DELHI ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

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

F.3(298)/Tariff/DERC/2010-2011/

In the matter of: **Petition seeking implementation of Power Purchase Price Adjustment formula on Quarterly basis for timely True-up of variance between estimated Power Purchase Costs and Actual Power Purchase Costs.**

AND

In the matter of:

Petition No. 24/2010

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

Petition No. 22/2010

BSES Yamuna Power Limited,
Through its: **CEO**
Shakti Kiran Building,
Karkardooma,
Delhi-110092.

Petition No. 23/2010

North Delhi Power Limited
Through its: **CEO**
Sub-Station Building,
Hudson Lines, Kingsway Camp,
Delhi-110009. **…Petitioners/Licensees**

Coram:
Sh. P. D. Sudhakar, Chairman, Sh. Shyam Wadhera, Member & Sh. J. P. Singh, Member.

Appearance:
1. Mr. Natrajan, BRPL;
2. Mr. Rajeev Chowdhury, BRPL;
3. Sh. Chandra Mohan, Head (Oprs.) BRPL;
4. Sh. Sunil Shori, BRPL;
5. Sh. Ajay Kumar, BRPL;
6. Sh. Harish Gulati, Manager, BRPL;
7. Sh. Ravi, AM, BRPL;
8. Sh. Y.M. Saxena, Head Business, BRPL;
9. Sh. Anuj Aggarwal, Head Consultant, BRPL;
10. Mr. Gurmeet Deogen, BRPL;
11. Mr. Sanjay Srivastav, AVP, BRPL;

12. Mr. Sanjay, BRPL;
13. Sh. Dushyant Manocha, Advocate, BRPL;
14. Sh. Ramesh Narayanan, CEO, BYPL;
15. Sh. S.C. Sharma, BYPL;
16. Sh. Sunil Kumar, BYPL;
17. Sh. Haridas Maity, BYPL
18. Sh. Jimmi, BYPL;
19. Ms. Prachi Jain, Regulatory, BYPL;
20. Mr. Abhishek Srivastava, BYPL;
21. Mr. Vivek Singla, NDPL;
22. Mr. Anurag Bansal, Sr. Mgr. Legal, NDPL;
23. Sh. Ajay Kapoor, CFO, NDPL;
24. Sh. Varun Sharma, HOG;
25. Sh. Amit Kapor, Advocate, NDPL;
26. Sh. Gaurav Lohani, NDMC;
27. Sh. Samik Ganguli, Consultant NDMC;
28. Mr. Sanat Kumar, Consultant, NDMC;
29. Mr. Shivram Reddy, Consultant NDMC;
30. Mr. R.K. Jain, IPGCL;
31. Mr. Sanjay Kr. Sharma, IPGCL & PPCL;
32. Mr. Anil Sinha;
33. Mr. Rajiv;

<u>Stakeholders:</u>

34. Mr. Rajeev Kakria, Chairman, E-Block, Greater Kailash-I, RWA;
35. Mr. Raj Kumar;
36. Mr. Sudhir;
37. Ms. Poonam;
38. Ms. Kavita;
39. Mr. Anil Sood, Hony. President, Chetna;
40. Mr. Anil Bajpai, President, RWA Federation Delhi East;
41. Mr. S.K. Maheshwari, Vice President, Patparganj Industrial Area;
42. Mr. Arun Dutta;
43. Mr. O.P. Sehgal, Founder President, Federation of RWAs;
44. Mr. Atul Kumar Goyal;
45. Mr. Sanjay Gaur, Patparganj FIE Entrepreneur Assocaition;
46. Mr. S.P. Goel;
47. Mr. L.D. Takhatani;
48. Mr. Manu Seshadri;
49. Mr. Jayant Deo;
50. Mr. S. Krishnan, Consumer Online Foundation;
51. Mr. Pankaj;
52. Mr. Gaurav Maheshwari;
53. Mr. M.K. Sen Gupta;
54. Mr. A.R. Marshal;
55. Mr. A.K. Haldia;
56. Er. Sharad Gupta;
57. Mr. A.N. Tripathi;
58. MR. Prem Chand;
59. Mr. Jagdish Khetarpal;
60. Mr. Majoj Jain;

61. Mr. I.S. Bedi;
62. Mr. Y.R. Goswami;
63. Mr. S.P. Loanker;
64. Mr. Raju Mishra;
65. Mr. Govil.

ORDER

(Date of Hearing: 04.08.2011)
(Date of Order: 26.08.2011)

1. The Commission issued a Public Notice dated 10.07.2011 through which the Commission sought comments from stakeholders and consumers on the Petitions for Power Purchase Cost Adjustment filed by M/s. BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd. (BRPL), M/s. BSES Yamuna Power Ltd. (BYPL) and M/s. North Delhi Power Ltd. (NDPL) in June, 2010. The Commission had also admitted the said Petitions filed by BRPL, BYPL and NDPL vide separate Orders dated 11.10.2010.

