GUJARAT ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION (GERC)

Tariff Order

Truing up for FY 2023-24,

Approval of Multi-Year ARR for FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30

and

Determination of Tariff for FY 2025-26

For

Jubilant Infrastructure Limited (JIL)

Case No. 2486 of 2025

29th July, 2026

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GANDHINAGAR

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ABBREVIATIONS

A&G	Administrative and General
ABT	Availability-Based Tariff
Act	Electricity Act, 2003
ARR	Aggregate Revenue Requirement
AWCS	Automated Waste Collection System
CA	Chartered Accountant
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure
CD	Contract Demand
Cr.	Crore
Control Period	FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30
CTU	Central Transmission Utility
CWIP	Capital Work in Progress
DAM	Day Ahead Market
DCS	District Cooling System
DEEP	Discovery of Efficient Electricity Price
DGVCL	Dakshin Gujarat Vij Company Limited
DISCOM	Distribution Company
DSM	Deviation Settlement Mechanism
EHV	Extra High Voltage
FPPAS	Fuel and Power Purchase Adjustment Surcharge
FPPPA	Fuel and Power Purchase Price Adjustment
FY	Financial Year
GDAM	Green Day Ahead Market
GERC	Gujarat Electricity Regulatory Commission
GETCO	Gujarat Energy Transmission Corporation Ltd.
GFA	Gross Fixed Assets
GMR	GMR Group / GMR Energy Trading Pvt. Ltd.
GUVNL	Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited
HT	High Tension
IEX	Indian Energy Exchange
JIL	Jubilant Infrastructure Ltd.
kV	kilo Volt
kVA	kilo-Volt Amperes
kW	kilo-Watt
kWh	kilo-Watt hour
LF	Load Factor
LT	Low Tension
MoP	Ministry of Power
MU	Million Units (Million kWh)

MW	Mega Watt
MYT	Multi Year Tariff
NLDC	National Load Despatch Centre
O&M	Operation & Maintenance
PCBL	Phillips Carbon Black Limited
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
R&M	Repairs & Maintenance
RoCE	Return on Capital Employed
RoE	Return on Equity
RPO	Renewable Purchase Obligation
Rs.	Indian Rupees
RTM	Real Time Market
RTU	Remote Terminal Unit
SBI	State Bank of India
SERC	State Electricity Regulatory Commission
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SLDC	State Load Despatch Centre
STU	State Transmission Utility
T&D	Transmission & Distribution
ToU	Time of Use
w.e.f	With effect from
WTP	Water Treatment Plant

Before the Gujarat Electricity Regulatory Commission at Gandhinagar

Case No. 2486 of 2025

Date of the Order: 29.07.2026

CORAM

Pankaj Joshi, Chairman

Hiren Shah, Member

Jatin N. Thakkar, Member

ORDER

1 Background and Brief History

1.1 About Jubilant Infrastructure Limited

The Petitioner has stated that Jubilant Infrastructure Limited (hereinafter referred to as "JIL" or the "Petitioner") is a Company incorporated in 2008 under the Companies Act, 1956 and is a wholly owned subsidiary company of Jubilant Life Sciences Limited. JIL is developing a sector-specific Special Economic Zone (SEZ) for Chemicals at Vilayat, District: Bharuch. The area of JIL-SEZ is 125.7242 Hectares. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, has approved JIL as a Developer to set up Infrastructure facilities in the JIL- SEZ area.

JIL, by virtue of the Notification No. 528 (E) dated 3rd March, 2010, issued by the Department of Commerce, Government of India, obtained the status of deemed distribution licensee in JIL-SEZ area. The Commission, vide its Letter No. GERC/Legal/2011/SEZ/123 dated 18th January, 2011, recognized M/s. Jubilant Infrastructure Ltd. as a deemed distribution licensee for distribution of electricity in the JIL-SEZ area at Vilayat, Bharuch district.

1.2 Background

It is stated that the Petitioner, Jubilant Infrastructure Limited (JIL), a distribution licensee, filed its Petition on 27th April, 2012 under Section 62 of the Electricity Act, 2003 (Act), read in conjunction with Gujarat Electricity Regulatory Commission (Multi-Year Tariff) Regulations, 2011, for determination of Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) for its Distribution Business for the Control Period from FY 2011-12 to FY 2015-16 and determination of tariff for Retail supply for FY 2012-13.

The Commission conducted the preliminary scrutiny and admitted the Petition on 29th May, 2012, as Case No. 1220 of 2012. After conducting the due Regulatory proceedings as prescribed under the Act, the Commission issued the Tariff Order in Case No. 1220 of 2012 on 29th September, 2012 with following observations / ruling and directives to the Petitioner:

- The Petitioner has submitted the combined expenses and ARR of generation and distribution business, which is not in line with the GERC (Multi-Year Tariff) Regulations, 2011.
- The Petitioner has proposed to source power from own Gas-based Power Plant at a substantially higher projected variable cost of generation than the market rates. The Commission did not approve the utilization of power from JIL's own generation system in view of its prohibitively high cost.
- The Commission directs JIL to procure the power from DGVCL/GUVNL or any other sources at competitive rate, as utilization of power from its own generation facility is prohibitively high.
- As the licensed area of JIL has two licensees, viz., DGVCL and JIL, in the light of provisions of Section 62 of the Electricity Act, 2003, the Commission decides to fix only maximum ceiling of tariff for retail sale of electricity. Consequently, the Commission decides that the DGVCL tariff approved in the Commission's Tariff Order dated 2nd June, 2012, will be the maximum ceiling for JIL.
- For the remaining years of the Control Period, i.e., from FY 2013-14 to FY 2015-16, the Commission directs the Petitioner to file the Petition on or before 30th November, 2012 in accordance with GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2011.
- The Commission, under the Directives section, directed the Petitioner to maintain separate details of generation and distribution business and also maintain an Allocation Statement so as to enable the Commission to clearly identify the direct and indirect costs relating to such business to determine the transfer price at which electricity is supplied by the Generation Business of the distribution licensee to its Retail Supply Business. The Commission also directed the Petitioner to initiate action for procurement of power under competitive bidding route as per the Guidelines notified by the Government of India and submit the proposal for purchase of power to the Commission for its approval.

Operationalisation of Distribution Licence

Although the Petitioner obtained the Distribution Licence from the Commission vide its Letter no. GERC/Legal/2011/SEZ/123 dated 18th January, 2011, due to certain reasons such as low load demand, variability in load, and being new to the distribution business, the distribution activities were not taken forward and the Petitioner did not commence operations as a Licensee at that point of time in FY 2012-13.

Thereafter, the Petitioner approached the Commission and filed a Petition in June 2021, after the readiness of the distribution network in the SEZ area and having a clear understanding of the present load in its licence area, including future load demand. The Petitioner prayed before the Commission to allow it to commence distribution business in its licence area as a distribution licensee.

Upon the Petitioner’s request, the Commission, vide its Order dated 22th July, 2021, allowed the Petitioner to initiate operations as a distribution licensee and to source power directly from other distribution companies, generating sources, Power Exchanges and other options available in the Indian power market, thereby enabling it to benefit from competitive power market pricing under various time horizons as per its load requirements.

Approval of Power Procurement Plan

As directed by the Commission in the earlier Tariff Order in Case No 1220 of 2012 dated 29th September, 2012, the Petitioner approached the Commission by filing a Petition seeking approval of the Power Procurement Plan for the period from 1st July, 2023 to 30th June, 2024, adoption of Tariff discovered through competitive bidding, approval for executing a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with the bidder and purchase of balance power from Dakshin Gujarat Vij Company Limited (DGVCL) and Power Exchange under the provisions of Sections 63 and 86 (1) (b) of the Electricity Act, 2003, read with the Guidelines under Notification No. 02 of 2013 – GERC (Guidelines for Procurement of Power by Distribution Licensees), 2013.

The Commission, vide its Order dated 3rd August, 2024, in Petition No. 2226 of 2023, accorded approval for procurement of power through the following methods, subject to certain modifications in the PPAs to be executed with the generator.

1. Procurement of 4 MW power from Philips Carbon Black Ltd. at the rate discovered through competitive bidding conducted on the DEEP portal, for the period from 1st July, 2023 to 30th June, 2024.
2. Procurement of 8 MW power from DGVCL by executing a PPA for a period of one year starting from 1st July, 2023.
3. Procurement of power, as required, from Power Exchanges or any other means or through entities via bilateral mode as permissible under the GERC Regulations.

