DELHI ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

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

F.11(1651)/DERC/2018-19/

Petition No. 10/2019

In the matter of: **Annual Tariff Petition for Approval of True Up for FY 2017-18, Revised ARR for FY 2018-19 & ARR and Determination of Tariff for FY 2019-20.**

New Delhi Municipal Council
Through its: Director (Power)
Palika Kendra, Sansad Marg
New Delhi 110 001 ...**Petitioner/Licensee**

Coram:

Hon'ble Mr. Justice S S Chauhan, Chairperson

ORDER

(Date of Order: 31.07.2019)

M/s. New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has filed the instant Petition for True Up for FY 2017-18, Revised ARR for FY 2018-19 & ARR and Determination of Tariff for FY 2019-20. The Petition was admitted by the Commission vide Order dated 21.02.2019. The Petition along with Executive summary was uploaded on the website of the Commission and publicised through advertisement in newspapers for seeking response of the stakeholders.

The comments and suggestions of the stakeholders including the submissions made during the public hearing held on 10.07.2019 and the arguments advanced by the Petitioner have been duly considered by the Commission.

In exercise of the power vested in it by the Electricity Act, 2003 and Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017, the Commission hereby pass this Tariff Order signed, dated and issued on 31.07.2019.

The Petitioner shall take immediate steps to implement this Tariff Order, so as to make the revised tariffs applicable from 01.08.2019.

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

(Justice S S Chauhan)
Chairperson

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

Abbreviation	Explanation
NDLT	Non Domestic Low Tension
NDMC	New Delhi Municipal Council
NEP	National Electricity Policy
NGO	Non Government Organisation
NHPC	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation
NPCIL	Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited
NRPC	Northern Regional Power Committee
NTI	Non Tariff Income
NTP	National Tariff Policy
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OCFA	Original Cost of Fixed Assets
PGCIL	Power Grid Corporation of India
PLF	Plant Load Factor
PLR	Prime Lending Rate
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement / Power Purchase Adjustment
PPCL	Pragati Power Corporation Limited
PTC	Power Trading Corporation
PWD	Public Works Department
R&M	Repair and Maintenance
RAPS	Rajasthan Atomic Power Station
REA	Regional Energy Account
RoCE	Return on Capital Employed
ROE	Return on Equity
RRB	Regulated Rate Base
RTI	Right to Information
RWA	Resident Welfare Associations
SBI	State Bank of India
SERC	State Electricity Regulatory Commission
SIP	Small Industrial Power
SJVNL	Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited
SLDC	State Load Despatch Centre
SPD	Single Point Delivery
SPUs	State Power Utilities
SVRS	Special Voluntary Retirement Scheme
THDC	Tehri Hydro Development Corporation
ToD	Time of Day
TOWMCL	Timarpur Okhla Waste Management Company (P) Limited
TPDDL	Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited
TPS	Thermal Power Station

Abbreviation	Explanation
UI	Unscheduled Interchange
UoM	Units of Measurement
WACC	Weighted Average Cost of Capital
WC	Working Capital
WPI	Wholesale Price Index

A1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Order relates to the petition filed by New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) (hereinafter referred to as 'NDMC' or the 'Petitioner') for True-Up of ARR for 2017-18 for Distribution Business in terms of *Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017* (hereinafter referred to as 'Tariff Regulations, 2017') and *Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Business Plan) Regulations, 2017* (hereinafter referred to as 'Business Plan Regulations, 2017') and approval of Aggregate Revenue Requirement & Tariff for FY 2019-20 in terms of *Tariff Regulations, 2017* and *Business Plan Regulations, 2017*.

NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL (NDMC)

1.2 New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) is a Municipal Council engaged in the distribution of electricity to the consumers in the New Delhi area under Sections 195 to 201 of the New Delhi Municipal Council Act, 1994. NDMC is a Deemed Licensee under the Electricity Act, 2003 in respect of the specified area in New Delhi.

DELHI ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

1.3 Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (hereinafter referred to as 'DERC' or the Commission') was constituted by the GoNCTD on 03.03.1999 and it became operational from 10.12.1999.

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

THE STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

1.5 The Commission has, since constitution of the State Advisory Committee on 27/03/2003, held 18 meetings so far. In the 18th State Advisory Committee meeting held on 02/07/2019, the Commission discussed the following:

Table 1: Issues discussed in 18th State Advisory Committee Meeting

S. No.	Issues Discussed
I.	Tariff Petitions for True Up of FY 2017-18 and ARR for FY 2019-20 for GENCOs, TRANSCO and DISCOMs
II.	Draft DERC (Power System Development Fund) Regulations, 2019
III.	DERC (Supply Code and Performance Standards) (Second, third & fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2018 & Manual of practice for handling consumers' complaints.

MULTI YEAR TARIFF REGULATIONS

1.6 The Commission issued Tariff Regulations, 2017 vide gazette notification dated 31/01/2017 specifying Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff for Distribution of Electricity under the Multi Year Tariff (MYT) framework. Further the operational norms for Distribution utilities have also been approved by the Commission in Business Plan Regulations, 2017 under Tariff Regulations, 2017 for the period FY 2017-18 to FY 2019-20.

1.7 The Commission issued 'MYT Distribution Regulations, 2011' vide Order dated 02/12/2011 specifying Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff for Distribution of electricity under the Multi Year Tariff (MYT) framework for the period FY 2012-13 to FY 2014-15.

1.8 The Commission vide order dated October 22, 2014 has extended the MYT period of FY 2012-13 to FY 2014-15 for a period of one year till FY 2015-16.

1.9 The Commission has further extended the applicability of MYT Distribution Regulations, 2011 for FY 2016-17 in Tariff Regulations, 2017.

FILING OF PETITION FOR TRUE-UP OF FY 2017-18 AND ARR FOR FY 2019-20

FILING AND ACCEPTANCE OF PETITION

1.10 NDMC has filed its petition before the Commission on 27.11.2018 for approval of Truing up of Expenses upto FY 2017-18 and Annual Tariff Petition for FY 2019-20.

1.11 The Commission admitted the Petition vide its Order dated 21.02.2019 subject to clarifications / additional information, if any, which would be sought from the Petitioner from time to time. A copy of the Admission Order dated 21.02.2019 is enclosed as Annexure I to this Order.

INTERACTION WITH THE PETITIONER

1.12 The Order has referred at numerous places to various actions taken by the "Commission". It may be mentioned for the sake of clarity, that the term "Commission" in most of the cases refers to the officers of the Commission and C&AG empanelled Auditors appointed by the Commission for carrying out the due diligence on the petition filed by the Petitioner, obtaining and analyzing information/clarifications received from the utilities and submitting all issues for consideration by the Commission.

1.13 The Commission held Public Hearing on 10/07/2019 to take a final view with respect to various issues concerning the principles and guidelines for tariff determination. The Commission has considered the inputs/comments received from various stakeholders alongwith the due diligence conducted by the officers of the Commission and C&AG empanelled Auditors in arriving at its final decision. The use of the term "Commission" may, therefore, be read in the context of the above clarification.

1.14 A preliminary scrutiny/analysis of the petition submitted by the Petitioner has been carried out. Further, additional information/clarifications were sought from the Petitioner as and when required. The Commission and the Petitioner also discussed key issues raised in the petition, which included details of capital expenditure and capitalisation plan, allocation of expenses into Wheeling and Retail Supply Business, loss reduction trajectory, liability towards SVRS expenditure, etc.

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

PUBLIC NOTICE

1.16 The Commission issued Public Notice in the following newspapers inviting comments from stakeholders on the Tariff Petitions filed by the Petitioner latest by 05/04/2019:

(a)	Hindustan Times (English)	:	07/03/2019
(b)	The Pioneer (English)	:	07/03/2019
(c)	Times of India (English)	:	07/03/2019
(d)	Navbharat Times (Hindi)	:	07/03/2019
(e)	Dainik Jagran (Hindi)	:	07/03/2019
(f)	Roznama Rashtriya Sahara (Urdu)	:	07/03/2019
(g)	Educator (Punjabi)	:	07/03/2019

1.17 Copies of the above Public Notices are available on Commission's website www.derc.gov.in

1.18 The Petitioner also published a Public Notice indicating salient features of its petition for inviting comments from the stakeholders and requesting to submit response on the petition on or before 05/04/2019 in the following newspapers on the respective dates mentioned alongside:

(a)	Hindustan Times (English)	:	04/03/2019
(b)	Hindustan (Hindi)	:	06/03/2019
(c)	Mint (English)	:	04/03/2019
(d)	Punjabi Tribune (Punjabi)	:	07/03/2019
(e)	The Inquilab (Urdu)	:	07/03/2019

1.19 Copies of the above Public Notices are available on Commission's website www.derc.gov.in

1.20 A soft copy of the petition was made available in CD on payment of Rs. 25/- per CD or a copy of the petition was also made available for purchase from the respective

Petitioner's head-office on working day till 05/04/2019 between 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. on payment of Rs.100/- either by cash or by demand draft/pay order . A copy of the complete petition was also uploaded on the website of the Commission, as well as that of the Petitioner, requesting for comments of the stakeholders thereon.

1.21 At the request of the stakeholders, the Commission extended the last date for filing objections and suggestions up to 10/07/2019 for which the public notice was issued in the following newspapers on the respective dates mentioned along side:

(a)	Hindustan Times (English)	:	07/06/2019
(b)	Times of India (English)	:	07/06/2019
(c)	Mail Today (English)	:	07/06/2019
(d)	The Hindu (English)	:	07/06/2019
(e)	Navbharat Times (Hindi)	:	07/06/2019
(f)	Punjab Kesari (Hindi)	:	07/06/2019
(g)	Dainik Jagran (Hindi)	:	07/06/2019
(h)	Jadid-In Dinon (Urdu)	:	07/06/2019
(i)	Qaumi Patrika (Punjabi)	:	07/06/2019

1.22 The Public Notice is available on Commission's website www.derc.gov.in

1.23 In order to extend help to the stakeholders in understanding the ARR Petition and filing their comments, the Commission prepared an Executive Summary highlighting salient features of the Tariff Petition filed by the Petitioner, which was uploaded on the Commission's website. In this regard, four officers of the Commission viz. Joint Director(PS&E), Joint Director (Engineering), Deputy Director (TA-FA) and Deputy Director (T-E) were nominated for discussion on the ARR Petitions. This was duly highlighted in the Public Notices published by the Commission.

1.24 Further, the Commission published a Public Notice indicating the venue, date and time of public hearing on 10/07/2019 in the following newspapers on the respective dates mentioned alongside:

(a)	Hindustan Times (English)	:	07/06/2019
(b)	Times of India (English)	:	07/06/2019
(c)	Mail Today (English)	:	07/06/2019
(d)	The Hindu (English)	:	07/06/2019

(e)	Navbharat Times (Hindi)	:	07/06/2019
(f)	Punjab Kesari (Hindi)	:	07/06/2019
(g)	Dainik Jagran (Hindi)	:	07/06/2019
(h)	Jadid-In Dinon (Urdu)	:	07/06/2019
(i)	Qaumi Patrika (Punjabi)	:	07/06/2019

1.25 Copies of the above Public Notices are available on Commission's website www.derc.gov.in

1.26 The Commission received written comments from stakeholders. The comments of the stakeholders were also forwarded to the Petitioner who, responded to the comments of the stakeholders with a copy of its replies to the Commission. The Commission invited all stakeholders, including those who had filed their objections and suggestions, to attend the Public Hearing.

1.27 The public hearing was held at the Auditorium of Scope Convention Centre, Scope Complex, New Delhi for all stakeholders on 10/07/2019 to discuss the issues related to the petition filed by the Petitioner. The issues and concerns voiced by various stakeholders have been examined by the Commission. The major issues discussed during the public hearing and/or written comments made by the stakeholders, the responses of the Petitioner thereon and the views of the Commission, have been summarized in Chapter A2.

LAYOUT OF THE ORDER

1.28 This Order is organised into six Chapters:

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

b) Chapter A2 provides a brief of the comments of various stakeholders including the comments during the Public Hearing, the Petitioner's response and views of the Commission thereon.

c) Chapter A3 provides details/analysis of the True up for FY 2017-18 and impact of past period true up based on judgement of Hon'ble APTEL & Review Order of the Commission.

d) Chapter A4 provides analysis of the petition for determination of the Aggregate Revenue Requirement for FY 2019-20.

e) Chapter A5 provides details of the possible options for determination of Wheeling and Retail Supply Tariff for all consumer categories for FY 2019-20, and the approach adopted by the Commission in its determination.

f) Chapter A6 provides details of the Directives of the Commission.

1.29 The Order contains following Annexures, which are an integral part of the Tariff Order:

a) Annexure I - Admission Order.

b) Annexure II - List of the stakeholders who submitted their comments on True-up of expense for FY 2017-18 and approval of Aggregate Revenue Requirement & Tariff for FY 2019-20.

c) Annexure III – List of Stakeholders/consumers who attended the public hearing.

APPROACH OF THE ORDER

APPROACH FOR TRUE UP OF FY 2017-18

1.30 The Commission in its Business Plan Regulations, 2017 has indicated that Regulations shall remain in force for a period of three (3) years. The relevant Regulation of Business Plan Regulations, 2017, in this regard, is as follows:

"1(2) These Regulations, shall remain in force for a period of 3 (three) years i.e., for FY 2017-18, FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20, unless reviewed earlier."

1.31 The Commission in its Tariff Regulations, 2017 has specified that Regulations shall be deemed to have come into effect from Ist February, 2017. The Relevant Regulation of Tariff Regulations, 2017, in this regard, is as follows:

"(4) These Regulations shall be deemed to have come into force from Ist February, 2017 and shall remain in force till amended or repealed by the Commission. "

1.32 Accordingly, ARR for FY 2017-18 has been trued as per Tariff Regulations, 2017 and Business Plan Regulations, 2017.

APPROACH FOR ARR AND TARIFF FOR FY 2019-20

1.33 The Commission vide its Notification dated January 31, 2017 had issued Tariff Regulations, 2017. Further, the Commission has issued Business Plan Regulations, 2017.

1.34 The Commission has evaluated the ARR submitted by the Petitioner on the basis of the provisions in Tariff Regulations, 2017 read with Business Plan Regulations, 2017 and other factors considered appropriate by the Commission.

A2: RESPONSE FROM STAKEHOLDERS

2.1 Summary of objections/suggestions from stakeholders, response of DISCOMs (Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited (TPDDL), BSES Rajdhani Power Limited (BRPL), BSES Yamuna Power Limited (BYPL), New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) and the Commission's Analysis.

INTRODUCTION

2.2 Section 64(3) of the Electricity Act, 2003, stipulates that the Commission shall determine tariff under Section 62 of the Electricity Act, 2003 for the distribution licensees, after consideration of all suggestions received from the public and the response of the DISCOMs to the objections/suggestions of stakeholders, issue a tariff order accepting the applications with such modifications or such conditions as may be specified in the order. Public hearing, being a platform to understand the problems and concerns of various stakeholders, the Commission has encouraged transparent and participative approach in hearings to obtain necessary inputs required for tariff determination. Accordingly public hearing was held on 10.07.2019 in Auditorium of SCOPE Convention Centre, SCOPE Complex, New Delhi with consumers to discuss the issues related to the petitions filed by the DISCOMs viz., Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited, BSES Rajdhani Power Limited, BSES Yamuna Power Limited & New Delhi Municipal Council for true up of expenses for FY 2017-18 and Annual Revenue Requirement (ARR) for FY 2019-20.

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

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

2.5 The comments/suggestions of various stakeholders, the replies/response from the Petitioners and the views of the Commission thereon are summarized below under various subheads.

ISSUE 1: PUBLIC HEARING AND OBJECTION PROCESS

STAKEHOLDER'S VIEW

2.6 The date for submission of the comments may be extended.

2.7 The Commission should come out with the Tariff Order timely. It is due to delay in release of order that the consumers are bearing the carrying cost.

2.8 The Commission is functioning with only Chairman against full strength of 3 Members. Tariff Order should be released only when quorum is complete.

2.9 The Petitions submitted by DISCOMs' are not duly supported by the audited financial statements. The petitions also not submitted with approval by respective board/authority.

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

TPDDL

2.10 The True up Petition and the ARR is always filed in line with the applicable Regulations. Audited certificates are submitted as per the requirement defined in the regulations and as per the requirement of the Commission from time to time.

2.11 As per Section 93 of Electricity Act, 2003, no act or proceeding of Appropriate Commission shall be questioned or shall be invalidated merely on the ground of existence of any vacancy or defect in the constitution of the Appropriate Commission.

2.12 As per the judgement of Hon'ble APTEL dated 02.12.2013 in the matter of OP 1 of 2011, it is a settled law that a Commission may function with a single member.

BYPL

2.13 It is submitted that all the fact and figures in the ARR are duly supported by the reasoning and supporting in the petitions which include audited accounts. And the same was also submitted to the Commission as part of Compliance.

2.14 As per the provisions of the DERC (Comprehensive Conduct of Business) Regulations, 2001, the Commission has duly verified the petition and admitted the BYPL petition as per the order dated 21.02.2019.

2.15 It is submitted that all the formats of the ARR petition have been submitted according to the formats provided by the Commission in its respective Tariff Regulations, 2017.

BRPL

2.16 The ARR Petition submitted before the Commission is as per formats specific in the DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017. All expenses sought to be trued-up is linked to the audited accounts of the Petitioner. In fact, copy of the Audited Accounts of the Petitioner is attached as Annexure with the said Petition.

2.17 The Audited Accounts of the Petitioner is submitted along with the Petition for true-up with the Commission only after the same is duly approved and signed by the Board of the Petitioner.

2.18 As already mentioned above, the petition is prepared and submitted strictly as per formats specified by the Commission in the DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017. The Commission admits the Petition only after ascertaining that the Petition is strictly in line with the Formats and Structure as per the aforesaid Regulation.

NDMC

2.19 The objections are raised on the petitions filed by BRPL, BYPL and TPDDL. Issues do not pertain to NDMC.

COMMISSION'S VIEW

2.20 The Commission endeavours to issue Tariff Orders as per provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003.

2.21 The Commission published a Public Notice in leading newspapers on 07.03.2019, and uploaded on DERC website for inviting comments from stakeholders on the Tariff petitions filed by the Petitioners by 05.04.2019. At the request of the stakeholders, the Commission extended the last date for filing objections and suggestions up to 10.07.2019 for which the public notice was issued in the newspapers on 07.06.2019.

2.22 As per the judgement of Hon'ble APTEL dated 02.12.2013 in the matter of OP 1 of 2011, it is a settled law that the Commission may function with a single member. The observations of Hon'ble APTEL are as below:

> *"9. In view of the above decision, we are to direct all the Commissions to conduct*

the proceedings irrespective of the quorum since the proceedings before the Commission could be conducted even by a single Member.”

“12. Therefore, we direct that all the Commissions concerned irrespective of the Regulations with regard to the quorum for a meeting, that Commission, even with a single Member despite that there are vacancies of other Members or Chairperson, can continue to hold the proceedings and pass the orders in accordance with the law.”

2.23 The Commission determines the ARR for the DISCOMs as per the provisions of the applicable Regulations. The Commission in its Tariff Order has provided the break-up of the major components considered for projecting costs of supply during FY 2019-20, like power purchase cost, O&M cost, CAPEX, financing cost, gap in true up of FY 2017-18 and carrying cost for the regulatory assets etc. The Petitioners submit the audited accounts to substantiate their claims. The Tariff Petitions are duly scrutinized and admitted only if found in order as per the DERC Comprehensive (Conduct of Business) Regulations, 2001. The Petitioners furnish clarifications/additional information, if and when required by the Commission. The Tariff Order is issued after prudence check of the Petitions submitted by the DISCOMs and after considering each element of cost projected in the petitions with due analysis and ensuring proper justification.

ISSUE 2: BUSINESS PLAN & SOP REGULATION

STAKEHOLDER’S VIEW

2.24 Business Plan Regulation, 2017 should be amended before finalization of Tariff Order.

2.25 3rd Amendment to SOP 2017 regarding compensation on outages has not been implemented by DISCOMs.

2.26 DISCOMs are imposing penalty on higher MDI and increase the load automatically, but when MDI is lower they do not provide any rebate and also do not reduce the load, which is injustice to consumers.

2.27 The Commission should reduce the security deposit as it is very high and putting extra burden on honest consumers.

2.28 Remove the service line cum development charges.

2.29 TPDDL gives connection to new illegal flats and buildings.

2.30 Misuse of Electricity connection particularly in TPDDL, which is releasing commercial connection and they are misused for industrial purpose. The Commission must take serious action on it.

2.31 Late payments penalty are at very high rates, bills delayed for 1 day or 3 months are having same penalty rates, it should be based on number of days delay.

2.32 Installation of more than one electricity connection/meter on single property and thereby giving the benefits of lower tariff and subsidy to the dishonest consumers. Only one electricity meter should be given to one registered/unregistered property and link it with Aadhar Card.

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

TPDDL

2.33 Security Deposit is taken as a security towards charges to be paid by the consumer for consumption of electricity. The earlier security deposit rates were notified by the Commission in 2003 and have been revised in September 2017 only.

2.34 It may be noted that Commission has considered 60 days period for computation of bill amount for determination of security deposit and accordingly security deposit rates have been revised.

2.35 Timelines for acceptance of application of Load reduction has been defined in Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Supply Code and Performance Standards) Regulations, 2017 and some are being complied.

2.36 Connection of any category is released after completion of formalities specified by the Commission. Further, as per Regulation of 56(5)(i) of DERC (Supply Code and Performance Standards) Regulations,2017, no case of UUE (misuse) shall be booked by the licensee where consumer has been paying electricity charges for higher Tariff category but using electricity for lower tariff category.

2.37 One property description /term used is vague. As per the current bye laws of Muncipal Corporations and other laws on this aspect, one building structure may have different lawful occupants. These may be on different floors or there may be other lawful division of property as the case may be. Thus one property one meter suggestion is not feasible.

BYPL

2.38 The Petitioner levy surcharge in accordance with directions contained in the Tariff order of the Commission. The relevant extracts of the Tariff order for ARR of FY 18-19 is as under;

"For all categories other than Domestic, Fixed Charges are to be levied based on billing demand per kW/kVA or part thereof. Where the Maximum Demand (MD), as defined in DERC (Supply Code and Performance Standards) Regulations, 2017, reading exceeds sanctioned load/contract demand, a surcharge of 30% shall be levied on the fixed charges corresponding to excess load in kW/kVA for such billing cycle only. Wherever, sanctioned load/contract demand is in kW/HP, the kVA shall be calculated on basis of actual power factor of the consumer, for the relevant billing cycle and in case on non-availability of actual Power Factor, the Power Factor shall be considered as unity for sanctioned load/contract demand upto 10kW/11kVA."

2.39 With respect of issue regarding the request of load reduction , we would like to submit that the same is being done as per the provision of DERC Supply code, 2017 which is produced as under:

"Load Reduction on the request of consumer:-

(i) The Application for load reduction shall be accepted only after six months from original energisation for connections up to 100 KW, and 1 (one) year from original energisation for connections above 100 KW. Subsequent application for load reduction shall be accepted once in six-months or after lock-in period of 6 (six) months pursuant to Regulation 17(4)(vii), as the case may be.

(ii) The applicant shall apply for load reduction to the Licensee in the format prescribed in the Commission's Orders.

(iii) The Licensee, after verification, shall sanction the reduced load within 10

(ten) days from the date of acceptance of such application.

(iv)The load reduction shall be reflected from next billing cycle.

(v) If the effective date of load reduction falls between the billing cycles, the Licensee shall raise the bill on pro-rata basis during that billing cycle.

(vi)The reduction of load shall be limited to the highest of average of any 4 (four) consecutive months maximum demand readings of last 12 (twelve) months.

(vii) If the load reduction is not sanctioned within the said period, the consumer shall be entitled to seek and the Licensee shall be liable to pay the compensation as specified in Schedule-I of the Regulations.

2.40 In view of above the load reduction shall be according to these regulations only. BYPL adhere to the above mentioned regulations for reduction in the load of a particular consumer.

2.41 For revision of Sanctioned load of the consumers, Petitioner adheres to the Regulation 17(2), 17(3) and 17(4) of DERC (Supply Code and Performance Standards) Regulations, 2017. The charges on account of upward revision of Load i.e. Security Deposit, Service Line Cum Development Charges (if required) is also raised by the petitioner as per DERC Order of Schedule of Charges and Procedures 2017.

2.42 As per Statement of reasoning to order of Schedule of Charges and Procedures 2017, provided by the Commission,the Security Deposit is taken as a security towards charges to be paid by the consumer for consumption of electricity, which should be corresponding to the intended use of electricity by the consumer. Further, the security deposit is fully refundable at the time of termination of connection agreement subject to clearance of dues of the connection. As per DERC (Supply Code & Performance Standards) Regulations 2017, Distribution licensee is providing interest on Consumer Security Deposit as per MCLR of SBI (as on 1st April of every financial year) which comes to be more than 8%.

2.43 The Commission has passed an order dated 24.09.2018 named as Delhi Electric Supply Code and Performance Standards (Removal of Difficulty) Third order, 2018. This extract of the said order is reproduced below on sealing of premises and charging of fixed charges:

"2. *Disconnection or Reconnection of supply of premises sealed by concerned Municipal Corporation:*

(1)In case the premises is sealed by the concerned Municipal Corporation and consumer wants to avoid payment of fixed charges, it shall be obligatory on the consumer to inform the distribution licensee for permanent disconnection of supply. The distribution licensee may remove the service line and other equipment after disconnection of supply, whenever feasible.

(2)Where the electricity is disconnected by distribution licensee on the Order of any Government agency authorized to do so and consumer wants to avoid payment of fixed charges, it shall be obligatory on the consumer to inform the distribution licensee for permanent disconnection of supply. The distribution licensee may remove the service line and other equipment after disconnection of supply, whenever feasible.

(3)Distribution Licensee shall levy fixed charges up to the date of intimation for permanent disconnection by the consumer. Thereafter, the connection shall be deemed to be permanently disconnected.

(4)If the consumer comes for reconnection of the premises and service line and other equipment have not been removed by the distribution licensee, the connection shall be energized on payment of reconnection charges after clearing the past dues."

Hence, for avoiding fixed charges in case of sealing of premises, it is the responsibility of the consumer to inform the distribution licensee.

2.44 With regard to the stakeholders contentions on releasing the commercial power connections in the area where industrial connections are not allowed, we would like to submit that no new connections has been granted to any consumer without industrial License. Further as per point 5 of Tariff schedule in Tariff Order dated 28.03.2018 which is produced as under:

"The valid Factory License shall be mandatory for applicability of Tariff under

Industrial category:

Provided that in case where the Factory Licence has expired and its renewal application is pending with the concerned authority, the DISCOMs shall bill such consumers as per Tariff applicable under Non Domestic category;

Provided further that on renewal of the Factory Licence, the DISCOMs shall adjust the bills of such consumers as per applicable Tariff under Industrial category from the effective date of renewal of such Licence."

2.45 The Commission has provided the conditions of new connection on same building/property in its Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Supply Code and Performance Standards) Regulations, 2017.The relevant extracts of the said Regulations has been extracted below:

"Wherever, one dwelling unit has been sub-divided and separate kitchen as well as separate entry is available, second electric connection may be given to the lawful occupant."

2.46 The petitioner in accordance with the above said provision as well as other conditions as defined in Supply Code Regulations, 2018 process New Connection requests.

BRPL

2.47 It may kindly be noted that retail tariff has purposely been divided in two parts across the country so that the licensee is able to recover the Fixed Costs associated with maintenance and up-gradation of its network through the Fixed Charges.

2.48 At the time of energization, the consumer undertakes to limit his load to a certain level which determines his sanctioned load. This is the load which the Licensee is obligated to serve and based on which it plans its network load growth as well as power purchase. If the consumer, for any reason, exceeds this contracted demand, the licensee needs to arrange for additional power in short term, the rates for which is much higher than long term power. Therefore, there has to be a mechanism by which such consumers (who exceed their Sanctioned Load) are asked to bear the additional cost so that all those consumers who rightfully restrict their usage up to their Sanctioned Load is not wrongfully penalized.

2.49 We trust the stakeholder will appreciate that the directive to calculate Fixed Charges based on MDI (in case MDI is higher than Sanctioned Load) is not to enrich the licensee but to act as a mechanism of deterrent for the consumer.

2.50 The issue of reduction in Security Deposit cannot be done by the present proceedings as the Security Deposit is determined in terms of Regulation of the DERC (Supply Code and Performance Standards) Regulations, 2017 as amended by the Second Amendment. If the forum has any grievance against the Regulation, it can only be challenged before the Hon'ble High Court under Article 226 of Constitution of India, 1950 and not otherwise.

NDMC

2.51 The queries are marked for the DERC SOP regulation. The Commission may consider the suggestions appropriately, as the determination of tariff is the prerogative of the Commission.

COMMISSION'S VIEW

2.52 The DERC (Business Plan) Regulations 2017 were notified by the Commission after following due process of law, as per the Electricity Act, 2003. The draft Business Plan Regulations, 2017 was uploaded on DERC website and a public notice was issued inviting the stakeholders' comments and a Public hearing was also held on 19.07.2017 and comments received from the stakeholders were considered in the final Business Plan Regulations approved by the Commission. These Regulations are applicable till FY 2019-20.

2.53 The Commission has notified the DERC (Supply Code and Performance Standards) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2018 amending the existing timelines for restoration of power supply failure and compensation thereof as specified in DERC (Supply Code and Performance Standards) Regulations, 2017. TPDDL has filed a Writ Petition no. (C) 1717/2019 before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in its order dated 19.02.2019 has held as under:

"In view of these contentions, and given the nature and the short time limit as opposed to the earlier regulations, the Court is of the opinion that the

respondents should not take any coercive action under the amendment Regulations during the pendency of the proceedings. Likewise, in complaints contemplated by the amendment Regulations, no final decision shall be taken. In the meanwhile, the claims made may be processed in accordance with the pre-existing regulations which would operate. The complaints received from consumers shall be processed and appropriate orders made but enforced only having regard to the earlier regulations. However, in the event the amendments Regulations are upheld, the additional compensation, if any, shall be paid to the concerned consumers by the concerned DISCOMs subject to the final outcome of the present proceeding".

2.54 The Commission in its DERC (Supply Code and Performance Standards) Regulations, 2017 has specified the procedure for revision of sanctioned load / contract demand based on maximum demand readings during the previous financial year. For all categories other than domestic, fixed charges are levied based on billing demand. Further, a surcharge of 30% is levied on the fixed charges corresponding to excess load beyond sanctioned load / contract demand during such billing cycle.

2.55 The Commission has determined security deposit and the service line cum development charges in DERC (Supply Code and Performance Standards) Regulations, 2017 and its Orders and the rationale for these charges has been explained in statement of objects and reasons (SOR), which is published on DERC website.

2.56 New connections are released as per the provisions of DERC (Supply Code and Performance Standards) Regulations, 2017 and on submission / availability of documents, as required in DERC Order dated 31.08.2017 as amended from time to time. As per DERC (Supply Code and Performance Standards) Regulations, 2017, an independent electric connection can be given on each floor of the premises to the owner / lawful occupant. Further, as per DERC (Supply Code and Performance Standards) Regulations, 2017, wherever one dwelling unit has been subdivided and separate kitchen as well as separate entry is available, second electric connection may be given to the lawful occupant.

2.57 Late payment surcharge is levied for the delay in number of days in receiving payment from the consumer by the distribution licensee at the rate as specified by the Commission in its Tariff Schedule from time to time.

2.58 The cases under unauthorized use of electricity (UUE) are booked as per procedure specified in the DERC (Supply Code and Performance Standards) Regulations, 2017, and Section 126 of Electricity Act, 2003.

ISSUE 3: RENEWABLE PURCHASE OBLIGATION

STAKEHOLDERS' VIEW

2.59 Imposing RPO on the distribution companies would lead to purchase of unwanted power resulting in more loss due to sale of surplus power creating unnecessary burden on the consumer.

2.60 Levy the cross subsidy surcharge, Wheeling charge etc on consumer procuring RE power to reduce tariff burden on general consumer.

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

TPDDL

2.61 REC procurement has been mandated as per Regulations to promote Renewable Energy. The Commission has mandated the Renewable Power Purchase Obligation on DISCOMs and DISCOMs are bound to fulfil same through either procurement of Renewable Energy or purchase of REC.

BYPL

2.62 The petitioner is making consistent efforts for the last few years to procure renewable energy to meet RPO as specified by the Commission.

2.63 The petitioner has also signed various PPA's for fulfilments of Solar and Non Solar obligations in the coming future from SECI and Waste to Energy Plants of Delhi. The power from the plants under these PPA's is expected to come from FY 20-21 onwards

2.64 This long term PPA would suffice the most of the requirement of Renewable Power and a practical alternative to REC.

2.65 It is also to mention here that, although BYPL is looking at all possible options/

solutions to avail renewable power and meet the RPO targets but due to the fact that BYPL has been facing adverse financial condition since FY 2009-10 primarily on account of a non-cost reflective Tariff and absence of adequate recovery of accumulated Regulatory Asset. The same has constrained the capability of BYPL to purchase power from renewable sources.

2.66 BYPL submitted that the clause 6(2) of the Commission's order dated 01.06.2017 provides for the charges to be collected from Open Access consumers availing supply from Renewable Sources as under:

> *"Wheeling, Transmission and Additional surcharge shall not be applicable on Open Access Consumers availing energy from all renewable energy sources within or outside Delhi. Open Access consumer receiving electricity from renewable energy sources shall be exempted from the cross subsidy surcharge to the extent of RP."*

2.67 Regarding other comments of stakeholder which are directed towards the Commission, we trust the same shall be duly considered by the Commission.

BRPL

2.68 Renewable Purchase Obligations are set by the Commission and the Commission may take the decision appropriately.

NDMC

2.69 Renewable Purchase Obligations are set by the Commission.

COMMISSION'S VIEW

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

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

> *"The State Commission shall discharge the following functions:*
>
> *Promote co-generation and generation of electricity from renewable sources of energy by providing suitable measures for connectivity with the grid and sale of*

electricity to any person, and also specify, for purchase of electricity from such sources, a percentage of the total consumption of electricity in the area of a distribution licensee"

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

2.72 The Commission has issued DERC (Renewable Purchase Obligation and Renewable Energy Certificate Framework Implementation) Regulation, 2012 and Business Plan Regulations, 2017. As per these Regulations, obligated entity is required to fulfil a defined minimum percentage of the total quantum/consumption from eligible renewable energy sources.

ISSUE 4: POWER PURCHASE COST

STAKEHOLDERS' VIEW

2.73 Reintroducing PPAC charges is the contempt of Hon'ble Supreme Court order of striking down passing on the increase in coal prices to consumers. The levy of PPAC charges is also unjustifiable as Ministry of Power claims that coal import bill has been brought down in last 4 years.

2.74 The average cost of power of Anta, Auraiya and Dadri is very high. This power should not be taken by the licensee.

2.75 The energy charge of Sasan UMPP in true-up petition was taken higher at INR 1.44/unit against the rate of INR 1.19/unit.

2.76 When power from other sources is available at lesser prices, DISCOMs should not be forced to adhere to the long term PPAs inherited from DVB.

2.77 IPGCL submitted that NDMC has not considered the power purchase payment dues of IPGCL in power purchase cost in FY 2017-18.

2.78 IPGCL & PPCL pointed that there are payment dues on DISCOMs and requested to issue direction for payment of current bills and to liquidate the outstanding dues without any further delay.

2.79 DISCOMS are revising PPA & negotiated cost of power has substantially reduced, but why no benefits were passed on to consumers.

2.80 There should be some proper balancing mechanism that higher percentage low end domestic consumer suffer less.

2.81 Discom must publish their power purchase cost and profit and loss with respect to collection.

2.82 The Power should be re-allocated based on the profile of the consumers, i.e. Domestic consumer's area should get cheaper power.

2.83 East Delhi has low revenue; accordingly, cheaper power should be allocated to East Delhi.

2.84 Distribution Company should not buy power from Generating Plants with high cost; rather they should procure Power at competitive and low rates.

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

TPDDL

2.85 The said contention is misplaced. No such interpretation can be attributed to PPAC mechanism which has been implemented pursuant to the statutory provisions of Electricity Act 2003 and Hon'ble APTEL directions.

2.86 Now, PPAC is in place under the Commission's Tariff Regulations, 2017 which have been finalized after detailed stakeholder consultation and keeping the interests of consumers, utilities in consideration.

2.87 The Commission's principles followed for tariff determination take into account all such developments. Any genuine reduction in electricity tariffs is passed on to the consumers.

2.88 Long term PPAs are to be honoured as breach of contract cannot be done. The GENCOs have been established for giving power on long term basis and hence form an integral part of the supply value chain.

2.89 Wherever possible, TPDDL try to get the PPAs reallocated to other states through Ministry of Power.

2.90 Moreover, availability of power from other short term sources is not guaranteed and overdependence on the same can lead to power availability issues and supply disruptions.

2.91 Any benefit accrued due to such revision is passed on to the consumer.

2.92 The Commission cannot decrease power purchase cost for plants regulated by the Hon'ble CERC.

BYPL

2.93 PPAC is the variation of Power purchase cost estimated by the Commission while determining the tariff and the actual cost raised by Power Generators. PPAC is approved by Commission in order to lessen the burden of carrying cost on the consumer by preventing the increase in Regulatory Asset.

2.94 In view of the present precarious financial conditions of the distribution companies, it is necessary that the Commission also to provide for Power Purchase Cost Adjustment Formula as intended in the section 62(4) of the Act to compensate the distribution companies for the increase in cost of power procurement during the financial year. The same has also been directed by the Hon'ble Appellate Tribunal for Electricity to all State Commissions vide its judgment dated 11.11.2011 in O.P. 1 of 2011.Further Determination of PPAC is prerogative of the Commission and is based on actual power purchase cost incurred by licensee as reflected in the bills raised by generators.

2.95 BYPL submitted that the petitioner has inherited Power Purchase Agreements of most of the Coal based plants from Delhi Transco Ltd (DTL). Further the Petitioner has also filed petition before Hon'ble CERC and the DERC for surrender of PPA from some of these costly power plants.

2.96 BYPL has inherited various long term PPAs from DTL vide the Commission order dated 31.03.2007. These PPAs are long term in nature and are for a period of more than 25 yrs. No PPA can be amended and revised unilaterally.

2.97 Further as regard to reduction in Power Purchase Cost, BYPL would like to submit that any increase and decrease in Power Purchase cost is factored suitably by the Commission while determining the Tariff and same is sole prerogative of the

Commission.

2.98 BYPL submitted that they appreciate the concerned raised by the Stakeholder on allocation of cheaper power to BYPL as mostly there are low end consumers residing in BYPL area. We also request the Commission to kindly consider the same while determining the tariff for FY 2019-20.

BRPL

2.99 The power purchase costs are uncontrollable in nature, it make difficult or to accurately estimate power purchase costs at the time of annual tariff fixation. Any fluctuation in the cost of fuel is a pass through for the generator through a fuel price adjustment formula and is payable by the Distribution Licensees in their monthly bills. The difference in actual cost of procurement of power and the estimated cost of purchase of power gets trued up only after 2 years. The time lag of two years puts additional burden on consumers by way of interest charges. Accordingly the Commission vide its Tariff Order dated 13.7.2012 had decided to implement a Power Purchase Cost Adjustment for generating stations having long term PPA's with DISCOMs on quarterly basis in order to adjust the changes in the Power Purchase Cost levied by Generating Companies on the Distribution Licensees. The Commission specify a detailed formula for PPAC in the Tariff Orders of the relevant year.

NDMC

2.100 The mechanism for recovery of Power Purchase Cost Adjustment Charges (PPAC) is in line with Regulation 134 of the DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017, as reproduced below:

> *"134. The Distribution Licensee shall be allowed to recover the incremental Power Procurement Cost on quarterly basis, over and above the Power Procurement Cost approved in the Tariff Order of the relevant year, incurred due to the following:*
>
> *Variation in Price of Fuel from long term sources of Generation;*
>
> *Variation in Fixed Cost on account of Regulatory Orders from long term sources of Generation; Variation in Transmission Charges."*

2.101 PPAC mechanism allows the DISCOMs to recover the differential fuel charges/power purchase cost from the consumers in timely manner. In case the changes are deferred for recovery till the truing up, the same will impose a tariff shock on the consumers besides the levy of carrying cost.