2. The Commission prepared a Staff Paper and placed it on the website of the Commission on 08.07.2011. The last date for submission of comments was 01.08.2011

3. The Commission has received suggestions and objections from 38 stakeholders and consumers on the Petitions filed by the BRPL, BYPL and NDPL. A Public Hearing was held in the Commission on 04.08.2011 where an opportunity to give to all Stakeholders to give their views and suggestions.

4. The Commission observed that issues involved in the said Petitions of BRPL, BYPL and NDPL are common and, therefore, the Commission is rendering a common Order.

OBJECTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FROM THE STAKEHOLDERS AND CONSUMERS:

5. A stakeholder supported implementation of the proposal for power purchase adjustment on Quarterly basis for timely true-up of the variance between estimated and actual power purchase cost if the variation is positive i.e. actual power purchase cost per unit is higher than the base cost estimated in the approved ARR. Periodicity of such adjustment, although claimed by the Petitioner on a Quarterly basis, may be fixed by DERC after weighing the interests of both the stakeholders and the DISCOM on merits.

6. Some of the stakeholders submitted that Fuel Purchase Adjustment cannot be taken into account in the total quantum of electricity purchased since the electricity purchased by DISCOMs has the fuel charge component only in the

generating units where conventional fuel is used. However, fuel surcharge is not applicable for the power purchased under barter system, spot purchasing, short term and long term contracts. Such contracts should be excluded while calculating the fuel price variation.

7. They have further submitted that no regulation in this regard (FPA) has been formulated by the Hon'ble Commission nor is there a provision in the DERC Tariff Regulations, 2007. Furthermore, the fuel price adjustment mechanism should be incorporated in the forthcoming DERC Tariff regulations w.e.f. 01.04.2012 only. DISCOMs have enough surplus to meet all sort of contingencies for the coming month of this Financial Year so no action on allowing a fuel price surcharge should be taken. Further, CERC MYT Regulations 2009-14 have already made the Regulations for computing of fuel prices and the heat rate of thermal generating units. The operating parameters are the ceiling norms and at any cost those norms should not be exceeded.

8. Some of the stakeholders submitted that FSA is recoverable by generators and should be passed on subject to prudence check, therefore, additional formula is not required. However, for hydro thermal mix, DISCOMs have to submit details of the energy available and energy drawn, energy sold outside Delhi and energy purchased from all the thermal & hydro power stations.

9. One stakeholder submitted that the actual cost of power needs to be covered and recovered from the consumer. If not monthly, then at least a Quarterly power cost or fuel surcharge adjustment should be built into the cost structure of the DISCOMS. In case this is not done, it could lead to failure of power reforms, and DELHI will be back to the pre-2002 era of unreliable power supply with long break-downs, and poor quality of power supply.

10. One stakeholder submitted that Several DISCOMS/electricity boards distributing power across India are already availing of the fuel cost adjustment in their tariff structure. This is an established practice in 17 or 18 states. Since the reliability of power distribution to the consumers is to be ensured by DERC, and the uncontrollable cost factors are a reality, it should be ensured that power supply does not become unreliable.

11. A stakeholder submitted that erstwhile DVB was already availing the fuel cost adjustments prior to/until 2002. Hence, how the DISCOMs can be excluded from the fuel cost adjustments.

