
30	DERC	AUG20-RE:ADV ON VARIOUS ISS-DEL ELEC	75508.2
31	DERC	AUG20-RE:PROCEEDING BEF CGRF-HARSHA SUKH	63720.0
32	DERC	SEP20-RE:ISSUE RE. TEMPORARY TARRIF	81125.0
33	DERC	SEP20-RE:COMPLAINT BEFORE CGRF-RE. MOHIT	101480.0
34	DERC	SEP20-RE:ISS RE. DISCONN OF ELECT SUPPLY	139535.0
35	DERC	SEP20-RE:ADV ON VARIOUS ISS-DEL ELE VEHI	171666.4
36	DERC	SEP20-RE:APP NO-25/15-BEF DERC-TOWMCL	36639.0
37	DERC	OCT20-RE:STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS-BSES-ELECT	130390.0
38	DERC	OCT20-RE:- ABSORPTION AND LSC/PC ISSUE	154432.5
39	DERC	OCT20-RE:PET NO-25/15-DERC-TOWMCLTD.	25370.0
40	DERC	OCT20-RE:PET NO-25/15-DERC-TOWMCLTD.	15340.0
41	DERC	OCT20-RE:COMPLAINT BEF DERC-UNAUTH EREC	160480.0
42	DERC	OCT20-RE:MOU DT-19/2/20-IPGCL & DISCOM	186882.5
43	DERC	NOV20-RE:PET BEF DERC-REV METHODOLOGY	175383.4
44	DERC	NOV20-RE:ADV ON ISS OF REV PET-TRF ODR-2	55017.5
45	DERC	NOV20-STG ADV REG-LEVY OF LPSC-IPGCL,PPC	34810.0
46	DERC	NOV20-RE:MOU DT.19/2/20-IPGCL & DISCOM-G	94105.0
47	DERC	ANNUAL LICENCE FEE 66KV/33KV/11K.V.GRID FY21-22	42834.0
48	DERC	DEC20-RE:PETNO.28/18 SLDC vs BRPL& ANR	18880.0
49	DERC	APP PET21/20,TPDDCL VS BRPL&Ors,DERC,11&25.2.21	55460.0
50	DERC	CONF&APP PET27/20,TOWMCL VS BRPL,DERC&15-16.2.21	32450.0
51	DERC	CONF&APP PET29/16,TOWMCL VS BRPL,DERC15,16,25.2.21	56050.0
52	DERC	CONF&ADV&SETTLING OF E.HEARING DERC VS BRPL&Ors,	590000.0
53	DERC	JAN21-RE:CS(OS)-1093/13-DPCL vs BRPL	5310.0



54	DERC	JAN21-RE:CHLG ODR-5/12/19-DERC-PET-1,2,3	47495.0
55	DERC	FEB21-RE:PET-25/15 BEF DERC-TOWMC LTD.	58705.0
56	DERC	FEB21-RE:REPR BRPL IN PET-28/18-SLDC, DE	41300.0
57	DERC	FEB21-RE:CHLG ODR-5/12/19-DERC-PET01,02	84960.0
58	DERC	PET.29/16,TOWMCL VS BRPL&Anr,DERC,11&15.3.2021	51920.0
59	DERC	PET.21/20,TPDDCL VS BRPL&Anr,DERC,11.3.2021	25960.0
60	DERC	PET.11/20,TPDCL IMPEADING BRPL SCHD.POWER,11.3.21	25960.0
<b>TOTAL DERC</b>			<b>4813928.0</b>
61	CERC	MAR20-RE:CHLG ODR-31/7/19-CERC-20/R.P/18	34142.1
62	CERC	MAR20-RE:ADV RE-CERC(DEV STAT MECH)-18	88500.0
63	CERC	APR20-RE:ADV RE.CERC(DEV SETL MECH)-IV A	103840.0
64	CERC	JUN20-FLG RESPONCE TO TRUE UP PET-DADRI	159447.5
65	CERC	JUN20-ADV-RE OPENING OF GAS TURBINE POWR	76110.0
66	CERC	JUN20-VARIOUS ISSUE ARISING OF POWER PUR	281909.1
67	CERC	AUG20-RE:REV PET-03/RP/2020-PET-309/GT/1	227592.5
68	CERC	OCT20-RE:CHLG ODR-31/7/19-CERC-20/RP/18	15115.8
69	CERC	NOV20-RE:PET-414/MP/2020-NTPC BEF CERC	167560.0
70	CERC	NOV20-RE:ADV RE.EXIT FROM PPA'S OF NTPC	913320.0
71	CERC	DEC20-RE:PET-414/MP/2020-NTPC BEF CERC	246325.0
72	CERC	REIMB.OOP FOR FILING PET IN CERC BRPL VS IEE&Ors	1416.0
73	CERC	REIMB.OOP FOR FILING PET IN CERC BRPL VS IEE&Ors	1770.0
74	CERC	JAN21-RE:ADV RE EXIT FROM PPA'S-NTPC-GEN	336831.0
75	CERC	JAN21-RE:ADV REG D/NOTICE-2/1/21-APCPL	1479130.0
76	CERC	JAN21-RE:FILING OF A PET-CERC-THDC-UNILT	194700.0
77	CERC	FEB21-RE:CHLG ODR-31/7/19-CERC-20/R/P/18	30137.2
78	CERC	FEB21-RE:ADV RE. EXIT FROM PPA'S-NTPC-GE	293429.4
79	CERC	FEB21-RE:PET-414/MP/20 FILED BY NTPC-CE	70469.6
80	CERC	FEB21-RE:FILING OF PET BEF CERC AG THDC-	47123.3
<b>TOTAL CERC</b>			<b>4768868.5</b>
81	Delhi High Court	WP 8643/17 MATTER SUDHANSHU M.KUMAR VS UOI,DHC	244850.0
82	Delhi High Court	MAR20-RE:W.P(C)-1475/2001-S.N.BHD vs ASI	145570.7
83	Delhi High Court	MAR20-RE:NEELAM-W.P(C)-8740/16-BRPL-ODR	37193.6
84	Delhi High Court	MAR20-RE:PPA-04/16-BRPL vs UOI & ORS	17700.0
85	Delhi High Court	MAR20-RE:PROP W.P BEF DHC-RE DHC-DMC	119475.0
86	Delhi High Court	MAR20-RE:W.P(C)-11127/2009(SERV TX)DHC	27776.0
87	Delhi High Court	APR20-RE:PROPOSED W/P BEF DHC-DMC PAYMEN	277696.5
88	Delhi High Court	MAY20-W/PET BEF DHC-CHLG CLARIFICATION	82895.0
89	Delhi High Court	1st&2nd HALF FEE FOR 7 CASES OF DELHI HIGH COURT	83396.5
90	Delhi High Court	CONF LPA BRPL VS D.P.SHARMA,DHC,29.6.20,1.7.20	12980.0
91	Delhi High Court	DRFT&FILING BRPL VS D.P.SHARMA,DHC	12980.0
92	Delhi High Court	CONF&DISS BRPL VS D.P.SHARMA,DHC,24.08.2020	5900.0
93	Delhi High Court	1st/2nd HALF FEE FOR 6 CASES OF DELHI HIGH COURT	95078.5
94	Delhi High Court	JUL20-WP(C)-1698/10-DSEWU vs GNCTD & ORS	289677.0
95	Delhi High Court	JUL20-RE:CONT PET-821,822,826&827/2016	282463.7
96	Delhi High Court	JUL20-T.P-2665/2019-BRPL & ANR vs UOI &	403246.1
97	Delhi High Court	WP(C)7841/20,UMESH SINGH VS BRPL,DHC,13.10.20	88500.0
98	Delhi High Court	WP(C)8146/20,ARUN.K.SHARMA VS BRPL,DHC,19.10.20	88500.0
99	Delhi High Court	AUG20-RE:VIJAY MAHAJAN vs GNCTD & ORS W/	250160.0
100	Delhi High Court	AUG20-RE:W/PET-CHLG GNCTD REVISED-SOP	43955.0
101	Delhi High Court	WP(C) 8200/20,DSEWU VS GoNCTD&Ors,DHC,24.11.20	590000.0
102	Delhi High Court	WP(C)7184/18,PARAMJEET SINGH VS BRPL,DHC,27.11.20	38940.0
103	Delhi High Court	WP(C)10006/20 BRPL VS COMM. SDMC&Ors,DHC,08.12.20	590000.0
104	Delhi High Court	WP(C)7702/20,DSEWU&Ors VS GoNCTD&Ors,DHC,18.12.20	590000.0
105	Delhi High Court	CONF&APP RP(C)55/18,BRPL VS DCBA&Ors,DHC,08.1.2021	177000.0
106	Delhi High Court	OCT20-RE:DSEWU'S W/PET-DHC-IMPLEMENTATIO	230790.3
107	Delhi High Court	OCT20-RE:-W/PET-CHLG GNCTD REV-SOP-R/RR	142632.5
108	Delhi High Court	DRFT&FILING AFFIDAVIT,WP(C)1795/20,S.SINGH VS BRPL	38940.0
109	Delhi High Court	WP(C) 1194/20,SAMIR K.SWAIN VS BRPL,DHC,01.02.2021	177000.0
110	Delhi High Court	WP(C)1014/21,M/s ELCON POWER VS BRPL,DHC,28.1.21	236000.0
111	Delhi High Court	LN,CONF,1ST&2ND,WP(C)-1014/21,EPILTD VS BRPL,DHC	45194.0
112	Delhi High Court	CRL.MC 351/21,BRYN CONS CO VS STATE&Anr,DHC,5.2.21	19470.0
113	Delhi High Court	NOV20-RE:W/PET BEF DHC-SEEK DIRECTION-NT	166380.0
114	Delhi High Court	NOV20-RE:DSEWU'S W/P BEF DHC-CLAIMING	324500.0
115	Delhi High Court	NOV20-RE:W/PET CHLG SDMC-RESOLUTION-27/2	472029.5
116	Delhi High Court	WP(C)8200/20,DSEWU&Ors VS GoNCTD&Ors,DHC,11.2.21	590000.0