2.102 In the Tariff Petition filed by NDMC for FY 2017-18, no consideration of power was shown by NDMC from GTPS. Still, the Tariff Order issued by DERC provided an allocation of power from GTPS. Such allocation is ideally to be done by GoNCTD as a separate exercise as is apparent from GoNCTD letter dated 22.02.2018. But, in this instance, the allocation was done by the Commission. Moreover, DERC informed about this allocation to SLDC – Delhi instead of NDMC and NDMC came to know about this unrequisitioned allocation when SLDC started scheduling the power of NDMC from IPGCL which is highly objectionable and not aligned to the principles of power procurement for distribution licensees as per prevailing Act/policies/regulations.

2.103 It is further submitted that NDMC in its submission to SLDC - Delhi for scheduling of power from Sep 2017 onwards has never shown any requisition from GTPS. Still, the said power has been scheduled over and above the requisition given by NDMC.

2.104 NDMC submits that for any power purchase except UI/ IDT which are on a real time basis, all scheduling and commercial settlements of power purchased by NDMC is pursuant to entering into a firm Agreement. In the instant case, no PPA is in place & there are no terms & conditions for such payment defined in any agreement. It is on account of the aforesaid reasons that no payment could be made till now to GTPS for this period.

2.105 Currently power procurement details in the Petition are based on Energy Accounts prepared by SLDC. The Petition is currently showing the entire power procured/ sold as per Energy Accounts prepared by SLDC-Delhi including long term, short term, bilateral purchases and sale of power including UI for the purpose of reconciliation. However, in case of any dispute between the parties, the same needs to be taken up separately by IPGCL. The same is not a subject matter of this petition.

COMMISSION'S VIEW

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

2.107 The Commission has specified in Tariff Regulations 2017, as well as in earlier Tariff Orders, that the Merit Order Dispatch principle should be adhered strictly by the Distribution Licensees in power procurement, and there is also incentive and disincentive mechanism for sale of surplus power to maximize the revenue from sale of surplus power. Further, as per the provision of Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Business Plan) Regulations, 2017, the contingency limit for sale of power under UI mechanism shall be limited to 5% of the gross power purchased by the Distribution Licensee to bring efficiency in their scheduling of power.

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

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

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

2.111 The Commission had projected power purchase cost net of rebate as per the provisions of DERC (Terms and Condition for Tariff Determination) Regulations, 2017. The power purchase cost is allowed to the distribution licensee after considering maximum normative rebate available for each generating stations.

2.112 The provision for reallocation of power among Delhi DISCOMs has been made in DERC (Terms and Condition for Tariff Determination) Regulations, 2017 as follows:

> *"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"*

ISSUE 5: AT&C LOSSES

STAKEHOLDER'S VIEW

2.113 Benefits of reduction in T&D losses should be passed on to the consumers.

2.114 DISCOMs are unable to cap the AT&C losses resulting extra tariff burden on honest consumers. The DISCOMs must provide proper security to vigilance team during power theft. Extra surcharge and load shedding should be done in high loss areas.

2.115 No incentive on behalf of lower AT&C loss and higher collection efficiency should be allowed to DISCOM.

2.116 DISCOM must showcase the amount collected against penalty on power theft and where it is accounted in ARR.

2.117 CISF, Police Force etc. may be provided to DISCOMs for reduction of theft.

2.118 The Target for TPDDL should be lower than that set by the Commission as TPDDL has already achieved lower values.

PETITIONER’S SUBMISSION

TPDDL

2.119 Any benefit accrued due to AT&C loss reduction is being passed on to the consumers.

2.120 Tata Power-DDL is making all out efforts to curb theft and reduce AT&C losses and to come up to the expectations of the Consumers. Our Zonal and Enforcement Teams are on continuous vigil and whenever any such incidents are observed / reported, the defaulters are booked for Electricity Theft, as per the applicable Law/Regulations.

2.121 The Commission has already differentiated the low and high loss areas w.r.t different performance standards.

2.122 Police Support including CISF helps in curbing theft and hence, reduction in AT&C losses. Further, any benefit accrued due to such AT&C loss reduction is passed on to the consumer and accordingly, cost of such Police Support/CISF should also be allowed in the ARR.

BYPL

2.123 The Commission in its Business Plan Regulations, 2017 has approved Targets for distribution loss. In case distribution licensee under achieve the Distribution loss targets the penalty is solely borne by the distribution licensee. In case the distribution licensee overachieve the targets approved by the Commission, the benefit of the same is shared between distribution licensee and the consumers. Hence, in any case the benefit of reduction of Distribution loss target is been shared with the consumers.

2.124 As regard to the power purchase cost and claim of Rebate, it is mentioned here that petitioner endeavours to claim the rebate on power purchase cost. However, due to the accumulated deficit Regulatory Asset created over a period of time due to non-cost reflective tariff approved by the Commission in the past, Petitioner could not claim full rebate on Power purchase cost. Further, the subsidy which is a revenue carved out from current tariff is being received late (which we have not yet received for Q1 and Q2 of FY 2019-20) and directly transferred to the accounts of Delhi Genco/ Transco instead of BYPL's account. The comments of stakeholder regarding the collection of all amount by 18th of every month is incorrect, as the billing to all consumers is done on Monthly cyclic basis and as per the current available infrastructure it is not possible to serve the bill to all consumers on 1st day of every month. It is not possible to collect the amount from all the consumers on 18th of every month.

2.125 As regard to the collection efficiency of 100.4% claimed by petitioner for true up of FY 2017-18, it is submitted that uncollected amount of previous year(s) for which, petitioner was already penalized during the past is collected during this year. With the best effort undertaken by Petitioner, the uncollected amount of previous year(s) was collected during FY 2017-18. Further, the amount so collected is being utilized to meet the ARR of the petitioner. The Incentive is calculated as per the DERC (terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017.

2.126 BYPL further submitted that the stakeholder contentions regarding officials of BSES are baseless and without proper evidence. Further we would like to state the fact that BYPL has always focused on reduction of AT&C losses which is evident from the aggressive loss reduction of more than 50% i.e.; from 61.89% in July'03 to 10.41% in March'18 which has already benefitted the consumers in tariff.

2.127 Despite this, there are still some areas high losses and disturbed law and order situation. BYPL has its internal mechanism to deter theft/pilferage in these sensitive areas. The concerned team conducts inspection on suspected premises, videos entire proceedings and prepares the inspection report as per the provisions under the Regulations/directions by DERC. Regardless of the area's sensitivity, electricity theft has always been one of the most aggressively pursued agendas of BYPL. Apart of all this, BYPL organizes Nukkad Nataks and issue awareness bulletins to spread awareness among the consumers about the consequences of electricity theft.

2.128 Also, theft cases are billed at penal rates (two times the applicable tariff) in line with the provisions of the Electricity Act 2003. This not only serves as a strong deterrent for dishonest consumers but also the additional revenue collected from all enforcement cases is taken in to account while determining the ARR and benefits all the consumers.

2.129 It is submitted that the cooperation extended by CISF has helped the Petitioner tremendously to reduce the loss levels in its distribution area. This is clearly discernible from the loss level reduction achieved by the Petitioner during the period 2002-2007.

BRPL

2.130 Electricity theft has been one of the most aggressively pursued agendas of the Company & internal objectives are being set and management performance will be measured and rewarded based on loss reduction. Given this background control of power theft needs active participation and support from all stakeholders.

2.131 BRPL submitted that they will take each and every possible survey and steps in order to curb thefts as well as any unauthorized construction/ extension near electricity poles, being taking up by residents without any proper approvals.

2.132 There has been significant fall in the T&D losses which presently for the petitioner company is around 10%. The benefit of lower T&D loses have already been passed to the consumers by way of reduced tariff.

2.133 BRPL submitted that the Petitioner attributes highest priority to reduction of theft and for this express purpose, has within its structure, an independent and exclusive department which is focused in reduction of theft.

2.134 Petitioner's enforcement teams are fully equipped and self-sufficient in curbing theft which is one of the reasons why BRPL has been able to bring down AT&C losses from over 50% to around 9% at present.

2.135 However, petitioner's enforcement team often has to face violent resistance in several areas and have been physically assaulted on several occasions. In spite of facing such violence, the enforcement officials remain un-deterred in discharging their duties under difficult and hostile conditions.

2.136 The stakeholder may also note that due to the aggressive clampdown on theft and booking of such cases, the Petitioner has been able to save over Rs. 960 Crore in the past 10 years on account of collection from theft / enforcement and avoidance of power purchase cost which would have been necessary in absence of any enforcement activities. This amount saved has already benefitted consumers by way of reduced tariff burden.

NDMC

2.137 No reply

COMMISSION'S VIEW

2.138 A detailed methodology for computing the target for distribution losses has been explained in explanatory memorandum issued by the Commission for the Business Plan Regulations 2017.

2.139 The Commission is of the view that Distribution loss is an inherent loss in the System which can be minimized up to the technical permissible limit, whereas the losses also include the theft which can be controlled by DISCOMs.

2.140 The DISCOMs are given an incentive if the distribution losses are reduced below the target fixed. If the losses are more than the target fixed, the loss above the target fixed is fully to the account of the DISCOMs. The targets every year are progressively decreasing and it is expected that DISCOMs will achieve them. If the DISCOMs do not achieve the target, the financial impact will be to the account of the DISCOMs alone, and will get reflected in the true-up of ARR of the respective DISCOMS.

2.141 The details of actual incentive/disincentive given to the DISCOMs for over and under achievement of AT&C loss target are available in Chapter A3 (True up of ARR) of the respective tariff orders which are available at Commission website (www.derc.gov.in).

2.142 The Commission is of the view that the DISCOMs should step up their enforcement activities to reduce theft and control AT&C losses. The Commission is of the view that carrying out more load shedding in high loss/theft area is not an appropriate measure, as the honest consumers in these areas will also suffer without being on fault. The Petitioner should make all efforts to prevent theft of electricity by strengthening their enforcement activities without harassing the honest consumers.

ISSUE 6: DISTRIBUTION INFRASTRUCTURE

STAKEHOLDERS' VIEW

2.143 DISCOMs are unable to stop the illegal construction of buildings near to the pole, and to prevent such action, they must disconnect power to those consumers.

2.144 Prevent encroachment under HT lines and stop power cuts.

2.145 Cables are jumbled on electric poles.

2.146 Communication cable (other than power cable) should be removed from poles.

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

TPDDL

2.147 The safety norms are being followed as per CEA (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2010 and is in the interest of the consumers.

BYPL

2.148 With respect of the unauthorized construction, we would like to submit that BYPL is continuously writing the notice to the consumers however under regulation 50 of DERC Supply code (which states grounds of Disconnection) does not provide unauthorized construction a ground for disconnection.

2.149 BYPL submitted that they are making every effort to make its distribution network free from any such unauthorized cable.

BRPL

2.150 The issue does not pertain to BRPL.

NDMC

2.151 The issue does not pertain to NMDC.

COMMISSION'S VIEW

2.152 The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has notified Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply Regulations, 2010. The Commission in its DERC (Supply Code and Performance Standards) Regulations, 2017 has directed the Distribution Licensee and the consumers to follow the provision of the Safety Regulations. The bare conductors are being replaced with the cables in phased manner by the Distribution Licensees on case to case basis.

2.153 The Commission has, in Petition No. 04/2005 in the matter of "Disallowing Cable TV Operators & MTNL from using NDPL Poles, unauthorised and for paying usage charges per pole basis, wherever authorized", observed that subject to safety standards applicable as per the Indian Electricity Rules and the Order of Hon'ble High Court in writ Petition (Civil) 4731/96, the Licensees are within their rights to use their assets for other business for earning additional revenue. Further, licensees can enter into independent agreement with such cable operators and they can lease their assets subject to the provisions of the safety norms under Electricity Rules 1956 or such Regulations issued by CEA under section 53 of Electricity Act, 2003. The revenue received from such activity shall be dealt as per the Commission's Regulations on Treatment of Income from other Business. The Commission further observed that Distribution Licensees may refer their case to the Central Electricity Authority regarding the safety related issues of leasing electricity poles to the Cable TV operators etc. and if the Authority finds it appropriate, it may incorporate the same in the Regulations.

ISSUE 7: O&M EXPENSES

STAKEHOLDERS' VIEW

2.154 The O&M expenses finalized under new regulation is on higher side and are providing undue advantage to DISCOMs.

2.155 Disallow arrear paid against 7th Pay Commission proposal, minimum wages impact, water charges, SMS, legal expenses, Ombudsman fee & DSM charges as they are part of A&G expenses and cannot be collected additionally. No additional O&M expenses can be allowed other than GST. No legal expenses other than matters of enforcement related issue should be allowed.

2.156 O&M expenses should not be linked with Assets.

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

TPDDL

2.157 Pertains to BYPL area

BYPL

2.158 We would like to apprise the esteemed stakeholder regarding the consideration of GST expense as an additional expense in ARR. The Petitioner has submitted O&M expenses in terms of the DERC Tariff Regulations, 2017 and DERC Business Plan regulations , 2017 notified on 01.09.2017 which is applicable for a period of three year i.e. FY 2017-18 to FY 2019-20. Further we would like to submit that a Public hearing has been conducted by the Commission considering contentions, submission and suggestions by the stakeholders before finalization of the Business Plan Regulations, 2017.

2.159 BYPL would also like to submit that the stakeholder must appreciate the improvement in quality of supply and reliable services being provided by BYPL. All our employees strive hard to provide the best in class services to our esteemed consumers.

2.160 With respect of other additional expenses claimed by the BYPL in its petition we would like to submit that in terms of above Regulations and as explained by the Commission in its Explanatory Memorandum of DERC Business Plan Regulations, 2017, the additional impact of 7th Pay Commission and Legal Expenses, water charges, statutory levies has not been considered while determining the normative O&M expenses. The actual impact of 7th Pay Commission and Legal Expenses, water charges and statutory levies and taxes for FY 2017-18 shall be allowed based on the claim of the DISCOM and prudence check by the Commission.

BRPL

2.161 It is submitted the issue pertain to a different licensee.

NDMC

2.162 Does not pertain to NDMC.

COMMISSION'S VIEW

2.163 The Commission conducts prudence check on the issues related to O&M expenses that are submitted by the Utilities for approval of O&M expenses during a control period. O&M expenses are a controllable parameter in terms of DERC (Terms & conditions for

Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017, and any surplus or deficit on account of O&M expenses shall be to the account of the Licensee and shall not be trued up in the ARR.

2.164 As per DERC (Business Plan) Regulations, 2017, O&M expenses are directly related to actual assets installed at site and its maintenance to provide services to the consumer. O&M Expenses vary as per the consumer mix i.e., Domestic/Non Domestic/Industrial etc. & supply at different voltage levels i.e., LT/11kV/33kV/66kV. The O&M Expenses up to 11kV level majorly vary as per the line length of the network whereas for LT level the Consumer mix plays a vital role. Therefore, the Commission has computed the O&M expenses on the basis of capacity of assets installed at site i.e., per circuit km of line & per MVA capacity of transformation at various voltage levels.

2.165 The Commission while determining the norms for O&M expenses in DERC (Business Plan) Regulations, 2017 has not considered the legal expenses as the same shall be allowed based on prudence check at the time of true of ARR.

2.166 The details of allowances/disallowances considered for additional O&M expenses are available in Chapter A3 (True up of ARR) of the tariff order.

ISSUE 8: TRUE UP OF CAPITALISATION

STAKEHOLDERS' VIEW:

2.167 Physical Verification of Assets should be completed & done on a yearly basis.

2.168 True up of Capital Cost / Capitalization is pending and hence Tariff Petitions may be rejected.

2.169 Capitalization of assets can only be done after EIC is issued.

2.170 Do not allow the capital expenditure and capitalization pertaining to REL.

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

TPDDL

2.171 It is submitted that the DISCOMs have been regularly filing True Up petition including for True Up of capitalization since the beginning. However, Commission has done provisional True Up of capitalization on account of ongoing physical verification exercise by agency appointed by the Commission and shall be considered by Commission on its finalization.

BYPL

2.172 It is submitted that the contentions of the stakeholder is false and have no merit, Licensee has already linked the GIS with the capital assets of licensee and the same has also been accepted by the Commission in the Minutes of meeting of 28th Forum meeting. Further the Commission has appointed the consultant for audit of capex and physical verification of assets of DISCOMs which is in process. BYPL has always provided and is providing full cooperation to the Commission's officials/Auditors for efficient and timely completion of the same.

BRPL

2.173 Issue pertains to TPDDL.

NDMC

2.174 Does not pertain to NDMC.

COMMISSION'S VIEW

2.175 Finalization of Capital Expenditure and Capitalisation of the DISCOMs is under process. Pending completion of True up exercise for capitalisation, the Commission has approved the capitalisation on provisional basis so that the future consumers are not burdened with past costs.

ISSUE 9: REGULATORY ASSETS

STAKEHOLDER'S VIEW

2.176 Regulatory Surcharge may not be levied on the Consumers as energy charges and fixed charges increase on yearly basis.

2.177 DISCOMs must provide the actual figures of regulatory assets till date and how DISCOMs are creating regulatory asset in spite of APTEL judgment of setting aside the creation of Regulatory Assets.

2.178 Commission should advise Delhi government to provide bailout package for recovery of accumulated losses of discom, so that the burden on consumers should be lowered.

2.179 Recovery of outstanding regulatory asset along with carrying cost of regulatory asset should be time bound with in period not exceeding seven year.

2.180 Govt. of India may provide a bail-out package for Delhi DISCOMs as is done for other states. DERC may press for extension of Central Govt. Scheme benefits like UDAY for Delhi Consumers.

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

TPDDL

2.181 Determination of Retail Tariff and Surcharges is the sole prerogative of the Commission.

2.182 Regulatory assets got created due to non-cost reflective tariff for previous years. Thus, in order to fund the said Regulatory assets Tata Power-DDL is availing loans from the market and also paying interest on the same to the banks/FIs. To overcome the problem of further creation of Regulatory Assets, Commission has introduced Regulatory Surcharge of 8% so that the interest burden can be met out to save the consumers from further accumulation of interest.

2.183 The Commission in its last tariff order of 28th March 2018 has approved provisional Revenue Gap of Rs. 2394.61 Cr till FY 2016-17 for Tata Power-DDL. In the Current Tariff Petition, Tata Power-DDL has sought truing up of Revenue Gap of Rs. 3987.72 Cr on provisional basis till FY 2017-18.

2.184 The Regulatory Assets for DISCOMs have statutory recognition in terms of the DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017. The said view is based on the National Tariff Policy also.

2.185 Thus, the Commission is well within its powers to provide, create Regulatory Asset for DISCOMs.

2.186 For FY 2017-18, Tata Power-DDL has sought carrying cost at the rate of 10.37% against the approved carrying cost rate of 10.98%.

2.187 The contention on APTEL judgment cited by stakeholder is thus misplaced.

2.188 Any such funding as suggested may be extended to Delhi DISCOMs, would be welcome and in overall Consumer Interest.

BYPL

2.189 It is submitted that the regulatory asset is created due to non-approval of legitimate cost in the past to avoid sudden tariff shock to the consumers of Delhi. Regulatory Asset surcharge is being levied to recover the regulatory asset in the phased manner.

2.190 Regarding Petitioner's claim for implementation of APTEL Judgments and past period claims, it is submitted that, only after detailed deliberation on the issues, Hon'ble APTEL vide its various judgments has issued specific directions to the Commission with respect to implementation of the issues challenged by the Petitioner. Accordingly, the Petitioner has claimed the impact of implementation of APTEL Judgments to be allowed in the next Tariff Order. Further, it is submitted that the issue wise claim along with computation is explained in detail in chapter 3B of the ARR Petition. The same is not reiterated for the sake of brevity.

2.191 With regards to the concerns raised by the stakeholder it is stated that cost reflective tariff needs to be approved for the financial sustainability of DISCOMS, so that the DISCOMS continue to provide quality services to the consumers of Delhi. Further, it is pertinent to mention that, in the past, in order to avoid tariff shock to the consumers, the Commission did not allow cost reflective tariff which resulted in accumulation of Regulatory Assets. 8% surcharge levied on tariff is towards recovery of such Regulatory Assets. Repeated creation of Regulatory Assets and not providing time bound recovery of the same is not only detrimental to the financial stability of the DISCOMs but it is also not in the overall interest of the consumers as the consumers will be unnecessarily burdened with the carrying cost on this Regulatory Assets. Further, the Petitioner is billing and collecting a surcharge of 3.80% towards recovery of Pension Trust charges of erstwhile DVB Employees/Pensioners for onward payment to the Pension Trust as approved by the Commission in Tariff order dated 28.03.2018.

2.192 It is submitted that we agree with the stakeholder's suggestion that the benefits of Government schemes like UDAY should also be extended to Delhi DISCOMs and the consumers of Delhi should not be deprived of such benefits just because they are being served by private DISCOMs. The Commission may issue suitable advice to the Delhi government for taking up the matter with Central Government in the interest of both the DISCOMs and consumers.

BRPL

2.193 Clause 8.2.2 of the Tariff Policy dated 06.01.2006 provides 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 exception, and subject to the following guidelines:

a. The circumstances should be clearly defined through regulations, and should only include natural causes or force majeure conditions. Under business as usual conditions, the opening balances of unrecovered gap must be covered through transition financing arrangement or capital restructuring;

b. Carrying cost of Regulatory Asset should be allowed to the utilities;

c. Recovery of Regulatory Asset should be time-bound and within a period not exceeding three years at the most and preferably within control period;

d. The use of the facility of Regulatory Asset should not be repetitive;

e. In cases where Regulatory Asset is proposed to be adopted, it should be ensured that the return on equity should not become unreasonably low in any year so that the capability of the licensee to borrow is not adversely affected."

Furthermore, the Hon'ble APTEL in its Judgment dated 11.11.2011 in O.P. No. 1 of 2011 has held as under:

"65.

(iv) 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."

2.194 The Commission vide its Tariff Order dated 13.07.2012 had introduced the concept of

8% Regulatory surcharge (on fixed & energy charges) for liquidation of accumulated Revenue Gap.

The rationale given by the Commission in its Tariff Order is as under:

"5.9 The revenue deficit for FY 2012-13 of the three DISCOMs is Rs 1402.32 Cr. While, the accumulated revenue deficit till FY 2010-11 (along with carrying cost) is Rs 6919 Cr. Keeping in view the significant deficit with all three DISCOMs and in an attempt to make tariffs cost reflective, the Commission has decided to revise the tariff for all consumer categories in order to enable the DISCOMs to at least recover the approved revenue requirement for FY 2012-13.

5.10 For meeting carrying cost of the revenue gap till FY 2010-11 and liquidation of revenue gap, the Commission has decided to introduce a surcharge of 8% over the revised tariff."

2.195 However the surcharge of 8% as levied is not enough to recover even the entire carrying cost on created Regulatory Assets.

NDMC

2.196 Determination of tariff/surcharge is defined by the Commission based on prevailing regulations and provisions of the Electricity Act to ensure the DISCOMs are able to recover the charges in a timely manner.

COMMISSION'S VIEW

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

"Carrying cost of Regulatory Assets should be allowed to the utilities.

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

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

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

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

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

2.200 The build-up of the revenue gap commenced in 2009-10 when power purchase costs went up substantially and the rate of sale of surplus power steeply declined due to stringent frequency controls imposed by CERC.

2.201 The Tariff Order for FY 2010-11 was not issued due to court proceedings. Therefore, while the tariff increase from FY 2011-12 onwards has to some extent offset the incremental increase in revenue gap, however cumulative revenue gap along with applicable carrying costs still remained uncovered. Thus, the formula evolved by the Commission i.e., including carrying costs in the ARR every year, for tariff determination and using 8% surcharge for liquidating the principal over a time is expected to liquidate the Regulatory Assets in a reasonable period of 6 to 8 years.

2.202 The Commission has submitted before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Civil Appeal No. 884 of 2010 that additional surcharge of 8% shall liquidate the principal amount of the accumulated revenue gap within 6 to 8 years.

2.203 UDAY scheme is not applicable to private distribution licensees.

2.204 The Commission determines the ARR for the DISCOMs as per the provisions of the Tariff Regulations, 2017 and Business Plan Regulation, 2017. The Commission in its Tariff Order has provided the break-up of the major components considered for projecting costs of supply during FY 2019-20, like power purchase cost, O&M costs, CAPEX, financing cost, gap in true up of FY 2017-18 and carrying cost for the regulatory assets etc. This forms the basis for projection of the gap/surplus between present requirement in terms of ARR and revenue available at existing tariff. It is in the consumer's overall interest, that the gap between these two figures is filled by determining the tariffs so as to reduce the accumulated Revenue Gap/Regulatory Assets and the Carrying Cost thereof, which otherwise would impose an additional burden on the average consumer. The Tariff Order is issued after prudence check of the Petitions submitted by the DISCOMs as per relevant Regulations.

ISSUE 10: PENSION TRUST

STAKEHOLDERS' VIEW

2.205 Consumers are not part of the tripartite agreement, thereby cannot be penalized with recovery of pension trust surcharge.

2.206 Pension FUND 3.8% payable to DISCOM employee is recovered from electricity bill which not justified & should be waived off.

2.207 Pension burden of erstwhile DESU/DVB employees should be borne by the State Government and should not be passed on to the Consumers.

2.208 The Commission must initiate appropriate proceedings to frame Regulations for DVB pensioners for providing Terms & Conditions allowing lifetime Pension & Terminal Benefits liability of personnel of DVB. The Commission should allow recovery of INR 840 crore in the ARR of three DISCOMS for FY 2019-20 as Pension Trust.

2.209 Commission should direct the DISCOMs to provide sufficient funds to meet the additional requirement due to implementation of WAGE Committee Report expected shortly which would involve at least 100 Cr. for timely implementation & payment of arrears.

2.210 As per Delhi High court order, DISCOMs are liable to meet the old employee pension.

2.211 DISCOM must bring the transparency in pension trust charges collected and outflow.

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

TPDDL

2.212 The Commission may like to decide on the same.

2.213 The Commission has been of the view that it does not have the power, jurisdiction to frame Regulations dealing with such kind of issues raised by stakeholder. The pension surcharge has been already allowed by Commission for year on year basis and is recovered as per directions of the Commission for servicing the liabilities, pension of the Pension Trust.

2.214 Levy of Pension Surcharge is towards recovery of Pension Trust Charges of erstwhile DVB Employees/ Pensioners as recommended by GoNCTD.

2.215 Employee cost is part of the O&M expenses of Annual Revenue Requirement (ARR) of DISCOMs.

BYPL

2.216 DISCOM is bound to contribute in Pension Trust and being a regulated business the cost and expenses of the DISCOMs are subject to be allowed by the Commission. Hence, a pension trust surcharge is approved by the Commission.

2.217 With regards to the concerns raised by the stakeholder it is stated that cost reflective tariff needs to be approved for the financial sustainability of DISCOMS, so that the DISCOMS continue to provide quality services to the consumers of Delhi. Further, it is pertinent to mention that, in the past, in order to avoid tariff shock to the consumers, the Commission did not allow cost reflective tariff which resulted in accumulation of Regulatory Assets. 8% surcharge levied on tariff is towards recovery of such Regulatory Assets. Repeated creation of Regulatory Assets and not providing time bound recovery of the same is not only detrimental to the financial stability of the DISCOMs but it is also not in the overall interest of the consumers as the consumers will be unnecessarily burdened with the carrying cost on this Regulatory Assets. Further, the Petitioner is billing and collecting a surcharge of 3.80% towards recovery of Pension Trust charges of erstwhile DVB Employees/Pensioners for onward payment to the Pension Trust as approved by the Commission in Tariff order dated 28.03.2018.

BRPL

2.218 As per the recommendation of the GoNCTD vide its letter dated 26/07/2017, the Commission had decided to levy an additional surcharge for recovery of Pension Trust funding of erstwhile DVB employees/Pensioners from September 2017 onwards.

2.219 As far as pension surcharge of 3.70 % is concerned, it is submitted that the Commission vide its tariff order dated 31.08.2017 has notified a surcharge of 3.70% towards recovery of Pension Trust Charges of erstwhile DVB Employees /Pensioners as recommended by GoNCTD. It is important to mention here that under Section 45 of the Electricity Act, 2003, determination of electricity tariff is the sole prerogative of the Commission.

2.220 Commission vide its Tariff Order dated 28.03.2018 has notified a surcharge of 3.80% towards recovery of Pension Trust charges.

2.221 In terms of the directions of the Commission for conducting a forensic audit of Pension Trust for authentication of the data of pension disbursement from FY2002-03 to till date to ascertain the actual liability of Pension Trust, the said Audit has not been conducted till date.

NDMC

2.222 While the contention of the consumer may be considered by the Commission. Furthermore, it should also be considered that NDMC was not a party of tripartite agreement signed between erstwhile DVB, Govt. of Delhi and private discom at the time of privatization of DVB. Further, NDMC reiterates its submission in its petition that no such liability should be included in the ARR for NDMC and that the consumer in NDMC license area should not be burdened with such liabilities of others DISCOMs because no man, material or assets of erstwhile DVB were transferred to NDMC.

COMMISSION'S VIEW

2.223 The Pension Trust was established as a part of Transfer Scheme Rules, 2001 framed under Delhi Electricity Reform Act, 2000 (DERA) and the Tripartite Agreement executed by the GoNCTD with unions of employees and Associations of officers of the erstwhile DVB. In terms of the aforesaid Rules and Tripartite Agreement, the Pension Trust was funded at the time of unbundling of the DVB by way of one lump sum payment by the GoNCTD. The issue of underfunding of corpus fund of the pension trust is sub-judice in W.P. (C) 1698/2010 in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. Subsequent contributions from the date of unbundling have to be made to the Pension Trust by the successor entities of DVB. The Commission has been releasing ad-hoc payments in the DTL Tariff orders from FY 2011-12 onwards up to FY 2015-16. Further, in the tariff order dated August'2017, the Commission has directed the DISCOM's for submitting the reconciliation statement and deposit the amount directly to the pension trust, instead of past practice of routing it through DTL.

2.224 Section 86 of the Electricity Act, 2003, which defines functions of State Commission, does not provide for issuing Regulations of Pension Trust. The fact has also been appreciated by the Hon'ble APTEL in Appeal No. 238 of 2013 (Mahendra Gupta & Others Vs DERC), wherein it has held that " the learned state Commission has no jurisdiction to go into disputes between the Appellants and the Pension Trust with regard to release of terminal benefits in their favour. The grievances of individual employees/appellants relating to service matters relating to the terminal benefits including pension are not under the jurisdiction of the State Commission". The Commission reiterates its view that it is beyond its jurisdiction to regulate the Pension Trust or to frame Regulations in this regard.

2.225 The Commission vide letter no. F.17(44)/Engg./DERC/201213/C.F. No.3481/3320 dated 11.09.2012 has issued Statutory Advice under Section 86(2) of the Electricity Act, 2003 to Govt. of NCT of Delhi to constitute an Oversight Committee to look into the issues related to pensioners of erstwhile DVB. The subject matter is presently sub-judice before Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and the parties to the dispute should expedite the matter before the court and explore other avenues for settlement of dispute.

2.226 The Commission has already made provision on ad-hoc basis of Rs.150 Crore, Rs.160 Crore, Rs.400 Crore, Rs. 470 Crore, Rs. 573 Crore, Rs. 573 Crore , Rs. 694 Crore, and Rs. 792 Crores for FY 2011-12, FY 2012-13, FY 2013-14, FY 2014-15, FY 2015-16, FY 2016-17, FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19 respectively in applicable Tariff Orders for passing on to the Pension Trust to avoid undue hardship to the pensioners till all issues concerned with Pension Trust are settled by the Courts/Delhi Govt.

2.227 The Commission vide letter dated 08.12.2016 has requested GoNCTD for conducting a forensic audit of Pension Trust for authentication of the data of pension disbursement from FY 2002-03 to till date to ascertain the actual liability of Pension Trust. The

Commission has considered the amount of Rs. 839 Crore sought for FY 2019-20 by the Pension Trust on an ad-hoc basis as recommended by GoNCTD vide it's letter dated 25.03.2019.

ISSUE 11: OPEN ACCESS

STAKEHOLDERS' VIEW

2.228 Facility of open access to large consumers should be stopped as it is putting financial burden on general consumers' especially domestic consumers.

2.229 Common consumers should be provided with a freedom or rights for choosing his DISCOMS.

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

TPDDL

2.230 Section 42(2) of the Electricity Act, 2003 provides that the state Regulatory Commissions should allow open access subject to the payment of Cross Subsidy Surcharge. The section also states that Cross Subsidy Surcharge shall be progressively reduced in a manner as may be specified by State Commission.

BYPL

2.231 The issue does not pertain to BYPL.

BRPL

2.232 The issue does not pertain to BRPL.

NDMC

2.233 Does not pertain to NDMC.

COMMISSION'S VIEW

2.234 Section 42 of the Electricity Act, 2003 provides for non-discriminatory open access to consumers as per the provisions specified by the Commission. Accordingly, the Commission has already notified Regulations for allowing open access to consumers whose contract demand is 1 MW and above. The Commission has decided to allow Transmission and Wheeling Charges, Cross Subsidy Surcharge, Additional Surcharge and other applicable charges under Open Access keeping in view the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, National Electricity Policy, National Tariff Policy and the Open Access Regulations of the Commission.

2.235 If any company or party who is interested in participating in distribution business in Delhi approaches the Commission, the same will be considered in accordance with the provision of Electricity Act, 2003.

ISSUE 12: TARIFF HIKE

STAKEHOLDERS' VIEW

2.236 Electricity charges should be reduced.

2.237 Domestic power consumers are overloaded with multiple basic charges like fixed charges, energy Charge, PPAC, along with Surcharge and Pension Trust surcharge. This should be relaxed.

2.238 Tariff should be rational and in interest of all the stakeholders.

2.239 Discom are considering higher rate of interest for the computation of RoCE, which is unjustifiable. The Commission must inform the actual rate of interest.

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

TPDDL

2.240 Tariff for the year is determined based on the principle that there should be 100% recovery of ARR requirement for that respective year. If ARR requirement is going to be increased/decreased, correspondingly tariff has to be changed for the financial viability of the sector. Thus, if there is no increase in tariff, there would be a situation of revenue deficit, which ultimately has to be recovered from consumers in ensuing years along with the carrying cost. The absence of the cost reflective tariff in the past years has resulted in creation of the Regulatory Asset and Delhi DISCOMs have already been facing problem of non-liquidation of this accumulated Revenue Gap in time bound manner creating a liquidity crunch situation.

2.241 Further, the concern on creation of Regulatory Assets in future and the need for timely liquidation of the Regulatory Assets has also been emphasized in the amendments to the Tariff Policy.

2.242 In the interest of consumer and financial viability of the power sector, the tariff should be cost reflective i.e. the Tariff should be determined to recover the entire ARR requirement to avoid any creation/ accumulation of regulatory asset in a year as the funding of the regulatory asset results in carrying cost burden on the consumers.

2.243 Further in addition to the recovery of entire ARR, appropriate recovery towards past accumulated Revenue Gap should have been factored while deciding the electricity tariff to be charged for next year.

2.244 Any Reduction in electricity tariff without liquidating the accumulated Revenue Gap would again lead to additional carrying cost burden on the consumers in addition to the financial difficulties on DISCOMs in running the business smoothly.

BYPL

2.245 Tariff determination is the prerogative of the Commission, which is to be determined in a cost reflective manner.

2.246 With respect to the breakeven of energy purchase and sale price, BYPL submitted that the average cost of supply include not only power purchase cost but certain other components i.e. O&M Cost, Cost related to Capitalization i.e. Depreciation, Cost of Funding, Interest for working capital, Income Tax and Carrying Cost, therefore while finalization of tariff Commission provides tariff after consideration of average cost of supply and Average Billing rate. Section 61 of Electricity Act 2003 mandates that while determining tariff the Appropriate Commission shall be guided by the objective that the tariff progressively reflects the efficient and prudent cost of supply of electricity.

BRPL

2.247 In this regard, we would like to submit that the determination of electricity tariff and the category slab is the sole prerogative of the Commission under Section 45 of the Electricity Act, 2003.

NDMC

2.248 The Commission is already approving the tariff on the same principles as suggested by the consumer. The tariff rates are determined using the principle of breakeven so that the DISCOMs are able to recover the cost (inclusive of Power purchase, depreciation, Operations and Maintenance expenses etc.) from the sales to the consumers and billing them at approved tariff rates.

2.249 Determination of tariff is a prerogative of the Commission

COMMISSION'S VIEW

2.250 The Commission determines the ARR for the DISCOMs as per the provisions of the relevant Regulations. The Commission in its Tariff Order has provided the break-up of the major components considered for projecting costs of supply during FY 2019-20, like power purchase cost, O&M costs, CAPEX, financing cost, gap in true up to FY 2017-18 and carrying cost for the regulatory assets etc. This forms the basis for projection of the gap/surplus between present requirement in terms of ARR and revenue available at existing tariff. It is in the consumer's overall interest, that the gap between these two figures is filled by adjusting the tariffs so as to reduce the accumulated Revenue Gap/Regulatory Assets and the Carrying Cost thereof, which otherwise would impose an additional burden on the average consumer. The Tariff Order is issued after prudence check of the Petitions submitted by the DISCOMs and after considering each element of cost projected in the petitions with due analysis and ensuring proper justification.

ISSUE 13: CAG AUDIT

STAKEHOLDERS' VIEW

2.251 What steps the Commission has taken for the CAG Audit of DISCOMs in court of law. DERC may provide the timelines to restart CAG Audit.

2.252 Order CAG audit for 9 yrs as the ever inflating Regulatory assets has raised serious concerns about the whole process including accounting.

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

TPDDL

2.253 The DISCOMs' books of accounts are duly checked/audited by CAG empanelled Statutory Auditors to present a true and fair view in accordance with various laws. Further, prudence check towards the True up is also done by Commission and the auditors appointed by them.

BYPL

2.254 BYPL submitted that the contentions of stakeholder in respect of siphoning out of funds are frivolous and baseless. As regular Statutory and mandatory audits are being conducted on regular basis in BYPL by third party. Further the Commission is also conducting prudence check every year in truing up exercise.

BRPL

2.255 It is submitted that the Petitioner Company's accounts are audited both internally and also externally by statutory auditors as per the requirements of the Companies Act, 1956 and the Commission also undertakes detailed scrutiny of the accounting statements before admitting the expenses in the ARR proceedings. Further, it is also pertinent to note that the Commission determines the tariff only after considering the prudency of operational and capital expenditure required by the licensee for supplying power and maintaining its distribution network / infrastructure to meet the load requirements of the consumer. The Commission takes into account all relevant facts and figures for approving the expenses while determining the ARR of the licensees. The Commission determines the tariff to be charged from a category of consumers based on the approved ARR of the licensee.

2.256 It may also be noted that the Petitioner has a very robust multi-layered system of internal and statutory audit. Accounts are audited both internally and externally by reputed statutory auditors as per the requirements of the Companies Act, 1956. The auditors appointed by the Petitioner is well reputed is a CAG empanelled auditor and is one of the best in the country. It is also the auditor for the NTPC and SAIL (Maharatna's) among others. Moreover, all ARR petitions are made available in the public domain and are also subjected to rigorous prudence checks by the Commission itself and its consultants.

2.257 In addition to the above checks and balances, the Commission itself appoints independent auditors to verify each and every aspect of the Petitioner's accounts before issuing tariff orders.

NDMC

2.258 Issue does not pertain to NDMC

COMMISSION'S VIEW

2.259 The matter of CAG Audit is sub-judice before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

2.260 Audit is crucial for preventing mis-statements in the company's records and reports.

The DISCOMs get their accounts audited by internal and external statutory auditors conducted under the Companies Act 2013, which forms the basis for financial submission in Tariff Petition of the Commission. The provision of the financial reporting may vary from the regulatory reporting as speciified by the Commission from time to time. Therefore, the Commission conducts regulatory audit in order to refine the prudence check methodology adopted with the help of an independent CAG empanelled auditor.