12. A stakeholder submitted that the need for speedy recovery of the variation in uncontrollable expenses is also being stressed upon in the National Tariff Policy. The provision 5.3 (4) of the Tariff Policy stated below, concurs with the same:

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

One of the objectives of reforms in the electricity sector in India was to introduce market pricing so that the retail prices for electricity reflect true costs. The need for actual and accurate determination while drafting the Tariff Order has also been stressed by the Hon'ble ATE in its Order passed in the case of BRPL vs. DERC in Appeal No. 36/2008 wherein the Hon'ble ATE has held that accurate estimation and assessment should be made in a tariff fixation process so as to ensure that there is no under estimating of the cost paid as the same would burden the consumer with not only the cost which remains uncovered on account of under estimation but also carrying costs on the same. Thus, the ATE observed that such approach neither benefits the licensee nor the consumers and should be avoided. In FY 2009-10, the observations of Hon'ble ATE had come true, since there is a large variation between the projections in the Tariff Order and the audited accounts, thereby burdening the future consumers.

In a scenario where distribution utilities are not allowed to recover power purchase costs (including Quarterly variations) in a speedy and economic manner, the financial burden of such a deferral devolves on the future consumers. In this backdrop, the consumers remain saddled with previous revenue gaps of the DISCOMs and are not in a position to avail the benefits of reforms, since their tariffs do not reflect the true cost.

<u>PETITIONER'S SUBMISSIONS:</u>

13. NDPL, one of the Petitioners, has submitted that the present methodology of a year-end true-up of entire power purchase cost (including transmission cost) for variations from the estimated costs approved by the Hon'ble Commission prior to the commencement of relevant year(s), results in deferring recovery of legitimate costs for which payments are required to be made immediately by the DISCOMs in Delhi. In the current regime where there is significant lag between the true-up based on actual expenditure and the originally approved power purchase cost estimates, together with the large volatility in power purchase prices, contributed by amongst other factors, significant change in fuel (coal/ gas) prices, unprecedented increase in demand together with NDPL's

efforts to ensure uninterrupted power supply thereby requiring purchase of significant quantities of expensive short term/ bilateral power, reduction in actual allocation of cheaper long term power by the GoNCTD vis-à-vis allocation budgeted by the Hon'ble Commission, etc., results, at times, in large variances from approved estimates; which being of uncontrollable nature, need to be trued-up through an appropriate mechanism.

14. Further, such deferral also creates liquidity crisis and results in higher tariff payment by new consumers for past revenue gaps. It is worthwhile to note that such deferrals results into allowance of interest cost (carrying cost), as the same is required to be funded through loans, resulting into additional burden and ultimately higher tariff for the consumers. A year-end true-up, especially when the amounts become very large, is not in interest of the consumer who is suddenly forced to pay for his own or someone else's past period consumption thereby unduly burdening him with previous period costs', which, if passed on periodically in the year of consumption to the consumer by way of an automatic Power Purchase Price Adjustment (PPPA) mechanism, would not have burdened him inordinately at the end of the year and would have also sent correct and timely economic signals of actual prevailing cost of power being supplied to him. NDPL verily believes that introduction of an automatic Power Purchase Price Adjustment mechanism, to true up previous quarter's variance, would result in consumers becoming more vigilant and conscious with respect to their consumption, knowing very well that the impact of high cost power purchase would be felt immediately in the subsequent quarter. It shall also help in passing the benefits of lower power purchase costs vis-à-vis base estimates to consumers within the relevant year itself.

15. NDPL further submitted that the fuel surcharge component is part of the tariff of the generating stations only where conventional fuel like coal, gas etc. is used. Hydel power constitutes approx. 11% of the MUs procured by NDPL and hence, it may be noted that fuel surcharge shall constitute a part of majority of the power purchased by NDPL. Fuel Surcharge is not applicable on the short term and spot purchasing because their prices are regulated and determined by market forces of demand and supply alone. However, it is applicable on all the long term contracts as they sell at regulated prices in which the risk of fuel cost variation is mitigated by the purchaser in the PPA. Purchases through long term contracts form more than 90% of the total requirement. Short term and spot purchases are only done in case of shortage of power. There is no requirement of a regulation to enforce a provision of the Electricity Act, 2003 and Delhi Electricity Reforms Act, 2000. The State Commission may in absence of a regulation proceed with

giving effect to the fuel surcharge/power purchase price adjustment mechanism. This is well recognized principle by the Apex Court itself in various judicial pronouncements and has been well clarified by Hon'ble DERC in its order dated 10.05.2011 on "*Extension of MYT Regulations (2007-08)/MYT Principles for FY 2011-12 and Fixation of AT&C Loss Reduction Targets for FY 2011-12*." Further, it may be noted that DISCOMs do not have any control on variation in the fuel cost of the generator, which is a pass through. The said price fluctuation leads to increase in the variable cost of generation, which is then payable by the DISCOMs, however, no such pass through mechanism is available to Delhi DISCOMs.