117	Delhi High Court	WP(C)10006/20,BRPL VS COMM.MCD&Ors,DHC,12.2.21	177000.0
118	Delhi High Court	WP(C)7184/18, PARAMJEET SINGH VS BRPL,DHC,12.02.21	38940.0
119	Delhi High Court	WP(C)8200/20,DSEWU VS GoNCTD&Anr,DHC,19.2.2021	88500.0
120	Delhi High Court	SETTELEMENT OF WRIT PET.CONF,BRPL VS NPCIL,DHC,	519200.0
121	Delhi High Court	DEC20-RE:W/P-10399/20 -DSEWU vs BRPL & O	43070.0
122	Delhi High Court	DEC20-RE:W/P-10404/20 DEEPAK SHARMAvsBRP	34810.0
123	Delhi High Court	DEC20-RE:W/P NO.7702/20-DSEWUvsGNCTD&ORS	233354.4
124	Delhi High Court	DEC20-RE:W/PET-CHLG-SDMC-RES-27/2/20-	317543.9
125	Delhi High Court	DEC20-RE:W/PET-CHLG-GNCTD-REV ODR-R/R&RD	171100.0
126	Delhi High Court	WP(C)9242/18,DSEWU VS BRPL,DHC,01.03.21	38940.0
127	Delhi High Court	CONF&APP LPA 87/2021,DSEWU VS BRPL,DHC,01.03.2021	88500.0
128	Delhi High Court	LO &ADV&DRFT WP(C)8130/20 AHMED ALAM VS SDMC.	12980.0
129	Delhi High Court	REPLY TO LN WP 2278/21 V.K.SHUKLA VS GoNCTD&Ors	6490.0
130	Delhi High Court	WP(C)8200/20,DSEWU&Ors VS GoNCTD&Ors,DHC,08.3.21	590000.0
131	Delhi High Court	JAN21-REW/P-13777/19-DVKU & ORS vs GNCTD	30385.0
132	Delhi High Court	JAN21-RE:W/P-10404/20-DEEPAK vsBRPL&ANR	86140.0
133	Delhi High Court	JAN21-RE:W/P BY EMPLOYEE TERMINAL BENEFI	175967.5
134	Delhi High Court	JAN21-RE:W/P CHLG SDMC-RES -27/2/20-WAY	70071.9
135	Delhi High Court	WP(C)8200/20 DESWU VS GoNCTD&Anr,DHC,8.3.21	88500.0
136	Delhi High Court	DEC20-RE:W/PET-DHC-SEEKING DIRECTION-NTP	333497.5
137	Delhi High Court	FEB21-RE:W/P-CHLG SDMC-RES-27/2/20-WAY L	170805.0
138	Delhi High Court	FEB21-RE:W.P (C)-2605/21-DEEPAK VS BRPL	121245.0
139	Delhi High Court	FEB21-RE:W/P-BY AN EMPLOYEE SEEKING PAYM	137445.2
140	Delhi High Court	FEB21-RE:W.P (C)8200/20-DSEWU'S PET BEF	160804.5
141	Delhi High Court	W.P(C) 3700/21.BRPL VS NPCI,DHC,22.03.2021	590000.0
142	Delhi High Court	WP(C)3421/21,SUKHDEV SINGH VS BRPL&Anr,DHC,18.3.21	88500.0
<b>TOTAL Delhi High Court</b>			<b>11452659.9</b>
143	Supreme Court	MAR20-RE:WP.(C)-3871/19-CHLG TO DERC(S/C	143960.0
144	Supreme Court	CONF & APP ON 15.7.20 BFR S.COURT BRPL VS.UNION OF	649000.0
145	Supreme Court	MAY20-CONT.PET-821,822,826 & 827OF2016	112282.9
146	Supreme Court	MAY20-W/PC OF 3120/2020- FLD BY APEX CHA	120065.0
147	Supreme Court	JUN20-W.P.C-3120/20-FLD BY APEX CHAMBER	96612.5
148	Supreme Court	CONF&APP,GAJENDER HALDEA VS NCTD&Ors,SC,25.10.18	1829000.0
149	Supreme Court	JUL20-RE:W.P(C)-3120/20-APEX CHAMBER OF	12980.0
150	Supreme Court	AUG20-RE:CONT.PET-821,822,826&827/2016-	126796.9
151	Supreme Court	CONF&HEAR WP(C)804/20 M.B.A.VS UOI&Ors,SC,16.12.20	1298000.0
152	Supreme Court	SCN TO ENG. PROMOTED TO SC JUDG. 25.11.20	18880.0
153	Supreme Court	CONF&APP SC/TRIBUNALS/DERC/APTEL01.01.21-31.03.21	4749500.0
154	Supreme Court	CONF&APP SC/TRIBUNALS/DERC/APTEL01.01.21-31.03.21	3731750.0
155	Supreme Court	FOR BRPL CIVIL APPEAL 884/10&980/10,SC,APR-DEC20	1317635.2
156	Supreme Court	OCT20-RE:-CONT PET-821,822,826& 827/16	250750.0
157	Supreme Court	SLP(C)No.15103/2020, BRPL VS M.P.PTC,SC,29.1.	324500.0
158	Supreme Court	NOV20-RE:CONT PET-821,822,826,827/16-IPG	58557.5
159	Supreme Court	COF&APP CA-15103/20,BRPL VS M.P.TCL,SC,28-29.2.21	32450.0
160	Supreme Court	CAVEAT PET.1149/29, MOHAN LAL VS BRPL,SC	1298.0
161	Supreme Court	JAN21-RE:CONT PET-821,822,823,826,827/16	59000.0
162	Supreme Court	JAN21-RE:CONT PET-821,822,823,826,827/16	141.6
163	Supreme Court	FEB21-RE:CONT PET-821,822,826,827/16-IPG	140414.1
164	Supreme Court	FEB21-RE:RTI APPEAL BEF CENTRAL INFO COM	64015.0
165	Supreme Court	CONF&SETTLING CA. 884/2010,DERC SV BRPL&Ors,SC.	135700.0
<b>TOTAL Supreme Court</b>			<b>15273288.7</b>

#### Against DERC

143	Supreme Court	MAR20-RE:WP.(C)-3871/19-CHLG TO DERC(S/C	143960.0
155	Supreme Court	FOR BRPL CIVIL APPEAL 884/10&980/10,SC,APR-DEC20	1317635.2
			<b>1461595.2</b>

166	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 33 CASES OF FIR SETTELED SOUTH PS	160627.5
167	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 35 CASES OF FIR SETTELED SOUTH PS	170362.5
168	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 29 CASES OF FIR SETTELED SOUTH PS	141157.5
169	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 24 CASES OF FIR SOUTH	116820.0
170	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 20 CASES OF ADM SAKET	97350.0
171	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 13 CASES OF ADM SOUTH,SOUTH EAST	63277.5
172	District Courts of Delhi	1st/2nd HALF FEE FOR 15 CASES OF ADM SOUTH,E,W	73012.5
173	District Courts of Delhi	1ST/2ND HALF FEE FOR 12 CASES OF ADM SOUTH,EAST	58410.0
174	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 6 CASES OF FRESH EXE,TIS HAZARI C	22715.0