The Commission also decided that, as it has not determined the ARR and tariff of the Petitioner, the tariff rates determined for the consumers of DGVCL for FY 2023-24 shall be applicable to the Petitioner's consumers as a ceiling tariff.

Commission's Order for Determination of ARR and Tariff for FY 2024-25

The Petitioner filed its Petition for determination of Tariff and ARR for FY 2024-25 on 30th April, 2024, stating that it had operationalized its distribution business activities in its licence area from August 2023 onwards. The Petition was registered as Case No. 2369 of 2024 on 2nd July, 2024.

Further, in response to the additional details sought by the Commission, the Petitioner, vide affidavits dated 11th September 2024 and 28th October 2024, submitted a revised Petition, stating that due to inadvertent errors in the original Petition and changes in the Power Procurement Plan and corresponding ARR parameters and tariff for FY 2024-25, it was required to file a revised Petition. Accordingly, the Commission admitted the revised Petition filed by the Petitioner.

The Commission, vide its Order dated 31st March 2025, determined the ARR and Tariff for FY 2024-25.

1.3 Background of the present Petition

The Gujarat Electricity Regulatory Commission (hereinafter referred to as 'GERC' or the 'Commission') notified the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2016 on 29th March, 2016. These Regulations were applicable for the determination of Tariff in all cases covered thereunder from 1st April, 2016 until 31st March, 2021. Subsequently, the Commission, vide Orders dated 24/09/2021, 20/10/2022, and 05/12/2023 in Suo Motu Petitions 1995/2021, 2140/2022, and 2264/2023, respectively, extended the applicability of these Regulations up to FY 2024-25.

Subsequently, the Commission notified the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024, on 6th August, 2024, which are applicable for the determination of ARR for the fourth Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30. Regulation 16.3.1 of the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024, provides for Truing up of FY 2023-24 in accordance with the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2016, determination of ARR for the Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 and determination of Tariff for FY 2025-26 based on the principles and methodology as provided in the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024.

JIL has filed the present Petition under Section 62 of the Electricity Act, 2003, read in conjunction with the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2016 for the True up of FY 2023-24 and the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024 for the Approval of ARR from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 and Determination of Tariff for FY 2025-26.

1.4 Registration of the present Petition and Public Hearing Process

The Petitioner has submitted the present Petition for approval of the Truing up of FY 2023-24, approval of ARR for the MYT Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 and determination of Tariff for FY 2025-26 on 24th April, 2025. The Petition was registered on 6th May, 2025 as Case No. 2486 of 2025 and as provided under Regulation 29.1 of the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2016 and Regulation 25.1 of the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024, the Commission has proceeded with this Tariff Order.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Electricity Act, 2003, the Petitioner was directed to publish Public Notice in newspapers to ensure wide public participation for submission of objections / suggestions by the stakeholders on the present Petition.

The Public Notice, inviting objections/suggestions from the stakeholders on the Petition, was published in the following newspapers:

Table 1.1 : List of newspapers in which Public Notice was published by the Petitioner

Sl. No.	Particulars	Language	Date of Publication
1	Business Standard	English	27.05.2025
2	Sandesh	Gujarati	27.05.2025

The Petitioner also placed the Public Notice and the Petition on its website (www.jubilantingrevia.com/sez) inviting objections and suggestions on the Petition. The interested parties/stakeholders were asked to file their objections/suggestions on the Petition on or before 26.06.2025. Further, the Commission also uploaded the Petition and Public Notices on its website (www.gercin.org) in downloadable format seeking objections and suggestions on the Petition from the stakeholders.

The Petitioner as well as the Commission have not received any objections / suggestions from any stakeholders on the present Petition.

The Commission has not conducted Public Hearing on the Petition filed by JIL as it has not received any objections/suggestions.

1.5 Approach of this Order

The GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2016 provide for truing up for FY 2023-24, while the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024 provide for approval of ARR for FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 and the determination of Tariff for FY 2025-26.

JIL has approached the Commission with the present Petition for truing up for FY 2023-24 under the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2016, and for approval of ARR for the Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 and determination of Tariff for FY 2025-26 under the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024.

As regards true-up for FY 2023-24 is concerned, it is noted that the Petitioner has commenced distribution activities independently for only part of the year, i.e., w.e.f. August 2023. Further, the Commission, in its Order dated 31st March, 2025, approved the ARR for FY 2024-25 with consideration of opening balance of capital asset as on

August 2023. Accordingly, the Commission deems it appropriate to undertake true-up of FY 2023-24 (August 2023 to March 2024) along with true-up of FY 2024-25 as and when the same will be filed by the Petitioner before the Commission. Hence, the Commission only records the submission of the Petitioner with regard to true-up of FY 2023-24 in the subsequent Chapter. Any Gap / Surplus as a result of true-up of FY 2023-24 shall be treated along with trued up Gap / Surplus of FY 2024-25 as and when undertaken by the Commission in the subsequent year ARR / Tariff Petition.

The approval of the ARR for the Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 and the determination of Tariff for FY 2025-26 have been carried out in accordance with the methodology and principles stipulated in the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024.

It is important to note that, while projecting the ARR for FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30, the Commission has considered certain values (such as the opening balance of capital assets, etc.) based on the Audited Expenses for FY 2023-24, even though the Commission has not undertaken the truing-up exercise for FY 2023-24 in this Order. These values are provisional and have been considered solely for the purpose of the projections. While undertaking the true-up for the respective years, the Commission will revise these values based on the true-up for the previous years after prudence check based on the Audited Accounts.

1.6 Contents of this Order

This Order consists of the following chapters: -

1. The **First Chapter** provides a brief background of the Petitioner, the Petition and details of the Public Hearing Process and the approach adopted for this Order.
2. The **Second Chapter** outlines the summary of JIL's Petition.
3. The **Third Chapter** deals with the Objections and Suggestions on the Petition.
4. The **Fourth Chapter** notes the submission of JIL with regard to the Truing-up for FY 2023-24.
5. The **Fifth Chapter** deals with the Approval of ARR for MYT Control Period from FY

2025-26 to FY 2029-30.

6. The **Sixth Chapter** deals with the Determination of Tariff for FY 2025-26.

7. The **Seventh Chapter** deals with the Fuel and Power Purchase Price Adjustment Surcharge.

8. The **Eighth Chapter** deals with Determination of the Wheeling Charges and Cross-Subsidy Surcharge.

9. The **Ninth Chapter** deals with Green Tariff

10. The **Tenth Chapter** deals with Directives of the Commission.

11. The **Eleventh Chapter** deals with the Tariff Philosophy and Tariff Proposal.

2 Summary of JIL's Petition

2.1 Introduction

This Chapter deals with highlights of the Petition as submitted by JIL for Truing up for FY 2023-24, Approval of ARR for the Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30, and Determination of Tariff for FY 2025-26.

2.2 True-up of FY 2023-24

A summary of expenses under various heads of the ARR for Truing-up for FY 2023-24 as submitted by JIL are given in the Table below:

Table 2.1: True-up ARR claimed by JIL for FY 2023-24

(Rs. Crore)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Actual
1	Power Purchase Expenses	23.98
2	O&M Expenses	0.87
3	Depreciation	0.53
4	Interest on Loan	1.02
5	Return on Equity	0.68
6	Interest on Working Capital	0.28
7	Interest on Security Deposit	0.00
8	Contingency Reserve	0.09
9	Income Tax	0.00
10	Provision for Bad debts	0.00
11	Less: Non-Tariff Income	0.00
12	**Total Aggregate Revenue Requirement**	**27.46**

2.3 Revenue Surplus / (Gap) for FY 2023-24

The Table below summarizes the Revenue Surplus/(Gap) claimed by JIL after the Truing up for FY 2023-24:

Table 2.2: Revenue Surplus/(Gap) claimed for FY 2023-24

(Rs. Crore)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Petition
1	Total Aggregate Revenue Requirement	27.46
2	Revenue from sale of Power	27.20

Sr. No.	Particulars	Petition
3	**Revenue Surplus/ (Gap)**	**(0.26)**

2.4 Projected ARR for the Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30

JIL, in its Petition, has projected the ARR for the Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 as detailed below:

Table 2.3: ARR Projected by JIL for the Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30

(Rs. Crore)

Sr. No.	Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
1	Power Purchase Expenses	44.21	46.82	55.42	65.52	66.35
2	O&M Expenses	1.32	1.35	1.39	1.43	1.46
3	Depreciation	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91
4	Interest on Loan	0.90	0.84	0.76	0.68	0.60
5	Return on Equity	0.77	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78
6	Interest on Working Capital	0.47	0.45	0.64	0.72	0.72
7	Interest on Security Deposit	0.47	0.51	0.55	0.58	0.63
8	Contingency Reserve	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
9	Income Tax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Provision for Bad debts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Less: Non-Tariff Income	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	**Total Aggregate Revenue Requirement**	**49.13**	**51.76**	**60.55**	**70.71**	**71.55**

2.5 Tariff Proposal

At present, the Petitioner, in its licence area, has consumers sourcing power only at the HTP-I level. During FY 2025-26, the Petitioner proposed to charge the following tariff rates (energy charges) for HTP – I consumers based on their connected load:

HTP – I consumers (up to 500 kVA) – Rs. 5.51/kWh

HTP - I consumers (above 500 kVA and up to 1000 kVA) – Rs. 5.81/ kWh

HTP – I consumers (above 1000 kVA) – 5.96/kWh

The Petitioner has requested the Commission to approve the rates as proposed in the Petition.