16. Further, it is submitted that such timely adjustment through Quarterly true up shall also ensure amongst other benefits that:

a) the Petitioner's cash flow is not severely impacted and consumers are not burdened with interest cost on borrowings to finance the cash deficits;
b) ensure that in case the actual power purchase rate is less than what has been estimated, the benefit is transferred to the Consumers without much delay.
c) ensure that consumers receive correct economic signal and take informed decision accordingly, by having a tariff in place which is cost reflective in accordance with National Tariff Policy (NTP).

17. Various other SERCs have also provided for the adjustment for power purchase cost in various forms in exercise of their powers conferred under Section 181 of the Electricity Act, 2003 in framing of MYT regulations or determination of wheeling tariff and retail supply tariff regulations.

18. The other Petitioners namely, BRPL and BYPL also made similar submissions. In addition to above, BRPL submitted that such Power Purchase Cost Adjustment Mechanism has been adopted by various State Commissions on account of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2009 mandating upfront payment by the Distribution Utilities for the incremental Power Purchase Costs, due to any variations in fuel prices of the generators.

19. BRPL further submitted that such mechanism was even prevalent in Delhi Vidyut Board which was then termed as Fuel Adjustment Charge or FAC.

20. BYPL submitted that the Fuel Cost Adjustment Factor or Fuel Surcharge is a mechanism designed to recover the cost of fossil fuels, including fuel oils used in the generation of electricity. The effect of fuel cost is directly or indirectly felt on the power procurement expenses of Distribution Utilities. Hence, it becomes unavoidable for the Distribution Utilities to pass on the burden to the consumers. To evolve a more realistic retail pricing system that is market reflective, most of the States have introduced a Fuel Cost Adjustment Factor in the retail tariffs, which is also in line with provisions laid down in the Electricity Act, 2003, Tariff Policy, etc.

21. Unlike other states, in Delhi power purchase costs are treated as an uncontrollable item. The MYT Regulations provide for an annual truing-up to address the variations in the uncontrollable items like energy sales and power purchase cost. Though, the power purchase expenses and other expenses are incurred on a real time basis, the recovery of the same through suitable retail tariff materialises after two years based on audited accounts. Sometimes even such recovery gets deferred beyond two years due to variation in estimation in the Tariff Order. This time lag in adjustment of such significant expenses leads to the carrying cost being passed on as an additional burden to the consumers while adjusting such legitimate expense at a later date.

COMMISSION'S VIEW:

22. The Commission heard the stakeholders, consumers and petitioners at length. The Commission has also perused the suggestions and objections of various stakeholders and consumers received in the Commission in response to the Public Notice dated 10.07.2011. Further, the Commission has examined the entire record placed before the Commission and also considered the relevant provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, Rules & Regulations made thereunder, Tariff Policy and National Electricity Policy.

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

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

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

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

25. On evaluation of the objections and suggestions of most of the stakeholders and submissions of the Petitioners, the Commission feels that there is need to change the existing system of the truing-up of power purchase costs after submission of the audited/actual accounts, which normally takes about two years. Such long gaps in truing-up of power purchase costs results in cash flow problem for the Distribution Licensees. The Commission also feels that subsequent true-up of power purchase costs leads to avoidable carrying cost.

26. Since, there are specific enabling provisions in the Electricity Act, 2003 and Tariff Policy as given above, the Commission is of the opinion that no prior Regulations to this effect are necessary before the Fuel Price Adjustment Surcharge comes into force. In any case, the Commission is fully empowered under the Electricity Act and Rules to take any decision in public interest.

27. The Commission noted the fact that adjustment as demanded by the Petitioners, was also prevalent in Delhi Vidyut Board by way of Fuel adjustment charge or FAC. The Commission also observed that to resolve this issue 17 States have already implemented Fuel Surcharge/Power Surcharge Adjustment Formula in their respective states.

28. In Order to resolve this issue to a great extent Commission is of the view that a Fuel Price Adjustment Formula on Quarterly basis may be devised as thermal power generation stations having long term Power Purchase Agreement with Distribution Licensees of Delhi supply the bulk of the power requirement of NCT of Delhi. Only a small portion of total requirement of power in Delhi is met through short-term, bilateral agreement and UI etc. which will not be covered under the Fuel Price Adjustment Formula.