175	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 4 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	19470.0
176	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 14 CASES OF POLICE COMP PS &FIR'S	68145.0
177	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 25 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	121687.5
178	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 25 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	68145.0
179	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 17 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	82747.5
180	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 3 CASES OF POLICE COMP PS &FIR'S	14602.5
181	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 3 CASES OF POLICE COMP PS&FIR'S	14602.5
182	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 20 CASES OF POLICE COMP PS &FIR'S	97350.0
183	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 16 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	76847.5
184	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 4 CASES OF FRESH EXE,SAKET COURT	12980.0
185	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 8 CASES OF FIR,POLICE COMP,PS	38940.0
186	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 14 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	68145.0
187	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FOR 6 CASES OF 156 CRPC,SP. COURT ,SAKET	9735.0
188	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 7 CASES OF U/s 56,SPL.ELEC.COURT	11357.5
189	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 5 CASES U/s 156 OF SPL.COURT,PHC	8112.5
190	District Courts of Delhi	2nd HALF FEE FOR 5 CASES OF U/s156 SPL.COURT,DWK	8112.5
191	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 5 CASES OF U/s156 SPL.COURT,DWK	6490.0
192	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 5 CASES OF EXE.DISPOSED,DWK COURT	17847.5
193	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 4 CASES OF FRESH EXE,DWARKA COURT	14278.0
194	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 3 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S PS	14602.5
195	District Courts of Delhi	2nd HALF FEE FOR 3 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S PS	14602.5
196	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 25 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	89237.5
197	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FOR FEE FOR 25 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	89237.5
198	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FOR FEE FOR 25 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	89237.5
199	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FOR FEE FOR 26 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	92807.0
200	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 38 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	135641.0
201	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 3 CASES OF POLICE COMP.PS&FIR'S	14602.5
202	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 18 CASES OF POLICE COMP.PS&FIR'S	87615.0
203	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 4 CASES OF POLICE COMP.PS&FIR'S	19470.0
204	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 16 CASES OF POLICE COMP.PS&FIR'S	77880.0
205	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 28 CASES OF POLICE COMP.PS&FIR'S	136290.0
206	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 18 CASES OF POLICE COMP.PS&FIR'S	87615.0
207	District Courts of Delhi	2nd HALF FEE FOR 26 CASES OF POLICE COMP,FIR'S	14602.5
208	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FOR 3 CASES OF FRESH EX.CASES,DWK COURT	10708.5
209	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FOR 5 CASES OF FRESH EX.CASES,PATIALA HC	16225.0
210	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 7 CASES OF FIR,POLICE COMP,PS	29205.0
211	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 5 CASES OF FRESH.EXE. SAKET COURT	16225.0
212	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 6 CASES OF SPL.COURT,THC	21417.0
213	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 3 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	10708.5
214	District Courts of Delhi	2nd HALF FEE FOR 3 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S PS	14602.5
215	District Courts of Delhi	2nd HALF FEE FOR 16 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S PS	77880.0
216	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 16 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S PS	77880.0
217	District Courts of Delhi	2nd HALF FEE FOR 4 CASES OF CIVIL SUIT,THC	12980.0
218	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF 14 CASES OF POLICE COMP,POLICE STATION	68145.0
219	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF 14 CASES OF POLICE COMP FIR SETTLED&QUASH	68145.0
220	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 7 CASES OF FIR POLICE COMP,PS	34072.5
221	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 7 CASES OF FIR,POLICE COMP,PS	34072.5
222	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FOR 7 CASES OF U/s 56,SPL.ELEC.COURT,PHC	9735.0
223	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 32 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	114224.0
224	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 27 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	96376.5
225	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 18 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	64251.0
226	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 16 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	57112.0
227	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 8 CASES OF POLICE COMP.PS&FIR'S	28556.0
228	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 20 CASES OF SPL.COURT,THC	71390.0
229	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 9 CASES OF SPL.COURT,THC	32125.5
230	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 16 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	57112.0
231	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 4 CASES OF SPL.COURT,THC	14278.0
232	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 14 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	49973.0
233	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 40 CASES OF SPL.COURT,THC	142780.0
234	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 7 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S PS	34072.5
235	District Courts of Delhi	2nd HALF FEE FOR 7 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S PS	34072.5
236	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 4 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	19470.0
237	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 8 CASES OF FRESH EXE DWARKA COURT	28556.0
238	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 5 CASES OF PATIALA HOUSE COURT	17847.5
239	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 2 CASES OF PATIALA HOUSE COURT	7139.0
240	District Courts of Delhi	1ST HALF FEE FOR 3 CASES OF PATIALA HOUSE COURT	10708.5
241	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 14 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	49973.0





242	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 8 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	28556.0
243	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 23 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	82098.5
244	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 30 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	107085.0
245	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 7 CASES OF SPL.COURT,THC	24986.5
246	District Courts of Delhi	2nd HALF FEE FOR 7 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S PS	34072.5
247	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 9 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	32125.5
248	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 29 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	141157.5
249	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 6 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	21417.0
250	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 25 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	89237.5
251	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 25 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	89237.5
252	District Courts of Delhi	JUL20-RE:LOAD ENH REQ-ISHWAR SINGH JAKHA	59011.8
253	District Courts of Delhi	JUL20-RE:CHALG TO NORTH DMC-LEVY OF WAY	104725.0
254	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 15 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	53542.5
255	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 5 CASES OF PATIALA HOUSE COURT	17847.5
256	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 4 CASES OF PATIALA HOUSE COURT	14278.0
257	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 19 CASES OF CIVIL COURT,SAKET	61655.0
258	District Courts of Delhi	EVICION OF UNAUTHORISED OCC SUB STATIONS BRPL	177000.0
259	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 18 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	64251.0
260	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 18 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	64251.0
261	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 18 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	64251.0
262	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 9 CASES OF SPL.COURT,TIS HAZARI	32125.5
263	District Courts of Delhi	1ST HALF FEE FOR 23 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	82098.5
264	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 15 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	53542.5
265	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 18 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	64251.0
266	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE 14 EXECUTION CASES OF CIVIL COURT,SKT	45430.0
267	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 16 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	57112.0
268	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 17 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	60681.5
269	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 18 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	64251.0
270	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 23 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	82098.5
271	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 17 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	60681.5
272	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 6 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	21417.0
273	District Courts of Delhi	2nd HALF FEE FOR 25 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	89237.5
274	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 19 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	67820.5
275	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 35 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	124932.5
276	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 7 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	82098.5
277	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 14 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	49973.0
278	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 10 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	35695.0
279	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 10 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	28556.0
280	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 13 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	46403.5
281	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 3 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	10708.5
282	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 3 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	10708.5
283	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 10 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	35695.0
284	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 9 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	32125.5
285	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 8 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	28556.0
286	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 14 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	49973.0
287	District Courts of Delhi	2nd HALF FEE FOR 14 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	49973.0
288	District Courts of Delhi	2nd HALF FEE FOR 14 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	49973.0
289	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 2 CASES POLICE COMP&FIR'S	9735.0
290	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 20 CASES OF POLICE COMP& FIR'S.	97350.0
291	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 16 CASES OF POLICE COMP& FIR'S.	77880.0
292	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FOR 7 CASES OF FRESH EXE.DWARKA COURT	24986.5
293	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FOR 8 CASES OF DISPOSED EXE.DWARKA COURT	28556.0
294	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 3 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	10708.5
295	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 03 CASES OF SP.COURT,THC	10708.5
296	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 3 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	10708.5
297	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 7 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	24986.5
298	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 17 CASES OF SP.COURT,THC	60681.5
299	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 8 EXE.CASES OF CIVIL COURT,SAKET	25960.0
300	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE 10 EXECUTION CASES OF CIVIL COURT,SKT	32450.0
301	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 22 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	78529.0
302	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 6 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	21417.0
303	District Courts of Delhi	1ST&2ND HALF FEE FOR 5 CASES OF DELHI HIGH COURT	81774.0
304	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 20 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	71390.0
305	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 34 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	121363.0
306	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 13 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	97350.0
307	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 13 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	165495.0
308	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 3 CASES OF POLICE COMP& FIR'S.	14602.5