ISSUE 14: TIME OF DAY TARIFF

STAKEHOLDERS' VIEW

2.261 ToD may be changed suitably and normal office hours should not be treated as Peak hours.

2.262 Peak hour charges should be removed.

2.263 ToD tariff should not be charged from Industrial Consumers as most of the MSME units are working during day time only.

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

TPDDL

2.264 Tariff determination and tariff design for all consumer categories is the sole prerogative of the Commission.

BYPL

2.265 It is important to mention here that in order to ensure 24x7 power supply, DISCOMs is procuring power on Round the Clock (RTC) basis. The same is governed by the terms and conditions of Power Purchase Agreement entered into by the distribution licensee and the generating companies. The load curve of the distribution licensee is not uniform and keeps on changing on hourly basis. The objective of TOD tariff is to reduce the non uniformity of load curve of the DISCOM by switching the desired load from peak hours to the off peak TOD Time Slots. In this way consumer can avail rebate in tariff.

BRPL

2.266 The Commission has already introduced Time-of-Day Tariff, terms of which has been defined in its Tariff Order dated 13.7.2013.

2.267 The demand of power in Delhi has been increasing over the past few years at a very fast rate. The increasing demand is majority a consequence of the increase in consumer base which has increased by over 50% in the last 7 years.

2.268 Time of Day (ToD) is an important Demand Side Management (DSM) measure to flatten the load curve and avoid such high cost peaking power purchases. The Commission had introduced time of Day (ToD) tariff wherein peak hour consumption is charged at higher rates which reflect the higher cost of power purchase during peak hours.

2.269 The Commission has already introduced Time-of-Day (ToD) Tariff, term of which has been defined in its Tariff Order. Peak and non peak hours tariff is applicable to all consumers whose sanctioned load/MDI is 10kW/11kVA and above.

NDMC

2.270 Determination of Tariff is the prerogative of the Commission. The Commission may consider the suggestions appropriately.

COMMISSION'S VIEW

2.271 Time of Day tariff is an important Demand Side Management (DSM) measure to flatten the load curve and to avoid such high cost peaking power purchases. The Commission had introduced Time of Day (TOD) tariff wherein peak hour consumption is charged at higher rates which reflects the higher cost of power purchase during peak hours. At the same time, a rebate is being offered on consumption during off peak hours. This is also meant to incentivize consumers to shift a portion of their loads from peak time to off-peak time, thereby improving the system load factor and flatten the load curve. The Commission has made ToD Tariff mandatory for all consumers (other than domestic) whose sanctioned load / MDI (whichever is higher) is 10 kW/ 11 kVA and above.

2.272 Further, in order to flatten the Load Curve the Commission has provided option of ToD Tariff for all other three phase connections including Domestic.

ISSUE 15: TARIFF CATEGORY

STAKEHOLDERS' VIEW

2.273 Reduce the tariff for the category *"Charging Stations for E-Rickshaw/E-vehicle on single point of delivery".*

2.274 E- Rickshaws use domestic power for battery charging which is used for commercial purpose, they must be asked to pay commercial rates.

2.275 Impose fixed charges on E- Vehicle category as on other consumer.

2.276 Energy charge for CGHS should be lowered and must be lower than domestic consumers who don't need to invest in infrastructure.

2.277 Energy charges should be reduced for small scale industries.

2.278 Audit condition for claiming subsidy by GHS should be eliminated or DERC may fix a panel of CAG empanelled Auditor with nominal monthly fee.

2.279 Tariff for Govt. Hospitals / Schools may be kept similar to 11KV CGHS.

2.280 Maximum permissible limit of sanctioned load for Mushroom Cultivation may be enhanced beyond 20kW.

2.281 Multiplicity of slabs and differential tariff should be removed & cross subsidy should be put to an end.

2.282 HT consumers should be billed at discounted rates.

2.283 DISCOMs are billing NGOs under the Non-Domestic category; NGO should be categorized as "Domestic" in the tariff schedule.

2.284 Create a new category for small non-domestic consumers who earn their livelihood by means of self employment.

2.285 Domestic Tariff should be applicable to Advocates and the chamber of Advocates.

2.286 Industrial category tariff should be applicable to Petrol Pump dealers instead of Commercial Category, as they are registered under Factories Act.

2.287 CGHS are not giving benefit of subsidy to its individual members consuming less than 400 units per month.

2.288 Nursing Homes and Diagnostic centers should be kept under Industrial category.

2.289 Remove the restriction of more than 100kW for GHS connection and allow a quantum lower than 100kW also for GHS connection. Allow all the customers granted GHS tariff earlier to continue availing the same for supply at 415 V without insisting on supply at 11kV.

2.290 Consider Employee State Insurance Corporation Hospital under Domestic category as ESIC is an autonomous body working under Ministry of Labor and Employment, Govt. of India and providing medical facility to insured person.

2.291 SDMC buildings such as Institution, Buildings & office buildings, Water Pumping stations, Tube well connections should be considered under lowest tariff category.

2.292 Tariff for Paying Guest should consider under domestic tariff category.

2.293 Small non-domestic consumers such as Pan shop etc having single phase non domestic connection should be brought under kWH billing instead of kVAh billing system as adopted by many states.

2.294 Continue providing bill on agriculture tariff to agriculture land consumers against domestic consumers. As under land Policy the area was declared as urban area but no urban facilities was provided in the area.

2.295 SDMC waste compost plant, Okhla should be brought under Agriculture rates as per the directions of Hon. Supreme court and Construction & Demolition waste processing units under EDMC & NDMC should be brought under Public Utility Rates as DJB.

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

TPDDL

2.296 Fixation of tariff for any Consumer Category and Sub Category is the sole prerogative of the Commission.

2.297 Even, Section 61 (g) of Electricity Act 2003 mandates that Appropriate Commission while determining tariff shall be guided by the principle that the tariff progressively reflects the cost of supply of electricity and also, reduces and eliminates cross-subsidies within a time period as decided by Commission.

2.298 Even National Tariff Policy states that tariff design shall be linked to cost of service and tariff thereof, progressively reflects the efficient and prudent cost of supply of electricity.

2.299 The Commission in its latest Tariff Order has already provided for Rebate of 3%, 4% & 5% on the Energy Charges for supply at 11kV, 33/66 kV and 220 kV as applicable.

2.300 The Commission has already stipulated modalities for claiming subsidy benefit by individual consumers in Group Housing Societies (GHS). These were duly informed to each of the GHS falling in the Tata Power-DDL licensed area. The same needs to be complied with by the GHS for claiming the subsidy.

2.301 In any case, a provision exists in the Tariff Order that the consumers running small commercial establishments from their households having sanctioned load up to 5kW under domestic category, shall be charged Domestic Tariff.

BYPL

2.302 BYPL submitted that we appreciate the pilot project undertaken by the Stakeholder for Setting up Public Charging Station in Delhi. DERC has created special category for EV charging stations having tariff of Rs 5/Unit for HT level and Rs 5.50/Unit for LT supply level. It is to highlight that DERC in its previous Tariff Order on ARR for FY 18-19 has calculated cost of supply of BYPL @ Rs 6.68/Unit at 11 KV level (HT level), Rs 6.62/Unit at 33/66 KV (HT level) level and @ Rs 7.52/Unit at LT level. The Commission in this very order has noted as under:

> *"5.21 Regarding Cross subsidy, Clause 8.3 of the National Tariff Policy 2016 states as follows: ……*
>
> *Accordingly, the following principles would be adopted:.........*
>
> *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 ±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………*
>
> *4. Extent of subsidy for different categories of consumers can be decided by the State Government keeping in view various relevant aspects……………..Therefore, it is necessary that reasonable level of user charges is levied. The subsidized rates of electricity should be permitted only up to a pre-identified level of consumption*

beyond which tariffs reflecting efficient cost of service should be charged from consumers. If the State Government wants to reimburse even part of this cost of electricity to poor category of consumers the amount can be paid in cash or any other suitable way. Use of prepaid meters can also facilitate this transfer of subsidy to such consumers"……..

5.22 In line with the above provision of the National Tariff Policy states that any consumer desirous of getting subsidized tariff shall approach the State Government and if the request for subsidy is found justified, the State Government may give subsidy to that class of consumers so that these consumers get electricity at confessional tariff."

2.303 It is submitted that the Commission in its Tariff Order for FY 2017-18 has introduced a new Tariff Category for charging of batteries of E-Rickshaw at Charging Stations. However, if the E-Rickshaws are being charged at premises other than at Charging Stations, the tariff shall be the same as applicable for the relevant category of connection at such premises from which the E-Rickshaw / E-Vehicle is being charged. Further determination of tariff is sole prerogative of the Commission. We appreciate the concern of our stakeholder, however clause 8.3(2) of tariff policy, 2016 provides that 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 ±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.

2.304 BYPL submitted that the Supply Code Regulations 2007 where the maximum load for mushroom cultivation of 100 KW was approved ,now has been repealed by the Commission and the currently applicable Regulation is in place DERC (Supply Code & Performance Standards) Regulations, 2017.

2.305 Regulation 6(2) of the Supply code 2017 provides that the categorization of supply to various consumers shall be as per applicable tariff order of the Commission. Currently the applicable tariff order is Tariff order dated 28.03.2018 which provides that the

Agriculture and Mushroom cultivation category is available for load up to 20 KW for tube wells for irrigation, threshing, mushroom cultivation and kutti-cutting in conjunction with pumping load for irrigation and lighting load for bonafide use in kothra.

2.306 Further, determination of tariff and tariff category for any particular class of consumer on the basis of load, usage etc is the sole prerogative of the Commission.

2.307 The Commission in its tariff order dated 28.03.2018 has already approved rebate on energy charges to the consumers availing supply at 11 KV, 33/66 KV and 220 KV as 3%, 4% and 5% respectively.

2.308 According to the Tariff schedule approved in Tariff Order dated 28.03.2018, the Commission has approved domestic tariff for Dispensary/ Hospitals/ Public Libraries/ school/ colleges/ working women's hostel/ orphanage/ charitable homes run and funded by more than 90% by Municipal Corporation of Delhi or Government of NCT of Delhi or any other Government Local bodies.

2.309 Accordingly, BYPL is billing all government run Hospitals/ Dispensaries including ESIC under Domestic tariff. Same has been agreed by the stakeholder in its comments by mentioning that ESIC in Seelampur, Pahar Ganj, Jhilmil areas, which falls under BYPL Licensed area, BSES has provided Domestic connection to ESIC. Further, the ESIC, Okhla where the request of category change has been sought by the stakeholder does not falls under the BYPL licensed area.

2.310 It is submitted that the Commission has already stated in its Tariff order dated 28.03.2018 that tariff of Group Housing Society (GHS) will be charged as per the tariff prescribed by the Commission. The relevant para directing the CGHS is stated as under:

Para 9 of tariff schedule

"The Single Point Delivery Supplier (Group Housing Societies) shall charge the Domestic tariff as per slab rate of 1.1 to its Individual Members availing supply for Domestic purpose and Non Domestic Tariff for other than domestic purpose. Any Deficit/Surplus due to sum total of the billing to the Individual Members as per slab rate of tariff schedule 1.1 and the billing as per the tariff schedule 1.2

including the operational expenses of the Single Point Delivery Supplier shall be passed on to the members of the Group Housing Societies on pro rata basis of consumption."

2.311 Further regarding subsidy for individual members under GHS connection, the Commission has described clause for subsidy in the above said Tariff order which is reproduced below:

Para 10 of tariff schedule

"Individual Domestic Consumers availing the supply at single point delivery through Group Housing Society shall claim the benefit of subsidy, applicable if any, as per the Order of GoNCTD. Group Housing Society shall submit the details of eligible consumers with consumption details and lodge claim of subsidy on behalf of individual members from DISCOMs."

2.312 In view of above clauses, it is clearly defined that any individual domestic consumer availing the GHS supply can claim subsidy as approved by GoNCTD.

2.313 As regards the Tariff determination and Tariff Design for all consumer categories is concerned, we would like to state that the determination of electricity tariff to be charged from a category of consumer is the prerogative of the Commission, under Section 45 of the Electricity Act, 2003. Further, as per Tariff Schedule specified by the Commission, Charitable homes run which are funded by more than 90% by Municipal Corporation of Delhi or Government of NCT will be covered under Domestic Category.

2.314 With respect to charging to paying guest at domestic category, we would like to submit that the tariff to be charged from consumer is the sole prerogative of the Commission. Further the para regarding tariff for paying guest from tariff schedule for FY 2018-19 is provided below for reference:

"Domestic

The consumers running small commercial establishments including Paying Guest from their households having sanctioned load upto 5kW under domestic category, shall be charged Domestic Tariff

Non domestic

Hostels/Schools/Colleges/Paying Guests (other than that covered under Domestic Category)."

2.315 kVAh billing- It is submitted that the determination of billing parameter for calculation of tariff is the sole prerogative of the Commission.

2.316 It is submitted that the Construction and Demolition (C&D) works undertaken by the stakeholder and thereby contributing in preserving the environment. It is necessary to fight against climate change by way of disposing off the waste produced daily in the city. So its role in promoting longer term environmental responsibility is going to get more significant. In view of the above and in larger interest of the public of Delhi, the Commission may include inclusion of C&D facilities under its "Public Utility" category as deem fit.

BRPL

2.317 Multiplicity of slabs, differential tariffs and abolition of cross subsidy surcharge, same would be appropriately considered by the Commission.

2.318 The rebate of 3%, 4% and 5% shall be applicable on Energy charges for supply at 11kW, 33/66 kV and 220 kV respectively. Further Single point Delivery supplier availing supply at HT and above shall charge the tariff to its LT consumers and in addition shall be entitled to charge an extra up to 5% of the bill amount to recover losses and all its expenses.

2.319 The Commission vide its Tariff Order dated 26.6.2003 has held the kVAh based tariff.

2.320 While the 11kV MCD run Hospitals/Colleges/Schools fall under Non-domestic tariff category in the Tariff Schedule made by the Commission, but since these organizations are run by Govt., the Commission has provided the benefits of Domestic tariffs on cost-to-serve basis.

2.321 The tariff category as well as the voltage of supply is determined by relevant regulations issued by the Commission. As a licensee, the Petitioner strictly abides by all applicable Regulations.

2.322 With regard to kVAh billing and installation of capacitors it is submitted that it is the responsibility of consumers to maintain healthy power factor in their premises. The

Commission has mandated kVAh consumer for all commercial consumers which is aimed at encouraging healthy power factor so that the penalty of lower power factor is not loaded on other consumers.

2.323 In this regard it may be noted that Domestic Consumers are billed at tariff which have been determined on kWH basis and not kVAh basis which means power factor is not considered for domestic consumers.

2.324 Determination of tariff is the sole prerogative of the Commission

NDMC

2.325 Determination of Tariff is the prerogative of the Commission. The Commission may consider the suggestions appropriately.

COMMISSION'S VIEW

2.326 The details of applicable electricity tariff for various categories of consumers have been dealt in Other Terms and Conditions of Tariff schedule of this Tariff Order.

2.327 Providing subsidy is the prerogative of the Government.

ISSUE 16: TARIFF FOR DMRC

STAKEHOLDER'S VIEW

2.328 DISCOMs to provide the Power Purchase Cost separately along with distribution losses for various voltage levels i.e. 220KV, 66KV, 33KV, 11KV and LT. DMRC tariff may be reviewed accordingly.

2.329 ToD Tariff should not be imposed on DMRC.

2.330 Fixed Charges should not be levied on DMRC.

2.331 DMRC may be exempted from payment of Revenue Deficit Surcharge and Pension Trust Surcharge.

2.332 No Cross Subsidy Surcharge may be levied on DMRC for energy supplied by DISCOMs as well as for Renewable Energy procured through Open Access.

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

TPDDL

2.333 Tariff determination and tariff design for all consumer categories is the sole prerogative of the Commission.

2.334 It may also be noted that Power Purchase Cost for DISCOMs is a pooled cost from all sources at ex generator bus and is not differentiable at voltage levels.

2.335 In any case, the issue of drawing power at higher voltage and rebate thereof has been in-built in the Tariff design.

2.336 Any exemption in the tariff is prerogative of the Commission.

BYPL

2.337 Fixation of tariff as per agreed principle – In view of the role of DMRC as a public utility service, BYPL have special consideration of maintaining quality of power supply. BYPL endeavours to maintain the uninterrupted power supply to all its consumers including DMRC. These arrangements ensured uninterrupted and better quality of service to consumers including DMRC. To maintain this level of quality power supply, associated costs (i.e. other than Power Purchase cost) are also borne by the Petitioner, which needs to be factored in tariff determination for supply to DMRC and other consumers.

2.338 In order to provide reliable power supply to all consumers and to meet the continuously increasing peak demand, BYPL has entered into long term Power Purchase Agreements (PPA's) with various Central Govt/State Govt owned Generating station & IPP's. In addition to this, the Petitioner also purchases from other sources such as Energy Exchanges, Bilateral & Banking etc to meet the energy demand/rate variations. Thus the cumulative cost of power procurement from all these sources is applicable to all consumers of BYPL including DMRC. However the Tariff determination and tariff design for all consumer categories including DMRC is the sole prerogative of the Commission.

2.339 No Time of Day tariff to DMRC –As mentioned above, in order to ensure 24x7 power supply, DISCOMs is procuring power on Round the Clock (RTC) basis, from Long term as well as short term basis. The cost of energy generated from long term sources are is governed by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission or state electricity Regulatory Commission. Further cost of power of short term is market driven which varies according to the demand fluctuation.

2.340 The load curve of the Petitioner is not uniform, majorly due to the presence of the Non

Domestic consumers and other public utilities including DMRC, since the demand from the said categories of consumers becomes nil/ negligible during night hours as compared to the day time. On the other hand DISCOMs have to arrange power on RTC basis to serve 24x7 uninterrupted power supply. The concept of time of day tariff aims at shifting time of peak demand, thereby flattening the load curve for which the Utility provides incentives to shift consumption to off-peak hours and offers dis-incentives for consumption during peak hours.

2.341 Non Applicability of fixed charges to DMRC–Any exemption in the tariff to any category of consumer is the prerogative of the Commission.

2.342 Non Applicability of Revenue Deficit Surcharge to DMRC - As regards levying of 8% surcharge on tariff, Petitioner would like to submit that the Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) is calculated on a consolidated basis for all consumers and not for a particular category consumer. The Commission in its Tariff Order dated July 31, 2013 has stated the following:

"2.24 The Commission is of the view that DMRC has already been considered under a special tariff category in view of the essential services being provided to common consumers of Delhi. The Commission has levied a surcharge for the recovery of revenue gap so that the burden of carrying cost may be mitigated. Further efforts are being made to analyze tariffs and bring them to cost to serve basis."

2.343 It is a matter of fact that in absence of cost reflective Tariff, huge Regulatory Assets has been created. The Commission itself has recognised Regulatory Assets of Rs. 9616 Crores up to FY 2016-17 in Tariff Order dated March 28, 2018. The Commission has acknowledged the fact in past Tariff Orders and press releases that in absence of cost reflective tariff, huge Regulatory Assets has been created. Further in order to recover the Regulatory Assets, the Commission has determined surcharge of 8%.The commission has provided reasoning for the same in Tariff order dated 31.07.2013 and the same which is reproduced below:

"2.191 For meeting the carrying cost of the revenue gap till FY 2010-11 and

liquidation of revenue gap, the Commission had decided to introduce a surcharge of 8% over the revised tariff in tariff order dated July 13, 2012 and appropriate surcharges shall be considered by the Commission in FY 2013-14 also to reduce the burden of carrying cost on the consumers of Delhi. For meeting carrying cost of the revenue gap till FY 2013-14, the Commission has decided to continue the existing surcharge at 8% over the revised tariff. The Commission in consultation with GoNCTD shall evolve a reasonable schedule for liquidation of revenue gap which will be fair to all stakeholders."

2.344 It is noteworthy to mention here that even the surcharge of 8% is not enough to recover the carrying cost borne by the Petitioner for funding the Regulatory Asset (Revenue deficit). However, this surcharge has not made any significant dent in reduction of accumulated shortfall as it has mainly contributed towards meeting the carrying cost of the accumulated shortfall.

BRPL

2.345 Submission of Voltage level wise power purchase cost and distribution losses :

Availing supply at higher voltages also entitles the stakeholder to avail voltage rebate which has been determined by the Commission to incentivize consumers availing supply at higher voltages and also to some extent compensate for higher losses at lower voltages.

2.346 ToD Tariff- Time of Day tariff is an important Demand Side Management (DSM) measure to flatten the load curve and to avoid such high cost peaking power purchases. The Commission had introduced Time of Day (TOD) tariff wherein peak hour consumption is charged at higher rates which reflects the higher cost of power purchase during peak hours. At the same time, a rebate is being offered on consumption during off peak hours. This is also meant to incentivize consumers to shift a portion of their loads from peak time to off-peak time, thereby improving the system load factor and flatten the load curve. The ToD tariff is aimed at optimizing the cost of power purchase, which constitutes over 80% of the tariff charged from the consumers. It also assumes importance in the context of propagating and implementing DSM and achieving energy efficiency.

2.347 Fixed Charges- The Commission vide its Tariff Order dated June 26, 2003 introduced two part tariff for domestic consumers, i.e. fixed charges and energy charges and abolished minimum charges and meter rent.

2.348 Some expenses such as meter reading, billing, bill delivery, maintenance etc. are fixed in nature and independent of energy consumption. Ideally the fixed charges levied on the consumer should reflect the cost of such capacity requirements of the consumer after considering the fixed cost of such system and diversity of load in the system.

2.349 Regulatory Surcharge- The Commission vide its Tariff Order dated 13.7.2012 had introduced the concept of 8% Regulatory surcharge (on fixed and energy charges) for liquidation of accumulated Revenue Gap. However the surcharge of 8% as levied is not enough to recover even the entire carrying cost on created Regulatory Assets.

2.350 Pension Trust Surcharge- Commission vide its Tariff Order dated 28.3.2018 has notified a surcharge of 3.80% towards recovery of Pension Trust Charges of erstwhile DVB employees/pensioners as recommended by GoNCTD.

NDMC

2.351 NDMC understands that the Commission has been considering DMRC tariff under special category and accordingly its tariff is lower than other HT categories in NDMC license area.

2.352 Further, as shown by DMRC itself in its submission in Table 3, the tariff for DMRC had remained constant since the last 3 years and in fact the average cost per unit has actually declined from Rs. 7.16/kVAh in 2015-16 to Rs. 6.84/kVAh in FY 2017-18.

2.353 It is further submitted that DMRC is actually a subsiding category and therefore as per National Tariff Policy, the tariff of such categories can be as high as +20% of the average cost to serve for all the consumers. In 2017-18, the average billing rate for DMRC had been lower than the average cost to serve by ~30%. Further, determination of tariff is the prerogative of the Commission and the tariff for 2019-20 may be considered based on prudence check and merits of submission made by NDMC in its petition.

2.354 The tariff for DMRC is comparable with Annual Fixed cost of Power Purchase by NDMC. It is the humble submission of NDMC that it is incurring losses due to irregular demand pattern of DMRC. DMRC's demand is typically higher between 8 am to 10 pm and fall at lower levels between 11 pm to 6 am. As per submission of DMRC, the average load factor is barely around 57%. On the contrary, NDMC has entered into PPA on the basis of peak demand of DMRC so that adequate power can be supplied in a highly reliable manner. Therefore, even though DMRC is not using the sanctioned load, NDMC has to bear the fixed charges of generators and transmission companies on the basis of such PPA and BPTA. Accordingly, fixed charges needs to be levied on a mandatory basis to DMRC.

2.355 The proposed variable charges for other HT consumers in the license area for FY 2019-20 are around Rs 9.45/unit as compared to tariff charged from DMRC which is as low as Rs 7.21/unit. Similarly, the fixed cost charged from DMRC is also lower as compared to the other HT consumers. In light of the above, a significantly lower tariff has already been approved by the Commission for DMRC which takes into account its voltage levels and further treats DMRC as a special category.

2.356 Determination of tariff is a prerogative of the Commission and therefore any consideration given to DMRC in tariff will be applied by NDMC for supply in its license area. In this aspect, NDMC submits that DMRC is supplying power to commercial establishments (shops/kiosks, advertisements) in its station premises. This aspect of redistribution of power needs to be examined by the Commission in light of the provisions of Electricity Act 2003. Further, NDMC understands that the right to supply power to such consumers in DMRC premises belongs to NDMC. The Commission is requested to issue appropriate directions in this regard.

COMMISSION'S VIEW

2.357 The issue of drawing power at higher voltage and rebate thereon has been inbuilt in the Tariff design and addressed appropriately in the Tariff Order.

2.358 The Commission has already directed the petitioners to carry out energy audit to determine the voltage wise loss in the network of the petitioner. Further, the

Commission is in the process of conducting independent assessment of Energy Audit of the Distribution Licensees through independent consultants.

2.359 The Tariff determined by the Commission in respective tariff orders is fixed after considering all the factors discussed above.

ISSUE 17: COST OF FINANCE

STAKEHOLDER'S VIEW

2.360 DISCOMs may be provided cheaper loans by Central and State Governments, to reduce their carrying cost on loans.

2.361 Discom must mention the sources of funding as mentioned in Economic survey.

2.362 BSES Rajdhani gives loan to Yamuna. This is unnecessary & unethical as these amounts to related party business.

2.363 Consumer contribution should not be used as fund for capital works.

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

TPDDL

2.364 Any such cheaper loans, as suggested, may be extended to Delhi DISCOMs, would be welcome and in overall Consumer Interest.

BYPL

2.365 The issue does not pertain to BYPL.

BRPL

2.366 It is up to the Commission to issue Statutory Advice to the Government under the provisions of the Electricity Act.

NDMC

2.367 The issue does not pertain to NMDC.

COMMISSION'S VIEW

2.368 The cost of financing has been set by the Commission as per the performance of the Utilities from time to time. Regulations being performance based, the Utilities are expected to achieve the targets that have been set seeing their past performance and the industry standards.

2.369 The issue regarding inter DISCOM transfer of loan from BSES Rajdhani Power Limited to BSES Yamuna Power Limited has been appropriately dealt in Chapter-3 of this Tariff Order.

2.370 Consumer contribution is excluded from the Capital cost for the purpose of computation on interest of loan, return on equity and depreciation.

ISSUE 18: MISCELLANEOUS

STAKEHOLDER'S VIEW

2.371 DISCOMs are charging 18% on LPSC on compound basis which comes as 24% per annum while in return they provide only 6% interest on security deposit and that to be adjusted in future bills, which is injustice to consumers.

2.372 Reintroduce the 0.2% prompt payment rebate to consumers.

2.373 Confusion regarding applicability of GST on meter. Since, ownership of meter is with licensee than why GST was levied on sale of meter in case of tempering event.

2.374 Discom must come under ambit of RTI.

2.375 Incentive should be provided to consumers for digital payments like online banking, Credits/ debits cards, while paying electricity bills to boost digital payments.

2.376 DISCOMs are not providing subsidy to consumers whose consumption gone above 400 units per month.

2.377 Why electricity tax is levied in electricity bills.

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

TPDDL

2.378 Security Deposit is taken as a security towards charges to be paid by the consumer for consumption of electricity. The earlier security deposit rates were notified by the Commission in 2003 and have been now revised in September 2017.

2.379 It may be noted that the Commission has considered 60 days period for computation of bill amount for determination of security deposit and accordingly security deposit rates have been revised.

2.380 GST and Income Tax are cost as per the Regulations. As per the CGST Act, sale of power is exempt from GST purview; hence no Input Tax credit is available. Therefore, GST

Input cannot be discounted.

2.381 Meter cost is taken as per DERC (Supply Code and Performance Standard) Regulation, 2017 and any scrap sale of meter is offered in ARR.

BYPL

2.382 As regard the comparison of LPSC rate of 18% with the Interest on Consumer Security Deposit Rate of 6%. It is submitted that the Commission in its Supply code 2017 has changed the rate of interest on consumer Security Deposit from 6% to the MCLR as notified by SBI on 1st April of every Financial Year.

2.383 Further, it is important to mention that the LPSC is levied as a deterrent so that the consumer pays its electricity bill on time and the Security Deposit cannot be compared with the LPSC as the purpose of levying LPSC and Security Deposit is different. In order to avoid the LPSC, the consumer shall pay its electricity bill before the due date. Generally the honest consumers of petitioner always pay their electricity bill in time. It is also important to mention that 18% LPSC is also being levied by the Generating Companies/ Transmission Companies in case Petitioner defaults in making payment before the due date.

2.384 With respect to GST we would like to submit that a circular was issued by the Government of India, Ministry of Finance dated 01.03.2018 (Circular No. 34/8/2018-GST) which provides certain services which are applicable to GST in the Electricity Sector as well. Subsequent to the same the Commission has also directed DISCOMS to implement the GST in the services mentioned in the above circular.

2.385 The Commission has already approved relaxation to consumers making digital payment of its bill amount up to Rs 5,000/- through credit card/ debit card by waiving off the processing charges. However, determination of any further incentive scheme for promoting digital payment is the sole prerogative of the Commission subject to the fact that the said cost is pass through in the ARR of petitioner.

2.386 As per Section 65 of the Electricity Act 2003, approval of Subsidy is the sole prerogative of State Government i.e. GoNCTD.

2.387 BYPL submitted that electricity tax is being charged as per Delhi Municipal Act and is being collected by DISCOMs on behalf of municipal Corporation(s).

BRPL

2.388 It may be noted that both the interest charged for late payment and interest paid of security deposit is as per rates defined in the DERC Supply Code and Performance Standards Regulations 2017. Relevant excerpts are highlighted as under:

"4. Interest on Security Deposit under Regulation 20(3) of Supply Code Regulations:

The distribution licensee shall pay interest on security deposit annually to the consumer from the date of such security deposit at Marginal Cost of Fund based Lending Rate (MCLR) as notified by State Bank of India prevailing on the 1st (first) April of that financial year:

Provided that for the period prior to the date of applicability of this Order, the interest on security deposit shall be payable as per Delhi Electricity Supply Code and Performance Standards Regulations, 2007."

2.389 As per Regulation 46(2) of the DERC Supply Code Regulations, 2017 if the consumer fails to remit the bill amount on or before the due date, the Distribution Licensee shall be entitled to recover Late Payment Surcharge on the outstanding amount of the bill.

2.390 The interest paid on security deposit is based on market rates and not 6% as has been alleged.

2.391 We agree with the observation of the Stakeholder, that GST is not applicable / levied to consumers of electricity. As regards Income Tax, it may be noted that it is allowed as a Cost Item in the ARR of the Licensee in terms of Regulation 116 of the DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017. Relevant excerpt of the said regulation is reproduced as under:

"116. The Aggregate Revenue Requirement for the Retail Supply and Wheeling Business of the Distribution

Licensees for each year of the Control Period, shall contain the following items:

Cost of power procurement;

Transmission & Load Dispatch charges;

Operation and Maintenance expenses;

Return on Capital Employed;

Depreciation;

Income Tax;

Interest on Consumer Security Deposit;

Carrying Cost on Revenue Gap/Regulatory asset;

Less: Non-Tariff Income;

Less: Income from Other Business,

Less: Income from wheeling of electricity; and

Less: Receipts on account of charges other than Wheeling Charges from open access consumer."

2.392 The Distribution Licensee collects electricity tax on behalf of MCD on the amount billed for energy, if any.

2.393 Electricity subsidy to all domestic consumers consuming up to 400 units per month has been approved which is also applicable to the consumers for Group Housing Society. The Group Housing Society shall maintain data/records of consumption of each of the member and shall get the subsidy claim document audited by the CAG empanelled auditor and submit its report to the Discom.

NDMC

2.394 The rates of LPSC are decided by the Commission and the same acts as a deterrent for the consumers to make timely payments.

COMMISSION'S VIEW

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

2.396 The net LPSC (i.e., LPSC amount collected after deducting the financing cost of LPSC) forms part of Non-Tariff Income and accordingly the Commission reduces the same from ARR. Therefore, the benefit of difference in LPSC amount collected and financing cost of LPSC is being passed on to the consumers in the area of Licensee.

2.397 The Commission had followed the approach of allowing rebate based on numbers of bills raised by the distribution licensee due to continuation of a uniform provision in the tariff by retaining the existing provision of working capital. Now the Commission in its DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017 has determined the requirement of the working capital based on the billing cycle. Therefore, the impact of rebate has already been accounted for by reducing the requirement of the working capital.

2.398 Levy of GST is not in the purview of the Commission.

2.399 As per the Order of the Central Information Commission (CIC) dated 30.11.2006 *"DISCOMs are public authorities within the meaning of Right to Information Act".* The said impugned Order of the CIC was subsequently challenged before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi by the Distribution Licensees and the said Order was stayed by the Hon'ble High Court. The matter is sub-judice.

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

ISSUE 19: FIXED CHARGE

STAKEHOLDER'S VIEW

2.401 Fixed Charges increased must be rolled back as its amount to granting double benefits to DISCOMs.

2.402 Burden of fixed charges should be removed from the domestic consumer bills and if found necessary extra surcharge on commercial consumers should be imposed.

2.403 Discom must make audit report public regarding the collection of fixed charges and discom expenditure with respect to fixed charges.

2.404 Fixed charges should be based on actual energy consumptions.

2.405 Discom must explain why they are charging fixed charges on 22400 MW sanctioned load while peak demand is only 7400 MW.

2.406 Fixed charges should be levied on MDI and not on sanctioned load.

2.407 Fixed charges should be withdrawal for small industries unit.

2.408 Fixed charges need to be abolished from the staff concession beneficiaries bills.

2.409 DVB employees and pensioners should be exempted from the fixed charges as it is introduced after the tripartite agreement between employees and govt.

2.410 Fixed Charges should not be levied for street light category.

2.411 Fixed charges should be abolished for 11KV SPD GHS connection for CGHS and its members.

2.412 Increase the fixed charges further to reduce the misuse of Govt subsidy. Currently, consumers are getting more than 1 meter installed in their premises to derive the benefits of the slab structure; as up to 400 units the tariff is much lower and also subsided as such consumers seek the installation of the multiple meters. If the fixed charges are increased the temptation of installation of more meters will end and misuse of subsidy will be minimized. DISCOMs must also mention how a 2 storey building is getting 4-5 meters.

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

TPDDL

2.413 Fixed charges as part of tariff is levied so as to be able to cover the fixed expenses / costs of DISCOMs. DISCOMs need to establish and maintain infrastructure and network corresponding to the Sanctioned / connected load of the Consumers to ensure uninterrupted power supply irrespective of the fact whether such load demand is actually used or not but the DISCOM is required to have such infrastructure in place.

2.414 The Commission in its last Tariff Order had rationalized fixed charges based on under recovery of revenue through fixed charges in the ARR of the Distribution Licensees as per the earlier tariff schedule. These can be further rationalized so as to reflect the actual fixed cost incurred by the Utility which will also serve to dissuade the consumers from taking multiple connections to reduce bill amount due to reduction in Energy charges since the fixed charges are to be paid irrespective of consumption.

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

2.416 The Commission has already started rationalizing the fixed charges and in any case, Tariff determination and tariff design for all consumer categories is the sole prerogative of the Commission.

2.417 Fixed Charges are levied as per the applicable Tariff Schedule and these charges are subject to audit/prudence check by the Commission / Auditors it appoints at the time of True Up. It is pertinent to mention that information of category wise fixed charges billed has been shared on monthly basis with the Commission as per the directive given in Tariff Order.

2.418 Sanctioned load is enhanced based on highest of average of Maximum Demand readings recorded as per billing cycle covering any four consecutive calendar months in the preceding financial year and not immediately on exceeding the sanctioned load. Further, load is reduced only after 6 months from date of load enhancement as per Regulation 17 4(vii) of DERC (Supply Code and Performance Standards) Regulations, 2017 subject to reduction of load limited to the highest of average of any 4 (four) consecutive months maximum demand readings of last 12 (twelve) months.

2.419 If MDI reading exceeds sanctioned load, a surcharge of 30% is levied on the fixed charges corresponding to excess load in kW/kVA for such billing cycle only as per Tariff Schedule of Tariff Order FY 18-19.

BYPL

2.420 The cost of distribution licensee recoverable from tariff can be segregated into two parts i.e. Fixed cost and variable cost. The fixed cost of the distribution licensee includes capacity charges to Generating companies/ Transmission companies, Depreciation, O&M Expenses etc and variable cost includes power purchase cost excluding the capacity charges, trading margin open access charges etc.

2.421 However, the present retail tariff applicable in Delhi includes only a part of the fixed cost into recovery as fixed charges, whereas major portion of the fixed cost is recovered through energy charge component of the retail tariff. This kind of tariff structure leads to mismatch in the cash flow of the utilities as the Distribution Licensee have obligations to pay fixed monthly charges to GENCOs & TRASNCOs irrespective of the quantum of power procured besides their own fixed cost liabilities.

2.422 As the major part of fixed cost is recovered through energy charges and the monthly collection on account of energy charge is dependent on sales, which varies by more than 50% due to seasonal/weather conditions i.e., sales is maximum in Summer season & minimum in Winter season, therefore there is always a mismatch between the real fixed cost liability v/s the amount collected thereof through tariff.

2.423 Ideally the fixed cost should be recovered through fixed charges and variable cost should be recovered through energy charges of the tariff respectively. Same provisions are also provided under Regulation 130 & Regulation 131 of DERC (terms & Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations 2017. Extract of the same is reproduced below:-

> *"Regulation 130 – the Fixed Charge of the Distribution Licensee shall consist of the following components:*
>
> *Capacity Charges of Generating Stations as approved/ adopted by appropriate Commission;*
>
> *Capacity Charges of Transmission Licensee including Load Dispatch Charges Stations as approved/ adopted by the appropriate Commission;*
>
> *Fixed cost of Distribution Licensee:*
>
> *Return on Capital Employed;*
>
> *Depreciation; and*
>
> *Operation and Maintenance expenses.*
>
> *Regulation 131 – The Variable Charge of a Distribution Licensee shall consist of the following components:*
>
> *Energy Charges (Power Purchase Cost excluding Capacity Charges);*

Trading Margin, if any, ; and

Open Access Charges, if any. "

2.424 DERC before issuing the Tariff vide its order dated 28.03.2018, issued an approach paper for tariff rationalization for public comments/ suggestions/ objections which deals with the provisions of Regulation 129 to 131 of tariff Regulations 2017 mentioned above in S.No 2. This Approach paper was circulated for Public Comments from all Stakeholders vide its public Notice dated 23.02.2018. In view of the above, the Commission has rationalized tariff by increasing the fixed charges and reducing the energy charges.

2.425 The spirit of designing tariff is to recover fixed cost from fixed charges and variable cost from variable/energy charges in a cost reflective manner.

2.426 Further we would like to submit that, in the past there has been a wide gap between DERC projections in the Tariff Order and the actual expenses of DISCOMs resulting in creation of Regulatory Assets. The Appellate Tribunal for Electricity has also raised serious concern on the rising Regulatory Assets and deferment of legitimate expenses of DISCOM by DERC through improper projections.

2.427 This huge unrecovered Regulatory asset is severely impacting the financials of the Company leading to the precarious financial position. DISCOMs have so far sustained operations by funding the Regulatory Assets through heavy Bank Borrowings. However, this trend is detrimental to the Power Sector Reforms in the state of Delhi.

2.428 Though the Commission has introduced 8% surcharge for recovery of RA in FY 2011-12, there still remains huge unrecovered RA which was also recognized by the Commission in the previous Tariff Orders.

2.429 As regard to the stakeholders comments on charging of fixed charges on sanctioned load and not on MDI basis at the MDI is low, Petitioner would like to inform that the Commission in its Regulation 17(3) of DERC Supply Code & Performance Standards Regulations 2017 has empowered the consumers to apply for Load reduction on the basis of average of 4 consecutive MDIs.

BRPL

2.430 Determination of electricity tariff to be charged from a consumer is the sole prerogative of the Commission under Section 45 of the Electricity Act, 2003.