2.6 JIL's Prayers to the Commission

a) To condone the delay, occurred in filing of the present petition.

b) Admit the Petition on True-up for FY 2023-24, Aggregate Revenue Requirement for FY 2025-26 and MYT for FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30.

c) Approve the admitted Petition.

d) Approve base FPPPA and base power purchase cost as proposed by the Petitioner.

e) Approve Wheeling ARR and corresponding charges for wheeling of power.

f) Approve Cross Subsidy Surcharges, if any.

g) Approve introduction of green tariff in ensuring year.

h) Approve Tariff Schedule as proposed by the Petitioner.

i) Allow additions/ alterations/ changes modifications to the application at a future date.

j) Allow any other relief, order or direction, which the Commission deems fit to be issued.

k) Condone any inadvertent omissions/errors/shortcomings and permit the Petitioner to add/change/modify/alter this filing and make further submissions as may be required at a future date.

3 Brief Outline of the Objections raised, Response from the Petitioner and the Commission's View

In response to the Public Notice issued to invite objections / suggestions on the Petition filed by JIL for the Truing up for FY 2023-24 under the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2016, and Approval of ARR for the MYT Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 and Determination of Tariff for FY 2025-26 under the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024, no objections / suggestions were received from any stakeholders.

4 Truing up for FY 2023-24

4.1. Introduction

In this Chapter, the Commission has recorded the submissions of the Petitioner with regard to the claim for Truing up for FY 2023-24.

4.2. Energy Sales

Petitioner's submission

The Petitioner is a developer engaged in setting up infrastructure facilities in a sector-specific SEZ for chemicals at Vilayat, District Bharuch, Gujarat. The SEZ area consists of a total of 125.7242 hectares of land spanning across 117 survey numbers.

The Petitioner submitted that it commenced its distribution business w.e.f. 26th August, 2023 in FY 2023-24. The Petitioner has complied with the statutory requirements as directed by the Commission from time to time, including the laying of the distribution network in its licence area and making power procurement arrangements to meet the energy requirement in the licence area, in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Power (MoP). The Power Procurement Plan has been approved by the Commission.

The Petitioner is committed to providing quality infrastructure to attract investment, as well as to generate employment and revenue for the State.

The Petitioner has submitted the details of actual energy sales for different consumer categories for FY 2023-24, as shown in the Table below:

Table 4.1: Actual Energy Sales claimed for FY 2023-24

(MU)

Consumer Category	Actual
HT & EHT Category	
HTP-I	32.89
HTP-III	NIL
Low Voltage Category	
LTMD	NIL

Consumer Category	Actual
GLP	NIL
TEMP	NIL
Non-RGP	NIL
RGP	NIL
Total	**32.89**

Number of Consumers and Connected Load

The Petitioner submitted that the consumers served in its licence area primarily belong to the HTP-I category, with contracted demand of 100 kVA and above for regular (24x7) power supply, including those requiring the power supply for the purposes and Common Utility services such as District Cooling System (DCS), Water Treatment Plant (WTP), Automated Waste Collection System (AWCS), etc. The present occupancy of consumers in the licence area, along with their Contract Demand (CD) and voltage level of supply, is shown in the Table below:

Table 4.2: Details of Consumer with their CD and supply voltage for FY 2023-24

Name of Consumers	Actual Connected Load in kVA	Supply Voltage in kV
Jubilant Infrastructure Limited (Boiler, ADM Building, Utilities, etc)	1250	11
Jubilant Ingrevia Limited Unit-1	3500	11
Jubilant Ingrevia Limited Unit-2	2000	11
Jubilant Agro Science Limited Unit-3	1500	11
Jubilant Ingrevia Limited Unit-4	2500	11

4.3. Distribution Losses

Petitioner's submission

The Petitioner has submitted that it primarily caters to high-end industrial consumers, for whom the availability of 24x7 quality power is crucial for their businesses. Considering the nature and requirements of these consumers, the Petitioner has developed a state-of-the-art power distribution network in the SEZ area, which is spread over 125.7242 hectares.

The Petitioner has established a 66 kV Switchyard/Sub-Station to source power from the grid, connected through double circuit line, along with an 11 kV network to supply power to consumers in the SEZ area and to manage utility services.

Based on the total energy input at the 66 kV level and the energy sales to consumers connected at the 11 kV network during FY 2023-24, the Petitioner has computed distribution losses of 1.34% based on meter readings. Accordingly, the Petitioner has requested the Commission to approve the distribution loss level at 1.34 % for FY 2023-24, as shown in the Table below:

Table 4.3: Distribution Losses claimed for FY 2023-24 (%)

Particulars	Actual Claimed
Distribution Losses	1.34 %

4.4. Power Procurement Quantum and Cost

Petitioner's submission

The Petitioner has submitted that the energy procurement and energy balance for FY 2023-24 are based on the actual consumer category-wise sales and distribution losses in the network. With a view of supplying uninterrupted power to consumers in the licence area, the Petitioner has obtained connectivity from GETCO at the 66 kV voltage level and has developed the distribution network in the licence area.

As directed by the Commission in the earlier Tariff Order in Case No. 1220 of 2012 dated 29th September, 2012, the Petitioner approached the Commission by filing a Petition seeking approval of the Power Procurement Plan from 1st July, 2023 to 30th June, 2024, adoption of the Tariff discovered through competitive bidding on the DEEP Portal, approval for executing a PPA with the bidder, procurement of balance power from DGVCL under a licensee-to-licensee PPA, and to meet the incremental power need from Power Exchange.

The Commission, vide its Order dated 3rd August 2023, in Petition No. 2226 of 2023, accorded approval for procurement of power through the following methods, subject to certain modifications in the PPAs to be executed with the generator:

1. Procurement of 4 MW power from Philips Carbon Black Ltd. at the rate discovered through competitive bidding conducted on the DEEP Portal, for the period from 1st July, 2023 to 30th June, 2024.
2. Procurement of 8 MW power from DGVCL by executing a PPA for a period of one year starting from 1st July, 2023.
3. Procurement of power, as required, from Power Exchanges or any other means or through entities via bilateral mode as permissible under the GERC Regulations, 2016 and amendments thereof.

The Petitioner submitted that during FY 2023-24, it met its power requirement from the above sources. Further, it is submitted that the Petitioner is in the process of extending the Agreements with these entities. Subsequently, after the load growth in the licence area, the Petitioner intends to enter into medium/long-term power procurement arrangements.

4.4.1 Energy Balance

Petitioner's submission

The Petitioner has submitted that the energy availability for FY 2023-24 has been computed based on the actual power purchase and sales as per the annual accounts for FY 2023-24. The power purchased from various sources has been segregated into different heads while computing the energy balance for FY 2023-24. The various sources are listed below:

- Short-term bilateral arrangement with Philips Carbon Black Ltd. (PCBL): The delivery point for supply of power is at the State Transmission Utility (STU) level. The Petitioner has recorded STU losses of 3.27% for FY 2023-24 for this source.
- Power Purchase from Power Exchange: The Petitioner has considered CTU losses of 3.56% and STU losses of 3.27% for estimating the power purchase quantum from Power Exchange.
- Power Purchase from DGVCL: The delivery point for supply of energy is at the

State periphery; therefore, the Petitioner has considered STU losses for procurement of power from DGVCL.