309	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 3 CASES POLICE COMP&FIR'S	14602.5
310	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 50 CASES OF CIVIL SUIT,SAKET	162250.0
311	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 7 CASES OF POLICE COMP.PS&FIR'S	34072.5
312	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 2 CASES OF EX.PET FOR SAKET COURT	6490.0
313	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 20 CASES OF SPL.COURT,THC	71390.0
314	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 04 CASES FOR TIS HAZARI COURT	12980.0
315	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 6 CASES OF TIS HAZARI COURT	19470.0
316	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 3 CASES OF TIS HAZARI COURT	9735.0
317	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 2 CASES OF CIVIL SUIT,THC	6490.0
318	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 7 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	24986.5
319	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE 7 CASES OF SPL.COURT,PATIALA HOUSE	53542.5
320	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 12 CASES OF SPL.COURT SAKET	42834.0
321	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 8 CASES OF SP.COURT,THC	28556.0
322	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 24 CASES OF SP.COURT,THC	85668.0
323	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 24 CASES OF SP.COURT,THC	85668.0
324	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 23 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	82098.5
325	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 15 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	53542.5
326	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 12 CASES OF SPL.COURT SAKET	42834.0
327	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 9 CASES OF SPL.COURT SAKET	32125.5
328	District Courts of Delhi	L.O REG.CHRGSHEET 21.6.19 BY Sr.EXE.V.P.HR TO EMP	59000.0
329	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 7 CASES OF SP.COURT,THC	24986.5
330	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 10 CASES OF SP.COURT,THC	35695.0
331	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 7 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	24986.5
332	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 14 CASES OF SP.COURT,DWARKA	49973.0
333	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 14 CASES OF SP.COURT,DWARKA	49973.0
334	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 05 CASES OF SP.COURT,THC	17847.5
335	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 6 CASES OF SP.COURT,DWARKA	21417.0
336	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF APPEAL25/20,AJAY YADAV VS STATE,DWK COURT	17700.0
337	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 15 CASES OF CIVIL SUIT,PHC	9735.0
338	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 8 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	28556.0
339	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 15 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	73012.5
340	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 20 CASES OF SPL.COURT SAKET	71390.0
341	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 18 CASES OF SPL.COURT SAKET	64251.0
342	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 6 CASES OF CIVIL SUITS,DWARKA	21417.0
343	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 34 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	121363.0
344	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 13 CASES OF SPL.COURT,THC	46403.5
345	District Courts of Delhi	CRL.6777/19,STATE VS UNTRACE,MM-04,DWARKA COURT	3245.0
346	District Courts of Delhi	CRL.13250/19,STATE VS UNTRACE,MM-04,DWARKA COURT	3245.0
347	District Courts of Delhi	APP FIR 315/16,STATE VS VIKASH SINGH,DWKC,2&7.3.20	6490.0
348	District Courts of Delhi	REPLY&APP FIR 245/19,PS,DWK,20.07&05.10.2020	6490.0
349	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 7 CASES OF SPL.COURT,THC	24986.5
350	District Courts of Delhi	APP FIR324/15,STATE VS ANIL.KUMAR,THC,27.4.20	3245.0
351	District Courts of Delhi	CRL6132/18,STATE VS SADDAM HUSSAIN,MM-8,SAKET	3245.0
352	District Courts of Delhi	CASE 90489/16,STATE VS AJIT SINGH,MM-04,SAKET	6490.0
353	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 15 CASES OF SPL.COURT SAKET	53542.5
354	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 17 CASES OF SPL.COURT SAKET	60681.5
355	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 19 CASES FO SPL.COURT,SAKET	67820.5
356	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 12 CASES FO SPL.COURT,SAKET	42834.0
357	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 8 CASES OF CIVIL COURT,SAKET	25960.0
358	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 4 CASES OF CIVIL COURT,SAKET	12980.0
359	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 9 CASES OF FRESH EXECUTION,PHC	29205.0
360	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 5 CASES OF FRESH EXE.DWRKA COURT	42834.0
361	District Courts of Delhi	1st&2nd HALF FEE FOR 3 CASES OF DELHI HIGH COURT	58410.0
362	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 37 CASES OF SPL.COURT,THC	132071.5
363	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 21 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	74959.5
364	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 25 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	89237.5
365	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 25 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	89237.5
366	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 24 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	85668.0
367	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 23 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	82098.5
368	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 21 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	74959.5
369	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 25 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	89237.5
370	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 25 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	89237.5
371	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 25 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	89237.5
372	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 24 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	85668.0
373	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 24 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	85668.0
374	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 25 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	89237.5
375	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 24 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	85668.0



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376	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 25 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	89237.5
377	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF CRL.7284/18 BRPL VS SALMAN KHAN,MM SAKET	19470.0
378	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 15 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	73012.5
379	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 17 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	82747.5
380	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 4 CASES OF FRESH EXE.DWRKA COURT	14278.0
381	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 17 CASES OF TIS HAZARI COURT	55165.0
382	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 12 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	42834.0
383	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 28 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	99946.0
384	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 10 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	35695.0
385	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 3 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	10708.5
386	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 5 CASES OF FRESH EXE.DWRKA COURT	17847.5
387	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 17 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	60681.5
388	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 23 CASES OF SPL.COURT,THC	82098.5
389	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 25 CASES OF SPL.COURT,THC	89237.5
390	District Courts of Delhi	1st&2nd HALF FOR PET 13/20 RAJINDER VS BRPL,DERC	19470.0
391	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FOR APPEAL463/19,LATA PAMNANI VS BRPL,STC	5841.0
392	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 20 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	71390.0
393	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 20 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	71390.0
394	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 20 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	71390.0
395	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 18 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	87615.0
396	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 59 CASES OF POLICE COM&FIR'S	277890.0
397	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 5 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	17847.5
398	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 2 CASES OF SPL.COURT,THC	6490.0
399	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 6 CASES OF CIVIL SUIT,THC	19470.0
400	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 04 CASES OF SPL.COURT,THC	14278.0
401	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 04 CASES OF SPL.COURT,THC	14278.0
402	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 11 CASES OF U/s 156 SPL.COURT,DWK	17847.5
403	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 16 CASES OF FRESH EXECUTION,THC	51920.0
404	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 12 CASES OF FRESH EXECUTION,THC	38940.0
405	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 20 CASES OF FRESH EXECUTION,THC	64900.0
406	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 2 CASES OF CIVIL COURT,SAKET	6490.0
407	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 4 CASES OF CIVIL SUIT,SAKET COURT	16225.0
408	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 12 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	42834.0
409	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 2 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	7139.0
410	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 12 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	42834.0
411	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 22 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	78529.0
412	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 23 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	82098.5
413	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 10 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	35695.0
414	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 11 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	39264.5
415	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 30 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	107085.0
416	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 25 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	89237.5
417	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 24 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	85668.0
418	District Courts of Delhi	1st/2nd HALF FEE FOR 10 CASES OF SPL.COURT,THC	35695.0
419	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 5 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	17847.5
420	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 30 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	107085.0
421	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 12 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	42834.0
422	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 41 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	146349.5
423	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 2 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	7139.0
424	District Courts of Delhi	1st/2nd HALF FEE FOR 4 CASES OF DELHI HIGH COURT	70092.0
425	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 10 CASES OF SPL.COURT,THC	35695.0
426	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 09 CASES OF SPL.COURT,THC	32125.5
427	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 13 CASES OF FRESH EXE.DWRKA COURT	46403.5
428	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 21 CASES OF FRESH EXE.DWRKA COURT	74959.5
429	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 10 CASES OF FRESH EXE.DWRKA COURT	35695.0
430	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 5 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	24337.5
431	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 8 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	38940.0
432	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 12 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	42834.0
433	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 6 CASES OF PATIALA HOUSE COURT	21417.0
434	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 4 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	19470.0
435	District Courts of Delhi	1st/2nd HALF FEE FOR 8 CASES OF OMBUDSMAN	35695.0
436	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 16 CASES OF FRESH EXE.DWRKA COURT	57112.0
437	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 8 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	28556.0
438	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 10 CASES OF SPL.COURT,THC	35695.0
439	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 15 CASES OF SPL.COURT,TIS HAZARI	53542.5
440	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 28 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	99946.0
441	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 16 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	77880.0
442	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 56 CASES OF POLICE COM&FIR'S	230247.5



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443	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 30 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	107085.0
444	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 27 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	96376.5
445	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 1 CASE OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	3569.5
446	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 13 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	46403.5
447	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 1 CASES OF CIVIL SUIT,PHC	3245.0
448	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 2 CASES OF CIVIL SUIT,PHC	6490.0
449	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 27 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	96376.5
450	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 5 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	17847.5
451	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 16 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	57112.0
452	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 25 CASES OF SPL.COURT,THC	89237.5
453	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 30 CASES OF SPL.COURT,THC	107085.0
454	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 16 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	57112.0
455	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 8 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	28556.0
456	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 7 CASES OF U/s156(3)SPL.COURT,PHC	11357.5
457	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 11 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	39264.5
458	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 6 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	21417.0
459	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 4 CASES OF SPL.COURT,THC	14278.0
460	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 28 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	99946.0
461	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 20 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	71390.0
462	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 24 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	85668.0
463	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 38 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	135641.0
464	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 15 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	73012.5
465	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 10 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	35695.0
466	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 7 CASES OF U/s156(3)SPL.COURT,PHC	11357.5
467	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 3 CASES OF U/s156(3)SPL.COURT,PHC	4867.5
468	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 2 CASES OF POLICE COMP& FIR'S	9735.0
469	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 4 CASES OF POLICE COMP& FIR'S	19470.0
470	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 4 CASES OF POLICE COMP& FIR'S	19470.0
471	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 4 CASES OF POLICE COMP& FIR'S	19470.0
472	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 4 CASES OF POLICE COMP& FIR'S	19470.0
473	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 2 CASES OF POLICE COMP& FIR'S	9735.0
474	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 7 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	24986.5
475	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 36 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	49973.0
476	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 15 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	53542.5
477	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 9 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	32125.5
478	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 28 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	99946.0
479	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 25 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	89237.5
480	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 20 CASES OF SPL.COURT,THC	71390.0
481	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 4 CASES OF FRESH EXECUTION,PHC	12980.0
482	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 5 CASES OF FRESH EXECUTION,PHC	16225.0
483	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 10 CASES OF SPL.COURT,THC	35783.5
484	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 26 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	126555.0
485	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 62 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	280102.5
486	District Courts of Delhi	OCT20-RE:DEV VATS vs BRPL BEF PATIAL HIG	190717.5
487	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 12 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	42834.0
488	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 07 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	24986.5
489	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 36 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	128502.0
490	District Courts of Delhi	1st/2nd HALF FEE FOR 7 CASES OF DELHI HIGH COURT	93456.0
491	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 8 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	28556.0
492	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 8 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	28556.0
493	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 09 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	32125.5
494	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 2 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	7139.0
495	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 04 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	14278.0
496	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 03 CASES OF SPL.COURT,THC	10708.5
497	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 8 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	28556.0
498	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 29 CASES SPL.COURT,SAKET COURT	103515.5
499	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 3 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET DISTT	10708.5
500	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 10 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET DISTT	35695.0
501	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 10 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	35695.0
502	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 23 CASES SPL.COURT,SAKET COURT	82098.5
503	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 4 CASES OF FRESH EXE.TIS HAZARI	12980.0
504	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 30 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	107085.0
505	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 25 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	89237.5
506	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 6 CASES OF C.J,DWARKA COURT	21417.0
507	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 21 CASES OF FRESH EXE,DWARKA CRT	74959.5
508	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 30 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	107085.0
509	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 19 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	67820.5