29. The Commission holds that at present Quarterly adjustment of fuel cost is only being considered, not the Petitioner's request for a full power purchase price adjustment.

30. Accordingly, the Distribution licensee is allowed to adjust the difference between the actual variable fuel cost and variable fuel cost approved in the Tarff Order for the financial year on a Quarterly basis. The adjustment shall be applicable in respect of all thermal power stations having long term power purchase agreements and listed in the **Schedule.**

31. In light of the above, the Commission approves implementation of a Quarterly Fuel Price Adjustment (FPA) with effect from the quarter Oct. – Dec. 2011. This adjustment shall be carried out in accordance with the following Fuel Price Adjustment (FPA) formula:

<u>Quarterly Fuel Price Adjustment (FPA)</u>

$$\text{FPA } n^{th} \text{ quarter (\%)} = \frac{100 \times \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Average Rate of FPA } n^{th} \text{ quarter (Rs./kWh)} \end{array} \times \begin{array}{l} \text{Total units procured in } (n\text{-}1)^{th} \text{ quarter (Kwh) from thermal power stations as given in the } \textbf{Schedule .} \end{array} \right\}}{\text{Total Energy Charges billed (excluding fixed charges theft bills, arrears, LPSC, E-tax etc.) to all consumers of the utility in } (n\text{-}1)^{th} \text{ quarter (Rs.) as certified by the Statutory Auditors (1)*.}}$$

Where,

VC — Variable cost/charges billed by the generating company for the concerned power station for the relevant period.

Average Rate of FPA n^{th} quarter (Rs. /Kwh) = Avg.[VC $(n-1)^{th}$ Qtr . (Rs. /Kwh) – Avg.VC (Base) (Rs. /Kwh)].

$$\text{Avg. VC } (n\text{-}1)^{th} \text{ quarter (Rs./Kwh)} = \frac{\sum \text{VC per unit in } (n\text{-}1)^{th} \text{ quarter x units procured from respective thermal plants as given in the } \textbf{Schedule,} \text{ in n-}1^{th} \text{ quarter}}{\text{Total units procured from all thermal stations as given in the } \textbf{Schedule,} \text{ in } (n\text{-}1)^{th} \text{ quarter.}}$$

Avg. VC (Base) $(n-1)^{th}$ quarter =(Rs./Kwh) — Weighted average base variable cost of all thermal power stations as approved in Tariff Order in force, and given in the Schedule

Note (1)*: For determining the Total Energy Charges, bills raised during the quarter will only be considered, regardless of billing cycle and there shall be no pro rata adjustment due to actual date of meter reading.

32. The Fuel Price Adjustment (FPA) on Quarterly basis shall be implemented on the following basis:

a) The FPA will be charged to all categories of consumers.

b) The FPA for any quarter would be charged only after it is approved by the Commission.

c) The weighted average base variable cost in Rs./Kwh as approved in the Tariff Order for FY 2011-12, (August, 2011) shall be as given below.

BRPL	=	Rs. 2.33*
BYPL	=	Rs. 2.35*
NDPL	=	Rs. 2.35*
NDMC	=	Rs. 2.51*

*Detailed computation is given in the Schedule. The schedule will be revised in every subsequent Tariff Order.

d) The Distribution licensee shall submit to the Commission the details in respect of changes in Variable Cost of the thermal plants listed in the Schedule for $(n-1)^{th}$ quarter. Further, Auditor's Certificate along with statement indicating plant-wise details of Variable Charges and units purchased from each thermal plant listed in the **Schedule**, for $(n-1)^{th}$ quarter shall be furnished alongwith the proposal of FPA submitted for the Commission's approval.

e) The percentage of FPA will be rounded off to two decimal places.

f) The percentage increase on account of FPA will be applied as a surcharge on the total energy charges (excluding fixed charges, theft bills, arrears, LPSC, E.Tax etc.) billed to each consumer of the utility.

g) Auditors Certificate for the total energy charges billed as above, for all consumers of the utility in $(n-1)^{th}$quarter, shall be furnished along with the proposal of FPA submitted for the Commission's approval.

h) The distribution utility shall separately get the quarterly form 2.1(a) duly certified by the Statutory Auditors.

i) The bill format shall clearly identity the FPA percentage and amount of FPA billed as separate entries.

j) The FPA calculated for any quarter shall be applied prospectively for 3 months after approval is received from the Commission.

k) In view of the fact that FPA computed for any quarter will be applied after a time delay for a subsequent 3-month period, there would necessarily be a difference between the actual fuel cost increase and the recovery by the distribution utility through the Quarterly adjustments. The difference will be adjusted at the time of annual true-up undertaken by the Commission for that year.