Based on the actual energy sales and distribution losses for FY 2023-24, the Petitioner has requested the Commission to consider and approve the Energy Balance as shown in the Table below:

Table 4.4: Energy Balance claimed by JIL for FY 2023-24

Particulars	UoM	FY 2023-24
		Actual
Energy sale to end consumers	MU	32.89
Distribution Losses	%	1.34%
Distribution Losses	MU	0.45
Energy Requirement at the Periphery of distribution Licensee	**MU**	**33.34**
STU Losses for Purchase of Power from sources other than DGVCL	%	3.27%
STU Losses	MU	1.13
Energy input to STU	**MU**	**34.46**
Power Purchase outside from STU Boundary (i.e. Exchange)	MU	10.25
CTU Loss for power purchase outside from STU Boundary	%	3.56%
CTU Loss	MU	0.37
Total energy Requirement	**MU**	**34.83**
Total Power Purchase	MU	34.83

4.4.2 Power Purchase from different Sources

Petitioner's submission

The Petitioner has submitted that it has considered the actual power procurement rates as detailed below:

- Power from Philips Carbon Black Ltd (PCBL): Power injected at GETCO level has been considered from 26th August, 2023 to March 2024, at 4 MW on RTC basis, at a rate of Rs. 5.50/kWh, along with other applicable charges.
- Power from DGVCL: Power procurement of 4.26 MU has been considered on actual basis. The energy charge rate of Rs. 4.55/kWh has been considered as per

actual bills.

- Remaining power has been procured from Power Exchange, at an average rate of Rs. 4.75/kWh from IEX-DAM and Rs. 4.97/kWh from IEX-RTM during the period from August 2023 to March 2024.

4.4.3 Power Purchase through DEEP Portal on Short-term basis

Petitioner's submission

The Petitioner submitted that the power requirement in the licence area was more than 12 MW for FY 2023-24 after operationalisation of the distribution licence in August 2023 and subsequent load development in the area.

The Petitioner submitted that it has initiated the power procurement through the DEEP Portal by issuing Tender No. JIL/MEE/US/SEZ-Power Supply/2023/E293 and Event No. JUBILANT INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED/Short/23-24/ET/54 dated 19th May, 2023 for 4 MW RTC power. In response, a single bidder i.e., M/s Phillips Carbon Black Limited (PCBL), agreed to supply power at a rate of Rs. 5.50/kWh to the Petitioner for a period of one year, w.e.f. 1st June, 2023 to 31st May, 2024.

4.4.4 Transmission and SLDC charges

Petitioner's submission

The Petitioner has summitted that it has considered the actual transmission charges of Rs. 0.41 Crore as per the annual books of accounts and derived the average per unit transmission charges as Rs. 0.20/kWh for FY 2023-24.

Similarly, the Petitioner has considered the actual SLDC bills for the period from August 2023 to March 2024 and derived the average monthly SLDC charges at Rs. 3538.42/month. Based on the same, the SLDC charges for FY 2023-24 have been considered.

4.4.5 Power Purchase from DGVCL

Petitioner's submission

The Petitioner has submitted that to meet the balance power requirement, it approached the incumbent distribution licensee, i.e., DGVCL, and executed a PPA under a Licensee-to-Licensee arrangement, wherein DGVCL agreed to supply 8 MW of power for a period of 12 months with effect from 10th July, 2023 as per the following tariff:

Table 4.5: Details of procurement of Power from DGVCL

Sr. No.	Billing Component	Rate under agreement for supply as licensee
1	Capacity Charges applicable on full contracted capacity	Rs. 530/kVA/Month
2	Energy Charge Rate	Rs. 4.55/kWh
3	Recovery of Incentive charges: (In case availability is in excess of 80% on Cumulative basis)	Rs. 0.25/kWh
4	Time of Use charges Additional charge for the energy scheduled during the two peak periods, i.e., 07.00 Hrs. to 11.00 Hrs. and 18.00 Hrs to 22.00 Hrs	100 Paisa per Unit
5	Reactive Charge	Reactive charge will be recovered as per GERC Grid Code and relevant provisions applicable from time to time directly by SLDC - Vadodara
6	FPPPA Charges	FPPPA charges determined in accordance with the approved formula of GERC as applicable to all other category of consumers will also be applicable
7	Meter Charges	The meter charge is chargeable at Rs. 750 per month for each meter
8	Minimum Bills	The amount equivalent to the capacity charges shall formulate monthly Minimum Bill payable
9	Delayed Payment charges	No delayed payment charges, if the bill is paid within ten days from the date of billing. Delayed payment charges are payable at the rate of 18% per annum, form the date of billing till the date of payment, if the bill is paid after 10 days from the date of billing. The above delayed payment charges do not take away the right of disconnecting/ discontinuing the supply for non-payment of the bills, electricity duty, if any, and other charges due to DGVCL

Sr. No.	Billing Component	Rate under agreement for supply as licensee
10	Effective Date and tenure of the agreement	The tenure of the agreement shall be for one year from date of signing of agreement
11	Scheduling of power	Shall require scheduling power on day ahead basis in accordance with GERC open access Regulations as amended from time to time
12	UI/DSM Charges	Shall be settled with SLDC directly

The Commission, vide its Order dated 3rd August 2023, in Petition No. 2226 of 2023, accorded approval for procurement of power from DGVCL as per the tariff detailed out in the above table.

Accordingly, power procurement from DGVCL was 4.26 MU for FY 2023-24, and the total power purchase cost has been worked out considering the Fixed Charge rate, Variable Charge rate, Time of Use (TOU) charges, FPPPA, etc., as agreed in the Agreement executed with DGVCL.

4.4.6 Power Purchase through Exchange

Petitioner's submission

The Petitioner has submitted that it met the balance power requirement by procuring power through Power Exchanges. The Petitioner has appointed PTC India Ltd. as an expert to oversee the power procurement arrangements and ensure compliance with the Rules and Regulations notified by the Commission.

Further, the Petitioner submitted that the Commission, vide its Order dated 3rd August, 2023 in Petition No. 2226 of 2023, accorded approval for procurement of Power from Power Exchanges on short-term/daily basis. The Petitioner has considered the actual cost of power purchase from Power Exchange at Petitioner's end during the period from August 2023 to March 2024, which includes the discovered price at the Exchange, CTU and STU charges, National Load Despatch Centre (NLDC) and SLDC fees for such transactions. Accordingly, the rate assumed by the Petitioner includes all applicable charges for purchase of power through exchange.

4.4.7 Other Charges

Petitioner's submission

The Petitioner submitted that while computing the total power purchase expenses for FY 2023-24, it has considered application fees (for procurement through Power Exchange) at the rate of Rs. 5000/month and is procuring power from different sources and considered total cost of Rs. 0.073 Crore.

4.4.8 Overall power purchase expenses for FY 2023-24

Petitioner's submission

The Petitioner has submitted that it has computed the power purchase expenses by computing the landed cost of electricity at the distribution periphery, as shown in the table below. Further, the Petitioner submitted that it has considered the cost towards RPO compliance through purchase of RECs, as per the obligations specified by the Commission for FY 2023-24.

Table 4.6: Power Procurement Cost for FY 2023-24

Source of Power	Power Allocation (MW)	Power Purchase Quantum in (MU)	Fixed Charge (Rs. Cr.)	Energy Charge (Rs. Cr.)	FPPPA (Rs. Cr)	ToU charge (Rs. Cr.)	Incentive Charge (Rs. Cr.)	Other / Arrear (Rs. Cr.)	PTC Margin (Rs. Cr.)	RPO impact (Rs. Cr.)	Transmission Charge (Rs. Cr.)	SLDC Charges	Total (Rs. Cr.)
DGVCL	8	4.26	3.05	1.94	1.44	0.20	0.21	0.07	0.02	0.07			6.99
PCBL	4	20.32		11.17					0.08	0.26	0.41	0.004	11.93
GMR	0									0.07			0.07
IEX (DAM + RTM)		10.25		4.87				0.004	0.04	0.14			5.06
IEX-G DAM													
Total		**34.83**	**3.05**	**17.98**	**1.44**	**0.20**	**0.21**	**0.08**	**0.14**	**0.47**	**0.41**	**0.004**	**23.98**

4.5. Capital Expenditure and GFA

Petitioner's submission

The Petitioner has submitted that it is responsible for the development, operation, and maintenance of all utility services, including the distribution of electricity within the SEZ area, to provide consumers with plug-n-play services. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, vide Notification No. 290(E) dated 11th February, 2008, approved Jubilant Infrastructure Ltd. as a Developer to set up infrastructure facilities in a sector-specific SEZ for chemicals at Vilayat, District Bharuch, Gujarat. According to the said notification, the SEZ comprises 117 survey numbers covering an area of 125.7242 hectares of land.

The Petitioner has developed a 66 kV switchyard/ sub-station to source power from the grid, connected through a double circuit line, including 11 kV network to supply power to consumers in the SEZ area and to manage utility services. The construction of the switchyard and other distribution elements was completed through contractors selected via a competitive bidding process.