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510	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 05 CASES OF SPL.COURT,THC	17847.5
511	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 37 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	132071.5
512	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 16 CASES OF FRESH EXE.TIS HAZARI	32450.0
513	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 16 CASES OF FRESH EXE.TIS HAZARI	51920.0
514	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 20 CASES OF FRESH EXE.TIS HAZARI	64900.0
515	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 13 CASES OF FRESH EXE.TIS HAZARI	42185.0
516	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 5 CASE OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	24337.5
517	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 6 CASES OF PATIALA HOUSE COURT	21417.0
518	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 4 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	14278.0
519	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 11 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	39264.5
520	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 20 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	71390.0
521	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 16 CASES SPL.COURT,SAKET COURT	57112.0
522	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 10 CASES OF SPL.COURT,THC	35695.0
523	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 06 CASES OF SPL.COURT,THC	21417.0
524	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 3 CASES OF DELHI HIGH COURT	35046.0
525	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 6 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	29205.0
526	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 01 CASES OF DELHI HIGH COURT	11682.0
527	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 8 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	38940.0
528	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 15 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	73012.5
529	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 33 CASES OF SPL.COURT,THC	117793.5
530	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 7 CASES OF CIVIL SUIT,DWARKA CRT.	24986.5
531	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 10 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	35695.0
532	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 7 CASES OF PATIALA HOUSE COURT	24986.5
533	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 3 CASES OF FRESH EX.CJ,DWK COURT	9735.0
534	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 21 CASES OF FRESH EXE.TIS HAZARI	68145.0
535	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 09 CASES OF FRESH EXE.SAKET COURT	29205.0
536	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 10 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	48675.0
537	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 10 CASES OF SPL.COURT,PHC	35695.0
538	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 21 CASES OF SPL.COURT,PHC	74959.5
539	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 17 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	60681.5
540	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 09 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	32125.5
541	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 8 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	28556.0
542	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 11 CASES OF ADJ.TIS HAZARI COURT	35695.0
543	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 12 CASES OF SPL.COURT,TIS HAZARI	42834.0
544	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 13 CASES OF FRESH EXE.TIS HAZARI	42185.0
545	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 18 CASES OF FRESH EXE.TIS HAZARI	58410.0
546	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 17 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	82747.5
547	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 5 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	24337.5
548	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 17 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	82747.5
549	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 5 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	24337.5
550	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 5 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	24337.5
551	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 9 CASES OF FRESH EX.CJ,DWK COURT	29205.0
552	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 16 CASES OF FRESH EX.CJ,DWK COURT	51920.0
553	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 5 CASES OF PATIALA HOUSE COURT	17847.5
554	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 7 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	24986.5
555	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 7 CASES OF FRESH EXE.TIS HAZARI	22715.0
556	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 13 CASES OF FRESH EXE.TIS HAZARI	42185.0
557	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 25 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	121687.5
558	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 53 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	257977.5
559	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 35 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	124932.5
560	District Courts of Delhi	ARB.FEES DEPOSIT FOR BRPL&THCPL HEARING 4th SCH.	59000.0
561	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 29 CASES OF SPL.COURT,THC	103515.5
562	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 38 CASES OF SPL.COURT,THC	135641.0
563	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 8 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	28556.0
564	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 10 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	35695.0
565	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR P.K.SRIVASATA VS GoNCTD&Ors,DHC,	11682.0
566	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR AKASHDEEP SINGH VS BRPL,DHC,	11682.0
567	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF WP(C)1438/21,AKASHDEEP SINGH VS BRPL,DHC,	11682.0
568	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 17 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	17847.5
569	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 31 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	110654.5
570	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 5 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	17847.5
571	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 20 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	71390.0
572	District Courts of Delhi	1st/2nd HALF FEE FOR 4 CASES OF DELHI HIGH COURT	42686.5
573	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 4 CASES OF SPL.COURT,TIS HAZARI	14278.0
574	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 4 CASES OF SPL.COURT,TIS HAZARI	14278.0
575	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 09 CASES OF SPL.COURT,TIS HAZARI	32125.5
576	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 03 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	10708.5



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577	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 06 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	21417.0
578	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 27 CASES OF SPL.COURT,THC	96376.5
579	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 22 CASES OF SPL.COURT,THC	78529.0
580	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 05 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	17847.5
581	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 18 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	64251.0
582	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 8 CASES OF DISTT. COURT DWARKA	25960.0
583	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 3 CASES OF DISTT. COURT DWARKA	9735.0
584	District Courts of Delhi	1st/2nd HALF FEE FOR 3 CASES OF CDRF-III	9735.0
585	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 47 CASES OF SPL.COURT,THC	167766.5
586	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 14 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	49973.0
587	District Courts of Delhi	DRFT&ISS.OF LEGAL NOTICES TO 8250 CONS&LIVE USERS	102483.0
588	District Courts of Delhi	EXCESS AMOUNT BOOKED REVERSE BACK AV.5414225/20	-75.0
589	District Courts of Delhi	Credit Note AG.Bill No198 EX.47/04,ECE IND VS DPSC	-177000.0
590	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 24 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	116820.0
591	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 14 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	68145.0
592	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 18 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	87615.0
593	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 16 CASES OF SPL.COURT,THC	57112.0
594	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 12 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	42834.0
595	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 22 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	78529.0
596	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 26 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	126555.0
597	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 18 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	87615.0
598	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 09 CASES OF SPL.COURT,THC	32125.5
599	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 3 CASES OF FRESH.EXE.CJ,PHC	9735.0
600	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 10 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	35695.0
601	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 4 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	14278.0
602	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 4 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	7139.0
603	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FOR 2 CASES OF FRESH EXE.PATIALA HOUSE	6490.0
604	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FOR 872/17,1334/18,D.D.GARG VS BRPL,THC	3245.0
605	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF CC 355/20,BRPL VS VS POOJA,ADJ,DWARKA CO	3569.5
606	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 10 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	35695.0
607	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 9 CASES OF SPL.COURT,PHC	32125.5
608	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 7 CASES OF PATIALA HOUSE COURT	24986.5
609	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 7 CASES OF PATIALA HOUSE COURT	24986.5
610	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 10 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	17847.5
611	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 26 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	126555.0
612	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 5 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	24337.5
613	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 05 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	24337.5
614	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 05 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	24337.5
615	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 13 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	49973.0
616	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 9 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	32125.5
617	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 20 CASES OF FRESH EXE.CJ,THC	64900.0
618	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 9 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	43807.5
619	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 11 CASES OF FRESH EXE.CJ,THC	35695.0
620	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 27 CASES OF CS,CJ,TIS HAZARI	19470.0
621	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 1 CASES OF CS,CJ,TIS HAZARI	3245.0
622	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 12 CASES OF SPL.COURT,THC	42834.0
623	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 5 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	35695.0
624	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 18 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	64251.0
625	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 20 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	71390.0
626	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 6 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	21417.0
627	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 06 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	21417.0
628	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 29 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	103515.5
629	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 16 CASES OF SPL.COURT,THC	24986.5
630	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 16 CASES OF FRESH EXE.DWK COURT	51920.0
631	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 13 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	63277.5
632	District Courts of Delhi	1&2ND HALF FOR 12 CASES OF LABOUR COMM,KARAMPURA	58410.0
633	District Courts of Delhi	1st/2nd HALF FEE FOR 5 CASES OF OMBUDSMAN	22715.0
634	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 26 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	92807.0
635	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 25 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	89237.5
636	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 6 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	21417.0
637	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 7 CASES OF TIS HAZARI COURT,THC	22715.0
638	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 10 CASES SPL.COURT,DWARKA	35695.0
639	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 2 CASES OF DELHI HIGH COURT	23364.0
640	District Courts of Delhi	1st/2nd HALF FEE FOR 16 CASES OF DELHI HIGH COURT	224406.5
641	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF CS-359/20,BASANTI DEVI VS BRPL&Anr,CJ,PHC	3245.0
642	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FOR 7 CASES OF CIVIL SUIT DWARKA COURT	22715.0
643	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FOR 11 CASES OF CIVIL SUIT DWARKA COURT	35695.0