2.431 The Commission in its Tariff Order dated June 26, 2003 introduced two part tariff for domestic consumers, i.e. fixed charges and energy charges and abolished minimum charges and meter rent. The fixed charge in two-part tariff represents the fixed component of charges, which is independent of consumption level and depends on the fixed cot incurred by the Utility in supplying electricity. Fixed cost of the Utility should be recovered to a certain extent through fixed charges to ensure revenue stability. Hence the Commission has determined tariffs such that a reasonable part of the fixed cost is recovered through a fixed charge. The fixed charges are usually levied on the basis of demand charges on sanctioned load or contract demand/billing demand. Some expenses such as meter reading, billing, bill delivery, maintenance etc. are fixed in nature and independent of energy consumption.

2.432 When a consumer is connected to the system, the utility has to provide/allocate certain capacity of the distribution system to serve the consumer. In addition to this, some expenses such as meter reading, billing, bill delivery, maintenance etc. are fixed in nature and independent of energy consumption. Ideally, the fixed charges levied on the consumer should reflect the cost of such capacity requirements of the consumer after considering the fixed cost of such system and diversity of load in the system.

2.433 The Commission in its Tariff Order dated 31.07.2013 has held as under:

> *"2.71 The Commission would also like to point out that if fixed charges are removed, the energy charge would increase correspondingly as these forms a part of total revenue of the utility. Therefore, whether only energy charge is levied or energy charge as well as fixed charge is levied, the same ARR would have to be recovered from the consumers.*
>
> *The Commission is of the opinion that the best method of levying fixed charges is on the basis of the sanctioned load, as other options do not representatively reflect the cost of providing the capacity requirements of the consumer. After analysing all the options of levying fixed charges, the Commission continues with*

the existing methodology of levying fixed charges.”

2.434 The rationale behind rationalizing fixed charges has been given by the Commission in its tariff order dated 31.07.2017 and 28.03.2018 as below:

“In tariff order dated 31.08.2017: Fixed charges are levied to cover the fixed expenses of the Utilities. The infrastructure and network involves continuous running and maintenance to ensure uninterrupted power supply irrespective of the fact whether such load demand is actually used or not. The energy charges indicate the variable charges which are directly linked to the consumption of electricity. Both fixed and energy charges form part of the electricity billing; decrease in one shall lead to increase in the other.

In tariff order dated 28.03.2018: The Commission has rationalized fixed charges based on under recovery of revenue through fixed charges in the ARR of the Distribution Licensees as per the earlier tariff schedule.

“For all categories other than Domestic, Fixed Charges are to be levied based on billing demand per kW/kVA or part thereof. Where the Maximum Demand (MD), as defined in DERC (Supply Code and Performance Standards) Regulations, 2017, reading exceeds sanctioned load/contract demand, a surcharge of 30% shall be levied on the fixed charges corresponding to excess load in kW/kVA for such billing cycle only. Wherever, sanctioned load/contract demand is in kW/HP, the kVA shall be calculated on basis of actual power factor of the consumer, for the relevant billing cycle and in case on non-availability of actual Power Factor, the Power Factor shall be considered as unity for sanctioned load/contract demand upto 10kW/11kVA.”

NDMC

2.435 Determination of Tariff is the prerogative of the Commission. In the previous order, the Commission has taken a considered view on the prevailing tariffs and has accordingly revised the entire tariff structure of the consumers leading to an increase in fixed charges. Any further views of the consumers may be considered by the Commission while approving the tariff for FY 2019-20.

COMMISSION'S VIEW

2.436 The recovery of Annual Revenue Requirement (ARR) for supply of electricity consists of fixed charges and variable charges. Accordingly, the tariff of a distribution company for recovering the said ARR is also divided in two parts i.e. Fixed Cost and Variable Cost which it bills to the end consumers. Ideally, the fixed cost incurred by the distribution company should be recovered through fixed cost part of its tariff and similarly for variable cost. Accordingly, the tariff structure should be rational enough. Setting Fixed Costs lower than the appropriate, results in issues like irrational cash inflows (more recovery during summer months because of higher variable charges and higher consumption). As the distribution company needs to pay the fixed cost to Generating Stations and Transmission Companies uniformly during the year, this erratic cash inflow makes it difficult to make timely payments to Generation Companies and Transmission Companies which derails the entire system. The Commission in its DERC (Terms and Conditions for determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017 has specified the components which are part of fixed charges and the variable charges separately. The Commission increased the fixed charges and appropriately decreased the variable charges while designing the tariff for FY 2018-19.

2.437 Based on the submission of the stakeholders, the Commission has reviewed the fixed charges and energy charges. Accordingly, the Commission has determined the fixed charges and energy charges for different categories of consumer as specified in Tariff Schedule for FY 2019-20.

ISSUE 20: SMART METERS

STAKEHOLDER'S VIEW

2.438 Changing of meters to smart meter will inflate the tariff as the cost will be passed on to the consumers.

2.439 Discom must upgrade the basic distribution infrastructure before installing smart meters.

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

TPDDL

2.440 The consumers are billed on the basis of the electronic meters installed at their premises, which records electrical consumption in their premises. Also, Tata Power-DDL has made several channels of testing available to consumers and the consumer can get their meters checked if they feel even now that it is recording excess consumption. Tata Power-DDL further reiterates that all meters procured by it conform to BIS/CEA standards and all these meters are built by reputed suppliers. The meters in Delhi have been checked on numerous occasions and many consumers have opted for such an option and got their meters checked.

2.441 Tata Power-DDL is installing the Smart Meters in compliance to Tariff Policy 2016.

2.442 Tata Power-DDL has successfully completed the pilot Automated Demand Response Pilot in AMI for KCG/ Express consumers.

2.443 Smart Grid Roadmap and Feasibility Study report by Quanta Tech has shown significant benefits like:

(a) Opex Reduction – AMR SIMS and Meter reading cost.
(b) Customized alerts to consumer wrt consumption, MDI, PF etc
(c) Improved Revenue Management - Remote Reconnection.
(d) Web and Mobile based customer portal for accessing consumption related data and reports.
(e) Meter data analysis by providing Load Survey Data to consumer for energy conservation and shifting the load from peak time to off peak/ normal timings.
(f) Zero Provisional Bills.
(g) Immediate detection of any abnormality in meter thereby reducing the meter faulty period and subsequent assessment.
(h) Improved Outage management system – Allows for faster outage detection and restoration of service.
(i) Improved AT&C – Theft detection by analyzing SP Meter data.
(j) Real time Energy Auditing.
(k) Network Planning and Asset optimization – Reduction in CAPEX.
(l) Peak demand Management.
(m) Transformer monitoring.

(n) Network Planning for asset sweating.

Distribution Transformer health monitoring and resulting in to transformer failure reduction – OPEX reduction.

BYPL

2.444 The Commission has approved the installation of smart meters in line with the revised Tariff Policy 2016. However the Petitioner is entitled to recover the cost towards capitalization of Smart Meters from ARR as per the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Business Plan) Regulations, 2017.

2.445 With respect to the procurement of LANDIS meter, we would like to submit that BYPL have not procured the LANDIS smart meter.

BRPL

2.446 No reply.

NDMC

2.447 Issue do not pertain to NDMC.

COMMISSION'S VIEW

2.448 The installation of smart meters has been mandated in the revised National Tariff Policy dated 28.01.2016 issued by Ministry of Power, Government of India. Accordingly, the Commission has accorded 'In-principle' approval to the proposal of DISCOMs for installation of Smart Meters, in phased manner.

ISSUE 21: TRANSMISSION LOSS AND CHARGES

STAKEHOLDER'S VIEW

2.449 DTL has highlighted the wrong figures of transmission charges and losses mentioned in the petition by DISCOMs. DTL further highlighted the dues pending on DISCOMs.

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

TPDDL

2.450 It is clarified that Tata Power-DDL has shown wheeling charges & STOA credit separately in tariff petition. Details of the information are given below:

Particulars	Amount Rs. Cr.	Reference
DTL – Wheeling Charges	324.31	Row (B I) of Table 3.29
DTL – STOA	(22.03)	Row (B IX) of Table 3.29
Total	302.28	

2.451 From the above table, it can be seen that there is no difference in the net amount booked by Tata Power-DDL (i.e. Rs 302.28 Cr) versus net amount booked by DTL (i.e. Rs. 302.28 Cr.)

2.452 Based on the actual billing done for FY 2017-18 and for FY 2018-19, Tata Power-DDL has projected wheeling charges of Rs 329.59 Cr for FY 2019-20, which is subject to the prudence check of Commission. It is further submitted that for ARR of FY 2019-20, wheeling charges shall be considered based on the Approved ARR for DTL for FY 2019-20.

2.453 It is clarified that transmission losses are booked on actual basis (in MUs).

BYPL

2.454 The petitioner has considered the Transmission charges as per the bills raised by stakeholder and the same is mentioned in the ARR petition filed by petitioner.

2.455 Transmission loss for FY 2017-18 is derived by BYPL based upon energy input data of SLDC and net energy available to Discom as per the Audit certificate.

2.456 BYPL is looking at all possible options/solutions to sort out the payment issues with DTL at the earliest. However, BYPL has been facing adverse financial condition since FY 2009-10 primarily on account of a non-cost reflective Tariff and absence of timely and adequate recovery of accumulated Regulatory Asset. The same has constrained the capability of BYPL to make timely payments to generation and transmission utilities including DTL.

2.457 Consequently, BYPL was constrained to approach the Hon’ble Supreme Court by way of Writ Petition in February 2014, being W.P. (C.) No. 105 of 2014. The Hon’ble Supreme Court by its Order dated 19.02.2015 read with Order dated 10.03.2015, was pleased to reserve judgment in W. P. (C.) No. 105 of 2014. However, while reserving the judgment, the Hon’ble Supreme Court had observed that all the Contempt Petitions and other Civil Appeals will be listed after pronouncement of judgment in the Writ Petition.

2.458 Further, the objection of DTL that the subsidy amount released by GoNCTD has to be adjusted against the outstanding dues only, is misconceived as subsidy is a current revenue to meet the expenses incurred by BYPL including obligations towards power purchase costs.

2.459 It has been the consistent stand of BYPL that subsidy amount of current months cannot be adjusted towards payment of past outstanding dues as the subsidy is part of current revenue recoverable through tariff. In other words, the subsidy towards current month consumer bills necessarily to adjusted against current month power purchase bill amount. A treatment at variance to this would in effect take away the utility's ability to pay for the power purchase cost. The reliance placed by DTL on interim Order dated 23.05.2014 passed by the Hon'ble Tribunal in IA 164 of 2014 in Appeal No. 32 of 2014 and connected matters is incorrect since a Civil Appeal being C.A Nos. 8387-89 of 2014 regarding adjustment of subsidy amounts is pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court against the Order dated 23.05.2014. The Hon'ble Supreme Court on 19.09.2014, was pleased to issue notice on the IA(s) seeking stay of the Order dated 23.05.2014 passed by the Hon'ble Tribunal as well as the Civil Appeals. The Hon'ble Supreme Court by its Order dated 10.03.2015 has directed that the said Appeals to be listed after pronouncement of Judgment in W.P. (C.) 104 and 105 of 2014.

2.460 Also noteworthy is the fact that the Order dated 23.05.2014 passed by the Hon'ble Tribunal is an Interim Order. An Interim Order does not have precedent value. The matter is still pending adjudication. Accordingly, it is improper to adjust the subsidy amounts pertaining to current revenue sanctioned in favour of BYPL against the past dues of the State Utilities including DTL.

2.461 The subsidy amount for the Quarter of FY 2017-18 was sanctioned by the GoNCTD and allocated to IPGCL, PPCL and DTL. Delhi Government has sanctioned subsidy amounting to Rs. 468 Crore during FY 17-18 and Rs. 422 Crore for FY 18-19 for BYPL and has adjusted the said amount towards the dues of IPGCL, PPCL and DTL.

2.462 Accordingly, without prejudice to the contentions of BYPL regarding the allocation, the amount disbursed to DTL through adjustment of subsidy is adjusted against 70% of the current dues of DTL as under:

Compliance Status as on 31.03.2019 of DTL dues as per SC order dated 12th May' 16 (Rs Cr.)

BYPL	Total Dues May 16 to Mar 19	70% Dues excluding Pension Trust	Payment Details						
			Amt. paid including TDS	Subsidy adjusted during FY 2016-17	Subsidy adjusted during FY 2017-18	Subsidy adjusted during FY 2018-19	Total Payment	% Dues Paid	Balance Amount over 70% dues
A	B	C=B*70 %	D	E	F	G	H= D+E+F+G)	I = H/B	J = C-H
DTL Wheeling (Gross with TDS)	644.03	***450.82***	222.27	84.00	149.94	119.22	**575.43**	**89%**	**(124.61)**

2.463 BYPL has made 72% payment towards total outstanding dues from Jan'14 to March'19 as under:

2.464 Payment Status as on 31.03.2019 of DTL dues since Jan'14 (Rs Cr.)

State Generating / Transmission Utilities	Current dues as per SC Orders (W.e.f 1st Jan 2014)	Payment made by cheque	Subsidy	Total Payments	Balance	Payment %
	A	B	C	D=B+C	E=A-D	F=E/A
Delhi Transco Ltd. Wheeling	1,081	381	399	780	300.83	72%

2.465 DTL has further requested BYPL to open an LC in favour of DTL. BYPL is not in a good financial condition and accordingly it will be difficult for BYPL to provide LC at this stage. Further, the issue of LC was raised by DTL before the DERC in Petition No. 46 & 47 of 2013 wherein the DERC by its Order dated 22.11.2013 had directed for constitution of Empowered Committee. The said Order passed by the DERC is pending adjudication in Appeal No. 32 of 2014. As such, at this stage, DTL should not insist BYPL to open LC till the adjudication of Appeal No. 32 of 2014.

2.466 In view of the same, it is again submitted that, BYPL has paid more than 70% of the current dues of DTL and is in compliance with the Order dated 12.05.2016 passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Further BYPL is making 100% payment of current dues for FY 2018-19 with improvement in cash flows

BRPL

2.467 Intra-state Transmission Charges & Pension Trust: As regards FY 2019-20 for the purpose of projection of State Transmission Charges, the Petitioner has considered no expenses on account of Pension Trust Contribution. Commission for the past two Tariff Orders has been considering the element of cost towards Pension Trust Contribution as a separate surcharge.

2.468 Intra-state Transmission loses: BRPL has considered the Intra-state transmission losses at 0.70% as per Delhi SLDC email dated 21.05.2015. If there is any revision or change in Delhi SLDC data then the same may be considered.

2.469 Outstanding dues towards BRPL: The matter is pending before Hon'ble Supreme Court. There are several disputes pending before Petitioner and DTL before various fora, including the unilateral adjustment of subsidy amounts by Delhi Government/DTL.

NDMC

2.470 For FY 2017-18, NDMC has claimed Rs. 69.47 crore towards intra-state transmission charges which includes SLDC charges whose break up is given below:

Particulars	Amount (Rs. Cr)
DTL Wheeling Charges	68.84
DTL Reactive Energy Charges	0.23
DTL SLDC Charges	0.61

2.471 The projection of intra- state transmission for FY 2019-20 of Rs. 50.79 crore have been worked out in the following manner:

Particulars	MoU	Amount	Ref.
Total Transmission charges paid in 2017-18 (intra state + Interstate)	Rs Crore	96.63	A
Total Long-term Units procured in 2017-18	MU	1,548.23	B
total Transmission charges	Rs /kWh	0.62	C=A*10/B
Consideration for 2019-20			
Escalation Factor Applied	%	2%	D
Per unit Transmission Charges for 2019-20		0.64	E=C*(1+D)
Total long-term units purchased in 2019-20	MU	1,199.85*	F
Total Transmission charges to be paid in 2019-20	Rs Crore	76.38	G

Particulars	MoU	Amount	Ref.
Contribution of Intrastate Transmission charges in total transmission charges as per tariff order for 2018-19	%	67% **	H
DTL Transmission charges projected for 2019-20	Rs Crore	50.79	I=G*H

BTPS is not operational and no power sourcing considered from the same.

**As per tariff order for 2018-19 the contribution of intrastate transmission charges in overall transmission charges were 67%. (Total transmission charges were Rs 99.54 crore and intra state transmission charges were Rs 66.18 Crore i.e. 67%).

2.472 Any differential in actual levy of Transmission charges, will be considered in PPAC.

2.473 The actual Intra-State Transmission Losses are considered as 0.84% as specified by DTL. The losses in million units have been worked out applying interstate transmission losses of 1.65% and intrastate transmission losses of 0.84% to arrive at the overall losses of 12.26 MU.

2.474 Similar approach has been adopted to work out the transmission losses of 15.62 MU in 2019-20.

COMMISSION'S VIEW

2.475 The Commission determines the ARR for the DISCOMs as per the provisions of the Regulations. The Tariff Order is issued after prudence check of the Petitions submitted by the DISCOMs and after considering each element of cost projected in the petitions with due analysis and ensuring proper justification.

A3: TRUE UP FOR FY 2017-18

BACKGROUND

3.1 The Commission approved the Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) of the Petitioner for FY 2017-18 in its Tariff Order dated 31/08/2017.

3.2 The Commission in its DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017, has indicated that True up for FY 2017-18 shall be considered in accordance DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017.

3.3 The Commission appointed C&AG empanelled Auditor (M/s Grewal & Singh) for Regulatory Audit of the books of Account of the Petitioner for FY 2017-18. M/s Grewal & Singh (hereinafter referred to as "Consultant") has submitted the report based on the detail scope of work specified in the Tender document. Major areas of reconciliation under the scope of work are as follows:

(i) Reconciliation of Power purchase quantum, cost through:
  (1) Long Term (Central Generating Stations & State Generating stations)
    a. Fixed Cost
    b. Variable Cost
    c. Arrears
  (2) Short Term (Bilateral, Exchange, Intra DISCOM, UI etc.)
  (3) Tender wise Banking transactions (opening balance, during the year, closing balance)

(ii) Reconciliation of Transmission Charges
  (1) Central Transmission Utility
  (2) State Transmission Utility
  (3) Open Access

(iii) Reconciliation of Renewable Purchase Obligation vis-à-vis Actual Renewable Power with cost and quantum of Renewable Energy Certificates procured

(iv) Monthly Reconciliation of company wise Power Purchase and Transmission Charges' payment

(v) Violation of Merit Order Dispatch Principle

(vi) Overlapping in Banking and Bilateral transactions

(vii) Contingency limit under UI

(viii) Incentive for bulk sale of Power

(ix) Violation of cash receipt from consumers exceeding the limit

(x) Reconciliation of Category-wise Revenue Billed on account of
  a. Fixed charges
  b. Energy charges

c. Theft / Misuse / Enforcement
d. PPAC
e. Load violation surcharge (Maximum Demand)
f. ToD Surcharge/ Rebate
g. Electricity Duty / Tax
h. Late Payment Surcharge (LPSC)
i. Voltage Discount, etc.

(xi) Reconciliation of Category-wise Revenue Collected
(a) Electricity Duty / Tax
(b) Late Payment Surcharge (LPSC)
(c) Street Light Maintenance charges
(d) Incentive on Street Light Maintenance charges
(e) Theft / Misuse / Enforcement
(f) Net Revenue

(xii) Quarterly Reconciliation of Subsidy- Actual released / adjusted by GoNCTD and passed to consumers in their electricity bills

(xiii) Monthly Reconciliation of Pension trust- Billed to DISCOMs, Paid by DISCOMs to DTL,

(xiv) Direct expenses of other business,

(xv) Revenue billed on account of Own Consumption,

(xvi) Adjustment in category wise units and amount billed with reasons for adjustment

(xvii) Reconciliation of actual details of capitalization for each quarter of the year vis-à-vis the date of in-principle approval of such capitalization by the Commission

(xviii) Related party transactions

(xix) Inter DISCOM fund transfer

(xx) Means of Financing for Capitalization, Working capital & Accumulated Revenue Gap through:
(a) Equity
(b) Debt
(c) Consumer Contribution
(d) Grant etc.

(xxi) Prudency of Cost of Debt Financing

(xxii) Hedging policy and Hedging Cost incurred

(xxiii) Computation of Weighted Average Rate of Interest excluding penal interest, if any, on Loans availed for:
(a) Capitalisation
(b) Working Capital
(c) Accumulated revenue Gap

(xxiv) Reconciliation of Net-worth as per Regulatory provisions and as per audited financial statement

(xxv) Reconciliation of Debtors and Computation of Collection Efficiency

(xxvi) Actual O&M expenses :

(a) Employee

(b) Administrative & General

(c) Repair & Maintenance

(xxvii) Actual Other expenses

(xxviii) Reconciliation of Non Tariff Income as per regulatory provisions and other income including open access charges billed and collected from the consumers as per audited financial statement

(xxix) Compliance of all directives issued by the Commission from time to time

3.4 The report of the Consultant has been considered appropriately by the Commission in True up of various parameters of ARR for FY 2017-18 submitted in Petition by the Petitioner in accordance with the principles laid down under DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017 and DERC (Business Plan) Regulations, 2017.

3.5 The petitioner has submitted the Petition for True-up of FY 2017-18 and Determination of Tariff for FY 2019-20 which was further revised by the Petitioner. Accordingly, the Commission has considered the revised petition in the Tariff Order.

3.6 In this Chapter, the Commission has analyzed the true up of ARR for the Petitioner for FY 2017-18 in accordance with the principles laid down under DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017 and DERC (Business Plan) Regulations, 2017.

ENERGY SALES

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

3.7 The Petitioner has submitted category-wise energy sales data for FY 2017-18. The actual energy sales for FY 2017-18 are compared against the approved energy sales of 1342.45 MU. The energy sales decreased marginally in comparison to approved sales in 2017-18 as shown in the table below:

Table 2: Petitioner Submission: Category-wise Sales for FY 2017-18 (MU)

S. No.	Category	Approved in Tariff Order	Actual
1	Domestic	252.06	250.16
2	Non-domestic		
2.1	(i) NDLT	256.18	251.54
2.2	(ii) Mixed Load	767.98	676.44

S. No.	Category	Approved in Tariff Order	Actual
3	Small Industrial Power	0.06	0.05
4	Public Lighting	7.4	7.8
5	Others	11.55	14.40
6	Temporary		
7	DMRC	47.22	53.18
	Total	1342.45	1253.57

**Mixed Load includes Non-Domestic LT above 140 kW/ 150 kVA and Non-Domestic HT*

COMMISSION'S ANALYSIS

3.8 The Consultant has verified the category-wise sales data from the Petitioner's Form 2.1a for each month of FY 2017-18. It was observed that the energy billed during FY 2017-18 is lower than FY 2016-17 by 59.22 MU, therefore the reasons for reduction in billing was sought from the petitioner. The Petitioner has submitted that drop in energy billed is due to reduction in number of consumers due to demolition of certain colonies i.e. Kidwai Nagar, Nauroji Nagar and Sarojini Nagar. During the Prudence check, the Petitioner stated that actual sales under the category 'Others' has been inadvertently written as 14.40 MU instead of 14.05 MU.

3.9 Accordingly, the Commission has trued up category wise energy sales for FY 2017-18 indicated in the table as follows:

Table 3: Commission Approved: Energy Sales for FY 2017-18 (MU)

S. No.	Consumer Category	Approved
A	Domestic	250.16
B	Non-Domestic Low Tension (up to 140 kW/150 kVA)	251.54
C	Non Domestic - Mixed Load	676.45
D	Small Industrial Power	0.05
E	Public Lighting	7.80
F	Others (including Temporary)	14.05
G	DMRC	53.18
H	Total	1253.23

REVENUE FROM ENERGY SALES

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

3.10 The Petitioner has submitted that the Revenue billed for FY 2017-18 against the sales achieved by the utility is consolidated from the Form 2.1(a) and is submitted as below:

Table 4: Petitioner Submission: Revenue Billed for FY 2017-18 (Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Particulars	Actual
1	Revenue Billed Including Electricity tax	1151.38
2	E-tax billed	53.69

S. No.	Particulars	Actual
3	Revenue Billed (excluding Electricity Tax)	1097.69
4	Total Revenue Collected Excluding E-Tax	1074.97

3.11 The Petitioner submitted that the organization is not registered under Company Act and thus the reports are not audited by Chartered Accountants. All the reports are audited first internally and subsequently by CAG. Owing to this, the Petitioner will not be able to furnish Auditor's Certificate and requests the Commission to accept this submission.

COMMISSION'S ANALYSIS

3.12 The Consultant has verified revenue billed from Form 2.1(a) submitted by the petitioner in the tariff petition. It was observed that petitioner was supposed to bill the energy consumption of certain consumers on 'kVAh' basis instead of 'kWh' basis as per the Tariff Schedule approved by the Commission. However, the Petitioner has wrongly billed the tariff to such consumers on 'kWh' basis instead of 'kVAh' basis because of incapability of meters to read kVAh units. The Consultant has identified month-wise number of such consumers and has calculated Rs.0.29 Crore shortfall on account of under billing to such consumers. Accordingly, the Commission has added the amount of Rs. 0.29 Crore under billed revenue.

3.13 The Consultant on scrutiny of Form 2.1(a) observed that Petitioner has not levied Time of the Day (ToD) Surcharge as per the Tariff Schedule approved by the Commission on all consumers (other than Domestic) whose sanctioned load/Maximum Demand (whichever is higher) is 25KW/27KVA. The consultant has computed Rs.0.17 Crore shortfall on account of not levying Time of the Day (ToD) Surcharge on energy charges in the billing of the applicable consumers as per tariff schedule. Accordingly, the Commission has added amount of Rs. 0.17 Crore under billed revenue.

3.14 The Consultant observed that 16 number of theft cases in FY 2017-18 were booked by the Petitioner. These cases were settled at billed amount and were not included under billed revenue in form 2.1(a) form. The Consultant has calculated Rs. 0.13 Crore of shortfall in billed revenue on account of these theft cases. Accordingly, the Commission has added the amount of Rs. 0.13 crore under billed revenue.

3.15 The Regulation 23(2) & 23 (3) of DERC (Business Plan) Regulations, 2017 provides as below:-

"23

(2) The Distribution Licensees shall be allowed own (Auxiliary) consumption, 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."

3.16 The Commission observed that the Petitioner has billed the self consumption at non- domestic tariff against zero-tariff as stated at Regulations 23(2) of DERC (Business Plan) Regulations, 2017. The own auxiliary consumption for FY 2017-18 of the Petition as verified by the Consultant is within the normative limit of 0.25% of total sales. Accordingly, the Commission has deducted Rs. 1.46 Crore from the billed revenue of the Petitioner on account of self consumption billed by the Petitioner at non-domestic tariff.

3.17 Accordingly, the Commission based upon above has trued up revenue billed for the Petitioner for FY 2017-18 as follows:

Table 5: Commission Approved: Revenue Billed for FY 2017-18 (Rs. Crore)

S.No.	Category	Total
A	Domestic	161.42
B	Non-domestic	933.90
C	Small Industrial Power	0.04
D	Public Lighting	6.36
E	Others	0.02
F	DMRC	35.02
G	Temporary	12.60
H	JJ Cluster	0.32
I	Total Revenue billed including E-Tax	1149.68
J	E- Tax Revenue billed	53.78
K	Revenue billed without E- tax	1095.90
L	Less: Self Consumption	1.46
M	Add: Under billing on account of ToD surcharge	0.17
N	Add: Under billing on account of theft cases	0.13
O	Add: Under billing on account of kVAh billing	0.29
P	Net Revenue Billed	1095.04

DISTRIBUTION LOSS AND COLLECTION EFFICIENCY

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

3.18 The Petitioner has submitted its AT&C Loss achievement against the AT&C loss target approved by the Commission vide its Tariff Order for FY 2017-18 as below :

Table 6: Petitioner Submission: AT&C Loss for FY 2017-18

Particulars	Approved in Tariff Order for FY 2017-18	Actual
AT&C Loss	10.80%	17.18%

3.19 The Petitioner has submitted that the revenue collected and revenue billed (excluding E.tax) for FY 2017-18 is tabulated as below:

Table 7: Petitioner Submission: Revenue Realized and Revenue Collected for FY 2017-18

S. No.	Particulars	UOM	Actual
1	Revenue Billed	Rs. Cr	1097.69
2	Revenue Realized	Rs. Cr	1074.97
3	Collection Efficiency	%	97.93%

3.20 The Petitioner has submitted that the Revenue Billed includes Fixed Charges, Energy Charges, Other Charges and PPAC Amount. Additionally, the Petitioner has also submitted the Actual Revenue Billed excluding Electricity Tax amount. Therefore, the total Revenue Billed as per Form 2.1(a) (excluding E-tax) is Rs.1097.69 Crore. Against the same, the revenue collected is Rs 1074.97 Crore

3.21 The Petitioner has submitted distribution loss of 15.43% for FY 2017-18. The Petitioner has submitted the detailed calculation of its AT&C Losses as below.

Table 8: Petitioner Submission: Determination of AT&C Loss for FY 2017-18

S. No.	Particulars	Unit	Actual
1	Energy Input at NDMC Periphery	MU	1,481.76
2	Units Billed	MU	1,253.17
3	Amount Billed	Rs. Crore	1,097.69
4	Average Billing Rate	Rs./unit	8.76
5	Distribution Loss	%	15.43%
6	Amount Collected	Rs. Crore	1,074.97
7	Collection Efficiency	%	97.93%
8	Units Realized	MU	1,227.24
9	AT&C Loss Level	%	17.18%

COMMISSION'S ANALYSIS

3.22 The Commission vide its email dated 22.06.2019 had directed petitioner and SLDC to reconcile and submit the signed joint statement for Energy Input at Petitioner's periphery. SLDC vide its email dated 01.07.2019 has submitted the Energy Input at Petitioner's periphery as 1452.71 MU. Accordingly, the Commission has computed the Distribution Loss for the petitioner as follows:

Table 9: Commission Approved: Distribution Loss for FY 2017-18

S. No.	Particulars	Unit	Actual	Remarks
A	Energy Input at petitioner Periphery	MU	1,452.71	As per SLDC
B	Units Billed	MU	1,253.23	Table 3
C	Distribution Loss	MU	199.49	C=A-B
D	Distribution Loss	%	13.73%	D=C/A*100

3.23 Regulation 159 & 161 of DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017 states:

"*159.*The *Financial impact on account of over achievement or under achievement of distribution loss target shall be computed as under:*

Incentive or penalty = Q1(L1-L2)*P*10^6*

Where,

Q1 = Actual Quantum of energy Purchased at Distribution periphery.

L1 = Distribution Loss Target in %

L2 = Actual Distribution Loss in %

P = Trued up Average Power Purchase Cost (APPC) per unit at distribution periphery in (Rs./KWh)."

"161 Any financial impact on account of underachievement with respect to Distribution Loss targets shall be to the Distribution Licensee's account"

3.24 The Regulations 25 (1) of DERC (Business Plan) Regulations, 2017 provides as follows:-

"(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:

Target for Distribution Loss for the Control Period

Distribution Licensee	***2017-18***	***2018-19***	***2019-20***
New Delhi Municipal Council	*10.30%*	*9.63%*	*9.00%*

3.25 The Regulation 25(1) of DERC (Business Plan) Regulations, 2017 has specified the Distribution Loss Targets for the petitioner for FY 2017-18 at 10.30%. The Regulation 25(2) of DERC (Business Plan) Regulations, 2017 states that the amount for overachievement/ underachievement on account of Distribution Loss target shall be computed as per formula specified in the Regulation 159 of the DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017 for the

Distribution Licensee.

3.26 It is observed that actual Distribution loss achieved by the Petitioner is higher than the Distribution loss target for FY 2017-18, therefore, the Commission has computed the financial impact on account of underachievement of AT&C loss for FY 2017-18 as follows:

Table 10: Commission Approved: Penalty for Underachievement of Distribution Loss for FY 2017-18

S. No.	Particulars	UOM	Approved	Remarks
A	Actual Quantum of Energy Purchased at Distribution Periphery (Q1)	MU	1452.71	Table 9
B	Distribution Loss Target (L1)	%	10.30%	BPR
C	Trued up Average Power Purchase Cost per unit at distribution periphery	Rs./KWh	5.72	Table 24
D	Actual Quantum of Energy Billed	MU	1253.23	Table 9
E	Distribution Loss	MU	199.49	Table 9
F	Actual Distribution Loss (L2)	%	13.73%	Table 9
G	Financial impact on account of under achievement	Rs.Cr	(28.50)	A*(B-D)*C/10

3.27 The Consultant has computed Revenue collected as Rs. 1113.42 Crore including electricity duty based upon the Form 2.1(a) and collection report of the Petitioner. The Consultant has observed that the Petitioner has received Rs.0.13 Crore revenue on account of settlement of theft cases and the same has therefore been added under Revenue Collected. The Petitioner has collected Rs. 44.99 Crore on account of Electricity Tax and accordingly the revenue collected excluding Electricity Tax is Rs. 1068.56 Crore. Consequently, it is observed that Collection efficiency achieved by the Petitioner is lower than the Collection efficiency target for FY 2017-18.

3.28 Regulations 163 & 164 of DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017 stipulates as under:

The financial impact on account of over or under achievement of Collection Efficiency target shall be computed as under:

*Incentive or (Penalty) = (C1-C2)*Ab*

Where,

*C1 (Actual Collection Efficiency) = [Ar/Ab]*100*

Ar= Actual amount collected excluding electricity duty, late payment surcharge, any other surcharge in Rs. Cr.;

Ab= Actual amount billed excluding electricity duty, late payment surcharge, any other surcharge in Rs. Cr.;
C2= Target Collection Efficiency in %;

164. Any financial impact on account of underachievement less than the target and overachievement above 100% with respect to Collection Efficiency targets shall be to the Licensee's account:
Provided that any financial impact on account of over achievement over and above the target and limited to 100% with respect to Collection Efficiency targets shall be shared as per the mechanism indicated in the Business Plan Regulations of the Control Period.

3.29 Therefore, the Commission has computed the financial impoact on account of underachievement of collection efficiency for FY 2017-18 as follows:-

Table 11: Commission Approved: Penalty for Underachievement of Collection Efficiency for FY 2017-18

S. No	Particulars	UOM	Petitioner submission	Approved	Remarks
A	Actual Revenue/amount Billed (excl Electricity Duty)	Rs. Cr.	1097.69	1095.04	Table 5
B	Actual Revenue/amount collected excluding Electricity duty	Rs. Cr.	1074.97	1068.56	Para 3.27
C	Collection Efficiency	%	97.93%	97.58%	B/A
D	Target Collection Efficiency	%	99.50%	99.50%	BPR Regulations
E	Revenue to be collected @99.50% collection efficiency	Rs. Cr.	1089.56	1,089.56	A*D
F	Financial impact on account of Underachievement due to collection efficiency	Rs. Cr.	(14.59)	(21.00)	B-E

3.30 As per point 6.5 of Directives of Tariff Order 2017-18, the Commission has allowed cash payment exceeding Rs.4,000/- from only blind customers, court settlement cases and payment deposited by the consumers at designated scheduled commercial bank branches. The Consultant has submitted in its report that it was noticed that NDMC during FY 2017-18 has accepted cash transactions above Rs. 4000/- from 778 consumers worth Rs. 8.20 Crore. The additional information was sought from the Petitioner regarding acceptance of cash transaction above

Rs.4000/-. The Petitioner could not submit the requisite information and the Commission in terms of violation of directive have computed the penalty of Rs. 0.82 Crore @ 10% of the cash collection amount of Rs. 8.20 Crore. Accordingly, the Commission has considered the penalty of Rs.0.82 crore provisionally on account of cash transaction above Rs. 4000/- subject to submission of details along with justification in this regard.

3.31 Accordingly, the Commission has approved the revenue available towards ARR for FY 2017-18 excluding electricity tax as below:

Table 12: Commission Approved: Revenue Available Towards ARR for FY 2017-18 (Rs. Crore)

S.No	Particulars	Approved	Remarks
A	Revenue Realized (excluding E.Tax)	1068.56	Table 11
B	Add: Financial Impact for under achievement of distribution loss	28.50	Table 10
C	Add: Financial Impact under achievement of Collection efficiency	21.00	Table 11
D	Add: Penalty on account of Cash transactions	0.82	Para 3.28
E	Total revenue available towards ARR for (Excluding Electricity Tax)	1118.89	Sum (A:D)

POWER PURCHASE QUANTUM

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

3.32 The Petitioner has allocations of power from Dadri TPS, Badarpur TPS and Pragati Stations. The Petitioner requested the Commission to allow the actual gross power purchase quantum as follows:

Table 13: Petitioner Submission: Power Purchase Quantum for FY 2017-18 (MU)

S. No.	Particulars	Actual
1	Power Purchase from Central Stations	413.91
2	Interstate Transmission Losses	6.83
3	Net Power Purchase from Central Stations	407.08
4	Power Purchase from State Stations	1,134.31
5	DMSWSL and EDWPCL	4.45
6	Power Purchase from Short Term Sources including ST Renewable	330.69
A	Gross Power Purchase (3+4+5+6)	1,876.53
7	Intra State Transmission Loss	15.74
B	Net Power Available at NDMC Periphery(A-7)	1,860.79
8	Sale of Surplus Power	379.04
C	Net Power available for Retail Sales (B-8)	1,481.75

3.33 The Petitioner has submitted that in FY 2017-18 they have drawn long term power from Central Stations viz. Dadri TPS and intra state generating stations viz. Badarpur, Pragati and Power Stations (Pragati I and CCGT Bawana). The Petitioner has also sourced power from Renewable sources (DMSWSL, EDWPCL) and grid connected and net metering solar installations. The average inter-state transmission losses and intra-state losses have been considered at 1.65% and 0.84% respectively. The petitioner requested the Commission to consider the actual values of such losses.

3.34 The Petitioner has submitted that currently no payments are being made toward solar power procured from the generating units/net metering units located within license area. However, the Petitioner requested the Commission to allow recovery of payments made towards such purchases as and when actual payments are made towards the same in future year(s).

3.35 The Petitioner further submitted that despite its persistent requests for not allocating the power from GT, the power from the said station was made/ scheduled to the Petitioner. In the current case, based on the decision of the management, no payment has been made towards such power in FY 2017-18. It may be appreciated that the Petitioner does not have any PPA with the generating company. Accordingly, for the purpose of true-up, no payment has been considered in the power purchase cost for 2017-18 towards this station. However, in case any payments are made in future to the station, the Petitioner craves leave to recover such expenses in the ARR submissions in future.