Further, the Petitioner has submitted that at the beginning of FY 2023-24, the total value of its distribution assets was Rs. 17.69 Crore. It is to be noted that these capital assets were developed over several years prior to the commencement of the business. A Fixed Asset Register for the distribution assets has been prepared and submitted with the Petition. The capital assets, including item-wise details of assets, have been certified by a Chartered Accountant (CA) for consideration of the Commission. The audited accounts of JIL have also been prepared and submitted with the Petition.

Furthermore, the Petitioner has envisaged a capital expenditure of Rs. 0.36 Crore during FY 2023-24. However, the capitalisation during FY 2023-24 has been considered as Nil. Accordingly, the capital expenditure and capitalization incurred by the Petitioner during FY 2023-24 are shown in the Table below:

Table 4.7: Capital Expenses incurred during FY 2023-24

(Rs. Crore)

Particulars	**FY 2023-24**
	Actual
Opening CWIP	0.00
Capital Expenditure	0.36

Particulars	FY 2023-24
	Actual
Less: Capitalisation	0.00
Closing CWIP	**0.36**

Table 4.8: Capitalization incurred during FY 2023-24

(Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2023-24
	Actual
Opening GFA	17.69
Capitalisation	0.00
Less: Asset Decapitalised	0.00
Less: Consumer Contribution (CC)	0.00
Closing GFA	**17.69**

4.5.1 Schemes to be implemented

Metering Arrangement

The Petitioner has submitted that the ABT metering system, along with additional CT and PT units were installed at the 66 kV Transmission yard at Vilayat to cope up with the Metering system requirements, along with the RTU. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 0.36 Crore.

4.6. Operations and Maintenance Expenses

Petitioner's submission

The Petitioner has submitted that while projecting the O&M expenses, it has considered the provisions given under Regulation 86.2 of the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2016 for O&M expenses.

The Petitioner submitted that it is in a nascent stage of functioning where it requires to provide the reliable and quality services. A certain number of employees, along with necessary infrastructure is required. Moreover, employee expenses need to be considered in line with expansion of network. The Petitioner has observed that the Commission has continued with the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2016, until FY 2024-25.

For retail supply tariff determination for FY 2023-24, the Commission has considered FY 2023-24 as the extended year of the Control Period.

The Petitioner submitted that, as the Petitioner is just starting its business, it does not have any approved O&M expenses on which an escalation factor can be applied. Further, FY 2023-24 is the first year of its distribution business for approving the ARR, including O&M expenses. Therefore, the Petitioner has considered its expenditure for FY 2023-24 based on actuals.

The Petitioner is operating its distribution business with a minimum manpower of nine persons. The actual employee cost is available with the Petitioner, and based on the same, employee expenses have been considered as Rs. 0.32 Crore.

For A&G expenses, the Petitioner has considered the actual A&G expenses (which include rent, rates, taxes, insurance, legal fees, licence fees, advertisement expenses, etc.) along with charges payable to M/s PTC India for overseeing power procurement activities, at a fees of Rs. 0.03 Crore/month.

The Petitioner has further considered the R&M Cost as Rs. 0.10 Crore, which is the cost payable to GETCO for O&M.

Therefore, the Petitioner has requested the Commission to approve the O&M expenses for FY 2023-24 based on actuals, as shown in the Table below:

Table 4.9: Operation and Maintenance Expenses claimed for FY 2023-24

(Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Actual Claimed
Employee Expenses	0.32
Repair & Maintenance	0.10
Administrative & General Expenses	0.45
Total	**0.87**

4.7. Depreciation

Petitioner's submission

The Petitioner has submitted that it has computed depreciation on the Gross Fixed Assets (GFA) based on the Straight-Line Method (SLM), as specified in Regulation 39.2 of the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2016. The Petitioner has considered the depreciation rates as specified in GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2016.

The Petitioner submitted that it has computed the depreciation based on GFA at the beginning of the financial year and the additional capitalization proposed to be capitalized during the ensuing year, as proposed under capex roll-out plan. Accordingly, the average of the opening and closing value of assets has been calculated. Depreciation for FY 2023-24 has been computed based on the average asset value and the applicable depreciation rates specified in the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2016. The detailed computation of depreciation for FY 2023-24 is shown in the Table below:

Table 4.10: Depreciation claimed for FY 2023-24

(Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Depreciation Rate	Opening	Addition	Deletion	Closing	Depreciation for Full Year	Depreciation for only 219 days
Land on lease	3.34%	0.90			0.90	0.03	0.02
Buildings	3.34%	1.30			1.30	0.04	0.03
Hydraulic works							
Other Civil Works							
Plant & Machinery	5.28%	15.45			15.45	0.82	0.49
Lines & Cables							
Vehicles							
Furniture & Fixtures							
Office Equipment	6.33%	0.05			0.05	0.003	0.002
TOTAL		**17.69**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**17.69**	**0.89**	**0.53**

4.8. Interest and Finance Charges on Loan Capital

Petitioner's submission

The Petitioner has submitted that the Interest on Loan has been determined in accordance with the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2016. The Petitioner has computed the loan amount in accordance with Regulation 38 of the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2016.

The Petitioner has considered a debt-equity ratio of 70:30 for capitalization, as provided in the Tariff Policy and the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2016. The Petitioner has proposed to fund the capitalisation through its own funds without availing any actual loan; hence, the addition to the loan means normative loan only. The repayment equivalent to the depreciation computed above, has been considered in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations. The additional capitalisation during FY 2023-24, as proposed under the capex plan, has been considered, and 70% of the same has been considered as an addition to the normative loan.

The Petitioner has requested the Commission to approve the source of funding and interest as proposed by the Petitioner for FY 2023-24.

The Petitioner has considered the weighted average rate of interest calculated based on the actual normative loan at the beginning of the year applicable to the Distribution Licensee, as per the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2016. Accordingly, an interest rate based on SBI MCLR for a one-year period plus 200 basis points has been considered. Based on the above, the Petitioner has computed the Interest on Loan for FY 2023-24, as shown in the Table below:

Table 4.11: Interest and Finance Charges claimed for FY 2023-24

(Rs. Crore)

Particular	Actual Claimed
Opening Balance of Normative Loan	11.96
Addition of Loan	-
Repayment (Depreciation Allowed)	0.53
Closing Balance	11.43
Average Loan	11.69
Rate of Interest	8.75%
Interest on Loan	**1.02**

4.9. Interest on Security Deposit

Petitioner's submission

The Petitioner has submitted that its consumers were served by DGVCL in the past. The Petitioner has just started its business and is in the process of operationalising various requirements of a distribution utility. Hence, the Petitioner has not claimed any interest on security deposit for FY 2023-24.

4.10. Interest on Working Capital

Petitioner's submission

The Petitioner has submitted that the interest on working capital has been worked out in accordance with the Regulations 40.4 and 40.5 of the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2016.

The calculation of interest on working capital has been detailed in the Table below:

Table 4.12: Interest on Working Capital claimed by the Petitioner for FY 2023-24

(Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Actual Claimed
O&M expenses (1 month)	0.07
Spares as 1 % of GFA	0.18
Receivables (1 month)	2.27
(Less) Security deposit (SD)	0.00
Working capital	**2.52**
Interest rate	11.00%
Interest on working capital	**0.28**

4.11. Contribution to Contingency Reserve

Petitioner's submission

The Petitioner has submitted that it has made an appropriation to the Contingency Reserves @ 0.5% of the original cost of fixed assets at the beginning of year, in accordance with Regulation 86.3.1 of the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2016.

Accordingly, the Contribution to Contingency Reserves has been considered at Rs. 0.09 Crore for FY 2023-24.

4.12. Return on Equity

Petitioner's submission

The Petitioner has submitted that it has considered capitalization with a 70:30 debt-equity ratio for the assets capitalised in FY 2023-24, in accordance with the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2016. The RoE has been calculated on a normative basis, considering the average of the opening and closing equity during the year, at a rate of 14%. The opening equity has been considered as 30% of the GFA, in accordance with the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2016. For the purpose of equity addition during the year, the Petitioner has considered 30% of the capitalization as equity, as specified in Regulation 33 of the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2016.

The Petitioner has computed the Return on Equity based on the average equity capital, derived from the capital cost of the assets capitalized during FY 2023-24, in accordance with the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2016. Further, the Petitioner has considered a regulated return of 14%.