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644	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF CS-359/20,BASANTI DEVI VS BRPL&Anr,CJ,PHC	3245.0
645	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 16 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	77880.0
646	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 22 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	107085.0
647	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 6 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	29205.0
648	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 16 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	77880.0
649	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 9 CASES OF CS,ADJ,SAKET COURT	29205.0
650	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 5 CASES OF CS,ADJ,SAKET COURT	16225.0
651	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 16 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	77880.0
652	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 27 CASES OF FRESH EXE.TIS HAZARI	87615.0
653	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 6 CAES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	21417.0
654	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 5 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	17847.5
655	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 10 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	35695.0
656	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 4 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	14278.0
657	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 15 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	53542.5
658	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 16 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	57112.0
659	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 14 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	49973.0
660	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 5 CASES OF POLICE COMP&FIR'S	24337.5
661	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 1 CASES OF POLICE COMP & FIR'S	4867.5
662	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 18 CASES OF POLICE COMP & FIR'S	87615.0
663	District Courts of Delhi	JAN21-RE:DWK CRT BAR ASSOC-REV PET DHC	70151.0
664	District Courts of Delhi	FOR APP 2 CASES OF CS,CJ,SAKET COURT,4.2-28.5.19	12980.0
665	District Courts of Delhi	FIR-302.18 STATE VS MOHD.NAEEM KHAN,MM,SAKET COURT	3245.0
666	District Courts of Delhi	CS 6110/16,M.K.SHUKLA&Anr VS FIRTU RAM&Ors,SAKET C	3245.0
667	District Courts of Delhi	20554/16,AK.JAIN VS PHONEIX ARCLTD ,SAKET COURT	3245.0
668	District Courts of Delhi	FIR 318/16,STATE VS YOGESH ,SAKET COURT,27.09.2019	3245.0
669	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 8 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	28556.0
670	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 20 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	71390.0
671	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 20 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	49973.0
672	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 4 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	14278.0
673	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 17 CASES SPL.COURT,THC	60681.5
674	District Courts of Delhi	1st HALF FEE FOR 11 CASES OF SPL.COURT,DWARKA	39264.5
675	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 5 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	17847.5
676	District Courts of Delhi	2ND HALF FEE FOR 13 CASES OF SPL.COURT,SAKET	46403.5
677	District Courts of Delhi	CMM1085/17,I.D.SHARMA VS BRPL,THC,24.8-5.3.21(5)	32450.0
678	District Courts of Delhi	SUIT2110/16,BRPL VS DSEWU,POIT,KKD,18.3-16.12.20(4	25960.0
<b>TOTAL District Court of Delhi</b>			<b>26120800.3</b>

679	Legal Retainer	LEGAL RETAINERSHIP FOR THE MONTH OF APR2020	236000.0
680	Legal Retainer	LEGAL RETAINER CONF,MEETING & ADVICE APR-JUNE20	3245000.0
681	Legal Retainer	FOR ADVISORY SERVICES 12.02.2020-31.03.2020	451574.2
682	Legal Retainer	FOR ADVISORY SERVICES 04.12.2019-31.03.2020	229285.8
683	Legal Retainer	FOR ADVISORY SERVICES 01.01.2020-31.03.2020	482009.9
684	Legal Retainer	RE:EMPLOYMENT LAW ADVICE RELATED COVID19	0.0
685	Legal Retainer	FOR LEGAL SERVICES RENDERED FOR APR20-JUNE20	988969.8
686	Legal Retainer	LEGAL RETAINERSHIP FOR THE MONTH OF MAY2020.	236000.0
687	Legal Retainer	LEGAL RETAINERSHIP FEES FOR THE MONTH OF APR2020	118000.0
688	Legal Retainer	LEGAL RETAINERSHIP ADVICE ENFORCEMENT APR-JUNE2020	354000.0
689	Legal Retainer	LEGAL RETAINERSHIP FEES FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 2020	118000.0
690	Legal Retainer	MAR20-RE:EMPLOYMENT LAW ADVICE-COVID19	248690.9
691	Legal Retainer	MAR20-RE:ADV ON ISS-IMP-COVID-19-NETWORK	447220.0
692	Legal Retainer	LEGAL RETAINERSHIP FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE2020	236000.0
693	Legal Retainer	LEGAL RETAINERSHIP FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 2020	118000.0
694	Legal Retainer	APR20-RE:GENERAL CORPORATE ADVISORY	150990.4
695	Legal Retainer	LEGAL RETAINERSHIP CONF&APP SC/TRIBUNAL/DERC/APTEL	3731750.0
696	Legal Retainer	LEGAL RETAINERSHIP CONF&APP SC/TRIBUNAL/DERC/APTEL	4749500.0
697	Legal Retainer	LEGAL RETAINERSHIP FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 20	236000.0
698	Legal Retainer	RETAINERSHIP FEES FOR THE MONTH OF APR 2020	177000.0
699	Legal Retainer	RETAINERSHIP FEES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 2020	177000.0
700	Legal Retainer	RETAINERSHIP FEES FOR THE MONTH OF JUN 2020	177000.0
701	Legal Retainer	LEGAL RETAINERSHIP FEES FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 2020	118000.0
702	Legal Retainer	FOR LEGAL SERVICES RENDERED FOR JUL-SEP20	998026.3
703	Legal Retainer	LEGAL RETAINER CONF,MEETING & ADVICE JUL-SEPT20	3245000.0
704	Legal Retainer	LEGAL FEES	14602.5
705	Legal Retainer	LEGAL FEES	14602.5
706	Legal Retainer	LEGAL FEES	82747.5
707	Legal Retainer	CONF&APP SC/TRIBUNALS/DERC/APTEL01.07.20-30.9.20	4749500.0
708	Legal Retainer	CONF&APP SC/TRIBUNALS/DERC/APTEL01.07.20-30.9.20	3731750.0