COMMISSION'S ANALYSIS

3.36 The Consultant has verified the power purchase quantum based on the bills raised by various Generating stations and short term power procured by the Petitioner during FY 2017-18. The Consultant observed that the quantum of power purchase of Petitioner includes the power from Gas turbine station and solar power plants/ net metering. Accordingly, the Commission approves Power Purchase Quantum from Long-Term Sources Station Wise (MU) and short term power purchase as follows:

Table 14: Commission Approved: Power Purchase Quantum for FY 2017-18 (MU)

S. No.	Particulars	Petitioner Submission	Approved	Remarks
A	Power Purchase from Central	413.91	413.96	SLDC

S. No.	Particulars	Petitioner Submission	Approved	Remarks
	Stations			
B	Interstate Transmission Losses	6.83	6.83	Actual
C	Net Power Purchase from Central Stations	407.08	407.13	SLDC
D	Power Purchase from State Stations	1,134.31	1120.73	SLDC
E	Power Purchase from Short Term Sources Hydro	330.69	330.69	SLDC
F	Power Purchase from waste to energy(EDWPCL & DMSWSL)	4.45	4.41	SLDC
G	Gross Power Purchase	1876.53	1862.96	Sum (C:F)
H	Intra State Transmission Loss	15.74	15.76	Actual
I	Net Power Available	1860.79	1847.20	G-H
J	Sale of Surplus Power	379.04	379.02	SLDC
K	Net Power available for Retail sales	1481.75	1468.18	I-J

COST OF LONG TERM POWER PURCHASE

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

3.37 The Petitioner submitted the cost of long term power purchase for FY 2017-18 and requested the Commission to approve the cost as per table below:

Table 15: Petitioner Submission: Cost of Power Purchase from Long Term Sources for FY 2017-18

S. No.	Particulars	Power Purchase (MU)	Power Purchase Cost (Rs.Crore)	Average Rate (Rs./kWh)
1	Dadri TPS	413.91	216.00	5.22
2	Badarpur TPS	258.01	124.68	4.83
	Arrears		(37.73)	
3	Pragati I	575.42	271.55	4.72
4	Pragati III- CCGT Bawana	202.28	130.52	6.45
5	DMSWSL	4.31	3.46	7.03
6	EDWPCL*	0.14	- *	
	Total	1,454.07	708.49	4.87

**No payment has been made to the generator in FY 2017-18. The order regarding allocation and tariff for the station has been notified in Case 27/2018 on Nov 2, 2018*

COMMISSION'S ANALYSIS

3.38 The Consultant has verified the power purchase cost based on the bills raised by various Generating stations for power procured from long term sources by the Petitioner during FY 2017-18 and payment made by the Petitioner. The Consultant observed that the power purchase cost do not include the cost of Gas Turbine station and solar power from generating plant/ net metering. The power quantum available from GT Power Station at Petitioner's periphery has been considered as per data submitted by SLDC and cost of power purchase has not been considered as Petitioner has not made the payment to GT Power Station. Accordingly, the Commission approves the long term power purchase as follows for FY 2017-18:

Table 16: Commission Approved: Long Term Power Purchase cost for FY 2017-18

S. No.	Source	Quantum (MU)	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Average Rate (Rs/kWh)
A	Central Generating Stations			
i.	Dadri TPS	413.96	216.00	5.22
ii.	Badarpur TPS	258.01	124.68	4.83
iii.	Arrears		(37.73)	
iv.	Gross CGS	671.97	302.95	
v.	Less Rebate		(6.71)	
vi.	Total CGS (including BTPS)		296.24	
B	State Generating Stations			
i.	Pragati I	575.11	271.55	4.72
ii.	Pragati III- CCGT Bawana	186.76	130.52	6.99
iii.	Less Rebate		(8.03)	
iv.	Net Pragati		394.04	
v.	GT	100.85		
C	Total Power Purchase (A+B)	1534.69	690.28	
D	DMSWSL	3.98	3.03	7.61
E	EDWPCL	0.42		
F	Total w/o Rebate		708.05	
G	Total Power Purchase	1539.10	693.31	

SHORT TERM POWER PURCHASE AND SALE

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

3.39 The Petitioner has requested the Commission to approve the cost of Short Term Power Purchase and Revenue from Short Term Power Sale as tabulated below.

Table 17: Petitioner Submission: Short Term Power Purchase and Sale for FY 2017-18

S. No.	Particulars	Quantum	Amount	Average Rate
		MU	(Rs. Crore)	(Rs./kWh)
1	Bilateral	258.83	128.84	4.98
2	Banking	3.30	0.01	0.04
3	IDT	1.27	0.31	-
4	UI	7.85	2.07	-
5	IEX	53.22	16.53	3.11
6	PXIL	0.00	0.00	-
7	SOLAR*	6.21	0.00	
	Total Purchases	330.69	147.76	
1	Bilateral	3.21	-	-

S. No.	Particulars	Quantum	Amount	Average Rate
		MU	(Rs. Crore)	(Rs./kWh)
2	Banking	3.30	0.01	-
3	IDT	10.53	2.43	-
4	UI	115.06	23.27	2.02
5	IEX	246.94	64.30	2.60
6	PXIL	0.00	0.00	-
	Total Sales	379.04	90.01	

3.40 The Petitioner has submitted to consider information regarding short term power purchase and sale as follows:-

(a) Bilateral Sales/Purchase (Magpie, Magpie-Tanmarg, Brenwar, HPSEB, Digchu, etc.), Banking (TSECL), Exchange related quantum and purchase have been accounted for the FY based on the bills paid during the Financial year.

(b) IDT purchases/sales- the units purchased/sold are considered for the financial year only. The amounts towards such purchases have been considered as billed/paid during the year.

(c) UI Sales/purchase – The Petitioner has submitted that although the billing for certain months is made after the financial year has completed however at the time of truing up, the entire sales/purchase and UI quantum is available through SLDC. Accordingly, the Petitioner has submitted the entire quantum of sales/purchases and corresponding amount realised/likely to be realised from such transactions on accrual basis for FY 2017-18.

COMMISSION'S ANALYSIS

3.41 The Consultant has verified the power purchase cost based on the bills raised by various parties for power procured/sold from short term sources during FY 2017-18. The Commission has observed that the Petitioner has submitted power purchase quantum sold under bilateral transaction but has not submitted the amount of surplus sale of power in bilateral. Therefore, the Commission has considered the average rate of per unit of surplus sale at Rs.3.00/kWh as considered in the Tariff Order dated 28.03.2018. Accordingly, the Commission approves the short term power purchase & sale as follows for FY 2017-18:

Table 18: Commission Approved: Short Term Power Purchase for FY 2017-18

S.No	Particular	Power (MU)	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Average Rate (Rs.kWh)
A	Bilateral (Small Hydro)	258.83	128.85	4.98
B	Exchange	53.22	16.53	3.11

S.No	Particular	Power (MU)	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Average Rate (Rs.kWh)
C	Banking	3.3	0.01	
D	IDT	1.27	0.31	2.44
E	UI	7.86	2.08	
F	Solar	6.21	0	
G	Total short Term Purchase	330.69	147.78	

Table 19: Commission Approved: Short Term Power Sale for FY 2017-18

S.No	Particular	Power (MU)	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Average Rate (Rs.kWh)
A	Bilateral	3.21	0.96	3.00
B	Exchange	246.94	64.30	2.60
C	Banking	3.30	0.01	
D	IDT	10.51	2.43	2.31
E	UI	115.06	23.27	2.02
F	DTL reactive energy		0.35	
G	Total short Term Purchase	379.02	91.32	

REBATE ON POWER PURCHASE AND TRANSMISSION CHARGES

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

3.42 The Petitioner has submitted the following details for the rebate received towards its power purchase cost and Transmission charges.

Table 20: Petitioner Submission: Rebate on Power Purchase Cost for FY 2017-18 (Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Particulars	Actual
1	Gross Power Purchase Cost	766.24
2	Rebate towards Power Purchase cost (as applicable)	17.04
3	Total Transmission Cost	96.63
4	Rebate towards Transmission charges (as applicable)	1.36

COMMISSION'S ANALYSIS

3.43 The Regulation 119, 125 & 138 of DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017 provides as follows:

"119 Distribution Licensee shall be allowed to recover the net cost of power purchase from long term sources whose PPAs are approved by the Commission, assuming maximum normative rebate available from each source, for supply to consumers."

"125. The Distribution Licensee shall be allowed to recover net transmission and load despatch charges payable to the Transmission Licensees (Central Transmission Utility, State Transmission Utility etc.) and System Operators

(Regional Load Despatch Centre, State Load Despatch Centre etc.) for access to and use of the interstate transmission system, intra-state transmission system and availing load despatch services assuming maximum normative rebate available from each source for payment of bills in accordance with the tariffs approved from time to time by CERC and appropriate State Commissions, as the case may be."

"138 For payment of bills of the generating entity and the transmission licensee through letter of credit on presentation or through NEFT/RTGS within a period of 2 days of presentation of bills by the generating entity or the transmission licensee, a rebate of 2% shall be allowed :

Provided that in case payments are made on any day after 2 days and within a period of 30 days of presentation of bills by the generating entity or the transmission licensee, a rebate of 1% shall be allowed."

3.44 The Consultant has verified the rebatable amount on power purchase cost and computed rebate of Rs. 17.06 Crore based on maximum normative rebate available. The Consultant has also verified the transmission charges of Rs. 96.88 Cr. based on the bills raised by DTL, PGCIL and other parties during FY 2017-18. During the prudence check, it was observed that the Petitioner has received 1% rebate on the Intrastate Transmission charges of DTL. However, the Commission has considered 2% rebate on the Intrastate Transmission charges of DTL as per DERC (Terms and Condition for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017. The maximum rebate on transmission charges has been computed as Rs. 1.99 Crore. Therefore, the total rebate of Rs. 19.05 Cr. on Power purchase cost & transmission charges has been considered based on DERC (Terms and Condition for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017 by the Commission as per table below:

Table 21: Commission Approved: Rebate on Power Purchase Cost for FY 2017-18 (Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Particulars	Actual	Remarks
A	Gross Power Purchase cost from long term sources	708.05	Table 16
B	Gross Power Purchase cost from short term sources	147.78	Table 18
C	Gross Power Purchase Cost	855.83	A+B
D	Rebate towards Power Purchase cost (as applicable)	17.06	Para 3.44
E	Inter State Transmission cost	27.15	Actual
F	Intra State Transmission cost	69.73	Actual
G	Total Transmission Cost	96.88	Para 3.44
H	Rebate towards Transmission charges (as applicable)	1.99	Para 3.44
I	Total Rebate on Power Purchase & Transmission	19.05	C+D

S. No.	Particulars	Actual	Remarks
	Charges		

TOTAL POWER PURCHASE COST FOR TRUE UP

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

3.45 The Petitioner has submitted the trued up power purchase cost as tabulated below:

Table 22: Petitioner Submission: Total Power Purchase Cost for FY 2017-18 (Rs. Cr)

S. No.	Particulars	Actual
1	Gross Power Purchase Cost	856.25
2	Cost of Short term and Renewable Purchase	
3	Less: Revenue from Sale of Power	90.01
4	Rebate on Power Purchase Cost	17.04
A	Net Power Purchase Cost (1+2+3+4)	749.21
5	Interstate Transmission Charges	27.15
6	Intrastate Transmission Charges including SLDC	69.47
7	Total Transmission Charges	96.63
8	Rebate on Transmission Charges	1.36
B	Net Transmission Charges (5+6-8)	95.27
C	Total Power Purchase Cost for True-up (A+B)	844.48

3.46 The Petitioner has submitted to allow the power purchase cost of Rs.844.48 Crore.

COMMISSION'S ANALYSIS

3.47 The Regulation 152 of DERC(Terms and Condition for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017 provides as follows:

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

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, unless 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.

3.48 Further, Regulation 28 of DERC (Business Plan) Regulations, 2017 specifies as follows:

"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 2017-18 to FY 2019-20 of the Distribution Licensees shall be 5% of Net Power Procured by the Distribution Licensee for the relevant month.

(2) In case the Distribution Licensee disposes off more than 5% of the net Power procured by the Licensee for the relevant month through Deviation Settlement Mechanism (Unscheduled Interchange Charges) than the rate of realisation through UI shall be considered at the average rate of power purchase/sale through exchange during same month for Delhi region.

3.49 The Commission has observed that the Petitioner has disposes off more than 5% of the net Power procured for the relevant month through Deviation Settlement Mechanism (Unscheduled Interchange Charges). Accordingly, the Commission in terms of the Regulation 152 (c) of the DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017 and Regulation 28 of DERC (Business Plan) Regulations, 2017 has considered the net power sold more than 5% of power procured at the average rate of power purchase/ sale through exchange during same month. Accordingly, the Commission has deducted Rs. 2.64 Crore on account of disposing off more than 5% of the Net power procured by the Petitioner of the relevant months through Deviation Settlement Mechanism.

3.50 The Commission has also disallowed additional UI penalty of Rs.0.02 Crores as per joint reconciliation statement signed by the Petitioner and SLDC.

3.51 The Commission has observed that the Petitioner has not met the RPO requirement and the same is computed as below:-

Table 23: Commission Approved: penalty on RPO Shortfall

S.No	Paticulars	UOM	Approved	Remarks
A	Total Energy Sales	MU	1253.23	Table 10
B	Energy procured from Small Hydro	MU	258.83	Table 18
C	Energy procured from solar	MU	6.21	Table 18
D	Energy procured from Waste to energy	MU	4.41	Table 14
E	Net Energy Sales for RPO	MU	1253.23	A
F	Non Solar Target	%	8.75%	BPR Regulations
G	Solar Target	%	2.75%	BPR Regulations
H	Total RPO Target	%	11.50%	BPR Regulations
I	Solar RPO Target	MU	34.46	E*G
J	Total RPO Target	MU	144.12	E*H
K	Solar RPO fulfilled	MU	6.21	C
L	Total RPO fulfilled	MU	269.45	B+C+D
M	Shortfall under Solar RPO	MU	(28.25)	K-I
N	Average Floor Price of REC (Rs.kWh)	Rs.	1.00	CERC floor Price
O	Penalty @10% of floor price on energy shortfall	Rs.Cr	0.28	M*N*10%/10

3.52 Accordingly, the Commission approves power purchase cost as follows:

Table 24: Commission Approved: Power Purchase Cost

S.No	Source	Quantity (MU)	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Reference
A	Power Purchase from CSGS except BTPS, SGS and RE Plants	413.96	216.00	Table 16
B	Power Purchase from SGS including BTPS, Arrears & excluding RE Plants and	1120.73	489.02	Table 16
C	Waste to Energy	4.41	3.03	Table 16
D	Short Term Purchase	330.69	147.78	Table 21
E	Inter State Transmission	6.83	27.15	Table 21
F	Intra State Transmission	15.76	69.73	Table 21
G	Gross Power Purchase	1847.20		
H	Less: Rebate on Power Purchase		(17.06)	Table 21
I	Less: Total Rebate on Transmission		(1.99)	Table 21
J	Less: Sale of Surplus power	379.02	(91.32)	Table 19
K	Less: Additional UI		(0.02)	Para 3.46
L	Less: Penalty on RPO		(0.28)	Table 23

S.No	Source	Quantity (MU)	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Reference
M	Less: sale of power in UI above 5%		(2.64)	Para 3.47
N	Net Power Purchase	1468.18	839.39	Sum(A:M)
O	Average Cost		5.72	N (Amount)/ N (Quantity) *10

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

3.53 Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Expenses of the Petitioner consisted the following cost elements as per the Petitioner:

- Employee Expenses
- Administrative and General Expenses
- Repairs and Maintenance Expenses

3.54 Employee Expenses comprises of Salaries, dearness allowances, Leave Travel Assistance, Earned Leave Encashment, Other allowances & Relief bonus and Honorarium/Overtime. The impact of actual pay revision has not been implemented in 2017-18. The petitioner requested the Commission to kindly consider the formats and approve the actual employee expenses for 2017-18.

3.55 Administrative and General Expenses mainly comprises of rents, telephone and other communication expenses, professional charges, conveyance and travelling allowances, other debits.

3.56 Repair and Maintenance Expenses go towards day to day upkeep of distribution functions of the petitioner and form an integral part of the petitioner's efforts towards reliable and quality power supply to its consumers and reduction of losses in its system.

3.57 The Petitioner submitted details of O&M Expenses and requested the Commission to approve the same as under:

3.58 The details of O&M expenses submitted by the Petitioner are as below:

Table 25: Petitioner Submission: O&M Expenses FY 2017-18 (Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Particulars	Allowed FY 2017-18	Actual
1	Employee Expenses	-	209.66
2	A&G Expenses	-	9.01
3	R&M Expenses	-	13.45
4	Gross O&M Expenses	183.94	232.13

COMMISSION'S ANALYSIS

3.59 The Commission had approved the total O&M expenses for the Petitioner amounting to Rs.183.94 Crore at Para 4.87 and Table No. 88 of Tariff Order dated 31.08.2017 on account of employee cost, administrative and general expense and repair and maintenance expense.

3.60 However, the Petitioner has not submitted the details of O&M expenses as per DERC (Business Plan) Regulations, 2017 despite many directions issued by the Commission. The Consultant has collected the data available from many divisions of the Petitioner and has mentioned that the complete data could not be verified. The Commission is of the view that it is the responsibility of the Petitioner to submit the complete data in respect of the distribution network available to compute O&M expenses as per the provisions of DERC (Business Plan) Regulations, 2017. Therefore, pending submission of complete data, the Commission has approved O&M Expenses of Rs 171.24 Crore for FY 2017-18 based on the available data of network capacity as follows:

Table 26: Commission Approved: O&M Expenses for FY 2017-18 (Rs. Crore.)

S.No	Particulars	UOM	Length of line as on 31.03.2018	Rate (Rs.Lakh)	Amount (Rs. Crore)
A	66 kV Line	Ckt KM	53.49	3.297	1.76
B	33 kV Line	Ckt KM	165.83	3.297	5.46
C	11kV Line	Ckt KM	1031.39	0.862	8.89
D	LT Line system	Ckt KM	2626.65	5.17	135.79
E	66/11 kV Grid S/s	MVA	490	0.927	4.54
F	33/11 kV Grid S/s	MVA	970	0.927	8.99
G	11/0.415 kV DT	MVA	436.05	1.326	5.78
H	Total				**171.24**

3.61 If the Petitioner submits the actual data, the same shall be considered by the Commission without any carrying cost in future.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CIVIL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT EXPENSES

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

3.62 The Petitioner has submitted that regarding the allocation of Civil Engineering Department expenses to electricity supply business; the Commission in its tariff order for NDMC for FY 2005-06 dated 02/11/2005 mentioned the following:

"……………. As the exact details of the cost of the works carried out by the Civil Engineering Department for Electricity Department are not available at this stage, the Commission, for the purpose of determination of ARR for FY 2005-06, has considered a Lump sum amount of Rs. 1000 Lakh on provisional basis towards this expenditure. The Commission will consider the actual cost of works carried out by Civil Engineering Department for electricity appropriately during the truing up process at the end of the year……."

3.63 Since the Petitioner was yet to segregate the expenses shared by its Civil Engineering Department on account of electricity distribution business, hence the Petitioner requested the Commission to consider the same amount of Rs. 10 Cr against this head.

3.64 The Petitioner further stated that in respect of allocation of the Administrative Department expenses, Commission in the same tariff order has mentioned the following:

"…..Thus, while 19% of total administrative department expenses have been considered to be allocated to electricity department, an amount ……….."

3.65 The Petitioner submitted the Administrative Department expenses for FY 2017-18 as under.

Table 27: Petitioner Submission: Administrative & Civil Engineering Department Expenses (Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Particulars	Actual
1	Civil Engineering Department Expenses	10.00
2	Administrative Department Expenses	35.37
3	Total Administrative and Civil Engineering Expense	45.37

COMMISSION'S ANALYSIS

3.66 The Commission had asked the Petitioner to justify administrative and civil engineering expense considered in the petition. The Petitioner vide letter dated 18/07/2017 submitted that currently NDMC is operating as a consolidated entity with multiple departments dealing in matters relating to taxation, revenue, budgeting, contracts accounts and audits, electricity, streets and sanitation, public health, public safety and suppression of nuisances, etc. Further, Petitioner submitted that NDMC is yet to segregate the expenses in various departments on account of electricity distribution business. A study for the same has been being undertaken by SBI Caps and results of the same may provide proper allocation of the amount that can be allocated towards electricity business of NDMC.

3.67 Further, the auditor in its report has also not recommended any Administrative and Civil Engineering Department Expenses for FY 2017-18. Accordingly, the Commission has not considered additional Administrative and Civil Engineering Department Expenses for FY 2017-18

NON TARIFF INCOME

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

3.68 The Petitioner has submitted the non-tariff income from the sale of electricity as per actual of FY 2017-18 as under.

Table 28: Petitioner Submission: Non-Tariff Income for FY 2017-18 (Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Particulars	Actual
1	Non-Tariff Income	3.89

3.69 The Petitioner has requested the Commission to approve the Non-Tarff Income of Rs.3.89 Crore for FY 2017-18.

COMMISSION'S ANALYSIS

3.70 The Regulation 94 & 95 of DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017 provides as follows:

"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 list is 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 contactors and others, etc.

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

3.71 As per DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017, amount received by the licensee on account of Non Tariff Income shall be deducted from the Aggregate Revenue Requirement in calculating the net revenue requirement of such licensee. Accordingly, the Commission has approved the NTI as submitted the Petitioner as follows:

Table 29 : Commission Approved: Non Tariff Income for FY 2017-18 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Approved
Non Tariff Income	3.89

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND CAPITALISATION

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

3.72 The Petitioner has submitted that it had appointed SBI Caps as external consultant to determine the actual assets and balance sheet of the Electricity Distribution Business Unit. Based on the report and subsequent capitalisation of assets, the Petitioner had submitted the following details for Capital Expenditure and Capitalisation for 2017-18.

Table 30: Petitioner Submission: Gross Fixed Assets for FY 2017-18 (Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Particulars	Approved in Tariff Order FY 2017-18	Actual
1	Opening GFA	532.70	922.65
2	Capitalisation	152.08	6.92
3	Closing GFA	684.78	929.57
4	**Average GFA**	608.74	926.11

COMMISSION'S ANALYSIS

3.73 The Commission has approved the closing GFA for FY 2016-17 at Rs. 519.62 Crores. The Commission has observed in its Tariff Order dated 29/09/2015and subsequent Tariff Orders as follows:

"3.11 The GFA addition during FY 2005-06 to FY 2012-13 has been restricted provisionally on the basis of minimum of GFA addition submitted by the Petitioner and maximum of Rs. 20 Crore GFA addition allowed without approval of the Commission during a year till the time the Petitioner submits the scheme wise details of Capitalisation for True up of Capitalisation.

3.12 The Petitioner is directed to submit the actual claim on account of GFA addition from FY 2005-06 to FY 2013-14 with scheme wise details on yearly *basis. Further, no carrying cost shall be allowed on difference if any in the provisional capitalization and actual capitalisation."*

3.74 Thus the Commission approves the capital Addition of Rs 8.17 Cr as submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2017-18 as follows:

Table 31: Commission Approved: GFA & Capitalisation for FY 2017-18 (Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Particulars	Approved	Remarks
A	Opening GFA	519.62	Table 28 of T.O dated 28.03.2018
B	Capitalisation	8.17	
E	Closing GFA	527.79	A+B

3.75 The Regulation 24(4) of DERC (Business Plan) Regulations, 2017 provides as follows:-

"24(4) The quarterly Capital Cost submitted by the Distribution Licensee as per aforesaid sub-Regulation (3) shall be trued up by the Commission and financial impact on account of variation in projected capital cost in the tariff order vis-a-vis actual capital cost & scheduled date of commissioning vis-a-vis actual date of commissioning shall be dealt under the Annual true up of relevant financial year as follows:

(a) Any excess tariff recovered on account of variation in projected capitalization in the tariff order vis-a-vis trued up capitalization by more than 10% during the year, shall be adjusted in the Revenue Gap/Surplus of the relevant year along with interest rate at 1.20 times of the bank rate prevalent on 1st April of respective year:

Provided that any excess tariff recovered on account of variation in projected capitalization in the tariff order vis-a-vis trued up capitalization due to reasons beyond the control of the Distribution Licensee i.e., delay in 'In-principle' approval of the schemes, road cutting permission from the concerned agencies etc., shall be adjusted in the Revenue Gap/Surplus of the relevant year along with interest rate equal to bank rate prevalent on 1st April of respective year.

(b) Any shortfall in tariff recovered on account of variation in projected

capitalization in the tariff order vis-a-vis trued up capitalization by more than 10% during the year, shall be adjusted in the Revenue Gap/Surplus of the relevant year along with interest rate at 0.80 times of the bank rate prevalent on 1st April of respective year.

3.76 The Commission observed that the projected capitalization approved by the Commission in Tariff Order dated 31.08.2017 exceeds the provisional capitalization approved above by more than 10%. Accordingly, the Commission in terms of Regulation 24(4) of DERC (Business Plan) Regulations, 2017 has considered refund to the beneficiaries/consumers, the excess tariff recovered corresponding to excess capital cost along with interest at 1.20 times of the bank rate of as prevalent on 1st April 2017. The carrying cost on excess tariff has been computed as under:-

Table 32: Commission Approved: Recovery of Excess Tariff cost for FY 2017-18

S.No	Particulars	UOM	Amount	Remarks
A	Capitalization approved in T.O dated 31.08.2017	Rs. Cr	152.08	T.O dated 31.08.2017
B	Capitalization claimed	Rs. Cr	8.17	Petitioner Submission
C	Capitalization approved by the Commission	Rs. Cr	8.17	Table 31
D	Capital cost difference	Rs. Cr	143.91	A-C
E	Amount calculated on 10% of Capitalization approved in TO for FY 2017-18	Rs. Cr	0.82	D*10%
F	Excess amount	Rs. Cr	143.09	D-E
G	WACC (as projected in TO dated Aug 2017)	%	9.38%	T.O dated 31.08.2017
H	Excess RoCE	Rs. Cr	6.71	(F/2)*G
I	Rate of Depreciation (as projected in TO dated Aug 2017)	%	3.60%	T.O dated 31.08.2017
J	Depreciation	Rs. Cr	2.58	(F/2)*I
K	Excess Tariff	Rs. Cr	9.29	H+J
L	Bank rate as prevalent as on 1st April 2017	%	8.00%	
M	1.20 time of bank rate	%	9.60%	L*1.2
N	Effective recovery of interest	%	4.80%	M/2
O	Total Refund	Rs. Cr	0.45	K*N

FINANCING OF NEW INVESTMENT

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

3.77 The Petitioner has submitted that financing the new assets capitalized through its internal resources and has not taken any debt for the same. Therefore, the Equity and Debt are determined at normative basis as per normative Debt-Equity ratio of 70% : 30%, as shown in the table below:

Table 33: Petitioner Submission: Financing of New Investment for FY 2017-18 (Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Particulars	Actual
1	Capitalisation	8.17
2	Consumers Contribution	-
3	Balance Capitalisation	8.17
4	Equity	2.45
5	Debt	5.72

DEPRECIATION

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

3.78 The Petitioner has submitted that depreciation has been considered on the basis of straight-line method and on the average Gross Fixed Assets. The depreciation is based on the original cost, estimated life and residual life. Depreciation for the control period is determined by applying depreciation rate as approved by the Commission for the control period. Depreciation has been computed at 3.60% of average GFA during the year as summarized in the table below:

Table 34: Petitioner Submission: Depreciation for FY 2017-18 (Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Particulars	Approved in Tariff Order FY 2017-18	Actual
1	Average GFA	608.74	933.66
2	Average Consumer Contribution	7.80	9.35
3	Average Assets Net of Consumer Contribution	600.94	924.31
4	Average Depreciation Rate	3.60%	3.60%
5	Depreciation	21.63	33.28

CUMULATIVE DEPRECIATION

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

3.79 The Petitioner has submitted the accumulated depreciation till FY 2017-18 as under:

Table 35: Petitioner Submission: Cumulative Depreciation till FY 2017-18 (Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Particulars	Actual
1	Opening Balance of Cumulative Depreciation	541.26
2	Addition during the year FY 2017-18	33.28
3	Closing Balance of Cumulative Depreciation	**574.54**

UTILIZATION OF DEPRECIATION

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

3.80 The Petitioner has submitted that no portion of the depreciation has been used to repay any actual debt in FY 2017-18 as under:

Table 36: Petitioner Submission: Utilization of Depreciation

S. No.	Particulars	Actual

S. No.	Particulars	Actual
1	Depreciation for FY 2017-18	33.23
2	Depreciation utilized for Debt repayment in FY 2017-18	-

COMMISSION'S ANALYSIS

3.81 The Commission has considered the approved GFA upto FY 2016-17 in Tariff Order dated 28.03.2018 as the opening GFA for FY 2017-18 and capital addition of Rs. 8.17 Crore for FY 2017-18 has been considered as approved by the Commission.

3.82 The Consultant has submitted that depreciation is provided on the basis of straight-line method, on the average Gross Fixed Assets at the beginning and at the end of each year, keeping in view the methodology adopted by the Commission in the DERC (Business Plan) Regulations, 2017 as no working of such Depreciation was provided. Accordingly, the depreciation has been computed at the rate of 3.60% of the average GFA during the year.

3.83 Accordingly, the Commission has considered the rate of depreciation at 3.60% as submitted by the Petitioner in accordance with appendix -1 of the DERC (Terms and Conditions for determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017. The Commission has observed that the Petitioner has opening Consumer contribution/Government grant of Rs. 9.35 crores and has availed Rs.2.45 crore during the year. The same has been taken into account for computing depreciation. The depreciation as approved by the Commission is computed as below:-

Table 37: Commission Approved: Depreciation for FY 2017-18

S. No.	Particulars	UOM	Approved	Remarks
A	Opening GFA	Rs. Cr	519.62	Table 31
B	Addition/ Capitalization	Rs. Cr	8.17	Table 32
C	Closing GFA	Rs. Cr	527.79	A+B
D	Average GFA	Rs. Cr	523.71	(A+C)/2
E	Opening Grant	Rs. Cr	9.35	Para 3.83
F	Addition	Rs. Cr	2.45	Para 3.83
G	Closing Grant	Rs. Cr	11.80	E+F
H	Average Grant	Rs. Cr	10.58	(E+G)/2
I	Average GFA net of Consumer Contribution	Rs. Cr	513.13	D-H
J	Depreciation Rate	%	3.60%	
K	Total Depreciation	Rs. Cr	18.47	I*J

WORKING CAPITAL

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

3.84 The Petitioner has calculated the Working Capital requirements on normative basis as stipulated by the methodology specified in the DERC Wheeling and Retail Tariff Regulations, 2017. The has submitted to approve the Working Capital Requirements as per the following:

Table 38: Petitioner Submission: Determination of Working Capital for FY 2017-18 (Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Particulars	Approved in Tariff Order FY 2017-18	Actual
1	Receivables from sale of Electricity	1,342.45	1,206.63
2	Receivables Equivalent to 2 months	223.74	201.10
3	Net Power Purchase Expense (Including Transmission, SLDC, RPO and normative rebate)	821.63	844.48
4	1/12th of Power Purchase Expense	68.47	70.37
5	Total Working Capital	155.27	130.73
6	Less: Opening Balance of Working Capital	114.01	106.48
7	Change in Working Capital	41.26	24.25

COMMISSION'S ANALYSIS

3.85 The Regulation 84 (4) of the DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff), Regulations 2017 specify that working capital shall consist of:

"84.

…

(4) Distribution Licensee as follows:

(i) Working capital for wheeling business of electricity shall consist of ARR for two months of Wheeling charges.

(ii) Working capital for Retail Supply business of electricity shall consist of

(a) ARR for two months for retail supply business of electricity;

(b) Less: Net Power Purchase cost for one month;

(c) Less: Transmission charges for one month.

3.86 The Commission had approved the closing working capital for FY 2016-17 at Rs. 106.48 Cr in its Tariff Order dated 28.03.2018. The approved working capital for FY 2017-18 is as follows:

Table 39: Commission Approved: Working Capital for FY 2017 -18 (Rs. Crore)

S.No.	Particulars	Petitioner's Submission	Approved	Remarks
A	Annual Revenue Requirement	1,206.63	1043.01	Table 45
B	Annual Revenue Requirement for 2 months	201.10	173.83	A/6
C	Net Power purchase expenses (including Transmission Charges, SLDC Charges, RPO and Normative Rebate)	844.48	839.39	Table 24

S.No.	Particulars	Petitioner's Submission	Approved	Remarks
D	Less: 1/12th Power Purchase Cost including Transmission charges	70.37	69.95	C/12
E	Total Working Capital	130.73	103.88	B-D
F	Less: Opening WC	106.48	106.48	Table33 of T.O dated 28.03.2018
G	**Change in Working Capital**	24.25	**(2.60)**	E-F

REGULATED RATE BASE

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

3.87 The Petitioner has submitted the computation for Regulated Rate Base for FY 2017-18 based on the DERC Tariff Regulations, 2017 and requested for approval of the Commission, as given in the table below:

Table 40: Petitioner Submission: Regulated Rate Base for FY 2017-18 (Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Particulars	Approved in Tariff Order FY 2017-18	Actual for 2017-18
1	RRB - Base Year		
A	Opening Balance of GFA	532.70	929.57
B	Opening Balance of Working Capital	114.01	106.48
C	Opening Balance of Accumulated Depreciation	408.98	541.26
D	Opening balance of Accumulated Consumer Contribution (in proportion of OCFA to total OCFA + CWIP + Stores)	7.80	9.35
E	(A+B)-(C+D) i.e., RRB opening	229.93	485.44
2	RRB - for the year		
F	Investments in capital expenditure during the year	152.08	8.17
G	Depreciation for the year	21.63	33.28
H	Consumer Contribution, Grants, etc. for the year	-	-
I	Fixed asset retirement/Decapitalisation applicable		0.08
J	Change in Working Capital	41.26	24.25
K	Change in RRB During 2017-18 [(F-G-H) / 2 + J]	106.485	11.70
3	RRB Opening Balance		485.44
	RRB for the year	106.485	11.70
	RRB Closing (E+F+H-G)	360.38	497.14
4	Opening in Regulated Rate Base (RRB) (i)	229.93	485.44
	Change in RRB	106.485	11.70
	Regulated Rate Base (RRB) (i)	336.415	497.14

COMMISSION'S ANALYSIS

3.88 The RRB has been considered based on capitalization, depreciation and working capital requirements for FY 2017-18 as detailed in the table as follows:

Table 41: Commission Approved: RRB for FY 2017-18 (Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Particulars	Approved	Reference
A	Opening Original Cost of Fixed Assets ($OCFA_o$)	519.62	Table 37
B	Opening Accumulated depreciation (ADo)	408.43	Table 35 of T.O dated 28.03.2018
C	Opening consumer contributions received (CCo)/ Government Grant	9.35	Table 31 of T.O dated 28.03.2019
D	Opening Working capital (WCo)	106.48	Table 39
E	Opening RRB (RRBo)	208.32	A-B-C+D
F	Investment capitalized during the year (INVi)	8.17	Table 37
G	Depreciation during the year (Di)	18.47	Table 37
H	Depreciation on decapitalised assets during the year	0	
I	Consumer contribution during the year (CCi)/ Government Grant	2.45	Table 37
J	Fixed assets retired/decapitalised during the year (Reti)	0	
K	Change in capital investment (ΔABi)	(12.75)	(F-G+H-I-J)
L	Change in working capital during the year (ΔWCi)	(2.60)	Table 39
M	RRB Closing	192.98	E+K+L
N	RRBi	199.35	E+K/2+L

RETURN ON CAPITAL EMPLOYED

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

3.89 The Petitioner has submitted that capital expenditure incurred by it for creation of assets has been majorly incurred through its budgetary support and internal accruals. It has not used any type of loan for creation of assets. The Petitioner has considered normative debt-equity ratio of 70:30 for calculating RoCE. The Rate of Return on Equity for the first control period is kept at 16% as per the DERC Wheeling and Retail Tariff Regulations, 2017. Rate of Return on the Debt is considered as 9.73% at the same rate as approved by the Commission for TPDDL. Detailed calculation of Weighted average cost of capital (WACC) leading up to estimation of RoCE as submitted by the Petitioner is shown in the table below:

Table 42: Petitioner Submission: Return on Capital Employed for FY 2017-18 (Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Description	Approved in Tariff Order FY 2017-18	Actual
1	RRB	336.42	497.14
2	Working Capital Loan	155.27	130.73
3	Net Regulated Rate Base (RRB)	181.14	366.41
4	Equity Rate	16%	16%
5	DebtRate	8.10%	9.73%
6	Equity (%)	30%	30%

S. No.	Description	Approved in Tariff Order FY 2017-18	Actual
7	Debt(%)	70%	70%
8	WACC	9.38%	11.12%
9	Return on Capital Employed (ROCE)	31.54	55.26

COMMISSION'S ANALYSIS

3.90 The return on capital employed considered by the Commission based on the RRB(i) and WACC for FY 2017-18 is as given in the table below:

Table 43 : Commission Approved: Return on Capital Employed (RoCE) for FY 2017-18

S. No.	Particulars	UOM	Approved	Reference
A	RRBi	Rs.Cr	199.35	Table 41
B	Opening Equity for Capitalisation (limited to 30%)	Rs.Cr	30.55	Table 40(A – B-C)*30%
C	Closing Equity limiting to 30% of net capitalisation	Rs.Cr	26.73	Table 40 (A - B - C + F – G + H - I - J)*30%
D	Average Equity for Capitalisation (limited to 30%)	Rs.Cr	28.64	(B+C)/2
E	Opening Debt at 70% of net capitalisation	Rs.Cr	71.29	Table 40 (A – B-C)*70%
F	Closing Debt at 70% of net capitalisation	Rs.Cr	62.36	Table 40 (A - B - C + F – G + H - I -J)*70%
G	Avg Debt at 70% of net capitalisation	Rs.Cr	66.83	(E+F)/2
H	Debt at 100% of working capital	Rs.Cr	103.88	A-C-G
I	Debt- balancing figure	Rs.Cr	170.71	A-D
J	Rate of return on equity (re)	%	16.00%	As BPR Regulations, 2017
K	Rate of debt (rd) on capitalisation	%	8.00%	Bank rate as on 01.04.2017
L	Rate of debt (rd) on working Capital	%	8.00%	Bank rate as on 01.04.2017
M	Rate of interest on debt(rd)	%	8.00%	((G*K)+(H*L))/(G+H)
N	WACC	%	9.15%	(I*M+D*J)/(D+I)
O	RoCE	Rs.Cr	18.24	A*N

INCOME TAX

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

3.91 The Petitioner has submitted that NDMC is exempted from paying the Income tax, therefore, claim for such tax liabilities has not been proposed in the petition.

COMMISSION'S ANALYSIS

3.92 No claim towards income tax has been considered by the Commission since the petitioner is exempted from paying the tax.

AGGREGATE REVENUE REQUIREMENT FOR TRUING UP FOR FY 2017-18

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

3.93 The Petitioner had submitted the Aggregate Revenue Requirement for FY 2017-18 as below:

Table 44: Petitioner Submission: ARR for FY 2017-18 (Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Description	Approved in T.O FY 2017-18	Actual
1	Cost of power purchase, including T&D Losses	821.63	766.24
2	Inter-State Transmission charges		27.15
3	Intra-state Transmission charges (Including SLDC charges)		69.47
	Rebate on Timely payments		-18.39
4	Net Operation & Maintenance (O&M)	183.95	232.13
5	Depreciation	21.63	33.28
6	Administrative Dept. & Civil Eng. Dept.	0.00	45.37
7	RoCE	31.54	55.26
8	Income Tax	0.00	-
9	Less: Non-Tariff Income	15.69	3.89
10	Aggregate Revenue Requirement	1,043.06	1,206.63

3.94 The Petitioner requested the Commission to allow the Aggregate Revenue Requirement of Rs. 1206.63 Crore.

COMMISSION'S ANALYSIS

3.95 Based on the above, the Commission approves the Annual Revenue Requirement (ARR) in true up for FY 2017-18 as given in the table below:

Table 45: Commission Approved: Aggregate Revenue Requirement for FY 2017-18 (Rs. Crore)

S. No	Particulars	FY 2017-18	Reference
A	Net Power Purchase Cost	839.39	Table 39
B	Operation & Maintenance (O&M)	171.24	Table 26
C	Depreciation	18.47	Table 41
D	Administrative Dept. & Civil Engg. Dept.	0.00	
E	RoCE	18.24	Table 43
F	Income Tax	0.00	
G	Less: Refund on account of under capitalization	(0.45)	Table 32
H	Less: Non-Tariff Income	(3.89)	Table 29
I	Aggregate Revenue Requirement	1043.01	Sum (A:H)

REVENUE (GAP)/SURPLUS

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

3.96 The Petitioner has submitted that the overall gap based on the actual expenses and revenue during FY 2017-18 is Rs.131.47 Crore and same is tabulated as under:

Table 46: Petitioner Submission: Revenue Gap/ Surplus for FY 2017-18 (Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Particulars	Actual
1	Aggregate Revenue Requirement, FY 2017-18	1206.44
2	Revenue Available Towards ARR	1074.97
3	**Revenue (Gap)/Surplus**	(131.47)

REVENUE (GAP)/SURPLUS APPROVED FOR PREVIOUS YEARS

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

3.97 The Petitioner has stated that the Commission while undertaking the true-up for 2014-15 and 2015-16 in tariff order for 2017-18 (19/2017 and 28/2017 dated 31/8/2017) had worked out the consolidated revenue gap of Rs 91 crore for FY 2014-15 and FY 2015-16 as reproduced below for reference:

"The closing Revenue surplus/ (Gap) as per the Tariff Order dated 29.09.2015 is Rs. 44.60 Cr. The Revenue surplus/(gap) for FY 2014-15 & FY 2015-16 as now approved by the Commission is summarized as follows

Table 47: Petitioner Submission: Net Revenue Surplus/ (Gap) at the end of FY 2015-16 (Rs Crore)

S. No.	Particulars	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16
A	Opening Revenue Surplus/(Gap)	44.6	(121.71)
B	ARR for the year	1,218.17	1,104.34
C	Revenue for the year	1055.88	1146.05
D	Revenue Surplus/(Gap) for the year	(162.29)	41.71
E	Closing Revenue Surplus/(Gap)	(117.69)	(80.00)
F	Average gap	(36.54)	(100.86)
G	Rate of Carrying Cost	11.00%	10.90%
H	Amount of Carrying Cost	(4.02)	(10.99)
I	Closing Revenue Surplus/(Gap)	(121.71)	(91.00)

3.98 Further, the Commission has ruled the following:

"5.5 The Commission has not provided any additional Surcharge for liquidation of Revenue Gap upto FY 2015-16 as the Petitioner has not submitted Audited Form 2.1a, Audited CAPEX and Capitalisation details which are required for finalization for Revenue Gap. The Commission will consider this Revenue Gap once these details are submitted by the Petitioner."