The computation of the equity base and the regulated return on equity for FY 2023-24 is shown in the Table below:

Table 4.13: Return on Equity claimed by the Petitioner for FY 2023-24

(Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Actual Claimed
Opening Balance of Normative Equity	4.89
Normative Equity Addition	0.00
Closing balance of Equity	4.89
Average Equity	4.89
Rate of Equity	14.00%
Return On Equity (RoE)	**0.68**

4.13. Non-Tariff Income

Petitioner's submission

The Petitioner has submitted that it has not considered any amount towards Non-Tariff

Income, given its small scale of operations.

4.14. Aggregate Revenue Requirement and Sharing of Gains/ (Losses)

Petitioner's submission

Based on the above, the Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) for FY 2023-24 of JIL is shown in the Table below:

Table 4.14: ARR for FY 2023-24 as claimed by JIL

(Rs. Crore)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Actual Claimed
1	Power Purchase Expenses	23.98
2	O&M Expenses	0.87
3	Depreciation	0.53
4	Interest on Loan	1.02
5	Return on Equity	0.68
6	Interest on Working Capital	0.28
7	Interest on Security Deposit	0.00
8	Contingency Reserve	0.09
9	Income Tax	0.00
10	Provision for Bad debts	0.00
11	Less: NTI	0.00
12	**Total Aggregate Revenue Requirement**	**27.46**

4.15. Revenue Surplus/(Gap) for FY 2023-24

Petitioner's submission

The Petitioner has submitted that it has considered the actual revenue from the sale of power at Rs. 27.20 Crore for FY 2023-24, at the applicable Tariff, and accordingly computed the Revenue Surplus/(Gap) for FY 2023-24, as shown in the Table below:

Table 4.15: Revenue Surplus / (Gap) claimed by JIL for FY 2023-24

(Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Actual Claimed
Total Aggregate Revenue Requirement	27.46
Revenue from sale of Power	27.20
Revenue Surplus/ (Gap)	**(0.26)**

4.16. Commission's view on the submission of the Petitioner with regard to true-up of FY 2023-24

The Commission has taken note of the submissions made by the Petitioner with regard to the claim towards true-up for FY 2023-24. As recorded in previous Chapter, the Petitioner has claimed true-up for FY 2023-24 for part year (from August 2023), stating that the independent distribution activities commenced only from August 2023. The Commission has not carried out a detailed analysis of the same at this stage.

Further, the Commission also notes that, while approving the ARR for FY 2024-25, the opening balance of capital assets as on August 2023 has been considered. Accordingly, it is appropriate to undertake the approval of the true-up for FY 2023-24 along with the true-up for FY 2024-25 as part of subsequent Tariff/ARR approval proceedings.

It is clarified that the treatment of any Surplus/(Gap) arising from the truing up for FY 2023-24 shall be carried out in the subsequent year's ARR, along with the treatment of the trued up Surplus/(Gap) for FY 2024-25, as and when undertaken by the Commission in the ARR/Tariff Petition filed by the Petitioner for the subsequent year.

5 Multi-Year ARR for the Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30

This Chapter deals with the determination of Multi-Year ARR for the Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 in accordance with the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024.

5.1 Energy Sales, Connected Load and Number of Consumers

Petitioner's submission

The Petitioner has submitted that the projections for the number of consumers, connected load, and energy sales have been made based on observed demand trends over the past few years, as well as the volume of applications received for new connections.

The methodology adopted for projecting energy sales is outlined below and includes the following key considerations:

- Estimation of power requirements of both existing and potential consumers, with reference to the overall development plan, anticipated power demand, and the energy usage ratio of pre-occupied spaces, categorized by type of utilization.
- Input received from developers regarding load projections for prospective clients expected to occupy the allotted spaces during FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26.
- New developments within the allotted areas that are either under planning or in the process of obtaining necessary approvals.
- Ongoing construction activities, along with the projected timelines for their completion.

Based on the above methodology, the category-wise projections for the number of consumers, connected load, and energy sales for the Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 are as shown in the Tables below:

Table 5.1: Projected Number of Consumer (Nos.)

Consumer Category	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
HT & EHT Category					
HTP-I	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
HTP-III	-	-	-	-	-
Low Voltage Category					
LTMD	-	2	2	2	2
GLP	-	-	-	-	-
TEMP	-	-	-	-	-
Non-RGP	-	-	-	-	-
RGP	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**5.00**	**7.00**	**7.00**	**7.00**	**7.00**

Table 5.2: Connected Load Projections (kVA)

Consumer Category	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
HT & EHT Category					
HTP-I	10,982	12,756	15,279	18,163	18,163
HTP-III	-	-	-	-	-
Low Voltage Category					
LTMD	-	12	13	13	13
GLP	-	-	-	-	-
TEMP	-	-	-	-	-
Non-RGP	-	-	-	-	-
RGP	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**10,982**	**12,768**	**15,292**	**18,176**	**18,176**

Table 5.3: Energy Sales Projections (MU)

Consumer Category	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
HT & EHT Category					
HTP-I	90.35	105.02	126.00	150.01	150.01
HTP-III	-	-	-	-	-
Low Voltage Category					
LTMD	-	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10
GLP	-	-	-	-	-
TEMP	-	-	-	-	-
Non-RGP	-	-	-	-	-
RGP	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**90.35**	**105.12**	**126.11**	**150.11**	**150.11**

Commission's Analysis

The Commission has examined the Energy Sales projected by the Petitioner for the Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30. In response to the query raised by the Commission, the Petitioner submitted that the energy sales for the respective years have been projected based on the estimated consumption received from all the five consumers separately.

The Commission noted the justification for the sales projections submitted by the Petitioner, stating that sales growth is directly linked to phased development of the SEZ and the confirmed expansion by the consumers, and that the projections are realistic and avoid over-estimation.

The Commission has also noted the category-wise number of consumers and demand forecast by the Petitioner for the Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30, considering the phased development of SEZ area. The Commission is of the view that the licensee is in the best position to assess sales growth, and, accordingly, accepts the category-wise sales as projected by the Petitioner for FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30, as shown in the Table below:

Table 5.4: Energy Sales approved by the Commission for FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30

(MU)

Consumer Category	**FY 2025-26**	**FY 2026-27**	**FY 2027-28**	**FY 2028-29**	**FY 2029-30**
	Approved	**Approved**	**Approved**	**Approved**	**Approved**
HT & EHT Category					
HTP-I	90.35	105.02	126.00	150.01	150.01
HTP-III	-	-	-	-	-
Low Voltage Category					
LTMD	-	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10
GLP	-	-	-	-	-
TEMP	-	-	-	-	-
Non-RGP	-	-	-	-	-
RGP	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**90.35**	**105.12**	**126.11**	**150.11**	**150.11**

5.2 Distribution Losses

Petitioner's submission

The Petitioner has submitted that it has estimated the distribution loss levels for the MYT Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 based on the projected energy input at the 66 kV level and the energy sales to consumers connected at lower voltage levels-specifically at 11 kV for FY 2025-26, and at both 11 kV and 440 V for the subsequent years from FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30. In doing so, the Petitioner has considered a distribution loss level of 0.30%, which is at par with the actual loss level for FY 2024-25.

Accordingly, the Petitioner has requested the Commission to approve the same distribution loss level of 0.30% for the entire MYT Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30.

The Petitioner has proposed the trajectory for distribution losses for the Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30, as shown in the Table below:

Table 5.5: Distribution Losses projected for Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 (%)

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
Distribution Loss	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%

Commission's Analysis

As regards justification sought by the Commission for projecting distribution losses of 0.30% for the Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30, the Petitioner submitted that the distribution losses have been projected for the entire Control Period based on the actual distribution loss achieved in FY 2024-25. The actual loss, calculated as the difference between input at 66 kV and units consumed by end consumers, was 0.25%. Accordingly, considering a similar level with a prudent margin, the distribution losses for all the years of the Control Period have been projected at 0.30%.

The Commission has noted that the Petitioner has considered distribution losses of 0.30% for FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30, based on the actual distribution losses for FY 2024-25, with a prudent margin of 0.05%. The Commission has also noted that the distribution network is yet to be fully established, and load is yet to stabilize in the licence area of the Petitioner. Therefore, the Commission accepts the distribution losses projected by the Petitioner for the Control Period.

Accordingly, considering the area, number of consumers, load, and sales projection of JIL, the Commission approves the distribution losses for FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 as shown in the Table below:

Table 5.6: Distribution Losses approved for Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 (%)

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
Distribution Loss	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30

5.3 Energy Balance

Petitioner's submission

The Petitioner has submitted that the energy availability for the period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 has been projected in alignment with the anticipated power purchase requirements and the projected energy sales for the Control Period.