33. The Commission orders that this Fuel Price Adjustment (FPA) mechanism shall remain applicable till it is reviewed, revised or otherwise amended.

34. Ordered accordingly.

Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-
(J. P. Singh)	(Shyam Wadhera)	(P. D. Sudhakar)
MEMBER	MEMBER	CHAIRMAN

Base Variable Cost(FY 2011-12 Tariff Order)

Name of the Station	BRPL			BYPL			NDPL			NDMC		
	Quantum	Variable Charge (Rs/unit)	Variable Cost (Rs Cr)	Quantum	Variable Charge (Rs/unit)	Variable Cost (Rs Cr)	Quantum	Variable Charge (Rs/unit)	Variable Cost (Rs Cr)	Quantum	Variable Charge (Rs/unit)	Variable Cost (Rs Cr)
NTPC												
ANTA GAS	114.62	27.88	2.43	71.65	17.43	2.43	76.75	18.67	2.43			
AURAIYA GAS	196.18	45.47	2.32	122.62	28.42	2.32	131.36	30.44	2.32			
DADRI GAS	252.57	57.52	2.28	157.87	35.96	2.28	169.11	38.52	2.28			
FARAKKA	60.08	17.26	2.87	37.55	10.79	2.87	40.23	11.56	2.87			
KAHALGAON-I	126.67	27.47	2.17	79.17	17.17	2.17	84.81	18.39	2.17			
NCTPS (Dadri)	1794.57	429.37	2.39	1318.57	315.48	2.39	1356.69	324.60	2.39			
RIHAND -I	340.30	45.26	1.33	212.71	28.29	1.33	227.86	30.31	1.33	830.50	198.70	2.39
RIHAND -II	448.98	62.97	1.40	280.64	39.36	1.40	300.63	42.16	1.40			
SINGRAULI	509.08	69.65	1.37	318.20	43.54	1.37	340.87	46.64	1.37			
UNCHAHAR-I	79.99	15.66	1.96	50.00	9.79	1.96	53.56	10.49	1.96			
UNCHAHAR-II	159.00	30.98	1.95	99.39	19.37	1.95	106.47	20.75	1.95			
UNCHAHAR-III	97.61	18.93	1.94	61.01	11.83	1.94	65.36	12.68	1.94			
Dadri Ext. unit 5&6	2236.19	491.41	2.20	1397.75	307.16	2.20	1497.29	329.03	2.20			
KAHALGAON STAGE-II	397.77	82.63	2.08	248.63	51.65	2.08	266.33	55.33	2.08			
Aravali Power Corporation Ltd (Unit - 1)	706.54	188.50	2.67	441.63	117.82	2.67	473.08	126.21	2.67			
Total of NTPC stations	**7520.16**	**1610.97**	**2.14**	**4897.39**	**1054.05**	**2.15**	**5190.39**	**1115.77**	**2.15**	**830.50**	**198.70**	**2.39**
State Gencos												
IP Station				0.00								
Rajghat	295.86	72.13	2.44	212.94	51.91	2.44	220.22	53.69	2.44	1.98	0.48	2.44
GAS TURBINE	652.55	197.87	3.03	468.64	142.11	3.03	484.80	147.01	3.03	4.38	1.33	3.03
Pragati -I	658.99	122.44	1.86	496.78	92.30	1.86	508.11	94.41	1.86	585.51	108.79	1.86
BTPS	1460.37	462.23	3.17	1077.53	341.06	3.17	1107.60	350.57	3.17	720.03	227.90	3.17
Total of state gencos	**3067.77**	**854.67**	**2.79**	**2255.90**	**627.38**	**2.78**	**2320.74**	**645.68**	**2.78**	**1311.90**	**338.50**	**2.58**
Total of all stations	10587.92	2465.64	2.33	7153.29	1681.43	2.35	7511.13	1761.45	2.35	2142.40	537.20	2.51