709	Legal Retainer	LEGAL RETAINERSHIP ADVICE ENFORCEMENT,JUL20-SEP20	354000.0
710	Legal Retainer	LEGAL FEES	254408.0
711	Legal Retainer	CONSOLIDATED FEES OF 6 BILLS 198,177,211,215-217	1062000.0
712	Legal Retainer	OPINION ON WHETHER BRPL GRANTED A DEEMED LICENCE	1180000.0
713	Legal Retainer	ADVISORY IN PREPARATION OF DOCUMENT RET.POLICY	1180000.0
714	Legal Retainer	MAY20-ADV ON VARIOUS ISSUES ON COVID IMP	319927.5
715	Legal Retainer	MAY20-FORCE MAJURE ISSUE ON LOCKDOWN	110477.5
716	Legal Retainer	MAY20-ADV ON REVIEW OF SUO MOTO-7/4/20	71065.5
717	Legal Retainer	MAY20-ADV-SUPPLY CODE & PERF. STANDARD	434564.5
718	Legal Retainer	MAY20-GENERAL CORPORATE ADVISORY	71980.0
719	Legal Retainer	FOR ADVISORY SERVICES 17.07.2020	1770000.0
720	Legal Retainer	MAR20-Professionl fee for hand. CERC/ATE	101693.6
721	Legal Retainer	APR20-Professionl fee for hand. CERC/ATE	101693.6
722	Legal Retainer	LEGAL RETAINERSHIP FEES FOR THE MONTH OF AUG 2020	236000.0
723	Legal Retainer	RETAINERSHIP FEES FOR THE MONTH OF JUL 2020	177000.0
724	Legal Retainer	JUN20-ADV. ON REVIEW OF SUO MOTO ODR	109445.0
725	Legal Retainer	JUN20-ADV. ON SUP CODE & PERFORMANCE STD	57525.0
726	Legal Retainer	JUN20-GENERAL CORPORATE ADVISORY	86435.0
727	Legal Retainer	JUN20-RE.ADVISE RE.ESCROW AGREEMENT	169772.5
728	Legal Retainer	PROF. FEES FOR LEGAL OPINION	649000.0
729	Legal Retainer	MAY20-Professionl fee for hand. CERC/ATE	101693.6
730	Legal Retainer	RETAINERSHIP FEES FOR THE MONTH OF JUL 2020	177000.0
731	Legal Retainer	GENERAL RETAINER FOR UNION, LABOUR MTT,JUL-SEP20	1770000.0
732	Legal Retainer	LEGAL RETAINERSHIP FOR THE MONTH OF SEP2020	354000.0
733	Legal Retainer	JUN20-Professionl fee for hand. CERC/ATE	101693.6
734	Legal Retainer	JUL20-Professionl fee for hand. CERC/ATE	101693.6
735	Legal Retainer	AUG20-Professionl fee for hand. CERC/ATE	101693.6
736	Legal Retainer	JUL20-RE:GENERAL CORPORATE ADVISORY	45270.7
737	Legal Retainer	JUL20-RE:SDMC'S QUERIES-19/6/20-ELECT TA	158415.0
738	Legal Retainer	JUL20-RE:ADV RE-OP OF GAS TURBINE PWR ST	262249.1
739	Legal Retainer	GENERAL RETAINER FOR UNION,LABOUR&S.MTT APR-JUNE20	1770000.0
740	Legal Retainer	CONF&APP SC/TRIBUNALS/DERC/APTEL01.10.20-31.12.20	3731750.0
741	Legal Retainer	CONF&APP SC/TRIBUNALS/DERC/APTEL01.10.20-31.12.20	4749500.0
742	Legal Retainer	LEGAL RETAINER FEES FOR JUL-SEP2020	372231.0
743	Legal Retainer	LEGAL RETAINERSHIP ADVICE ENFORCEMENT,OCT20-DEC20	354000.0
744	Legal Retainer	LEGAL REATAINERSHIP FOR THE MONTH OF OCT2020	236000.0
745	Legal Retainer	FOR LEGAL SERVICES RENDERED FOR OCT-DEC20	995309.9
746	Legal Retainer	LEGAL RETAINER CONF,MEETING & ADVICE OCT-DEC20	3245000.0
747	Legal Retainer	AUG20-RE:GENERAL CORPORATE ADVISORY	89385.0
748	Legal Retainer	AUG20-RE:SDMC'S QUERIES-19/6/20-ELECT TA	185112.5
749	Legal Retainer	SEP20-Professionl fee for hand. CERC/ATE	101693.6
750	Legal Retainer	LEGAL RETAINERSHIP FOR THE MONTH OF NOV2020	236000.0
751	Legal Retainer	GENERAL RETAINER FOR UNION,LABOUR&S.MTT OCT-DEC20	1770000.0
752	Legal Retainer	LEGAL RETAINER FEE FOR THE MONTH OF OCT2020	70800.0
753	Legal Retainer	ADVISORY SERVICES FOR VARIOUS CORPORATE ISSUES	983730.6
754	Legal Retainer	RETAINERSHIP FEES FOR THE QTR ENDED SEP-NOV20	212400.0
755	Legal Retainer	SEP20-RE:GENERAL CORPORATE ADVISORY	35990.0
756	Legal Retainer	SEP20-RE:DRAFTING COMMENTS & SUGG-ELEC	291460.0
757	Legal Retainer	LEGAL REATAINERSHIP FOR THE MONTH OF DEC2020	236000.0
758	Legal Retainer	LEGAL RETAINERSHIP FEES FOR THE M/o OF NOV2020	70800.0
759	Legal Retainer	Professionl fee for hand. CERC/ATE cases	101693.6
760	Legal Retainer	LEGAL CONSULTATION & SERVICES ON SC MATTERS	354000.0
761	Legal Retainer	RETAINERSHIP FEES FOR THE MONTH OF OCT2020	177000.0
762	Legal Retainer	RETAINERSHIP FEES FOR THE MONTH OF NOV2020	177000.0
763	Legal Retainer	RETAINERSHIP FEES FOR THE MONTH OF DEC2020	177000.0
764	Legal Retainer	LEGAL RETAINERSHIP FOR THE MONTH OF JAN2021	236000.0
765	Legal Retainer	LEGAL RETAINER FEES FOR OCT-DEC2020	377423.0
766	Legal Retainer	LEGAL RETAINERSHIP ADVICE ENFORCEMENT,JAN21-MAR21	354000.0
767	Legal Retainer	LEGAL RETAINER CONF,MEETING & ADVICE JAN-MAR21	3245000.0
768	Legal Retainer	LEGAL RETAINER FEES FOR THE M/o OF DEC2020	70800.0
769	Legal Retainer	FOR ADVISORY BILLING FOR APR-DEC20	264320.0
770	Legal Retainer	LEGAL CONSULTATION & SERVICES ON SC MATTERS	265500.0
771	Legal Retainer	OCT20-RE:STRATEGIC ADV REG-LEVY OF LPSC	140125.0
772	Legal Retainer	OCT20-RE:STRATEGIC ADV REG-LEVY OF LPSC	9440.0
773	Legal Retainer	OCT20-RE:ADV RE ISSUE-CERC DSM REGULATIO	166155.8
774	Legal Retainer	OCT20-RE:ADV ON COMPANIES ACT-APPOINTMEN	106568.8
775	Legal Retainer	FOR LEGAL SERVICES RENDERED FOR JAN-MAR21	1022479.4



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776	Legal Retainer	Professional fee for hand. CERC/ATE cases	101693.6
777	Legal Retainer	GENERAL RETAINER FOR UNION,LABOUR&S.MTT JAN-MAR21	1770000.0
778	Legal Retainer	LEGAL RETAINERSHIP FOR THE MONTH OF FEB2021	236000.0
779	Legal Retainer	LEGAL RETAINER FEES FOR THE M/o OF JAN2021	70800.0
780	Legal Retainer	FOR CONFERENCE AND ORAL OPINION	649000.0
781	Legal Retainer	DEC20-RE:ADV ON DRAFT PROPOSAL-MOP	256060.0
782	Legal Retainer	LEGAL RETAINERSHIP FOR THE MONTH OF MAR2021	236000.0
783	Legal Retainer	LEGAL OPNION&DRAFTING REPLY TO LEGAL N DT 25.1.21	8850.0
784	Legal Retainer	LEGAL RETAINER FEE FOR THE M/o OF FEB21	70800.0
785	Legal Retainer	JAN21-RE: IBC ADVICE IN M/S CARDO PLANER	38940.0
786	Legal Retainer	JAN21-RE:STG ADVICE-RE COLL-SEWARGE CHAR	294705.0
787	Legal Retainer	JAN21-RE:STG ADVISE ON A TENDER RELATED	186637.1
788	Legal Retainer	RETAINERSHIP FEES FOR THE MONTH OF JAN2021	177000.0
789	Legal Retainer	RETAINERSHIP FEES FOR THE MONTH OF FEB2021	177000.0
790	Legal Retainer	RETAINERSHIP FEES FOR THE MONTH OF MAR2021	177000.0
791	Legal Retainer	RETAINERSHIP FEES FOR QTR ENDED DEC20-FEB21	212400.0
792	Legal Retainer	DEC20-RE:ADV RE. EXIT FRM PPA-NTPC-GEN P	536900.0
793	Legal Retainer	DEC20-RE:ADV RE. EXIT FRM PPA-NTPC-GEN P	6342.5
794	Legal Retainer	JAN21-RE:ADV RE ERRONEOUS CAL OF IN-STAT	55165.0
795	Legal Retainer	LEGAL RETAINER FEES FOR JAN-MAR21	379606.0
796	Legal Retainer	RETAINERSHIP FEES FOR THE M/o OF MAR21	70800.0
797	Legal Retainer	Professional fee for hand. CERC/ATE cases	101693.6
798	Legal Retainer	Professional fee for hand. CERC/ATE cases	101693.6
799	Legal Retainer	ADVISORY BILLING FOR 03.DEC2020-MAR21	3789638.4
800	Legal Retainer	ADVISORY BILLING FOR 03.DEC2020-MAR21	310369.5
801	Legal Retainer	Professional fee for hand. CERC/ATE cases	101693.6
802	Legal Retainer	Professional fee for hand. CERC/ATE cases	101693.6
<b>TOTAL Legal Retainer</b>			<b>78733066.3</b>
803	Others		103840.0
804	Others	FORCE MAJEURE NOTICES RECIEVED FROM VENDORS,APR20	5310.0
805	Others	MAR20-RE:CHLG TO BRPL-AMEND TO LEAVE TRA	49117.5
806	Others	MAR20-RE:PROCD INT BY SDMC-PROP TX-TRFRM	34367.5
807	Others	MAR20-RE:REPL TO LEGAL NOTICE-JIO MOBIL	161217.5
808	Others	MAR20-RE:ADV ON SFETY ISS- ELE NETWO	67850.0
809	Others	MAR20-RE:SUIT FLD BY NAHI-UNT BRPL-VARIO	113206.3
810	Others	MAR20-RE:CS(OS)-26534/16-DWKCB A vsMCD	111344.8
811	Others	MAR20-RE:CS(OS)-1093/2013-DPCL vs BRPL	7670.0
812	Others	MAR20-RE:FORCE MAJEURE NOTICE-PFC-ACCOUN	183932.5
813	Others	MAR20-RE:FORCE MAJEURE NOTICE-GENCOS	554895.0
814	Others	MAR20-RE:ADV REG VARIOUS ISS-GENCOS	55070.6
815	Others	MAR20-RE:LEGAL NOTICE TO KULDEP KR. ON D	129221.8
816	Others	APR20-RE:FORCE MAJEUR NOTICE-VENDOR	627317.5
817	Others	APR20-RE:ISS OF FORCE MAJ-PFC & OTHER	184670.0
818	Others	APR20-RE:RESPONSE TO CONS(OYO)-FORCE	286002.5
819	Others	APR20-RE:ADV ON REV SUO MOTU ODR-7/4/20	420670.0
820	Others	APR20-RE:FORCE MAJEUR NOTICE-LOCKDOWN	407985.0
821	Others	APR20-RE:ADV ON VARIOUS ISS-COVID19 IMPA	405035.0
822	Others	APR20-RE:ISS RELATING TO PWR PURCHASE-BR	73750.0
823	Others	APR20-RE:ISS IMPACT OF MAH GUD-15/4/20	255617.5
824	Others	FOR CONF & DISCUSSION & FILING IN 5 CASES .	29500.0
825	Others		364915.0
826	Others	MACP/24/18 SUCHITRA DEVI VS WASIM ,PO MACT	3245.0
827	Others	MAY20-CHALLENGE TO THE DIRECTION RE PAYM	130390.0
828	Others	MAY20-ISSUE DUE TO IMPACT OF MHA GUIDELI	250160.0
829	Others	JUN20-EMPLOYMENT AND HR ISSUES	81862.5
830	Others	JUN20-ISSUE DUE TO IMPACT OF MHA GUIDELI	150391.0
831	Others	JUN20-FORCE MAJURE ISSUES-LOCKDOWN IMPAC	177000.0
832	Others	JUN20-ISSUE RE. UNAUTHORISED CONSTRUCTIO	121245.0
833	Others	JUN20-RE.SHIFTING OF ELECT. METER AT SAF	119180.0
834	Others	JUN20-ADV ON APPOINTMENT OF STAT. AUDI	136658.8
835	Others	FOR CONF. & APPEAR. ON DT 5.8.20,BRPL VS.ADECCO	519200.0
836	Others		47200.0
837	Others	JUL20-PET FLD BY ADECO AG BRPL-BEF NCLT-	140584.0
838	Others	JUL20-FORCE MAJEURE NOT-LOCKDOWN ODRS	73012.5
839	Others	LO,CONF REG.NEW CODE ON WAGES2019,S.SECURITY2020	76700.0
840	Others	AUG20-RE:PET FLD BY ADECO-BRPL BEF NCLT	541437.1