3.99 The Petitioner has submitted that it is in the process of compiling the details as directed by the Commission and the same will be submitted shortly. The Petitioner requested the Commission to kindly consider the same as part of the truing up exercise and allow the Petitioner to recover the same in 2019-20.

COMMISSION'S ANALYSIS

3.100 Based on the ARR and the revenue available towards the ARR, the Revenue Surplus/(Gap) is as follows:

Table 48: Commission Approved: Revenue (Gap/surplus) for FY 2017-18 (Rs. Crore)

Sr. No	Particulars	Amount	Remarks
A	Aggregate Revenue Requirement	1043.01	Table 45
B	Revenue Available Towards ARR	1118.89	Table 12
C	**Revenue (Gap)/Surplus**	**75.88**	B-C

3.101 The closing Revenue Gap for FY 2016-17 as per the Tariff Order dated 28.03.2018 is Rs. 52.36 Cr. The Revenue surplus/(gap) for FY 2017-18 as now approved by the Commission is summarized as follows:

Table 49: Commission Approved: Net Revenue Surplus/ (Gap) at the end of FY 2017-18

S. No.	Particulars	Amount	Remarks
A	Opening Revenue Surplus/(Gap)	(52.36)	Table 42 of T.O Dated 28.03.2019
B	Revenue Surplus/(Gap) for the year	75.88	Table 48
C	Closing Revenue Surplus/(Gap)	23.52	Sum (A:B)
D	Rate of Carrying Cost of equity	14.00%	
E	Rate of Carrying Cost of debt	8.00%	
F	Weighted average Carrying Cost	9.80%	D*30%+E*70%
G	Carrying Cost	(1.41)	(A+C)/2 *F
H	Closing Revenue Surplus/(Gap)	22.11	C+G

A4: AGGREGATE REVENUE REQUIREMENT (ARR) FOR FY 2019-20

ENERGY SALES

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

4.1 The Petitioner has submitted that the sales in its area have remained stagnant over the last few years. Accordingly, for the purpose of projections of sales for 2019-20, the Petitioner has not considered any change in the sales from the actual sales in 2017-18.

4.2 Accordingly, projected sales for FY 2019-20 as under:

Table 50: Petitioner Submission: Category-wise Energy Sales for FY 2019-20 (MU)

S. No.	Category	FY 2019-20
1	Domestic	250.16
2	Non-domestic	
2.1	(i) NDLT	251.54
2.2	(ii) Mixed Load	676.44
3	Small Industrial Power	0.05
4	Public Lighting	7.8
5	Others	14.40
6	Temporary	
7	DMRC	53.18
	Total	1253.17

COMMISSION'S ANALYSIS

4.3 The DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017 stipulates the Sales projections to be made as follows

"5…

(7) Sales Forecast for each consumer category and sub-categories based on following factors:

a) Category wise growth in No. of Consumers,

b) Category wise growth in Sanctioned Load/Contract Demand (MW),

c) Economic Cycle (boom, recession, Government policies etc.),

d) Impact of Open Access (MU), Net Metering (MU), Demand Side Management measures (MU) etc.,

e) *Any other factor impacting the sales"*

4.4 The actual category wise sales for FY 2010-11 to FY 2017-18 are shown in the table as follows:

Table 51 : Commission Approved: Energy sales from FY 2010-11 to FY 2017-18 (MU)

S. No.	Category	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
1	Domestic	239.13	243.89	259.01	251.61	251.57	247.09	256.22	250.16
2	Non-Domestic	250.84	247.70	253.99	239.37	247.36	247.63	245.97	251.54

S. No.	Category	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
3	Mixed Load	693.58	713.78	721.51	751.95	757.48	749.04	748.28	676.45
4	Industrial (SIP)	0.32	0.31	0.26	0.21	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
5	Public Lighting	8.37	12.95	8.21	8.32	8.08	7.71	8.58	7.80
6	DMRC	-	20.23	38.70	36.23	29.84	39.67	41.84	53.18
7	Others*	9.50	7.69	9.57	19.49	18.26	10.92	11.51	14.05
	Total	1,201.74	1,246.55	1,291.25	1,307.18	1,312.64	1,302.13	1312.45	1253.23

4.5 The various years CAGR with respect to FY 2017-18 are as per the following table:

Table 52 : Commission Approved: Five years' CAGR (%)

S. No.	Particulars	5 year CAGR	4 year CAGR	3 year CAGR	2 year CAGR	1 year CAGR
1	Domestic	-0.69%	-0.14%	-0.19%	0.62%	-2.37%
2	Non-Domestic	-0.19%	1.25%	0.56%	0.79%	2.26%
3	Mixed Load	-1.28%	-2.61%	-3.70%	-4.97%	-9.60%
4	Industrial (SIP)	-29.28%	-31.59%	-2.74%	-7.70%	-8.00%
5	Public Lighting	-1.01%	-1.59%	-1.16%	0.59%	-9.07%
6	DMRC	7.99%	-7.85%	-8.36%	13.42%	22.09%
7	Others	6.56%	10.07%	21.24%	15.78%	27.09%

ESTIMATED SALES FOR FY 2019-20

4.6 The Commission has observed that the energy sales projected for FY 2017-18 in Tariff Order dated 31.08.2017 was 1342.45 MU and the actual energy sales of 1253.23 MU for FY 2017-18 has been approved in Chapter -3 of this Order. The CAGR for various years as per above table shows negative trend in various categories. During the prudence check, the Petitioner was asked to provide the reason behind considering projections of sales for FY 2019-20 as per actual sales of FY 2017-18. The Petitioner submitted that there is drop in the energy billed for FY 2017-18 due to reduction of consumer/ connection count on account of demolition of certain colonies i.e. Kidwai Nagar, Nauroji Nagar and Sarojini Nagar and it is felt that the sales will remain stagnant till construction is complete. Therefore, the Commission has considered sales in line with the submission made by the Petitioner i.e. without any change in the sales from the sales as approved by the Commission In Chapter 3 of this Order.

4.7 Based on the above, the energy sales for FY 2019-20 as approved by the Commission are as shown in the following table:-

Table 53: Commission Approved: Category - wise Energy sales for FY 2019-20 (MU)

S. No.	Category	Petitioner Submission	Approved

S. No.	Category	Petitioner Submission	Approved
1	Domestic	250.16	250.16
2	Non-Domestic	251.54	251.54
3	Mixed Load	676.44	676.45
4	Industrial (SIP)	0.05	0.05
5	Public Lighting	7.8	7.80
6	DMRC	53.18	53.17
7	Others	14.40	14.05
	Total	1253.17	1,253.23

REVENUE AT EXISTING TARIFF

4.8 As per two-part tariff principle followed in the NCT of Delhi, the tariff for each category consists of fixed charges as well as Energy Charges. The fixed charges are specified for different categories as a fixed amount per month, or as a fixed amount per kW of connected load per month. The Energy Charges on the other hand are always usage-based and are specified per unit of electricity consumed.

4.9 Taking into account the sales, number of consumers and sanctioned load approved for each tariff category for FY 2019-20, the Commission has projected revenue at existing tariff at Rs. 1,126.57 Crore excluding Electricity Duty. The Collection Efficiency as per the Business Plan Regulations, 2017 is 99.50%. The category wise estimated revenue for FY 2019-20 is shown in the table below:

Table 54: Commission Approved: Revenue at existing tariff (Rs. Cr.)

S. No.	Category	Fixed Charges	Energy Charges	Total Revenue
1	Domestic	20.90	131.82	152.72
2	Non-domestic	166.28	742.39	908.67
3	Small Industrial Power	0.02	0.03	0.05
4	Public Lighting	-	6.09	6.09
5	DMRC	1.20	30.58	31.78
6	Others	0.47	26.89	27.36
7	Total	188.87	937.80	1126.67

COLLECTION EFFICIENCY

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

4.10 The Petitioner has referred the DERC Tariff Regulations, 2017specifies:

"5…

(11) Collection Efficiency shall be measured as ratio of total revenue realised to the total revenue billed in the 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; "

4.11 The Petitioner has considered 99% collection efficiency for FY 2019-20.

DISTRIBUTION LOSS

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

4.12 The Petitioner has referred the DERC Tariff Regulations, 2017 which specifies s follows:

"5…

(7) 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;

…

(12) Distribution Loss shall be measured as the difference between the Energy units input into the distribution system for sale to all its consumer(s) and the total Energy units billed in its Licensed area in the same year;

4.13 The Petitioner has envisaged a distribution loss of 10% considering that capital expenditure is being incurred towards strengthening of the distribution system. Considering that incremental loss reduction would be capex intensive and difficult to achieve, the distribution loss has been proposed as 10%.

Table 55: Petitioner Submission: Distribution Loss for FY 2019-20

S. No.	Particulars	FY 2019-20
1	Distribution Loss	10.00%

AT&C LOSS

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

4.14 The Petitioner has referred the he DERC Tariff Regulations, 2017specifies

"5…

(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"

4.15 The Petitioner has submitted that that it has projected a constant collection efficiency of 99% for the FY 2019-20, as achieving 100% collection efficiency in the retail supply business is unlikely. Therefore, based on the projected distribution loss and 99% collection efficiency, the AT&C Loss for FY 2019-20 is tabulated as follows:

Table 56: Petitioner Submission: AT&C Loss for FY 2019-20

S. No.	Particulars	FY 2019-20
1	Distribution Loss (%)	10.00%
2	Collection Efficiency (%)	99.00%
3	AT&C losses (%)	10.90%

COMMISSION'S ANALYSIS

4.16 The DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017 provides as follows:

" (9) The AT&C Loss shall be the relationship between Distribution Loss and Collection Efficiency computed as per the following formula:

AT&$CLoss$ =[1− (1−$DistributionLoss$)∗$CollectionEfficiency$)]∗100
where,

AT&C Loss, Distribution Loss and Collection Efficiency are in (%) percentages

(10) Any units assessed and billed on account of theft shall only be considered in the year of its realization as specified in the Section 126 (6) of the Act;

(11) Collection Efficiency shall be measured as ratio of total revenue realised to the total revenue billed in the 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;

(12) Distribution Loss shall be measured as the difference between the Energy units input into the distribution system for sale to all its consumer(s) and the total Energy units billed in its Licensed area in the same year;"

4.17 The Regulations 25 (1) of DERC (Business Plan) Regulations, 2017 provides as follows:-

"(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:

Target for Distribution Loss for the Control Period

Distribution Licensee	*2017-18*	*2018-19*	*2019-20*
New Delhi Municipal Council	*10.30%*	*9.63%*	*9.00%*

4.18 The Regulation 26 (1) of DERC (Business Plan) Regulations, 2017 provides as follows:-

"(1) the targets for Collection Efficiency for FY2017-18 to FY2019-20 of the Distribution Licensees shall be 99.50%"

4.19 Accordingly, the Commission has considered the Distribution Loss target and Collection efficiency for FY 2019-20 as specified in Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Business Plan) Regulations, 2017 as tabulated below:

Table 57 : Commission Approved: Distribution Loss target and collection efficiency for FY 2019-20

Particulars	Approved	Reference
Distribution Loss target	9.00%	BPR Regulations, 2017
Collection efficiency	99.50%	BPR Regulations,2017

ENERGY REQUIREMENT

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

4.20 Based on the projected Energy Sales and Distribution Loss for FY 2019-20, the Petitioner has projected the energy requirement as tabulated below:

Table 58: Petitioner Submission: Energy Requirement Projections for FY 2019-20

S. No.	Particulars	FY 2019-20
	Energy Requirement	
1	Energy Sales (MU)	1253.17
2	Distribution Loss (%)	10.00%
3	Distribution Loss (MU)	139.24
4	Energy Required at Distribution Periphery (MU)	1392.42

COMMISSION'S ANALYSIS

4.21 The Commission has computed the energy requirement for FY 2019-20 based on the approved energy sales as follows:

Table 59 : Commission Approved: Energy Requirement for FY 2019-20

S. No	Particulars	UoM	Approved	Remarks
A	Energy Sales	MU	1253.23	Table 53
B	Distribution Loss	%	9.00	As per Regulations
C	Energy requirement	MU	1377.17	A/(1-B)
D	Distribution Loss	MU	123.95	C-A

ENERGY AVAILABILITY

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

4.22 The Petitioner has projected the energy requirement to be met from various sources namely;

a) Power Purchase from NTPC- Dadri Thermal PowerStation.

b) Power Purchase from plants located in Delhi- Pragati I and Pragati III (Bawana), Delhi MSW Solutions Ltd. and EDWPCL (4.86% of capacity).

c) The energy projections of these plants have been considered based on past trends. Further, an escalation factor of 2% on adhoc basis has been considered to project the corresponding fixed and energy charges for such plants.

d) The Petitioner has not considered any power from GT in 2019-20. It has been the observation of NDMC that a gas based power plant is not competent to serve reliable power especially in summer months on account of shortage of gas. It needs to be appreciated that NDMC is catering to VVIP areas in its area of operations including Parliament House, Supreme Court, offices of various political parties for which reliability of power is paramount. There is no margin for any power cuts in case power is not available from allocated sources. Accordingly, in such situations, NDMC will have to overdraw significantly from the grid leading to violations of grid code and imbalance in utility operations in Delhi. The Petitioner further submits that it has adequate power availability from other renewable sources and is actively in discussions with Ministry of Power to source clean/green energy for its license area. Developments in this regard have already been shared with the Commission. It is the humble submission of NDMC that it is inclined to buy power from renewable sources to meet its power requirement and would therefore request the Commission to not consider any allocation of power from GT or such other source in the ensuing years. However, in case the Commission envisages additional allocation of any capacity to the Petitioner, the same may be considered from the hydro sources available for Delhi discoms.

e) Besides the above, the Petitioner has considered Sale / Purchase from Short-Term sources viz. Bilateral and exchange.

4.23 The Petitioner has allocation from various power stations from which it sources power is given in the table as under:

Table 60: Petitioner Submission: Long Term Power Plant Share for FY 2019-20

S. No.	Power Plant	Total Installed Capacity (MW)	Firm % Share
1	Dadri TPS	840.00	14.88%
2	Pragati Power Corp I	330.00	30.30%
3	PPCL III	1,371.20	7.30%
4	DMSWSL	24.00	5.09%
5	EDWPCL*	10	4.86%

**As per DERC order in Case 27/2018 dated Nov 2, 2018*

4.24 For meeting the supply-demand gap during the peak hours, the Petitioner projects to rely upon Short-Term, Bilateral and Inter-Discom power purchase. Detailed methodology of projecting the power availability from various sources is detailed below.

4.25 Energy availability has shown a substantial rise over the years and this has helped the Petitioner meet its peak power requirements comfortably. However, the last few years have witnessed a fall in PLF for the generating stations from which the Petitioner is presently procuring power. This has been taken into account for all projections made for FY2019-20.

4.26 The Petitioner has considered the availability of power from such sources in the past (except BTPS) and has accordingly worked out the expected availability from such stations for FY 2019-20. The overall estimated quantum of power to be purchased from each of the sources is provided in the appropriate formats and the same may kindly be approved by the Commission.

4.27 The Petitioner is positive that the shortfall in individual months shall be met from the power purchase agreements with Small Hydro Plants during the FY 2019-20.

4.28 Further, The Petitioner has allocations from Delhi MSW Solutions Ltd, Bawana, and EDWPCL in lines with the provisions of Tariff Policy 2016, which mandates all Discoms to procure power from municipal solid waste based power plants at a tariff determined by the appropriate Commission. The Petitioner also submits that it may resort to other Banking and bilateral arrangements along with Short Term power sources to meet the energy deficits as and when required.

COMMISSION'S ANALYSIS

4.29 The Commission had directed SLDC to provide the availability of power at Petitioner's Periphery from various central, state and other generating stations from which Petitioner propose to purchase power for FY 2019-20.

4.30 The energy available to the Petitioner based on the information provided by the SLDC is as shown below:

Table 61: Commission Approved: Generating Stations for FY 2019-20

S. No	Power Generating Stations	Installed Capacity (MW)	NDMC Share (%)	NDMC (MW)	Energy Scheduled (MU)
A	NCPP - Dadri	840.00	14.88%	125.00	527.04
B	Pragati - I	330.00	30.30%	100.00	446.92
C	PPS -III, CCGT Bawana	1,371.20	7.30%	100.00	204.11
D	Solar Net Metering				4.71
E	Delhi MSW Solutions	24.00	5.09%	0.01	5.66
F	Total	3,270.20		450.01	1188.44

4.31 Accordingly, the power purchase cost allocation from various sources considered for Petitioner is as follows:-

Table 62: Commission Approved: Power Purchase Cost for FY 2019-20

S. No	Stations	Energy (MU)	Fixed Cost (Rs.Cr.)	Variable Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Total Charges (Rs. Cr.)	Avg. rate (Rs./kWh)
A	NCPP - Dadri	527.04	73.81	171.29	245.10	4.65
B	Pragati - I	446.92	46.49	245.81	292.30	6.54
C	PPS -III, Bawana	204.11	97.34	75.32	172.66	8.46
D	Grid Connected Solar	4.71	-	2.36	2.36	5.00
E	Delhi MSWSL	5.66	-	3.98	3.98	7.30
F	Total of SGS	661.40	143.83	327.46	471.29	
G	Total	1188.44	217.65	498.74	716.39	6.03

RENEWABLE PURCHASE OBLIGATION

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSON

4.32 The Petitioner has envisaged procurement of solar power from various sources within its license area through net metering. The Petitioner in FY2018-19 has tied up short term solar power to the extent of 55MW from APPCC and accordingly plans to procure incremental solar power in the ensuing year 2019-20 from such sources. The Petitioner submits that it is making incremental efforts to increase the solar purchase in its power procurement portfolio and will meet the Solar RPO going forward.

4.33 The Petitioner has projected Non-Solar RPO from various sources including Small Hydro Projects, Delhi MSW Solutions Ltd. and EDWPCL which would be sufficient to meet the existing RPO targets specified by the Commission and hence NDMC has not projected any REC purchase for FY 2019-20. For EDWCPL, the tariff has been considered as approved by the Commission in the tariff order for EDWPC (Petition No.27/2018).

4.34 Consideration for Unique Load Curve of the Petitioner: The Petitioner has submitted that its area comprises of VVIP areas having all the offices of Government of India viz. North Block, South Block, Nirman Bhawan, Udyog Bhawan, Rail Bhawan etc. and also Parliament House and Rashtrapati Bhawan, Supreme Court of India. Given the working hours in such offices, the power requirement is steep during the day and miniscule in the night hours. Given the unique load pattern, the Petitioner requested the Commission to consider allocation of power to the Petitioner in twelve hours' duration instead of existing twenty-four durations.

COMMISSION'S ANALYSIS

4.35 The Commission in its DERC (Business Plan) Regulations, 2017 has specified RPO targets for the Petitioner for FY 2019-20 as indicated in the table as follows:

Table 63: Targets for Renewable Power Purchase Obligation as per Regulations

S. No.	Distribution Licensees	FY 2019-20
A	Solar Target (Minimum)	6.75%
B	Total	17.00%

4.36 As per DERC (Business Plan) Regulations, 2017, the Petitioner has to meet Renewable Purchase Obligation of 17.00% of total energy sales approved by the Commission during FY 2019-20 from renewable energy sources including minimum 6.75% from solar sources.

4.37 The Commission has approved the total energy sales of 1253.23 MU in FY 2019-20 for the Petitioner. Based on the sales approved, the Petitioner has to purchase from Renewable Energy Sources for FY 2019-20 indicated in the table as follows:

Table 64: Commission Approved: RPO Target Quantum for FY 2019-20

Power Source	Approved Energy Sales (MU)	% of Total Energy Sales Approved in Regulations	Renewable Energy to be procured (MU)
Solar	1253.23	6.75%	84.59
Solar & Non Solar		10.25%	128.46
Total			213.05

4.38 The Petitioner has proposed to purchase power from small hydro plants in addition to the compliance of Renewable Power Purchase other than solar. Accordingly the Commission has considered 213.74 MU as stated in energy balance table from Small Hydro power plant under short term purchase including 128.46 MU to meet its obligation towards RPO. The average price of Rs. 4.50/kWh has been considered by the Commission.

4.39 The Commission has considered the power purchase from waste to energy sources as per the allocation to the Petitioner and solar generation under grid connected solar and Net Metering.

4.40 The Regulation 124 of DERC(Terms and Condition for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017 provides as below:-

"124 The cost of Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) of the Distribution Licensee shall be computed on the basis of approved cost of power procurement from Renewable Energy Sources as specified in the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Renewable Purchase Obligation and Renewable Energy Certificate Framework Implementation) Regulations, 2012:

Provided that any projected shortfall, in procurement of power from Renewable Energy Sources to meet the RPO shall be computed at the Floor Price of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) notified by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission for the relevant year:"

4.41 The Commission has considered 79.88 MU as shortfall under Solar RPO and additional cost on account of purchase of REC and has been considered at the rate of Floor Price of Solar REC & Non-Solar REC as approved earlier by CERC i.e., Rs. 1000/MWh plus 12% GST.

4.42 The Renewable Purchase quantum and cost as approved by the Commission is given in table below:-

Table 65: Commission Approved: RPO Quantum & Cost for FY 2019-20

S.No	Particulars	Quantum MU	Amount (Rs. Cr)	Average Rate (Rs./kWh)	Reference
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A	Total Energy Sale	1253.23			Table 59
B	Non Solar RPO	10.25%			Regulations
C		128.46			A*B
D	Solar RPO	6.75%			Regulations
E		84.59			A*D
F	Total RPO	17.00%			
G		213.05			A*F
H	Net Metering towards Solar RPO	4.71	2.36	5.00	H(5)*H(3)/10
I	Short Term Small Hydro Power Projected	213.74	95.67	4.50	I(5)*I(3)/10
J	MSW Bawana	5.66	3.98	7.03	J(5)*J(3)/10
K	(Shortfall)/ surplus on account of Solar RPO	(79.88)			H(3)-E(3)
L	Solar REC to be Purchased/ cost	79.88	8.95	1.12	L(3)*L(5)*10
M	Total RPO Cost	303.99	111.46	3.67	K(4)/K(3)*10

ENERGY BALANCE & NET POWER PURCHASE COST

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

4.43 The Petitioner has submitted that the projected energy balance is arrived for FY 2019-20 after considering the projected sales, distribution loss levels, transmission losses, power purchase and sale of surplus power. The Energy balance is as below:-

Table 66: Petitioner Submission: Energy Balance Projections for FY 2019-20 (in MU)

S. No.	Particulars	FY 2019-20
A	Energy Requirement	
1	Energy Sales	1,253.17
2	Distribution Loss (%)	10.00%
3	Distribution Loss (MU)	139.24
4	Energy Required at Distribution Periphery	1,392.42
B	Energy Availability	
1	Power Purchase from CGS outside the State	413.91
2	Interstate Transmission Losses	6.83
3	Net Power Purchase from Central Stations	407.08
4	Power Purchase from within the State	785.94

5	DMSWSL and EDWPCL	4.87
6	Power Purchase from Short Term Sources including ST Renewable	206.31
7	Gross Power Purchase Quantum	1,453.80
8	Intra State Transmission Loss	11.78
9	Net Power Available at NDMC Periphery	1,392.42
10	Sale of Surplus Power	-
11	Net Power available for Retail Sales	1,392.42

COMMISSION'S ANALYSIS

4.44 Based on the energy sales , distribution loss, Intra-state and Inter-state transmission losses approved by the Commission indicated in the above paragraphs, the energy requirement as approved by the Commission is summarized in the table as follows:

Table 67: Commission Approved: Energy Balance for FY 2019-20

S. No.	Particulars	Unit	FY 2019-20	Ref.
	Energy Availability			
A	Total energy available (Excluding SGS & RE Plants)	MU	527.04	Table 62
B	Inter-State Transmission Losses	%	1.65%	
		MU	8.70	A*B
C	Energy available from SGS & RE Plants	MU	661.40	Table 62
D	Energy available at State Transmission Periphery	MU	1179.74	A-B+C
	Energy Requirement			
E	Energy sales	MU	1253.23	Table 53
F	Distribution loss	%	9.00%	BPR Regulations
		MU	123.95	G-E
G	Energy requirement at distribution periphery	MU	1377.17	E/(1-F)
H	Intra-State transmission loss	%	0.92%	
		MU	12.79	I-G
I	Energy Requirement at State Transmission Periphery	MU	1389.96	G/(1-H)
J	Surplus/ shortage of energy	MU	(210.22)	D-I
K	Short term Hydro at Intra State Transmission Periphery	MU	210.22	J
L	Interstate losses on Short term Hydro	MU	3.53	M-K
M	Short term Hydro at Inter State Transmission Periphery	MU	213.74	K/(1-B)

4.45 The Commission observes that the petitioner is in shortfall of 213.74 MU in FY 2019-20; however, the Petitioner has submitted that they will meet its shortfall requirement through renewable power. The Commission has allowed the cost of 213.74 MU at rate of Rs. 4.50/kWh from short term Hydro. Accordingly, the Commission has approved the power purchase cost for FY 2019-20 as follows:

Table 68: Commission Approved: Power Purchase Cost for FY 2019-20

S. No	Particulars	Approved			Reference
		Quantity (MU)	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Average cost (Rs./kWh)	
A	Power Purchase from CSGS except BTPS, SGS and RE Plants	527.04	245.10	4.65	Table 62
B	Power Purchase from Short Term Small Hydro	213.74	96.18	4.50	Table 65
C	Inter State Losses & Charges	12.20	33.36		
D	Power Purchase from SGS excluding RE	651.03	464.96		Table 62
E	Power purchase from Renewable Energy in State	10.37	6.33		Table 62
F	Power Available at Delhi Periphery	1389.96	845.94	6.20	Sum(A:E)
G	Intrastate Losses & Charges including SLDC charges	12.79	66.18		
H	Power Purchase Rebate on CSGS @ 1.5%		3.68		A*1.5%
I	Power Purchase Rebate on SGS & Short Term Purchase @ 2%		11.35		(B+D+E)* 2%
J	Interstate Transmission Rebate @ 1.5%		0.50		C*1.5%
K	Intrastate Transmission Rebate @ 2%		1.32		G*2%
L	Total Rebate on Transmission and Power Purchase		16.85		Sum(H:L)
M	Power Available to DISCOM	1377.17	895.27	6.50	F-G-L
N	Sales	1253.23			Table 53
O	Distribution Loss	123.95			Table 59
P	Cost towards Renewable Energy Certificates Purchase		8.95		Table 65
Q	Net Power Purchase cost including transmission charges and RPO	1377.17	904.21	6.57	M+P

POWER PURCHASE COST ADJUSTMENT CHARGES (PPAC)

4.46 As per Regulation 135 of the DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017, the Commission has to specify the detailed formula for PPAC in the Tariff Order for the relevant year.

4.47 Further, as per Regulation 134 of the DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017 only Price of Fuel from long term sources of Generation, Variation in Fixed Cost on account of Regulatory Orders from long term sources of Generation and Variation in Transmission Charges shall be allowed to be recovered in PPAC. The relevant Regulation is as follows:

" 134. The Distribution Licensee shall be allowed to recover the incremental Power Procurement Cost on quarterly 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. "

4.48 Accordingly, the Commission has specified the PPAC formula for FY 2019-20 by considering the base Power Purchase Cost from various generating stations over which any increase has to be taken for the purpose of PPAC during FY 2019-20 indicated as follows:

Power Purchase Cost Adjustment (PPAC) formula

$$\text{PPAC for nth Qtr. (\%)} = \frac{(A-B)*C + (D-E)}{\left\{Z * \left(1 - \frac{\text{Distribution losses in \%}}{100}\right)\right\} * ABR}$$

Where,

A = Total units procured in (n-1)th Qtr (in kWh) from power stations having long term PPAs – (To be taken from the bills of the GENCOs issued to distribution licensees)

B = Proportionate bulk sale of power from Power stations having long term PPAs in (n-1)th Qtr (in kWh)

$$= \frac{\text{Total bulk sale in (n-1)th Qtr (in kWh)} * A}{\text{Gross Power Purchase including short term power in (n-1)th Qtr (in kWh)}}$$

Total bulk sale and gross power purchase in (n-1)th Qtr to be taken from provisional accounts to be issued by SLDC by the 10th of each month.

C = Actual average Power Purchase Cost (PPC) from power stations having long term PPAs in (n-1)th Qtr (Rs./ kWh) – Projected average Power Purchase Cost (PPC) from power stations having long term PPAs (Rs./ kWh) (from tariff order)

D = Actual Transmission Charges paid in the (n-1)th Qtr

E = Base Cost of Transmission Charges for (n-1)th Qtr = (Approved Transmission Charges/4)

Z = [{Actual Power purchased from Central Generating Stations having long term PPA in (n-1)th Qtr (in kWh)*(1 – $\frac{\text{INTERSTATE TRANSMISSION LICENSEE losses in \%}}{100}$) + Power from Delhi GENCOs (in kWh)}*(1 – $\frac{\text{Intra state losses in \%}}{100}$) – B] in kWh

ABR = Average Billing Rate for the year (to be taken from the Tariff Order)

Distribution Losses (in %) = Target Distribution Losses (from Tariff Order)

INTER STATE TRANSMISSION LICENSEE Losses = $\frac{\text{100* Approved INTER STATE TRANSMISSION LICENSEE losses in Tariff Order (kWh)}}{\text{Approved long term power purchase from central generating stations having long term PPA in the Tariff Order (kWh)}}$

(in %) DTL Losses (in %) = $\frac{\text{100 * Approved DTL Losses (from the Tariff Order) Power}}{\text{available at Delhi periphery (from energy balance table tariff order)}}$

4.49 The Commission has specified the methodology for recovery of PPAC in DERC (Business Plan) Regulations, 2017 as follows:

" The mechanism for recovery of Power Purchase Cost Adjustment Charges (PPAC) in terms of the Regulation 134 of the DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017 from FY 2017-18 to FY 2019-20 of the Distribution Licensees shall be as follows:

(1) The Commission shall specify the detailed formula for computation of PPAC in the Tariff Order for the relevant year.

(2) The Distribution Licensee shall compute the PPAC for any quarter as per the specified formula for the relevant year:

Provided that a quarter refers to one-fourth of a year i.e., January, February and March (Q1); April, May and June (Q2); July, August and September (Q3); and October, November and December (Q4).

(3) The PPAC computation of any quarter shall be equally spread and adjusted over subsequent quarter only:

Provided that the Commission may allow to carry forward PPAC to more than one quarter in order to avoid the tariff shock for consumers in terms of Regulation 136 of the DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017.

(4) The treatment of PPAC computation as per the specified formula shall be as follows:

(a)in case PPAC does not exceed 5% for any quarter, the Distribution Licensee may levy PPAC at 90% of computed PPAC with prior intimation to the Commission without going through the regulatory proceedings.

(b) in case PPAC exceeds 5% for any quarter, the Distribution Licensee may levy PPAC of 4.50% without going through the regulatory proceedings and shall file an application for prior approval of the Commission for the differential PPAC claim (Actual PPAC % – 4.50%).

(5) The Distribution Licensee shall upload the computation of PPAC on its

website before the same is levied to the consumers' electricity bills.

(6) Revenue billed on account of PPAC by the Distribution Licensee, without going through the regulatory proceedings, shall be trued up along-with the Power Purchase Cost of the relevant year and no Carrying Cost shall be allowed due to under-recovery of revenue for the same year.

(7) Revenue billed on account of PPAC by the Distribution Licensee, without going through the regulatory proceedings, shall be trued up along-with the Power Purchase Cost of the relevant year and Carrying Cost shall be recovered at 1.20 times of interest rate on the excess revenue recovered for the same year."

4.50 PPAC on quarterly basis shall be charged as per the following:

(a) The PPAC will be charged to all categories of consumers.

(b) The weighted average base cost as approved in this Tariff shall be Rs. 6.03/kWh.

(c) The Distribution licensee shall submit to the Commission the details in respect of changes in power purchase cost of plants having long term PPAs, as listed above for (n-1)th quarter. Further, Auditor's Certificate indicating plant-wise details of fixed charges, variable charges, other charges and units purchased from each plant having long term PPAs, as listed above, for (n-1)th quarter and actual transmission charges for (n-1)th quarter shall be furnished along with the proposal of PPAC surcharge submitted for the Commission's approval. Further, similar information in respect of current bills shall also be furnished in the Auditor's certificate.

(d) The percentage of PPAC will be rounded off to two decimal places.

(e) The percentage increase on account of PPAC will be applied as a surcharge on the total energy and fixed charges (excluding short term arrears, LPSC, Electricity Duty etc.) billed to a consumer of the utility. Further, PPAC surcharge shall not be levied on the 8% surcharge and also the 8% surcharge towards recovery of past accumulated deficit shall not to be levied on PPAC.

(f) The bill format shall clearly identify the PPAC percentage and amount of PPAC billed as separate entries.

(g) This PPAC formula shall remain applicable till it is reviewed, revised or otherwise amended.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES (O&M)

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

4.51 As per DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations 2017, the O&M expenses are to be worked out in following manner:

> "92. Normative Operations and Maintenance expenses of a Distribution Licensee shall consist of:
>
> *a) Employee Expenses,*
> *b) Administrative and General Expenses; and*
> *c) Repair and Maintenance Expenses.*
>
> *93. Normative Operation and Maintenance expenses of a Distribution Licensee for a Control Period shall be derived on the basis of audited Operation and Maintenance expenses for last five (5) completed Financial Years vis-å-vis normative Operation and Maintenance expenses allowed by the Commission during the corresponding period based on the following parameters:*
>
> *a) Load growth,*
> *b) Consumer growth,*
> *c) Commercial loss,*
> *d) Distribution loss,*
> *e) Inflation,*
> *f) Efficiency,*
> *g) Capital baseand,*
> *h) Any other factor."*

4.52 The Petitioner has submitted the actual employee expenses for 2017-18 have been escalated at 5.61% (escalation factor considered by the Commission in the tariff order for 2017-18) to arrive at the employee expenses in FY 2019-20. The Petitioner will submit the actual expenses at the time of truing up and also provide justification of deviations, if any at that stage.

4.53 The Petitioner submitted that they were not a party to the Transfer scheme notified for unbundling of erstwhile DVB. Being an independent licensee, no man, material and assets of erstwhile DVB were transferred to the Petitioner as part of the transfer scheme. Accordingly, no liability of the Employee Pension Trust should be borne by the consumers in the NDMC license area. It is therefore requested that the Commission may kindly consider the aforesaid submissions while deciding such matters.

4.54 On similar lines, the actual expenses for A & G and R & M as considered in 2017-18 have been escalated at 5.61% to arrive at the normative expenses for FY 2019-20. Repairs and Maintenance expenses are critical for ensuring reliable and quality power supply in the NDMC license area and therefore Petitioner submitted to consider the submissions and approve the O &M expenses as requested in the petition.

4.55 The O&M Expenses projected for FY 2019-20 is as follows:

Table 69: Petitioner Submission: O&M Expenses for FY 2019-20 (Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Particulars	FY 2019-20
1	Employee Expenses	233.84
2	A & G	10.05
3	R & M	15.00
4	O&M Expenses	258.90

4.56 The Petitioner submitted to approve the O&M costs for FY 2019-20 as submitted above and allow the actual costs to be considered during True-up of the respective period.

COMMISSION'S ANALYSIS

4.57 Regulation 20 of DERC (Business Plan) Regulations, 2017 provides as follows:-

"20. 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 15: O&M Expenses for NDMC for the Control Period

Particulars	*FY 2017-18*	*FY 2018-19*	*FY 2019-20*
66 kV Line (kms)	*3.297*	*3.482*	*3.678*

Particulars	*FY 2017-18*	*FY 2018-19*	*FY 2019-20*
33 kV Line (kms)	*3.297*	*3.482*	*3.678*
11kV Line (kms)	*0.862*	*0.910*	*0.961*
LT Line system (kms.)	*5.170*	*5.460*	*5.766*
66/11 kV Grid substation (MVA)	*0.927*	*0.979*	*1.034*
33/11 kV Grid Sub-station (MVA)	*0.927*	*0.979*	*1.034*
11/0.415 kV DT (MVA)	*1.326*	*1.400*	*1.479*

"

4.58 The Petitioner has not submitted the details of network as sought by the Commission. Due to non-submission of the data by the Petitioner for determination of O&M expenses for the Business Plan, the Commission has considered the provisionally approved O&M expenses based upon available network data as per True up of FY 2017-18 and rates as specified in DERC (Business Plan) Regulations, 2017 for FY 2019-20. Accordingly, the O&M expense for FY 2019-20 is approved provisionally at Rs. 190.98 crore as follows:

Table 70: Commission Approved: O&M Expenses for FY 2019-20 (Rs. Crore)

S.No	Particulars	UOM	Length of line as on 31.03.2018	(Rs.Lakh)	(Rs. Cr)
1	2	3	4	5	6=4*5/100
A	66 kV Line	Ckt KM	53.49	3.678	1.97
B	33 kV Line	Ckt KM	165.83	3.678	6.10
C	11kV Line	Ckt KM	1031.39	0.961	9.91
D	LT Line system	Ckt KM	2626.65	5.766	151.45
E	66/11 kV Grid S/s	MVA	490	1.034	5.07
F	33/11 kV Grid S/s	MVA	970	1.034	10.03
G	11/0.415 kV DT	MVA	436.05	1.479	6.45
H	Total				190.98

ALLOCATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT AND CIVIL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT EXPENSES

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

4.59 The Petitioner has submitted that it has a separate administration department consisting of the Petitioner's Board, Finance Department, General Administration, Law Department, Public Relations, Staff and Labour welfare, Vigilance department, Auto workshop, Information & Technology, Engineer-in-Chief etc. Also, there is a separate Civil Engineering Department and the services of the department are utilized for the civil works undertaken for electricity substation, lines and other electrical works. Thus, the services of the Administration & Civil Engineering Department are common to all the functions carried out by the Petitioner and the expenditure pertaining to these departments should be allocated to all functions of the Petitioner.

The Petitioner submits that it is in a process to segregate the Accounts of Electricity Division. This activity of segregation was assigned to SBI Caps, however, the completion of this activity has got delayed. The process of segregation of Accounts of Electricity Division is still under progress and expected to complete shortly. Till such time the Accounts are segregated, the Petitioner has proposed to consider the submissions as made in the current petition and requested the Commission to kindly approve the same.