Accordingly, the Petitioner has submitted the Energy Balance for each year of the Control Period, as shown in the Table below:

Table 5.7: Energy Balance Projected by JIL for the Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30

Particulars	UoM	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
		Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
Energy sales	MU	90.35	105.12	126.11	150.11	150.11
Distribution Losses	%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%
Distribution Losses	MU	0.27	0.32	0.38	0.45	0.45
Energy Requirement at Distribution Periphery	**MU**	**90.62**	**105.43**	**126.49**	**150.56**	**150.56**
STU Losses for Purchase of Power from sources other than DGVCL	%	3.61%	3.61%	3.61%	3.61%	3.61%
STU Losses	MU	3.39	3.95	4.74	5.64	5.64
Energy input to STU	**MU**	**94.02**	**109.38**	**131.23**	**156.20**	**156.20**
Power Purchase from outside STU Boundary (i.e., Exchange)	MU	37.98	24.52	24.76	41.88	41.88
CTU Loss for power purchase from outside STU Boundary	%	3.60%	3.60%	3.60%	3.60%	3.60%
CTU Loss	MU	1.37	0.88	0.89	1.51	1.51
Total energy Requirement	**MU**	**95.38**	**110.27**	**132.12**	**157.71**	**157.71**
Total Power Purchase	**MU**	**95.38**	**110.27**	**132.12**	**157.71**	**157.71**

Commission's Analysis

The Commission has noted the submission of the Petitioner regarding the applicability of STU and CTU losses for power procurement from various sources.

The Commission has observed that the Petitioner has considered STU losses for the Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 at 3.60%, in line with the actual STU losses for H1 (April to September) of FY 2025-26. Further, it is observed that the Petitioner has considered CTU losses at 3.60%, in line with actual CTU losses for the same period. The Commission is of the view that transmission losses are uncontrollable for a distribution licensee. Accordingly, the Commission provisionally accepts the CTU and STU loss levels as proposed by the Petitioner for the Control Period. The actual CTU and STU losses shall be considered at the time of truing up for the respective years.

The Commission notes that, for power procured through short-term bilateral arrangements (i.e., from M/s PCBL and M/s GMR), the delivery point is at the STU periphery. Accordingly, only STU losses have been considered for such power procurement.

As regards power procured from M/s O2 Renewable Energy III Pvt. Ltd., the Commission notes that the delivery point is at the CTU level. Accordingly, both CTU and STU losses have been considered for such procurement.

In case of power procured through the Power Exchange, the Commission has considered both CTU and STU losses.

Furthermore, it is observed that that the Petitioner, while computing the energy requirement from the Co-gen plant, has factored in STU losses, even though it has stated that neither CTU nor STU losses have been considered, as the delivery point is at the distribution periphery. Accordingly, the Commission has not considered CTU or STU losses for power procured from Co-gen plant.

Considering the approved energy sales, distribution losses and the foregoing analysis, the Commission has independently worked out the Energy Balance and Energy

Requirement for each year of the Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30, as detailed in Table below:

Table 5.8: Energy Requirement approved for the Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30

Particulars	UoM	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
		Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved
Energy sales	MU	90.35	105.12	126.11	150.11	150.11
Distribution Losses	%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%
Distribution Losses	MU	0.27	0.32	0.38	0.45	0.45
Energy Requirement at Distribution Periphery	**MU**	**90.62**	**105.43**	**126.49**	**150.56**	**150.56**
STU Losses for Purchase of Power from sources other than DGVCL	%	3.61%	3.61%	3.61%	3.61%	3.61%
STU Losses	MU	3.15	2.64	2.60	3.18	3.18
Energy input to STU	**MU**	**93.77**	**108.07**	**129.09**	**153.74**	**153.74**
Power Purchase from outside STU Boundary (i.e., Exchange and M/s O2 Renewable Energy III Pvt. Ltd.)	MU	69.29	75.76	74.69	91.34	91.34
CTU Losses	%	3.60%	3.60%	3.60%	3.60%	3.60%
CTU Losses	MU	2.50	2.73	2.69	3.29	3.29
Total energy Requirement	**MU**	**96.27**	**110.80**	**131.78**	**157.04**	**157.04**

5.4 Power Procurement Quantum and Cost

Petitioner's submission

The Petitioner has submitted that in order to ensure uninterrupted power supply to all consumers within its licence area, the Petitioner has obtained grid connectivity from GETCO at the 66 kV voltage level and has accordingly developed the requisite distribution infrastructure within the licence area.

Further, the Petitioner submitted that the power purchased from various sources for the Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 are as listed below:

- Short-term bilateral arrangements: The Petitioner submitted that it has entered into short-term arrangements with M/s Philips Carbon Black Ltd. (PCBL) and M/s GMR, valid until the end of July 2025, wherein the delivery point for power supply is at the STU level. For FY 2025-26, the Petitioner has considered STU transmission losses at 3.61%, based on the weekly average from April 2025 to September 2025. The rate for transmission charges has been considered as per actuals for FY 2024-25. The SLDC charges have been considered based on actuals for FY 2025-26 up to the expiry of the contracts (April-25 to July-25).

- Power Purchase from Power Exchange: For estimating the quantum of power to be procured from the Power Exchange, the Petitioner has considered transmission losses at both the CTU and STU levels. CTU losses have been assumed at 3.60% and STU losses at 3.61%, based on the weekly average from April 2025 to September 2025.

- Power Purchase from Hybrid RE Power: The Petitioner has entered into long-term bilateral arrangements with M/s O2 Renewable Energy III Pvt Ltd., wherein the delivery point for power supply is at the CTU level. For projecting energy availability during the period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30, the Petitioner has considered CTU losses at 3.60% and STU losses at 3.61%, based on the weekly average from April 2025 to September 2025. The Commission, in its Order, has approved a tariff of Rs. 4.13/kWh at the CTU injection point for power procured from O2 Renewable Energy for a period of 25 years; hence, no escalation has been considered during the Control Period. Power supply from O2 Renewable Energy commenced in July 2025. The contracted capacity is 9 MW, with an expected CUF of 70% and a minimum supply guarantee of 90% of the expected CUF. CTU charges have not been considered in the projections, as they are waived for renewable energy power.

- Power Purchase through Co-gen Power Plant: The Petitioner has proposed to procure co-gen power from a power plant located within the JIL SEZ area, for which it is in the process of seeking approval from the Commission through a separate Petition. The CTU and STU charges and losses have not been considered for this source.

Further, the Petitioner has submitted that it has considered the energy charge rate for FY 2025-26 in line with the energy rate specified in the PPA approved by the Commission between the generator and the Petitioner. For co-gen plant consumption, a rate of Rs. 3.50/kWh has been considered, and for power procurement through Exchanges, a rate in the range of Rs. 4.00 – 5.00/kWh is considered.

Additionally, the Petitioner submitted that an annual escalation of around 2% in energy charges has been considered for the subsequent years from FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30, to account for anticipated increases in power procurement costs, except in the case of M/s O2 Renewable Energy III Pvt. Ltd.

Based on the above considerations, the Petitioner has submitted the projected quantum of power purchase and the associated costs for the Control Period, as shown in the Table below:

Table 5.9: Power Purchase Cost projected for FY 2025-26

Name of Generating Stations	Power Allocation (MW)	Power Purchase Quantum in (MU)	Energy Charge Rate (Rs/kWh)	Total Energy Charge (Rs. Crore)	PTC Margin Rate (Rs./kWh)	Total PTC Margin	Transmission Charge (Rs/kWh)	Transmission Charge (Rs. Crore)	SLDC charge (Rs /day)	SLDC Charge (Rs. Crore)	Total (Rs. Crore)
O2 Renewable Energy III Pvt Ltd	9	35.26	4.13	14.56	0.04	0.14	0.38	1.33	1000	0.02	16.05
PCBL	4	8.70	5.40	4.70	0.04	0.03	0.25	0.21	-	0.002	4.95
GMR	3	7.00	5.10	3.57	0.04	0.03	0.28	0.19	-	0.001	3.79
Co-gen	3	6.48	3.50	2.27	0.04	0.03	-	-	-	-	2.29
Exchange IEX											
IEX DAM	-	20.00	4.00	8.00	0.04	0.08	-	-	-	-	8.08
IEX RTM	-	17.95	5.00	8.97	0.04	0.07	-	-	-	-	9.04
IEX G-DAM	-	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.00
Total	**19**	**95.38**	**-**	**42.07**	**-**	**0.38**	**-**	**1.74**	**-**	**0.02**	**44.21**