841	Others	AUG20-RE: HR ISSUES	246631.8
842	Others	AUG20-RE:ISS OF FORCE MAJEURE NOTICE-LOC	24632.5
843	Others	AUG20-RE:LEGAL NOTICE SENT BY SAMIR SWAI	148001.5
844	Others	AUG20-RE:CHALLENGE TO DMC-LEVY OF USAGE	166527.5
845	Others	SEP20-RE:WAGE REVISION COMM RECOMMENDAT	37170.0
846	Others	SEP20-RE: HR ISSUES	49560.0
847	Others	SEP20-RE: ABSORTION OF TRANSFERRED EMPL	99710.0
848	Others	SEP20-RE:LEGAL NOTICE-BRPL-OBJ TO PROMOT	188059.6
849	Others	SEP20-RE:CHLG TO NDMC-LEVY-USAGE CHARGES	126555.0
850	Others	SEP20-RE:ISSUE RE:ENVIRONMENTAL COMPN	124932.5
851	Others	SEP20-RE:REPL TO NOTICE-3/9/20-SENT BY R	357835.0
852	Others	SEP20-RE:CS(OS)-1093/13-DPCLvsBRPL(ii)10	8555.0
853	Others	SEP20-RE:KALINDI BY PASS(ILLEGAL POLES)	167737.0
854	Others	SEP20-RE:ELECT. COST COVID FACILITY -RS	91302.5
855	Others	OP.VALIDITY OF ENGINEERING DEGREES BY DLP,29.8.19	59000.0
856	Others	OCT20-RE:FORCE MAJEURE NOTICE-LOCKDOWN	78470.0
857	Others	OCT20-RE:PREPARATION OF SUMMARIES-LABOUR	280161.5
858	Others	OCT20-RE:-HR ISSUES	151630.0
859	Others	OCT20-RE:DEFENDING DISCIPLINARY ACTION	193667.5
860	Others	OCT20-RE:ISSUE RE. GROUND RENT	97645.0
861	Others	OCT20-RE:RESPONSE TO FORCE MAJURE-VENDOR	31860.0
862	Others	OCT20-RE:TAXATION SUPPORT SERVICES-IDT	130508.0
863	Others	LO REVISION OF PAY ORD 16.10.20 7th PC B.TECH,DLP	59000.0
864	Others	35 LEGAL NOTICES TO SHIFT METERS INDSIDE TO OUSIDE	9971.0
865	Others	FOR REPLY TO LEGAL NOTICE (SH.RANDHAWA)CA100154248	1947.0
866	Others	NOV20-RE:DISC ACTION TAKEN BY BRPL-DVB	191455.0
867	Others	NOV20-RE:DEF DISCLP ACTION BY BRPL AG DV	195585.0
868	Others	NOV20-RE:CHLG TO BRPL AMND TO LEAVE TRAV	105020.0
869	Others	NOV20-RE:GRANT OF ELECT. CON-RES BLD-15/	147500.0
870	Others	NOV20-RE:CHLG TO NDMC-LEVY WAY LEAVE/CHG	84547.0
871	Others	L.O SCN TO EMP.FOR PROMOTION UNDER O.L.I CASE	59000.0
872	Others	5 LEGAL NOTICE FOR RECOVERY OF DUES VKJ DIV25.1.19	3127.0
873	Others	FOR LEGAL NOTICE DT8.719 TO M/s GENIUS ELECTROTEC	6490.0
874	Others	FOR LETTER 25.11.18,FIR 446/16,GOP PROS.CONTEMPT	1180.0
875	Others	LEGAL NOTICE FOR C&CRM DEF-RAJIV JAIN CA101979191	6490.0
876	Others	107 LEGAL NOTICES DT25.1.19 FOR RECOVERY OF DUES.	27199.0
877	Others	REPLY TO NOTICE FOR FIR512/15,&VISITNG PS	6490.0
878	Others	DEC20-RE:CHALLENGE TO THE ELECT(RIGHT OF	128620.0
879	Others	DEC20-RE:DISP ACTION TAKEN BY BRPL	42185.0
880	Others	DEC20-RE:MC MEHTA CASE BEF HON'BLE SUP.	96760.0
881	Others	DEC20-RE:PROCEEDINGS BEF ELEC INSPECTOR	315650.0
882	Others	DEC20-RE:CHALLENGE TO DMC-LEVY-USAGE CHA	235758.1
883	Others	DRAFTING&SENDING 3780@18 LEGAL NOTICES	80287.2
884	Others	DRAFTING&SENDING 5362@18 LEGAL NOTICES	113888.9
885	Others	BSES VS TRAIQ JAMAL & MAZOOR ALAM-PS JN,27.10.20	12980.0
886	Others	JAN21-RE:DISCP ACTION TAKEN BY BRPL-SUKH	153400.0
887	Others	JAN21-RE:ISS RE-DISCN-ELECT SUPPLY-PEMIS	177885.0
888	Others	JAN21-RE:CHLLNG TO BRPL-AMND-LEAVEL TRAV	193815.0
889	Others	FOR APP SESSION CASE 544/17,STATE VS HARISH&ORS,	6490.0
890	Others	CC13380/18,ALKA RANI VS PREM LATA&Ors,7.6&31.8.19	3245.0
891	Others	REIMB.OOP FOR PRINTING PPA FOR EXIT STRATEGY	8850.0
892	Others	JAN21-RE:REP BRPL-PET-28/18-SLDC-DELU/S-	45229.4
893	Others	FEB21-RE:ADV RE. ERRON CALC OF INTRA-STA	65908.9
894	Others	FEB21-RE:ISS RE. DISCNN OF ELECT SUPPLY-	157087.5
895	Others	FEB21-RE:STG ADV RE COLL OF SEWERAGE CHA	27730.0
896	Others	FEB21-RE:RESPONSE TO LEGAL NOT-27/1/21	952614.0
897	Others	FEB21-RE:STG ADV RE. ELECT(LATE PAYMENT	38940.0
898	Others	FEB21-RE:ISSUE RE. EASE OF DOING BUSINES	115333.2
899	Others	FEB21-RE:ISSUE RE. PROPERTY TAX	77382.0
900	Others	FEB21-RE:CONSEQUENCES OF DELAYED PAYMENT	68440.0
901	Others	FEB21-RE:DEF DISCIPL ACTION TAKEN BY BRPL	130095.0
902	Others	FEB21-RE:DEF DISCIPL ACTION TAKEN BY BRPL	84370.0
903	DERC	FEB21-RE:INVOCATION OF ESMA-THR STRIKE	106052.5
<b>TOTAL Others</b>			<b>14404921.4</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			<b>158615873.1</b>