Table 71: Petitioner Submission: Administrative & Civil Engineering Department Expenses (Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Particulars	FY 2018-19
1	Allocation of Administrative Expenses to Power SBU	10.00
2	Cost of Civil Engineering Department	35.37
3	Total	45.37

COMMISSION'S ANALYSIS

4.60 The Commission has already indicated in true up of ARR for FY 2017-18 and previous years that in absence of proper justification and bifurcation of expenditure on account of Administrative Department and Civil Engineering Department, these expenses shall not be allowed in ARR. Accordingly, the Commission has not allowed any expenses towards Administrative Department and Civil Engineering Department for FY 2019-20.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT AND CAPITALIZATION

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

4.61 The Petitioner has submitted that DERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations 2017 specifies:

"5

…

(16) Capital Investment Plan taking into account the sales/demand forecast, power procurement plan, distribution loss trajectory, targets for quality of supply etc.;

(17) The investment plan shall be scheme-wise and include:

a) Purpose of investment (such as replacement of existing assets, meeting load *growth, technical loss reduction, reactive energy requirements, customer service improvement, improvement in quality and reliability of supply, etc),*

b) Capital Structure,
c) Capitalization Schedule,
d) Financing Plan,
e) Cost-benefit analysis,
f) Performance improvement envisaged in the Control Period,
g) Any other factors influencing investment,
…"

4.62 The Petitioner has submitted a summary of the envisaged investment / capitalisation to be incurred in FY 2019-20 as follows:

Table 72: Petitioner Submission: Capitalisation for FY 2019-20 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2019-20
Renovation and Modernization of 33/11 KV SS	8.22
UG Cable	8.09
Installation of Distribution Transformer	1.1
Capacity enhancement of LT substation	14.39
Capacitor Bank	0.32
Metering	12.24
Others	29.85
Total	74.22

COMMISSION'S ANALYSIS

4.63 The Commission approves the projection of Capitalisation of Rs. 74.22 Crore based on submission of the Petitioner for FY 2019-20.

FINANCING OF NEW INVESTMENT

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

4.64 The Petitioner has submitted that being a Municipal Council, it doesn't take any debt and generate funds for capital expenditure from its internal resources only. However, in lines with the regulatory norms, the Petitioner wish to submit to the Commission to consider the normative Debt - Equity ratio of 70:30 for the purpose of allowing return on capital employed considering a normative debt rate of 9.73% and RoE of 16%.

COMMISSION'S ANALYSIS

4.65 The commission has considered the means of financing based on normative debt equity ratio of 70:30 as the Petitioner has submitted that it has not availed any loan for funding the Capitalisation.

DEPRECIATION

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

4.66 The Petitioner has stated that to apply an average rate of depreciation for distribution assets @ 3.60% for computing depreciation for FY 2019-20.

Table 73: Projected Depreciation of Fixed Assets for FY 2018-19 (Rs. Crore)

S.No.	Particulars	Projections
1	Average GFA*	1,075.95
2	Average Consumer Contribution	17.69
3	Average Assets Net of Consumer Contribution	1,058.26
4	Average Depreciation Rate	3.60%
5	Depreciation	38.10

* considering closing GFA for 2017-18 i.e. Rs 946.01 crore + approved capitalisation for 2018-19 i.e. Rs 101.10 crore

4.67 The Petitioner has submitted that the Gross Fixed Assets has been arrived on the basis of the Draft Report submitted by SBI Caps with regards to separation of assets and accounts for Electricity Distribution of the Petitioner and the actual capital expenditure and capitalization for FY 15, FY 16, FY 17, FY 18, approved capitalisation or FY 19 and projected capitalisation in FY 20.

COMMISSION'S ANALYSIS

4.68 The Commission has approved the closing GFA of Rs. 527.79 Crore for FY 2017-18 in chapter-3 of this Tariff Order and the addition of Rs. 101.10 Crore for FY 2018-19 was projected in Tariff Order dated 28.03.2018. Therefore the opening balance of gross fixed assets has been approved as Rs. 628.89 Crore. The Commission has considered the Capitalisation for FY 2019-20 to be Rs. 74.22 Crore. The Consumer contribution/ government grant has been approved as 11.80 crore for FY 2017-18 in chapter-3 of this Tariff Order and the addition for FY 2018-19 was projected as Rs. 8.34 Crore. The Commission has considered Rs. 8.34 crore addition in Consumer contribution/ government grant addition same as per the projections made for FY 2018-19.Accordingly, the average amount of consumer contribution/ government grant of Rs. 23.10 Crore for FY 2019-20 has been approved by the Commission.

4.69 In view of above, the Commission considers the Depreciation for FY 2019-20 as per the following Table:

Table 74 : Commission Approved: GFA and Depreciation for FY 2019-20

S.No	Particulars	UOM	Approved	Reference
A	Opening Balance of Gross Fixed Assets	Rs. Cr	628.89	**Table 37** & Table no.68 of T.O dated28.03.2018
B	Addition During the year	Rs. Cr	74.22	Petitioner submission
C	Closing Balance of Gross Fixed Assets	Rs. Cr	703.11	**A+B**
D	Average Balance of Gross Fixed Assets	Rs. Cr	666.00	(A+C)/2
E	Opening balance of Consumer Contribution / Government Grant	Rs. Cr	20.14	**Table 37** &Table no.68 of T.O dated28.03.2018
F	Addition Consumer Contribution / Government Grant	Rs. Cr	8.34	Table no.68 of T.O dated28.03.2018
G	Closing balance of Consumer Contribution / Government Grant	Rs. Cr	28.48	E+F
H	Average Balance of Consumer Contribution/ Government Grant	Rs. Cr	24.31	(F+G)/2
I	Average GFA net of consumer Contribution	Rs. Cr	641.69	D-H
J	Depreciation Rate (%)	%	3.60%	
K	Depreciation	Rs. Cr	23.10	J*I

WORKING CAPITAL

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

4.70 The Petitioner has submitted that DERC Tariff Regulation, 2017 specified the following for computation of Working Capital.

"84.

...

(4) Distribution Licensee as follows:

(i) Working capital for wheeling business of electricity shall consist of ARR for two months of Wheeling charges.

(ii) Working capital for Retail Supply business of electricity shall consist of

(d) ARR for two months for retail supply business of electricity;

(e) Less: Net Power Purchase cost for one month;

(f) Less: Transmission charges for one month.

4.71 Accordingly, the Petitioner has computed the Working Capital as follows:

Table 75: Projected Working Capital for FY 2019-20

S. No.	Particulars	FY 2019-20
1	ARR for two months for retail supply business of	219.92

S. No.	Particulars	FY 2019-20
	Electricity	
2	Less: Net Power Purchase Cost for one month	65.48
3	Less: Transmission Charges for one month	
4	Working Capital	154.44

COMMISSION'S ANALYSIS

4.72 The approved Working Capital for FY 2019-20 as per Regulation 84 of tariff Regulations, 2017 is as follows:

Table 76: Commission Approved: Working Capital for FY 2019-20 (Rs. Crore)

S. No	Particulars	FY 2019-20	Reference
A	Receivables from sale of electricity	1142.18	Table 83
B	Receivables equivalent to 2 months	190.21	A/6
C	Net Power purchase cost	904.21	Table 68
D	Less: 1/12th Power purchase cost	75.35	C/12
E	Total Working Capital	115.00	B-D
F	Less: Opening WC	113.41	Table 70 of T.O dated 28.03.2018
G	Change in Working Capital	1.59	E-F

NON-TARIFF INCOME

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

4.73 The Petitioner had proposed Non-Tariff Income as per the values approved for FY 2019-20 as provided below:

Table 77: Non-Tariff Income for FY 2019-20

Non-Tariff income	FY 2019-20
Total	2.93

COMMISSION'S ANALYSIS

4.74 The Commission approves the NTI at Rs. 3.89 Cr for FY 2019-20 as per the True –up of FY 2017-18.

REGULATED RATE BASE (RRB)

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

4.75 For the purpose of this submission, the Petitioner has submitted the ROCE calculations in line with the Tariff Regulations 2017. For calculating RoCE, the Petitioner has adopted of normative debt – equity ratio of 70:30, and calculated WACC considering return on equity at the rate of 16% and cost of debt at 9.73%. Detailed calculation of Regulated Rate Base, Change in Working Capital, WACC leading up to estimation of RoCE is shown in table below:

Table 78: Petitioner Submission: RRB for FY 2019-20 (Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Particulars	FY 2019-20
1	RRB - Base Year	
A	Opening Balance of GFA	1,038.84
B	Opening Balance of Working Capital	112.57
C	Opening Balance of Accumulated Depreciation	609.63
D	Opening balance of Accumulated Consumer Contribution (in proportion of OCFA to total OCFA + CWIP + Stores)	17.69
E	(A+B)-(C+D) i.e., RRB opening	524.09
2	RRB - for the year	
F	Investments in capital expenditure during the year	74.22
G	Depreciation for the year	38.10
H	Consumer Contribution, Grants, etc. for the year	-
I	Fixed asset retirement/Decapitalizationapplicable	
J	Change in Working Capital	19.94
K	Change in RRB During 2018-19 [(F-G-H)/2+J]	38.01
3	RRB Opening Balance	524.09
	RRB for the year	38.01
	RRB Closing (E+F+H-G)	562.10
4	Opening in Regulated Rate Base (RRB) (i)	524.09
	Change in RRB	38.01
	Regulated Rate Base (RRB) (i)	562.10

COMMISSION'S ANALYSIS

4.76 The RRB has been considered based on investment capitalised, depreciation, consumer contribution and working capital requirements for FY 2019-20 as detailed in the Table as follows:

Table 79: Commission Approved: RRB for FY 2019-20 (Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Particulars	Approved	Reference
A.	Opening Original Cost of Fixed Assets ($OCFA_o$)	628.89	Table 74
B.	Opening Accumulated depreciation (ADo)	452.47	Table 68 of TO dated 28.03.2019 & Table 41
C.	Opening consumer contributions (CCo)/ grant	20.14	Table 74
D.	Opening Working capital (WCo)	113.41	Table 76
E.	Opening RRB (RRBo)	269.69	A-B-C+D
F.	Investment capitalized during the year (INVi)	74.22	Table 74
G.	Depreciation during the year (Di)	23.10	Table 74
H.	Government Grant during the year (CCi)	8.34	Table 74

S. No.	Particulars	Approved	Reference
I.	Change in capital investment (ΔABi)	42.78	(F-G)
J.	Change in working capital during the year (ΔWCi)	1.59	Table 76
K.	RRB Closing	314.57	E+K+L
L.	RRBi	292.66	E+1/2+J

RETURN ON CAPITAL EMPLOYED

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

4.77 The Petitioner has adopted rate of return on equity for FY 2019-20 at 16% as per DERC Tariff Regulations, 2017. Interest rate on the Debt has been taken as 9.73% for FY 2019-20 as already detailed in the true-up of FY 2017-18. The said rate may kindly be considered as per prevailing rates in the market at the time of truing up for 2019-20.

Table 80: Return on Capital Employed for FY 2019-20 (Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Particulars	FY 2019-20
1	Regulated Rate Base (RRB)	562.10
2	Working Capital Loan	132.51
3	Net RRB	429.59
4	Rate of return on Equity	16%
5	Rate of Return on Debt	9.73%
6	Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC)	11.17%
7	**Return on Capital Employed (RoCE)**	62.77

COMMISSION'S ANALYSIS

4.78 The return on capital employed considered by the Commission based on the RRB(i) and WACC for FY 2019-20 is as given in the Table below:

Table 81: Commission Approved: ROCE for FY 2019-20

S. No.	Particulars	UOM	Approved	Reference
A	RRBi	Rs.Cr	292.66	Table 79
B	Opening Equity for Capitalisation (limited to 30%)	Rs.Cr	46.88	Table 78 (A – B- C)*30%
C	Closing Equity limiting to 30% of net capitalisation	Rs.Cr	59.72	Table 78 (A - B - C + F – G + H - I - J)*30%
D	Average Equity for Capitalisation (limited to 30%)	Rs.Cr	53.30	(B+C)/2
E	Opening Debt at 70% of net capitalisation	Rs.Cr	109.40	Table 78 (A – B- C)*70%
F	Closing Debt at 70% of net capitalisation	Rs.Cr	139.34	Table 78 (A - B - C + F – G + H - I -J)*70%
G	Avg Debt at 70% of net capitalisation	Rs.Cr	124.37	(E+F)/2

S. No.	Particulars	UOM	Approved	Reference
H	Debt at 100% of working capital	Rs.Cr	115.00	A-C-G
I	Debt- balancing figure	Rs.Cr	239.36	A-D
J	Rate of return on equity (re)	%	16.00	BPR Regulations, 2017
K	Rate of debt (rd) on capitalisation	%	8.00	Bank Rate for FY 2017-18
L	Rate of debt (rd) on working Capital	%	8.00	Bank Rate for FY 2017-18
M	Rate of interest on debt(rd)	%	8.00	((G*K)+(H*L))/(G+H)
N	WACC	%	9.46	(I*M+D*J)/(D+I)
O	RoCE	Rs.Cr	27.68	A*N

INCOME TAX

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

4.79 The Petitioner being exempted from Income tax has not proposed any tax liability for 2019-20.

COMMISSION'S ANALYSIS

4.80 No income tax is allowed for FY 2019-20 as NDMC is exempt from Income Tax.

AGGREGATE REVENUE REQUIREMENT

PETITIONER'S SUBMISSION

4.81 The Petitioner has submitted the Aggregate Revenue Requirement for FY 2019-20 as under:

Table 82: ARR for FY 2019-20 (Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Particulars	FY 2019-20
1	Cost of power purchase, including T&D Losses	941.99
2	Inter-State Transmission charges	25.60
3	Intra-state Transmission charges including SLDC charges	50.78
	Rebate on Timely Payments	-16.49
4	Net Operation & Maintenance (O&M)	258.90
5	Depreciation	38.10
6	Administrative Dept. & Civil Engg. Dept	45.37
7	RoCE	62.77
8	Income Tax	-
9	Aggregate Revenue Requirement	1190.88
10	Less: Non-Tariff Income	2.93
11	Net ARR	1187.95
12	Revenue At Existing Tariff	1117.01

S. No.	Particulars	FY 2019-20
	Gap for 2019-20 to be adjusted	(70.94)
13	Gap of 2017-18 to be adjusted	(131.65)
14	Total Revenue gap to be recovered from Tariff in 2019-20	(202.59)

COMMISSION'S ANALYSIS

4.82 The Commission therefore approves Aggregate Revenue Requirement of FY 2019-20 as follows:

Table 83: ARR approved for FY 2019-20 (Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Particulars	FY 2019-20	Reference
A	Net Power Purchase Cost	904.21	Table 76
B	Operation & Maintenance (O&M)	190.98	Table 70
C	Depreciation	23.14	Table 79
D	Administrative Dept. & Civil Engg. Dept.	0	
E	RoCE	27.68	Table 81
F	Income Tax	0	
G	Less: Non-Tariff Income	(3.89)	Para 4.74
H	Aggregate Revenue Requirement	1142.08	Sum(A:G)

4.83 The Revenue Surplus/ (Gap) for FY 2019-20 is as follows:-

Table 84: Revenue Surplus / (Gap) approved for FY 2019-20

S. No	Particulars	FY 2019-20	Reference
A	Aggregate Revenue Requirement	1142.08	Table 83
B	Revenue Available Towards ARR at existing tariff	1117.01	
C	Revenue (Gap)/Surplus	(25.06)	B-A

A5: TARIFF DESIGN

COMPONENTS OF TARIFF DESIGN

5.1 The Commission has considered the following components for designing tariff of the Distribution Licensees.

a. Consolidated Revenue (Gap)/Surplus.
b. Cost of service
c. Cross-subsidization in tariff structure

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE (GAP)/SURPLUS

REVENUE (GAP)/SURPLUS TILL FY 2017-18

5.2 The Revenue (Gap)/Surplus upto FY 2017-18 is summarised in the table as follows:

Table 85: Revenue (Gap)/Surplus of DISCOM for FY 2016-17 & FY 2017-18 (Rs. Cr.)

S. No.	Particulars	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
A	Opening Revenue Surplus/(Gap)	(91.00)	(52.36)
B	Annual Revenue Requirement for the year	1,051.54	1,043.01
C	Revenue Available for the year	1,097.59	1,118.89
D	Revenue Surplus/(Gap) for the year	46.05	75.88
E	Rate of Carrying Cost	10.90	9.80%
F	Amount of Carrying Cost	(7.41)	(1.41)
G	Closing Revenue Surplus/(Gap)	(52.36)	22.11

REVENUE (GAP)/SURPLUS FOR FY 2019-20 AT REVISED TARIFF

5.3 The Commission has rationalized fixed charges based on under recovery of revenue through fixed charges in the ARR of the Distribution Licensees as per the earlier tariff schedule.

5.4 The summary of revenue billed at revised tariffs, for FY 2019-20 is shown as follows:

Table 86: Revenue at Revised Tariffs of NDMC for FY 2019-20 (Rs. Cr.)

S. No.	Category	Fixed Charges	Energy Charges	Total Revenue
1	Domestic	6.48	133.61	140.09
2	Non-domestic	166.25	788.79	955.04
3	Small Industrial Power	0.02	0.04	0.05
4	Public Lighting	-	6.09	6.09
5	DMRC	1.20	33.23	34.43
6	Others*	0.47	27.80	28.27
7	Total	174.42	989.55	1,163.97
	Revenue at 99.50% Collection Efficiency			1,158.15

** includes Temporary Supply, Misuse/Theft, Own Consumption*

5.5 Summary of ARR, Revenue at revised tariff, net Revenue Gap / Surplus for FY 2019-20 is as follows:

Table 87: ARR, Revenue at revised tariff, net Revenue (Gap)/Surplus for FY 2019-20 (Rs. Cr.)

S. No	Particulars	FY 2019-20
A	Aggregate Revenue Requirement	1,142.08
B	Revenue Available Towards ARR	1,158.15
C	Revenue (Gap)/Surplus	16.07

CROSS-SUBSIDISATION IN TARIFF STRUCTURE

5.6 The Electricity Act, 2003 provides for reduction of cross subsidies by moving the category wise tariffs towards cost of supply. The Commission also recognizes the need for reduction of cross subsidy. However, it is equally incumbent on the Commission to keep in mind the historical perspective for the need to continue with cross-subsidy for some more time.

5.7 Regarding Cross subsidy, Clause 8.3 of the National Tariff Policy 2016 states as follows:

"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 ±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.

3. While fixing tariff for agricultural use, the imperatives of the need of using ground water resources in a sustainable manner would also need to be kept in mind in addition to the average cost of supply. Tariff for agricultural use may be set at different levels for different parts of a state depending on the condition of the ground water table to prevent excessive depletion of ground water. Section 62 (3) of the Act provides that geographical position of any area could be one of the criteria for tariff differentiation. A higher level of subsidy could be considered to support poorer farmers of the region where adverse ground water table condition requires larger quantity of electricity for irrigation purposes subject to suitable restrictions to ensure maintenance of ground water levels and sustainable ground water usage.

4. Extent of subsidy for different categories of consumers can be decided by the State Government keeping in view various relevant aspects. But provision of free electricity is not desirable as it encourages wasteful consumption of electricity. Besides in most cases, lowering of water table in turn creating avoidable problem *of water shortage for irrigation and drinking water for later generations. It is also likely to lead to rapid rise in demand of electricity putting severe strain on the distribution network thus adversely affecting the quality of supply of power. Therefore, it is necessary that reasonable level of user charges is levied. The subsidized rates of electricity should be permitted only up to a pre-identified level of consumption beyond which tariffs reflecting efficient cost of service should be charged from consumers. If the State Government wants to reimburse even part of this cost of electricity to poor category of consumers the amount can be paid in cash or any other suitable way. Use of prepaid meters can also facilitate this transfer of subsidy to such consumers.*

5. Metering of supply to agricultural/rural consumers can be achieved in a consumer friendly way and in effective manner by management of local distribution in rural areas through commercial arrangement with franchisees with involvement of panchayat institutions, user associations, cooperative societies etc. Use of smart meters may be encouraged as a cost effective option for metering in cases of "limited use consumers" who are eligible for subsidized electricity."

5.8 In line with the above provision of the National Tariff Policy states that any consumer desirous of getting subsidized tariff shall approach the State Government and if the request for subsidy is found justified, the State Government may give subsidy to that class of consumers so that these consumers get electricity at concessional tariff.

5.9 At present, there are number of consumer classes e.g. some slabs of domestic consumers, Agriculture and Mushroom Cultivation, Government Schools/Colleges, Hospitals, etc. which are being cross subsidized by other consumers.

5.10 The Commission is of the view that ideally the electricity tariff for all categories of consumers should be fixed on cost to serve basis. However, in view of the high level of prevailing regulatory assets and the liquidation plan submitted before the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Commission has continued with a policy of subsidizing some of the consumers below the cost of supply.

TARIFF STRUCTURE

DOMESTIC TARIFF

5.11 Domestic Tariff is applicable for power consumption of residential consumers, hostels of recognized/aided educational institutions and staircase lighting in residential flats, compound lighting, lifts and water pumps or drinking water supply and fire-fighting equipment, etc. bonafide domestic use in farm houses, etc. as per the revised tariff schedule.

5.12 In case the consumption of the Cattle/ Dairy Farms and Dhobi Ghat across Delhi exceeds 1000 units in a month, the total consumption including the first 1000 units shall be charged non-domestic rates as applicable to the consumers falling under the Non Domestic category.

5.13 The consumers running small commercial establishments including Paying Guest from their households having sanctioned load upto 5kW under domestic category, shall be charged as per the domestic category.

5.14 The Commission in its Tariff Order dated June 26, 2003 introduced two part tariff for domestic consumers, i.e., fixed charges and energy charges and abolished minimum charges and meter rent. The fixed charge in two-part tariff represents the fixed component of charges, which is independent of consumption level and depends on the fixed cost incurred by the Utility in supplying electricity.

NON-DOMESTIC TARIFF

5.15 The Commission has sub-categorized Non-Domestic as consumers with sanctioned load upto 3kVA and above 3kVA. Wherever, sanctioned load/contract demand is in kW, the kVA shall be calculated on basis of actual power factor of the consumer, for the relevant billing cycle and in case on non-availability of actual Power Factor, the Power Factor shall be considered as unity for sanctioned load/contract demand upto 10kW/11kVA.

INDUSTRIAL TARIFF

5.16 The consumers under Industry Category shall be charged on kVAh basis. Wherever, sanctioned load/contract demand is in kW, the kVA shall be calculated on basis of actual power factor of the consumer, for the relevant billing cycle and in case on non-availability of actual Power Factor, the Power Factor shall be considered as unity for sanctioned load/contract demand upto 10kW/11kVA.

5.17 The Commission has extended the scope of Industrial tariff to Hospitals (other than that covered in Domestic Category) including lighting, heating and cooling load.

AGRICULTURE

5.18 Agriculture & Mushroom cultivation category has been demerged.

5.19 The Consumers having sanctioned load up to 20 kW for tube wells for irrigation, threshing and kutti-cutting in conjunction with pumping load for irrigation purposes and lighting load for bonafide use in Kothra are under Agriculture Category.

MUSHROOM CULTIVATION

5.20 This category is applicable to consumers who are engaged in mushroom cultivation and processing having sanctioned load upto 100kW.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

5.21 Following categories are covered under Public Utilities which provide public services:

(a) DELHI JAL BOARD: Available to DJB for pumping load & Water Treatment Plants.

(b) RAILWAY TRACTION: Available for Indian Railways for Traction load.

(c) DELHI METRO RAIL CORPORATION : Available to Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) for traction load

(d) PUBLIC LIGHTING: Street lighting, Signals & Blinkers

- All street lighting consumers including MCD, DDA, PWD/CPWD, Slums depts./ DSIIDC /MES / GHS etc.
- Traffic signals and blinkers of Traffic Police
- Unmetered Public Lighting shall be charged Energy Charge Rate at 1.10 times of

applicable Tariff.

DELHI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED (DIAL)

5.22 The Commission has decided to give DIAL a tariff which shall be higher than that of Public Utilities as it is providing essential services to all consumers including the lowest strata of the society but lesser than that of Non Domestic consumers. The commercial load at DIAL premises shall be metered and billed separately as per the relevant tariff category.

ADVERTISEMENT AND HOARDINGS

5.23 The Commission, in its Tariff Order dated July 31, 2013 had created a separate category to cover the consumption for the advertisements and Hoardings. This category will be applicable for supply of electricity for lighting external advertisements, external hoardings and displays at departments stores, malls, multiplexes, theatres, clubs, hotels, bus shelters, Railway/Metro Stations, Airport and shall be separately metered and charged at the tariff applicable for "Advertisements and Hoardings‟ category, except such displays which are for the purpose of indicating/displaying the name and other details of the shop, commercial premises itself. Such use of electricity shall be covered under the prevailing tariff for such shops or commercial premises.

TEMPORARY SUPPLY

5.24 The Commission does not propose any major change in the existing tariff methodology for temporary supply as mentioned in the Tariff Schedule.

CHARGING OF E-RICKSHAW/ E-VEHICLE

5.25 The Commission does not propose any major change in the existing tariff methodology for Charging of E-Rickshaw/ E-Vehicle as mentioned in the Tariff Schedule.

VOLTAGE DISCOUNT

5.26 The Commission has promoted voltage linked tariff, irrespective of load of the consumer, the tariff for consumption at higher voltages will be entitled to voltage discount, which will encourage consumers to opt for HT connections particularly for higher loads.

5.27 The consumers availing supply on 11 kV, 33 kV/66 kV and 220 kV will be entitled for rebate of 3%, 4% and 5% respectively on the applicable energy charges.

TIME OF DAY (TOD) TARIFF

5.28 It is observed that the cost of power purchase during peak hours is quite high. Time of Day (ToD) tariff is an important Demand Side management (DSM) measure to flatten the load curve and avoid such high cost peaking power purchases. Accordingly, the Commission had introduced Time of Day (ToD) tariff wherein peak hour consumption is charged at higher rates which reflect the higher cost of power purchase during peak hours. At the same time, a rebate is being offered on consumption during off-peak hours. This is also meant to incentivise consumers to shift a portion of their loads from peak time to off-peak time, thereby improving the system load factor and flatten the load curve. The ToD tariff is aimed at optimizing the cost of power purchase, which constitutes over 80% of the tariff charged from the consumers. It also assumes importance in the context of propagating and implementing DSM and achieving energy efficiency. This is important in Delhi situation where wide variations in load especially in summer causes problem of shortages during Peak hours and surplus during Off peak hours.

5.29 Introduction of higher peak hour tariff would initially generate additional revenue which would compensate for the reduction in revenue on account of lower tariff during off-peak hours.

5.30 In the long run, this would provide signals to the consumers to reduce load during peak hours and, wherever possible, shift this consumption to off-peak hours. Any loss of revenue to the utility on account of shifting of load from peak to off-peak hours in the long run would by and large get compensated by way of reduction of off-peak surplus to the extent of increase in off-peak demand.

5.31 The ToD Tariff would thus have immediate as well as long term benefits for both, consumers as well as the utility and contribute towards controlling the rise in power purchase costs.

5.32 The Commission in its MYT Order for second Control Period dated July 13, 2012 had decided to introduce ToD Tariff on a pilot basis for large industrial and non domestic consumers (300 kW and above). This was targeted to the consumer segment which has capacity to bear a higher burden for peak hour consumption and also at least partly (if not fully) offset the impact of this increase through higher off-peak consumption at lower rates. The Commission, as a progressive step in this direction and to further encourage demand shift from peak hours to off-peak hours, had decided to lower the applicability limit for ToD Tariff.

5.33 In the Tariff order dated July 31, 2013, the Time of Day (ToD) Tariff# - ToD Tariff was made applicable on all consumers (other than domestic) whose sanctioned load/MDI (whichever is higher) is 100kW / 108 kVA and above.

5.34 In the Tariff order dated July 23, 2014, the Time of Day (ToD) Tariff# - ToD Tariff was made applicable on all consumers (other than domestic) whose sanctioned load/MDI (whichever is higher) is 50kW / 54 kVA and above. Also Optional TOD tariff was made available for all consumers (other than domestic) whose sanctioned load/MDI (whichever is higher) was between 25kW/27kVA to 50kW/54kVA.

5.35 In the Tariff Order dated March 28, 2018, the Commission decided the Time of Day (ToD) Tariff as follows:

a. ToD tariff shall be applicable on all consumers (other than Domestic) whose sanctioned load/MDI (whichever is higher) is 10kW/11kVA and above.

b. Optional for all other three phase (3ø) connections including Domestic connections. If the consumer who has opted for ToD, the charges for up-gradation of meters, if any, shall be borne by respective consumers.

c. The Commission retained the Rebate during the Off Peak hours and Peak hours Surcharge at 20%. Optional ToD Consumers have the option to move back to non-ToD regime only once within one Financial Year.

d. For other than Peak and Off-Peak hours normal Energy Charges shall be applicable.

e. In this Tariff Order, the Commission has decided to retain existing TOD tariff.

TARIFF SCHEDULE FOR FY 2019-20

S. No.	CATEGORY	FIXED CHARGES	ENERGY CHARGES				
1	DOMESTIC						
1.1	INDIVIDUAL CONNECTIONS		0-200 Units	201-400 Units	401-800 Units	801-1200 Units	>1200 Units
A	Upto 2 kW	20 Rs./kW/month	3.00 Rs./kWh	4.50 Rs./kWh	6.50 Rs./kWh	7.00 Rs./kWh	8.00 Rs./kWh
B	> 2kW and ≤ 5 kW	50 Rs./kW/month					
C	> 5kW and ≤ 15 kW	100 Rs./kW/month					
D	>15kW and ≤ 25 kW	200 Rs./kW/month					
E	> 25kW	250 Rs./kW/month					
1.2	Single Point Delivery Supply for GHS	150 Rs./kW/month	4.50 Rs./kWh				
2	NON-DOMESTIC						
2.1	Upto 3kVA	250 Rs./kVA/month	6.00 Rs./kVAh				
2.2	Above 3kVA	250 Rs./kVA/month	8.50 Rs./kVAh				
3	INDUSTRIAL	250 Rs./kVA/month	7.75 Rs./kVAh				
4	AGRICULTURE	125 Rs./kW/month	1.50 Rs./kWh				
5	MUSHROOM CULTIVATION	200 Rs./kW/month	6.50 Rs./kWh				
6	PUBLIC UTILITIES	250 Rs./kVA/month	6.25 Rs./kVAh				
7	DELHI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LTD. (DIAL)	250 Rs./kVA/month	7.75 Rs./kVAh				
8	ADVERTISEMENT & HOARDINGS	250 Rs./kVA/month	8.50 Rs./kVAh				
9	TEMPORARY SUPPLY						
9.1	Domestic Connections including Group Housing Societies	Same rate as that of relevant category	Same as that of relevant category without any temporary surcharge				
9.2	For threshers during the threshing season	Electricity Tax of MCD : Rs. 270 per connection per month	Flat rate of Rs. 5,400 per month				
9.3	All other connections including construction projects	Same rate as that of the relevant category	1.30 times of the relevant category of tariff				
10	CHARGING STATIONS FOR E-RICKSHAW/E-VEHICLE ON SINGLE POINT DELIVERY						
10.1	Supply at LT	-	4.50 Rs./kWh				
10.2	Supply at HT	-	4.00 Rs./kVAh				

Notes:

1. For domestic category of consumers, fixed charges shall be levied on sanctioned load or the contract demand as the case may be.

2. For all categories other than domestic, fixed charges are to be levied based on billing demand per kW/kVA or part thereof. Where the Maximum Demand (MD), as defined in DERC (Supply Code and Performance Standards) Regulations, 2017, reading exceeds sanctioned load/contract demand, a surcharge of 30% shall be levied on the fixed charges corresponding to excess load in kW/kVA for such billing cycle only. Wherever, sanctioned load/contract demand is in kW/HP, the kVA shall be calculated on basis of actual power factor of the consumer, for the relevant billing cycle and in case of non-availability of actual Power Factor, the Power Factor shall be considered as unity for sanctioned load/contract demand upto 10kW/11kVA.

TIME OF DAY (TOD) TARIFF

(a) ToD tariff shall be applicable on all consumers (other than Domestic) whose sanctioned load/MDI (whichever is higher) is 10kW/11kVA and above.

(b) Optional for all other three phase (3ø) connections including Domestic connections. If the consumer who has opted for ToD, the charges for up-gradation of meters, if any, shall be borne by respective consumers.

(c) The Commission has decided to retain the Rebate during the Off Peak hours and Peak hours Surcharge at 20%. Optional ToD Consumers will have the option to move back to non-ToD regime only once within one Financial Year. For other than Peak and Off-Peak hours normal Energy Charges shall be applicable.

(d) The Commission has retained the time slots for Peak and Off-Peak hours as follows:

Months	Peak Hours (Hrs)	Surcharge On Energy Charges	Off-Peak Hours (Hrs)	Rebate On Energy Charges
May - September	1400– 1700 & 2200 – 0100	20%	0400 – 1000	20%

3. Rebate of 3%, 4% & 5% on the Energy Charges for supply at 11kV, 33/66 kV and 220 kV shall be applicable.

4. Maintenance Charges on street lights, wherever maintained by DISCOMs, shall be payable @ Rs. 84/light point/month and material cost at the rate of Rs. 19/light

point/month as per the Commission's Order dated 22nd September 2009 in addition to the specified tariff. These charges are exclusive of applicable taxes and duties.

5. The valid Factory Licence shall be mandatory for applicability of Tariff under Industrial category:

   Provided that in case where the Factory Licence has expired and its renewal application is pending with the concerned authority, the DISCOMs shall bill such consumers as per Tariff applicable under Non Domestic category;

   Provided further that on renewal of the Factory Licence, the DISCOMs shall adjust the bills of such consumers as per applicable Tariff under Industrial category from the effective date of renewal of such Licence.

   {Explanation – The Factory License for the purpose of applicability of industrial tariff shall mean the license or permission or authorisation or any other document issued or granted by Directorate of Industries or Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises or MCD or any other Central or State Government Agency, as applicable, for running an Industry or Factory in respective field of operation.}

6. The Distribution Licensee shall levy PPAC after considering relevant ToD Rebate/Surcharge on energy charges applicable to the consumers.
7. For consumers availing supply through prepayment meters, the additional rebate of 1% shall be applicable on the basic Energy Charges, Fixed Charges and all other charges on the applicable tariff.
8. The Single Point Delivery Supplier (Group Housing Societies) shall charge the Domestic tariff as per slab rate of 1.1 to its Individual Members availing supply for Domestic purpose and Non Domestic Tariff for other than domestic purpose. Any Deficit/Surplus due to sum total of the billing to the Individual Members as per slab rate of tariff schedule 1.1 and the billing as per the tariff schedule 1.2 including the operational expenses of the Single Point Delivery Supplier shall be passed on to the members of the Group Housing Societies on pro rata basis of consumption.

9. Individual Domestic Consumers availing the supply at single point delivery through Group Housing Society, shall claim the benefit of subsidy, applicable if any, as per the Order of GoNCTD. Group Housing Society shall submit the details of eligible consumers with consumption details and lodge claim of subsidy on behalf of individual members from DISCOMs.
10. The Single Point Delivery Supplier availing supply at HT & above shall charge the tariff to its LT consumers and in addition shall be entitled to charge an extra upto 5% of the bill amount to cover losses and all its expenses.
11. The Commercial Consumers of DMRC and DIAL who have sanctioned load above 215 kVA but served at LT (415 Volts) shall be charged the tariff applicable to Non-domestic LT (NDLT) category greater than 140kW/150kVA (415 Volts).
12. The rates stipulated in the Schedule are exclusive of electricity duty and other taxes and charges, as levied from time to time by the Government or any other competent authority, which are payable extra.
13. In the event of the electricity bill rendered by the Distribution licensee, not being paid in full within the due date specified on the bill, a Late Payment Surcharge (LPSC) @ 18% per annum shall be levied. The LPSC shall be charged for the number of days of delay in receiving payment from the consumer by the Distribution Licensee, until the payment is made in full without prejudice to the right of the licensee to disconnect the supply after due date, in the event of non-payment in accordance with Section 56 of Electricity Act, 2003. This will also apply to temporary connections and enforcement cases, where payment of final bill amount after adjustment of amount as per directions of the Court and deposit, is not made by due date.
14. No payment shall be accepted by the Distribution Licensees from its consumers at its own collection centres/mobile vans in cash towards electricity bill exceeding Rs. 4,000/- except from blind consumers, for court settlement cases & payment deposited by the consumers at designated scheduled commercial bank branches upto Rs. 50,000/-. Violation of this provision shall attract penalty to the level of 10% of total cash collection exceeding the limit.

15. Wherever the Fixed or Energy Charges are specified in Rs. per kVAh, for the purpose of billing, the kVAh as read from the meter in the relevant billing cycle shall be used.

OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. DOMESTIC CATEGORY

1.1 Domestic Lighting, Fan and Power (Single Point Delivery and Separate Delivery Points/Meters)

Available to following:

a. Residential Consumers.
b. Hostels of recognized/aided institutions which are being funded more than 90% by Municipal Corporation of Delhi or Government of the NCT of Delhi or any other Government/local bodies [local bodies include NDMC and MCDs (North, South & East)].
c. Staircase lighting in residential flats separately metered.
d. Compound lighting, lifts and water pumps etc., for drinking water supply and fire-fighting equipment in residential complexes, if separately metered.
e. In group housing societies etc. for bonafide use of lighting/fan and power, subject to the provision that the supply is at single point delivery for combined lighting/fan & power.
f. Dispensary/ Hospitals/ Public Libraries/ School/ College/ Working Women's Hostel/ Charitable homes run and funded by more than 90% by Municipal Corporation of Delhi or Government of the NCT of Delhi or any other Government/local bodies.
g. Small health centres including Mohalla Clinics approved by the Department of Health, Government of NCT of Delhi for providing charitable services only.
h. Recognized Centres for welfare of blind, deaf and dumb, spastic children, physically handicapped persons, mentally retarded persons, as approved by the Government of NCT of Delhi and other Government.
i. Public parks except temporary use for any other purpose.
j. Bed and Breakfast Establishments (Residential Premises) registered u/s 3 of the National Capital Territory of Delhi (Incredible India) Bed and Breakfast Establishments (Registration & Regulations) Act, 2007.
k. Places of worship.
l. Cheshire homes/orphanage.
m. Shelter Homes (including Night Shelters) approved by Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board, GoNCTD.
n. Electric crematoriums.
o. Gaushala Registered under GoNCTD.

p. Professionals i.e. individuals engaged in those activities involving services based on professional skills, viz Doctor, Psychologist, Physiotherapist, Lawyer, Architect, Chartered Accountant, Company Secretary, Cost & Works Accountant, Engineer, Town Planner, Media Professional and Documentary Film Maker may utilize the domestic connection at their residence for carrying out their professional work in the nature of consultancy without attracting non-domestic tariff for the electricity consumed, provided that the area used for professional activity does not exceed the area permitted to be used for such activity in residential area under the Master Plan for Delhi, 2021 (MPD-2021), which as per MPD-2021 is permissible on any one floor only but restricted to less than 50% of the permissible or sanctioned FAR whichever is less on that plot or dwelling unit.

q. Available, for loads up to 21 kW, to farm houses for bonafide domestic self use.

r. The consumers running small commercial establishments including Paying Guest from their households having sanctioned load upto 5kW under domestic category, shall be charged domestic tariff.

s. Cattle Farms/ Dairy Farms/ Dhobi Ghat with a total consumption of not more than 1000 units/month.

1.2 Domestic Connection on Single Point Delivery

1.3 Same as 1.1 - For GHS flats and for individuals having sanctioned load above 100 kW/108kVA

Group Housing Society (GHS) shall mean a residential complex owned/managed by a Group Housing Society registered with Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Delhi / registered under Societies Act, 1860 and for sake of brevity the definition shall include residential complex developed by a Developer and approved by appropriate authority.

2. NON-DOMESTIC

Available to all consumers for lighting, fan & heating/cooling power appliances in all Non-Domestic establishments as defined below:

a. Hostels/Schools/Colleges/Paying Guests (other than that covered under Domestic Category)

b. Auditoriums, Lawyer Chambers in Court Complexes, nursing homes/diagnostic Centres other than those run by Municipal Corporation of Delhi or the Government of NCT of

Delhi (other than that covered under domestic category).

c. Railways (other than traction), Hotels and Restaurants
d. Cinemas
e. Banks/Petrol pumps including CNG stations
f. All other establishments, i.e., shops, chemists, tailors, washing, dyeing, drycleaner, beauty salon, florist, etc. which do not come under the Factories Act.
g. Fisheries, piggeries, poultry farms, floriculture, horticulture, plant nursery
h. Farm houses being used for commercial activity
i. DMRC for its commercial activities other than traction.
j. DIAL for commercial activities other than aviation activities.
k. Ice-cream parlours
l. Single Point Delivery for Commercial Complexes supply at 11 kV or above
m. Pumping loads of DDA/MCD
n. Supply to Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) Ltd. for their on-going construction projects etc and for commercial purposes other than traction.
o. Any other category of consumers not specified/covered in any other category in this Schedule.

3. INDUSTRIAL

Available to Industrial consumers & Hospitals (other than that covered in Domestic Category) including lighting, heating and cooling load.

4. AGRICULTURE

Available for load up to 20 kW for tube wells for irrigation, threshing, cultivation and kutti-cutting in conjunction with pumping load for irrigation purposes and lighting load for bonafide use in Kothra.

5. MUSHROOM CULTIVATION

Available for load upto 100 kW for mushroom growing/cultivation.

6. PUBLIC UTILITIES

a. DELHI JAL BOARD: Available to DJB for pumping load & Water Treatment Plants.
b. RAILWAY TRACTION: Available for Indian Railways for Traction load.

c. DELHI METRO RAIL CORPORATION: Available to Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) for traction load

d. PUBLIC LIGHTING: Street lighting, Signals & Blinkers

- All street lighting consumers including MCD, DDA, PWD, CPWD, Slums depts., DSIIDC, MES, GHS etc.
- Traffic signals and blinkers of Traffic Police
- Unmetered Public Lighting shall be charged Energy Charge Rate at 1.10 times of applicable Tariff.

7. DELHI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED: Available to DIAL for Aviation activities.

8. ADVERTISEMENT & HOARDINGS

Electricity for lighting external advertisements, external hoardings and displays at departmental stores, malls, multiplexes, theatres, clubs, hotels, bus shelters, Railway/Metro Stations, airport which shall be separately metered and charged at the tariff applicable for "Advertisements and Hoardings" category, except such displays which are for the purpose of indicating/displaying the name and other details of the shop, commercial premises itself. Such use of electricity shall be covered under the prevailing tariff for such shops or commercial premises.

9. TEMPORARY SUPPLY

a. Available as temporary connection under the respective category

b. Domestic tariff without temporary surcharge shall be applicable for Religious functions of traditional and established characters like Ramlila, Dussehra, Diwali, Holi, Dandiya, Janmashtami, Nirankari Sant Samagam, Gurupurb, Durga Puja, Eid, Christmas celebrations, Easter, Pageants and cultural activities like NCC camps, scouts & guides camps etc.

10. CHARGING OF E-RICKSHAW/ E-VEHICLE

a. Charging Stations for E-Rickshaw/ E-Vehicle on Single Point Delivery: Available to charging stations as per the provisions of DERC (Supply Code and Performance Standards) Regulations, 2017.

b. Tariff applicable for charging of batteries of E-Rickshaw / E-Vehicle at premises other than at Charging Stations meant for the purpose shall be the same as applicable for the relevant category of connection at such premises from which the E-Rickshaw / E-Vehicle is being charged.

11. INTERPRETATION/CLARIFICATION

In case of doubt or anomaly, if any, in the applicability of tariff or in any other respect, the matter will be referred to the Commission and Commission's decision thereon shall be final and binding.

A6: DIRECTIVES

6.1 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.

6.2 If the Petitioner purchases any expensive power to meet the demand during any time 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.

6.3 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.

6.4 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.

6.5 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 Rs 4,000/- 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 Rs. 50,000/-. Violation of this directive shall attract penalty to the level of 10% of total Cash collection exceeding these limits.

6.6 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.

6.7 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.

6.8 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.

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

c. To conduct a safety audit and submit a compliance report within three months of the Tariff Order;

d. To carry out preventive maintenance as per schedule;

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;

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

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

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;

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

   i. Category-wise Revenue billed and collected,
   ii. Category-wise PPAC billed and collected,
   iii. Category- wise Electricity Duty billed and collected,

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

j. To submit annual auditor certificate in respect of power purchase details of the previous year by 30th July of the next financial year. The power purchase invoices received upto April month of the next financial year but pertaining to the previous year only will be considered towards power purchase cost of the said financial year;

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

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

m.

n. 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, except trading through Power Exchange & IDT, at Rs.5/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 Rs.5/kWh), the Commission reserves the right to restrict allowance of impact of such purchase on total short term power purchase not exceeding 10 Paisa/kWh during the financial year.

o. 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.

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

q. 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 the requisite statutory clearances/certificates of the appropriate authority/ Electrical Inspector, etc. as applicable.

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

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

6.9 Save and except the penalty as specifically provided in these directives, in all other cases, the punishment for non-compliance of directions of the Commission shall be dealt as per the Section 142 of the Electricity Act, 2003.

Annexure - I

DELHI ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

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

F.11(1651)/DERC/2018-19/

Petition No. 10/2019

In the matter of: **Annual Tariff Petition for Approval of True Up for FY 2017-18, Revised ARR for FY 2018-19 & ARR and Determination of Tariff for FY 2019-20**

New Delhi Municipal Council
Through its : Director (Power)
Palika Kendra, Sansad Marg
New Delhi 110 001 **...Petitioner/Licensee**

Coram:

Hon'ble Mr. Justice S S Chauhan, Chairperson

Appearance:
1. Mr. B P Aggarwal, Adv.

INTERIM ORDER
(Date of Hearing: 20.02.2019)
(Date of Order:21.02.2019)

1. The Counsel for the Petitioner states that the instant Petition has been filed by M/s. North Delhi Municipal Council for approval of True Up for FY 2017-18, Revised ARR for FY 2018-19 & ARR and Determination of Tariff for FY 2019-20.

2. The Petition has been scrutinised and found generally in order as per the DERC Comprehensive (Conduct of Business) Regulations, 2001.

3. The Petition is admitted. Further, the Petitioner shall furnish clarifications/additional information, if and when required by the Commission.

(Justice S S Chauhan)
Chairperson

Annexure - II

LIST OF RESPONSES RECEIVED FROM STAKEHOLDERS ON THE APPROVAL OF TRUE UP OF PETITION FOR TRUING UP OF EXPENSES UPTO FY 2017-18 AND ARR TARIFF PETITION FOR FY 2019-20

S. No.	R. No.	Name	Address	Date of Receipt
1.	1	Sh. S.R. Abrol	L-2-97B, DDA, LIG Kalkaji, New Delhi 110 019 Nyayabhoomi2003@gmail.com	18.03.2019
2.	2 2A 2B	Sh. V.K. Malhotra General Secretary	DVB Engineers' Association D-3, Vikas Puri, New Delhi 110 018	29.03.2019
3.	3	Sh. Praveen Chawla	praveenkumarchawla@gmail.com	29.03.2019
4.	4 4A 4B 4C	Sh. B.S. Sachdev President	Elderly Peoples Forum B-2/13A, Keshav Puram, Delhi 110 035	28.03.2019 30.03.2019 10.06.2019 25.01.2019
5.	5	Sh. Ashok Gupta	Udyog Nagar Factory Owner's Association, Z-101, (Opp. H-18), Udhyog Nagar, Rohtak Road, Delhi 110 041	28.03.2019
6.	6 6A	Sh. Ashok Bhasin	North Delhi Residents Welfare Association, 1618, Main Chandrawal Road Delhi 110 007 Ashok.bhasin2015@gmail.com	27.03.2019 10.07.2019
7.	7	Sh. S.B. Kuchhal	Legal Advisor, Kothi No. 1, Road No. 32 East Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi 110 026	29.03.2019
8.	8 8A 8B 8C	Sh. Malay Saha General Manager	Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. Metro Bhawan, Fire Brigade Lane, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi 110 001	05.04.2019
9.	9 9A 9B 9C	Sh. Mukesh Kumar Sharma	Delhi Transco Limited Shakti Sadan, Kotla Road, New Delhi 110 002	05.04.2019
10.	10	Sh. Sunil Gupta	Pension Fighters 11/12, Guru Ram Das Nagar, Main Market, Laxmi Nagar, Delhi 110 092 pensionfighters@gmail.com	05.04.2019
11.	11	Sh. Rajan Gupta	Delhi Electricity Consultative	05.04.2019

S. No.	R. No.	Name	Address	Date of Receipt
		Former Member	Council, H. No. 355, Udyan, Nerala Delhi 110 040	
12.	12	Dr. Arun Kumar Chairman	Dignity Restoration & Grievance Settlement Association B4/84/2, Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi 110 029 director@dignityindia.org.	08.04.2019
13.	13 13A	Sh . H.M. Sharma	146FF, Vinodbapuri, Lajpat Nagar-2, New Delhi 110 024 hemantahemanta@rediffmail.com	06.05.2019 12.07.2019
14.	14	Er. Sarabjit Roy National Convenor	Sroy.mb@gmail.com	06.04.2019
15.	15 15A	Sh. Saurabh Gandhi Gen. Secretary	United Residents of Delhi – URD C-6/7, Rana Pratap Bagh, Delhi 110 007 urdrwas@gmail.com	06.04.2019 11.07.2019
16.	16 16A	Sh. Vipin Gupta	A-17, Antriksh Apartments New Town Co-Op. Group Housing Society Ltd. Sector 14-Extn. Rohini Delhi 110 085 Vipin.bfi@gmail.com	08.04.2019 04.05.2019
17.	17	Sh. Kailash Jain	198, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi 110 009 kcjcqd@gmail.com	06.04.2019
18.	18	Ms. Neeta Gupta	Neetagupta.vg111@gmail.com	06.04.2019
19.	19 19A 19B 19C 19D	Sh. B.P. Agarwal Advocate,	Bpagarwal57@gmail.com	05.04.2019
20.	20 20A	Sh. Jagdish Khetarpal	jagdishpowerip@yahoo.co.in	06.04.2019 11.07.2019
21.	21	Sh. A.K. Datta	222, Pocket E, Mayur Vihar Phase II, Delhi 110 091 mmathur2001@yahoo.com	05.04.2019
22.	22	Sh. Kuldeep Kumar General Secretary	Delhi State Electricity Workers Union, L-2, main Road, Brampuri, Delhi 110 094	04.04.2019
23.	23	Sh. B.S. Vohra President	East Delhi RWAs Joint Front, F-19/10, Krishna Nagar, Delhi 110 051	04.04.2019
24.	24	Sh. C.P. Awasthi Secretary	Federation of All Resident Welfare Association	04.04.2019

S. No.	R. No.	Name	Address	Date of Receipt
			81, Venus Apartment, Rohtak Road, Paschim Vihar, New Delhi 110 087 Awasthichandra1@gmail.com	
25.	25	Sh. Vikas Gotwani	Vgotwani_0409@yahoo.co.in	22.04.2019
26.	26 26A 26B	Sh. Bharat Kumar Bhadawat Head (Regulatory and Legal)	Tata Power Delhi Distribution Ltd. NDPL House, Hudson Lines Kingsway Camp, Delhi 110 009	26.04.2019
27.	27	Sh. S.B. Kuchhal	Kothi No. 1, Road No. 32, East Punjabi bagh, New Delhi 110 026	02.05.2019
28.	28	Sh. Suresh Kumar	C-116, Yadav Nagar, Samaypur Badli, Delhi	06.05.2019
29.	29	Sh. Rakesh	B-312, Saraswati Vihar, Pitam Pura, Delhi 110 034,	06.05.2019
30.	30	Sh. Rajesh Kumar	B-312, Saraswati Vihar, Pitam Pura, Delhi 110 034,	06.05.2019
31.	31	Sh. Sushil Kumar Jain	B-312, Saraswati Vihar, Pitam Pura, Delhi 110 034,	06.05.2019
32.	32	Sh. Sunil Dutt	B-312, Saraswati Vihar, Pitam Pura, Delhi 110 034	06.05.2019
33.	33	Sh. Bale Ram	B-312, Saraswati Vihar, Pitam Pura, Delhi 110 034	06.05.2019
34.	34	Sh. Ardesh	B-312, Saraswati Vihar, Pitam Pura, Delhi 110 034	06.05.2019
35.	35	Sh. Narendra Kumar	B-312, Saraswati Vihar, Pitam Pura, Delhi 110 034	06.05.2019
36.	36	Sh. Uma Shankar Aggarwal	B-312, Saraswati Vihar, Pitam Pura, Delhi 110 034	06.05.2019
37.	37	Sh. Pratap Singh	B-312, Saraswati Vihar, Pitam Pura, Delhi 110 034	06.05.2019
38.	38	Sh. Santosh Kumar	B-312, Saraswati Vihar, Pitam Pura, Delhi 110 034	06.05.2019
39.	39	Sh. Vikas	B-312, Saraswati Vihar,	06.05.2019

S. No.	R. No.	Name	Address	Date of Receipt
			Pitam Pura, Delhi 110 034	
40.	40	Sh. Ram Nivas	B-312, Saraswati Vihar, Pitam Pura, Delhi 110 034	06.05.2019
41.	41	Sh. Mintu	B-312, Saraswati Vihar, Pitam Pura, Delhi 110 034	06.05.2019
42.	42	Sh. Rajender	B-312, Saraswati Vihar, Pitam Pura, Delhi 110 034	06.05.2019
43.	43	Sh. Surender Singh	H. No. 525, Main Narela Road, Near WaterTan, Aliput, Delhi	06.05.2019
44.	44	Sh. Udham Singh	H. No. 521, Main Narela Road, Near WaterTan, Aliput, Delhi	06.05.2019
45.	45	Sh. Rajesh Kumar	H. No. 442, Main Narela Road, Near WaterTan, Aliput, Delhi	06.05.2019
46.	46	Sh. Naresh Sharma	E-17, Yadav Nagar, Samaypur Badli, Delhi 1100 42	06.05.2019
47.	47	Sh. Kuldip Singh	B-312, Saraswati Vihar, Pitam Pura, Delhi 110 034	06.05.2019
48.	48 48A	Sh. Hari Ram Bhardwaj	DVB Pensioners Association Rajghat Power House, New Delhi - 110 002	10.05.2019 16.04.2019
49.	49 49A 49B	SH. Ravi Shandiliya Sr. Manager	BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd. BSES Bhawan, Nehru Place, New Delhi 110 019	08.05.2019
50.	50	Sh. Shekhar Saklani Power Management	BSES Yamuna Power Ltd. Karkardooma, Delhi	16.05.2019
51.	51	Sh. Ishwar Dutt	B-1280, Vijay park, Maujpur, New Delhi 110053	16.05.2019
52.	52	Sh. S.R. Narasimhan Treasurer	Ridge Castle Welfare Association Ridge Castle Apartments Dada bari Road, Ward 8, Mehrauli, New Delhi 110 030	07.06.2019
53.	53	Sh. Nikhil Kumar DD (Admn.)	Employees' State Insurance Corporation Hospital, Okhla	12.06.2019
54.	54.	Sh. Amit Kansal Dy. Manager (Comml.) IPGCL	Indraprastha Power Generation Company Limited Regd. Off: "Himadri", Rajghat Power House Complex, New Delhi 110002	18.06.2019
55.	55.	Sh. Amit Kansal Dy. Manager (Comml.) IPGCL	Indraprastha Power Generation Company Limited Regd. Off: "Himadri", Rajghat Power House Complex, New Delhi 110002	20.06.2019
56.	56.	Sh. S.P Gupta President	DVB Engineers (Pensioners) Forum, BN-142, (West) Shalimar Bagh,	21.06.2019

S. No.	R. No.	Name	Address	Date of Receipt
			Delhi 110088	
57.	57. 57A	Sh. Satish Joshi	Satish_i@hotmail.com	28.06.2019 12.07.2019
58.	58	Sh. K.N. Vasudeva	47A, DDA, MIG Flats Pocket-C, Phase-III, Ashok Vihar Delhi 110 052	27.06.2019
59.	59	Ms. Bhawna Luthra	Leadership for Environment and Development (LEAD) India M-8, 3rd Floor, Greater Kailash Part 1, New Delhi 110 048	02.07.2019
60.	60 60A	Sh. Sanjay Gupta	C-4/15, Model Town, 3 Delhi 110 009 sanjayrssons@gmail.com	03.07.2019 12.07.2019
61.	61	Sh. Suhail Khan President	Sofia Educational and Welfare Society, 663, Street No. 6, Old Mustafabad, Delhi 110 094	05.07.2019
62.	62	Sh. Prahlad Singh	H.No. 467, Bakhtawar Pur, Delhi 110 036	04.07.2019
63.	63	Sh. Brij Mohan Garg President	Federation of Wazirpur Vidhan Sabha Welfare Association BA-5A, Ashok Vihar, Phase -1, Delhi 110 052	08.07.2019
64.	64	Sh. Kulwant Singh President	Dislshad Colony Resident Welfare Association (Regd.) F-167, Ground Floor, Dilshad Colony, Delhi 110 095	08.07.2019
65.	65 65A	Sh. S.M. Verma Director (Tech.)	Pragati Power Generation Co. Ltd., Regd. Off: “Himadri”, Rajghat Power House Complex, New Delhi 110002	08.07.2019 08.07.2019
66.	66	Sh. Nanak Chand Jain President	Wazirpur Factories Association C-8-2, Wazirpur Industrial Area, Delhi 110 052	08.07.2019
67.	67	Sh. Balkishan Gupta	Sudhar Samiti Durga Puri, 1449/22, Gali No. 9, Durga Puri, Shahdra, Delhi 110 093	08.07.2019
68.	68	Sh. Umesh Anand President	Association of Entrepreneurs of DDA Sheds Okhla Phase I & II Mandi Complex, DDA Sheds, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase-I, New Delhi 110 020	08.07.2019
69.	69	Mr. Arvind Mehta President	542, Double Storey, New Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi 110 060	10.07.2019
70.	70	Mr. Tanay Gupta Gen. Secretary	Delhi Petrol Dealers Association (Regd.), 3/8, Asaf Ali Road,	02.05.2019

S. No.	R. No.	Name	Address	Date of Receipt
			New Delhi 110 002	
71.	71	Mr. Saurabh Kumar Managing Director	Energy Efficiency Services Limited, 4th Floor, Sewa Bhawan, R.K. Puram, New Delhi 110 066	02.05.2019
72.	72	Mr. Pankaj Chhabra	323, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi 110 009 pankajchhabra 323@gmail.com	18.03.2019
73.	73	Mr. Satish Nambardar	H.No. 890, Panna Mojan, Bawana, New Delhi 110 039	21.05.2019
74.	74	Superintending Engineer Electrical SDMC	South Delhi Municipal Corporation, Room No. 205, 02nd Floor, E-Block, Dr. S.P. M. Civic Centre, Jawaharlal Nehru Marg, Minto Road, New Delhi 110 002	13.05.2019
75.	75	Mr. Padam Jain	Jain292@gmail.com	23.05.2019
76.	76	Mr. S.K. Gupta	Sector, 23, Rohini Delhi 110 086 Skgupta876@gmail.com	07.06.2019
77.	77	Mr. Kailash Jain	Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Niwasi Manch kcjqcd@gmail.com	03.06.2019
78.	78	Mr. Aman Singhal	Amansinghal220@gmail.com	11.06.2019
79.	79	Mr. Piyush Garg	Piyshgarg814@gmail.com	11.06.2019
80.	80	Mr. Rajesh Garg	Engineers Association Okhla, Y-35, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase-II, New Delhi 110 020	08.07.2019
81.	81	Mr. Sanjay Kumar	Sanjaykumarsisodiya1974@gmail.com	09.07.2019
82.	82	Mr. Guvind Ram Luthra	A-114, Second Floor, Vivek Vihar-II, Delhi Manishluthra04@gmail.com	09.07.2019
83.	83	Mr. Gurdip Singh President	Krishna Market Pahar Ganj, Residents & Shopkeepers Welfare Society (Regd.) 5147, Pahar Ganj, Krishna Market, New Delhi 110 055	09.07.2019
84.	84	Sh. Jaipal Singh Verma, President	School Block Residents Welfare Association, S-305, School Block, Shakarpur, Delhi 110 092	09.07.2019
85.	85	Mr. Parsu Ram Rawat Secretary	B-43, Gali No. 5 Brahmpuri, Delhi 110 053 Ryashpal1@gmail.com	06.07.2019
86.	86	Mr. Ompal Singh Ahlawat Former President	E-186, Chattarpur Extension New Delhi 110 074	11.07.2019

S. No.	R. No.	Name	Address	Date of Receipt
87.	87	Mr. Amit Bhargwa	B-5-44 Azad Apartment Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi 110 016	12.07.2019
88.	88 88A 88B 88C 88D	Mr. Sanjeev Jain	B-94, Gali No. 10, Shashi Garden Patparganj, Delhi 110 091	12.07.2019 12.07.2019 11.07.2019 11.07.2019 11.07.2019
89.	89	Mr. T.P. Maniappan	Federation of Co-operative Group Housing Societies Dwarka Ltd. B-9, Vidyut CGHS Ltd., Plot No. 2, Sector-12 Dwarka New Delhi 110 078	12.07.2019
90.	90	Lt. Col. Paramjit Singh	Paramjit_49@yahoo.com	12.07.2019
91.	91	Mr. Jasvinder Singh Dhir Executive Member	D-2, Block, Janakpuri, New Delhi 110 058	12.07.2019
92.	92	Mr. K.K. Agnihotri Authorised Signatory	Anant Raj projects Limited H-65, Connaught Circus, New Delhi 110 001	12.07.2019
93.	93	Mr. Shilaish Kumar	Sksastro1938@gmail.com	12.07.2019
94.	94	Mr. J.C. Gosain Chairman	918, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi 110 009	12.07.2019
95.	95	Dr. Ruby Makhiya Secretary	Navjeevan RWA Navjeevan Vihar, New Delhi 110 017	12.07.2019
96.	96	Sh. Krishan Kumar President	Resident Welfare Association Kakrola Housing Complex, Dwarka, New Delhi 110 078	12.07.2019
97.	97	Mahipal Singh Member	Rattan Vihar, Kiradi Delhi 110 086	11.07.2019
98.	98	Ms. Sarla Devi	W/o Late Nagresh Kumar A-145, G/F Lal Doora, Village, Delhi 110 091	11.07.2019
99.	99	Mr. Rakesh Bhardwaj	145, Gaun Patparganj Delhi 110 091	11.07.2019
100.	100	Real Cause	Real Cause, 174, Ist Floor, Street No. 38, Zakir Nagar, Okhla New Delhi 110 025	11.07.2019
101.	101	Mr. Leju Valsan	IL&FS Environmental Infrastructure & Services Ltd. SDMC Compost Plant, Mathura Road, Okhla, New Delhi Leju.Valsan@ilfsindia.com	12.07.2019

S. No.	R. No.	Name	Address	Date of Receipt
102.	102 102A	Mr. Sumeet Salhotra	Sumeet.Salhotra@ilfsindia.com	10.07.2019 10.07.2019
103.	103	Mr. Bijender Singh	bs_kotla@yahoo.com	12.07.2019
104.	104	Mr. Jatin Midha Gen. Secretary	Joint Forum of Residents 355, 2nd Floor, Double Storey New rajinder Nagar, New Delhi 110 060	12.07.2019

Annexure - III

STAKEHOLDERS WHO HAVE ATTENDED THE HEARING FOR THE PETITION FILED BY DISCOMS, GENCOS, AND TRANSCO ON THE APPROVAL PETITION FOR TRUING UP OF EXPENSES UPTO FY 2017-18 AND ANNUAL TARIFF PETITION FOR FY 2019-2020

S. No.	Name	Address
1	SH. JAG MOHAN	DMRC
2	SH. YOGENDRA SATI	DMRC
3	SH. NITIN TYAGI	MLA, LAXMI NAGAR
4	SH. AVNEESH KUMAR TYAGI	LAXMI NAGAR
5	SH. SANDEEP MALHOTRA	IL&FS
6	SH. HEMANT PALIWAL	LAXMI NAGAR
7	SH. RITURAJ GOVIND	MLA, KIRARI
8	SH. DHARMENDRA KUMAR	RWA, KIRARI
9	MS. SARITA SINGH	MLA, ROHTASH NAGAR
10	SH. VIJAY KUMAR	NEW MODERN SHAHDARA
11	SH. MAHABIR SINGH	ROHTASH NAGAR
12	SH. GAUTAM KUMAR	PRATAP VIHAR
13	SH. JAVED	NAND NAGARI
14	SH. HARI CHAND	ROHTASH NAGAR
15	SH. SUNNY KUMAR	RAM NAGAR
16	SH. RAVINDRA KUMAR	KIRARI
17	SH. JASVEER	SULEMAN NAGAR
18	SH. PARVESH KUMAR	ASHOK NAGAR
19	SH. RAKESH KUMAR	PREM NAGAR
20	SH. ASHOK BHASIN	NDRWF
21	SH. B.L. VERMA	NDRWF
22	SH. DALIP KUMAR	KAROL BAGH
23	SH. PREET KUMAR	ROHTASH NAGAR
24	SH. MUREED RAJ	KIRARI
25	SH. GURDIP SINGH	RWA, PAHAR GANJ
26	SH. ASHOK KUMAR SHARMA	ROHTASH NAGAR
27	SH. LALITESH SHARMA	ROHTASH NAGAR
28	SH. CHANDRAKANT SHRIVAS	DMRC
29	SH. SUKHDEV RAJ ABROL	KALKAJI
30	SH. SHUBHAM KUMAR	DMRC
31	SH. RATAN KUMAR	DMRC
32	SH. DOKIPARTNI SIVAKAR	DMRC
33	SH. LEJUS VALSAN	IL&FS
34	SH. SAURABH BHARDWAJ	MLA, CHIRAG DELHI
35	SH. SANDEEP SINGH	KIRBI PLACE
36	SH. SURENDER SINGH	MLA, DELHI CANTT.
37	SH. PRADEEP	DELHI CANTT.
38	SH. SAWAN KUMAR	DELHI CANTT.
39	SH. ANKIT BHARDWAJ	MOTI BAGH
40	SH. SURENDER DHYAN	DELHI CANTT
41	SH. SANDEEP PAWAR	DELHI CANTT
42	SH. DEELIP KUMAR	DELHI CANTT
43	SH. AKHTAR KHAN	R K PURAM

S. No.	Name	Address
44	SH. MD. TARIQ,	DELHI CANTT
45	SH. SHIV RAM	TELIKHAND VILLAGE
46	SH. GURMEET	DELHI CANTT
47	SH. M K AGGARWAL	RWA, SHAHDARA
48	SH. LOK NATH ANAND	SHAKUR BAST, RANI BAGH
49	SH. V K TALWAR	RANI BAGH
50	SH. PRITAM SINGH	MADANPUR KHADAR
51	SH. JATIN	DELHI CANTT
52	SH. BAL KISHAN,	RWA, DURGA PURI
53	SH. RISHI PARKASH	ADARSH NAGAR
54	SH. PAWAN	DELHI CANTT
55	SH. VISHNU KUMAR RAWAT	MCD, SOAMI NAGAR
56	SH. BIJENDER SINGH	KISAN UNION
57	SH. PAWAN KUMAR SHARMA	MLA, ADARSH NAGAR
58	SH. VIPIN GUPTA	ADARSH NAGAR
59	SH. AJAY GUPTA	ADARSH NAGAR
60	SH. VIRENDER SINGH	SDMC
61	SH. DINESH KUMAR TANWAR	ADARSH NAGAR
62	SH. S. P. AHUJA	ASIAD VILLAGE
63	SH. ROHIT KUMAR	AZAD PUR
64	SH. SUBODH PANDEY	DMRC
65	SH. SANJEEV JHA	MLA, BURARI
66	SH. MUKESH KUMAR	BURARI
67	SH. AJAY KUMAR	NDMC
68	SH. RAKESH SHARMA	KADIPUR
69	MS.VANDANA KUMARI	MLA, SHALIMAR BAGH
70	SH. RATNAKAR PANDEY	BURARI
71	SH. SHARVAN KUMAR	BURARI
72	SH.SAJJAN KUMAR	BURARI
73	SH. NIRBHAY KUMAR SINGH	SANT NAGAR
74	SH. ROHIT KUMAR	JAHANGIR PURI
75	SH. MANIAPPAN THEKKUMAKALTILL	SECTOR -12,DWARKA
76	SH. SANJAY KUMAR MISHRA	SHALIMAR BAGH
77	SH. ANIL KUMAR KAUSHIK	BURARI
78	DR. KUNAL TANWAR	RWA, BASAI DHARAPUR
79	SH. PANKAJ JOSHI	SHALIMAR BAGH
80	SH. CHANDAR	SHALIMAR BAGH
81	SH. ARVIND KUMAR MEHTA	JOINT FORUM RESIDENTS, NEW RAJINDER NAGAR
82	SH. JATIN MIDHA	RAJENDER NAGAR
83	SH. JAGDISH KHETARPAL	JANAK PURI
84	SH. AKBAR KHAN	NIZAMUDDIN
85	MS. RAKHI BIRLA	MLA, MANGOL PURI
86	SH. BHUPINDER SINGH BIRLA	MANGOL PURI
87	SH. VIPIN KUMAR	JANGPURA
88	SH. PRAVEEN KUMAR	MLA, JUNGPURA
89	SH. ANIL KUMAR BAJPAYEE	MLA, GANDHI NAGAR
90	SH. GODLY SHARMA	ROHINI

S. No.	Name	Address
91	SH. RAVINDER KUMAR GAUTAM	JUNG PURA
92	SH. MOINUDDIN	JUNG PURA
93	SH. DEVINDER KUMAR SEHARAWAT	MLA, BRIJWASAN
94	SH. RAVINDRA KUMAR GAUTAM	JUNGPURA
95	SH. HEMANT KUMAR	JUNGPURA
96	SH. GAURAV BHANOT	KRISHNA NAGAR
97	SH. RAJESH KUMAR MALYAN	RWA, WAZIRPUR VILLAGE
98	SH. RAJIV KAKRIA	GREATER KAILASH
99	SH. MOHD. IDRIS UMAIR	DJB
100	SH. B.S. VOHRA	EAST DELHI FEDERATION
101	SH. VIJENDER GUPTA	MLA, ROHINI
102	SH. SURESH KUMAR SHARMA	KALKAJI EXTN.
103	SH. RAJAN GUPTA	INDERLOK
104	SH. JAGJIT SINGH	RWA, HAUDSAN LANE
105	SH. DHARMENDER MOGIA	RWA, PITAMPURA
106	SH. PUNEET GUPTA	ANAND NAGAR
107	SH. HARSH ARYA	DMRC
108	SH. MANUJ SINGHAL	DMRC
109	MS. SAVITA	RWA, MEHRAULI
110	SH. VIJAY KUMAR MANN	DMRC
111	SH. HOSHIYAR SINGH	RWA, MEHRAULI
112	SH. OMPAL SINGH	RWA, CHATTARPUR
113	SH. MASTER RAJ SINGH	JAUNTI VILLAGE
114	SH. JAGDISH PRADHAN	MLA, MUSTAFA BAGH
115	SH. OM PARKASH SAHRMA	MLA, VISHWAS NAGAR
116	SH. RAVINDER	KANJHAWALA
117	SH. VINOD KUMAR	PALAM
118	SH. BITTOO KHURANA	PALAM
119	MS. BHAVANA GAUR	MLA, PALAM
120	SH. RAJBIR SINGH	PALAM
121	SH. SANJEEV KUMAR	PALAM
122	SH. RAJENDER KUMAR	PALAM
123	SH. SANDEEP CHAUDHARY	PALAM
124	SH. SANJAY SISODIA	VASUNDHARA ZONE
125	SH. SANJAY GUPTA	MODEL TOWN
126	SH. SANJEEV KUMAR GOEL	PRITAMPURA
127	SH. PRAVEEN RANA	BURARI
128	SH. RAJAN GUPTA	NARELA
129	SH. RAHUL KALRA	EAST OF KAILASH
130	SH. JARNAIL SINGH	MLA, TILAK NAGAR
131	SH. AJIT PAL SINGH	TILAK NAGAR
132	SH. SURINDER SINGH	TILAK NAGAR
133	SH. BHUPINDER SINGH	TILAK NAGAR
134	SH. B. S. VOHRA	RWA, EAST DELHI
135	SH. NEERAJ CHOPRA	RWA, MALVIYA NAGAR
136	SH. JAGDISH RAI BHATIA	RWA, MALVIYA NAGAR
137	SH. SURAJ KUMAR	MANGOL PURI
138	SH. KARAMVIR	MANGOL PURI

S. No.	Name	Address
139	SH. SANTOSH KUMAR CHOUDHARY	MANGOL PURI
140	MS. PUSHPA	MANGOL PURI
141	SH. AJAY	MANGOL PURI
142	SH. JAIPAL SINGH VERMA	RWA, SHAKARPUR
143	SH. RAJ KUMAR	KRISHAN VIHAR
144	SH. MAHIPAL SINGH	RWA, KIRARI
145	SH. VIJENDER SINGH SHEKHAWAT	RWA, KRISHNA VIHAR
146	SH. BALBIR SINGH	INDIRA VIKAS COLONY
147	SH. KAILASH CHANDER JAIN	RWA, MUKHERJEE NAGAR
148	SH. JAGDISH CHANDER GOSAIN	RWA, MUKHERJEE NAGAR
149	SH. RAJESH GUPTA	MLA, WAZIRPUR
150	MS.BHAVISHYA	WAZIRPUR
151	SH. AAHAN	WAZIRPUR
152	SH. DOMNIC PETER	SANDHYA HYDRO POWER
153	SH. DEVENDER SINGH	SIDHARTH BASTI
154	SH. NARENDER PAL AGGARWAL	RWA, BAWANA
155	SH. CHIRANJI LAL	RWA, SHANTI NIKETAN PUBLIC SCHOOL
156	SH. SANJEEV JAIN	PATPAR GANJ
157	SH. RAKESH KUMAR BHARDWAJ	PATPAR GANJ
158	SH. VINAY PRAKASH SINGH	RWA, NARAYANA
159	SH. BUDHSEN SHARMA	NARAINA RING ROAD
160	SH. NEERAJ NIRWAL	DELHI CANTT
161	SH. SAURABH GANDHI	GENERAL SECRETARY, URD
162	SH. A. K. DUTTA	CHAIRMAN, URD
163	SH. BRIJESH MATHUR	COORDINATOR, RC
164	SH. HEMANTA SHARMA	LAJPAT NAGAR
165	SH. B.B. TIWARI	SECRETARY, URD
166	LT. COL. PARAMJIT SINGH	SHALIMAR BAGH
167	SH. JITENDRA KUMAR TYAGI,	PRESIDENT, URD
168	SH. DAYANAND MISRA	RWA, DWARKA
169	SH. RAM NARAYAN SINGH	SECTOR - 12, DWARKA
170	SH. ASHOK KUMAR TIWARI	SECTOR - 12, DWARKA
171	SH. SOMNATH BHARTI	MLA, MALVIYA NAGAR
172	SH. KRISHNA CHOPRA	MALVIYA NAGAR
173	SH. V.K. MALHOTRA,	SHEIKH SARAI
174	SH. SUDHIR SINGH	MALVIYA NAGAR
175	MS. RUBY MAKHIJA	RWA, NAVJIWAN VIHAR
176	SH. KRISHNA KUMAR	RWA, DWARKA
177	SH. PRABHAKAR SINGH	MODEL TOWN
178	SH. B.S. SACHDEV	ELDERLY PEOPLE FORUM, KESHAV PURAM
179	SH. BRIJ MOHAN DUTT	FEDRATION OF WAZIRPUR, VIDHAN SABHA
180	DR. JAI KISHAN	ELDERLY PEOPLE FORUM, KESHAV PURAM
181	SH. AMIT BHATI	ROHINI
182	SH. SUNIL YADAV	ROHINI
183	SH. KRISHAN	ROHINI

S. No.	Name	Address
184	SH. RAM KHILADI	ROHINI
185	SH. MADAN LAL	MLA , KASTURBA NAGAR
186	SH. ANKIT BAISOYA	KOTLA MUBARAK PUR
187	SH. SANDEEP BAISOYA	KASTURBA NAGAR
188	SH. SANJEEV BAISOYA	KOTLA
189	SH. MB. TABREZ ALAM	RWA, LODHI ROAD
190	SH. MB SHAMSHER ALAM	RWA, LODHI ROAD
191	SH. NANDU THAKUR	LODHI COLONY
192	SH. BANDHU YADAV	LODHI COLONY
193	SH. ANYUL HAQ	LODHI ROAD
194	SH. YASH PAL RAWAT	D- BLOCK, BRAMPURI
195	SH. SAGAR	RWA, LODHI ROAD
196	SH. SUBHASH CHAUDHARI	LAJPAT NAGAR
197	SH. PRADEEP	KOTLA
198	SH. B.L. SHARMA	GARHI
199	SH. RAJESH	LAJPAT NAGAR
200	SH. SURAJ KUMAR	
201	SH. PRINCE	LAJPAT NAGAR
202	SH. ANIL SHARMA	EX. MLA, R K PURAM
203	SH. AMAN KUMAR TOMAR	R K PURAM
204	SH. ARUN KUMAR	
205	SH. PRINCE	MAHARANI BAGH
206	SH. SHREY	JANGPURA
207	SH. KAILASH NATH	LODHI ROAD
208	SH. ARVIND KUMAR	LODHI ROAD
209	SH. VINOD KUMAR	LODHI ROAD
210	SH. RAJ KUMAR	LODHI ROAD
211	MS. KANCHAN GANDHI	BJP
212	SH. MAZHAN YAZEEN	DELHI MINORITIES COMMISSION
213	SH. AJAY SINGH	R. K. PURAM
214	SH. DEEPAK KUMAR KOHLI	
215	SH. RAMAN	
216	SH. MANISH KUMAR	R. K. PURAM
217	SH. DEVENDER KUMAR	
218	MS. SEEMA MALIK	NIGAM PARSHAD, KASTURBA NAGAR
219	SH. GURPAL SINGH	MAHINDER ENCLAVE
220	SH. MANMOHAN	SECTOR-7, ROHINI
201	SH. JAGDISH YADAV	SECTOR-7, ROHINI
222	SH. OM PARKASH MAMGAIN	
223	SH. RAJESH KUMAR GUPTA	
224	SH. RAKESH SHARMA	
225	SH. ASHWANI KUMAR	
226	SH. M. YAMIN KHAN	
227	SH. ASHUTOSH KUMAR	
228	MS.POONAM CHHETRAI	
229	SH. B. A. RANGANADHAN	ADVOCATE, SUPREME COURT
230	SH. TILAK BASU	ADVOCATE
231	SH. ISHAN ROY CHAUDHARY	ADVOCATE

S. No.	Name	Address
232	SH. RAJESH BHATIA	
233	SH. ARUN KUMAR	
234	MS. PUSHPA UNIYAL	MAHILA MORCHA
235	MS. CHARANJIT KAUR	MAHILA MORCHA
236	SH. C.A. ASKHOK KUMAR	PANT MARG
237	SH. PRASHANT SHARMA	SECTOR-7, ROHINI
238	SH. KAMAL KISHOR YADAV	ROHINI
239	SH. SAMIR RANJAN	MAYUR VIHAR, PHASE-1
240	SH. TUSHAR MALHOTRA	
241	SH. KULJIT SINGH,	
242	SH. S. K. SHARMA	SECTOR-12, ROHINI
243	SH. HARISH KUMAR	
244	SH. AZHAR ALI	LAXMI NAGAR
245	SH. AMIT BHARGAWA	SRI AUROBINDO MARG
246	MS. SANGEETA TYAGI	BRAHAM PURI
247	SH. SANJAY SINGH TYAGI	BRAHAM PURI
248	SH. ASHISH VERMA	
249	SH. ARYAMAN JAIN	CHANAKYA PURI
250	SH. MUKESH KIRAR	JUNGPURA
251	SH. KANHIYA LAL	
252	SH. MUKESH KUMAR MANJHI	
253	SH. DANISH ANSARI	
254	SH. ANAND SINGH	R K PURAM
255	SH. PRADEEP RAI	R K PURAM
256	SH. SUNEEL	
257	SH. ANSAR	R K PURAM
258	SH. VISHAL KUMAR RAI	LODHI COLONY