Table 5.10: Power Purchase Cost projected for FY 2026-27

Name of Generating Stations	Power Allocation (MW)	Power Purchase Quantum (MU)	Energy Charge Rate (Rs/kWh)	Total Energy Charge (Rs. Crore)	PTC Margin Rate (Rs./kWh)	Total PTC Margin	Transmission Charge (Rs/kWh)	Transmission Charge (Rs. Crore)	SLDC charge (Rs /day)	SLDC Charge (Rs. Crore)	Total (Rs. Crore)
O2 Renewable Energy III Pvt Ltd	9	51.03	4.13	21.08	0.04	0.20	0.38	1.93	1000	0.04	23.24
Co-gen	4	34.56	3.57	12.34	0.04	0.14	-		-	-	12.49
Exchange IEX											
IEX DAM	-	15.50	4.08	6.32	0.04	0.06	-	-	-	-	6.39
IEX RTM	-	9.18	5.10	4.68	0.04	0.04	-	-	-	-	4.72
IEX G-DAM	-	0.00	4.08	0.00	0.04	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.00
Total	**13**	**110.27**	**-**	**44.42**	**-**	**0.44**	-	**1.93**	**-**	**0.04**	**46.82**

Table 5.11: Power Purchase Cost projected for FY 2027-28

Name of Generating Stations	Power Allocation (MW)	Power Purchase Quantum (MU)	Energy Charge Rate (Rs/kWh)	Total Energy Charge (Rs. Crore)	PTC Margin Rate (Rs./kWh)	Total PTC Margin	Transmission Charge (Rs/kWh)	Transmission Charge (Rs. Crore)	SLDC charge (Rs /day)	SLDC Charge (Rs. Crore)	Total (Rs. Crore)
O2 Renewable Energy III Pvt Ltd	9	51.03	4.13	21.08	0.04	0.20	0.38	1.93	1000	0.04	23.24
Co-gen	6.5	56.16	3.64	20.45	0.04	0.22	-	-	-	-	20.67
Exchange IEX											
IEX DAM	-	15.00	4.16	6.24	0.04	0.06	-	-	-	-	6.30
IEX RTM	-	9.93	5.20	5.16	0.04	0.04	-	-	-	-	5.20
IEX G-DAM	-	0.00	4.16	0.00	0.04	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.00
Total	**15.5**	**132.12**	**-**	**52.93**	**-**	**0.53**	**-**	**1.93**	**-**	**0.04**	**55.42**

Table 5.12: Power Purchase Cost projected for FY 2028-29

Name of Generating Stations	Power Allocation (MW)	Power Purchase Quantum (MU)	Energy Charge Rate (Rs/kWh)	Total Energy Charge (Rs. Crore)	PTC Margin Rate (Rs./kWh)	Total PTC Margin	Transmission Charge (Rs/kWh)	Transmission Charge (Rs. Crore)	SLDC charge (Rs /day)	SLDC Charge (Rs. Crore)	Total (Rs. Crore)
O2 Renewable Energy III Pvt Ltd	9	51.03	4.13	21.08	0.04	0.20	0.38	1.93	1000	0.04	23.24
Co-gen	7.5	64.80	3.71	24.07	0.04	0.26	-	0.00	-	-	24.33
Exchange IEX											
IEX DAM	-	30.50	4.24	12.95	0.04	0.12	-	-	-	-	13.07
IEX RTM	-	0.00	5.31	0.00	0.04	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.00
IEX G-DAM	-	11.38	4.24	4.83	0.04	0.05	-	-	-	-	4.88
Total	**16.5**	**157.71**	**-**	**62.92**	**-**	**0.63**	**-**	**1.93**	**-**	**0.04**	**65.52**

Table 5.13: Power Purchase Cost projected for FY 2029-30

Name of Generating Stations	Power Allocation (MW)	Power Purchase Quantum (MU)	Energy Charge Rate (Rs/kWh)	Total Energy Charge (Rs. Crore)	PTC Margin Rate (Rs./kWh)	Total PTC Margin	Transmission Charge (Rs/kWh)	Transmission Charge (Rs. Crore)	SLDC charge (Rs /day)	SLDC Charge (Rs. Crore)	Total (Rs. Crore)
O2 Renewable Energy III Pvt Ltd	9	51.03	4.13	21.08	0.04	0.20	0.38	1.93	1000	0.04	23.24
Co-gen	7.5	64.80	3.79	24.55	0.04	0.26	-	0.00	-	-	24.81
Exchange IEX											
IEX DAM	-	27.87	4.33	12.07	0.04	0.11	-	-	-	-	12.18
IEX RTM	-	0.00	5.41	0.00	0.04	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.00
IEX G-DAM	-	14.01	4.33	6.07	0.04	0.06	-	-	-	-	6.12
Total	**16.5**	**157.71**	**-**	**63.76**	**-**	**0.63**	**-**	**1.93**	**-**	**0.04**	**66.35**

Renewable Purchase Obligation

The Petitioner submitted that it has commenced procurement of renewable power from M/s O2 Renewable Energy III Private Limited from July 2025 onwards to meet its RPO obligations for FY 2025–26 and subsequent years. Accordingly, the RPO requirement is proposed to be primarily met through power supply from O2 Renewable Energy Pvt. Ltd., with the balance renewable energy requirement to be fulfilled through green power procurement through in-house generation or from Power Exchanges under G-DAM or other similar green products available on the Exchanges.

Further, in accordance with the GERC (Procurement of Energy from Renewable Sources) Regulations, 2025 dated 12th August, 2025, the minimum quantum of purchase from renewable sources has been stipulated, and the same shall be fulfilled during the Control Period, as provided in the Table below:

Table 5.14: RPO projected for FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
RPO Target (%)					
Wind Renewable Energy	1.45%	1.97%	2.45%	2.95%	3.48%
Hydro Renewable Energy	1.22%	1.34%	1.42%	1.42%	1.33%
Distributed renewable energy	2.10%	2.70%	3.30%	3.90%	4.50%
Other renewable energy	28.24%	29.94%	31.64%	33.10%	34.02%
Total renewable energy	**33.01%**	**35.95%**	**38.81%**	**41.36%**	**43.33%**
RPO Target (MU)					
Wind Renewable Energy	1.31	2.07	3.09	4.43	5.22
Hydro Renewable Energy	1.10	1.41	1.79	2.13	2.00
Distributed renewable energy	1.90	2.84	4.16	5.85	6.76
Other renewable energy	25.51	31.47	39.90	49.69	51.07

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
Total renewable energy	**29.82**	**37.79**	**48.94**	**62.09**	**65.04**
RPO fulfilment (MU)					
Wind Renewable Energy	-	-	-	-	-
Hydro Renewable Energy	-	-	-	-	-
Distributed renewable energy	-	-	-	-	-
Other renewable energy	35.26	51.03	51.03	62.41	65.04
Total renewable energy	**35.26**	**51.03**	**51.03**	**62.41**	**65.04**
RPO Shortfall (-) / Surplus (+) (MU)	**5.43**	**13.24**	**2.09**	**0.31**	**0.00**

Commission's Analysis

The Commission has noted that the Petitioner has planned to procure power from various sources as under:

(a) Short-term Bilateral Arrangements:

As regards power purchase from M/s Philips Carbon Black Ltd. (PCBL), and M/s GMR Energy Trading Pvt. Ltd. (GMR), the Commission notes that the Petitioner had filed a separate Petition seeking approval for: (i) a short-term PPA for 4.00 MW of RTC power from PCBL at a tariff of Rs. 5.40/kWh for the period from 01.08.2024 to 31.07.2025, and (ii) a short-term PPA for 3.00 MW of RTC power from GMR Energy Trading Pvt. Ltd. at a tariff of Rs. 5.10/kWh for the period from 01.09.2024 to 31.07.2025.

The said Petition was registered as Petition No. 2378 of 2024. The Commission, vide Order dated 23.09.2024 in Petition No. 2378 of 2024, adopted and approved the tariff discovered through the competitive bidding process for procurement of power under bilateral arrangements through the DEEP Portal, as under:

Sr. No.	Period	Bidder's Name	Capacity (MW)	Tariff (Rs./kWh)
1	01.08.2024 to 31.07.2025	Phillips Carbon Black Limited	4	5.40
2	01.09.2024 to 31.07.2025	GMR Energy Trading Pvt Ltd	3	5.10

The Commission has independently computed the energy available from these bilateral sources, considering that they are available until 31.07.2025. Accordingly, the Commission has approved a quantum of 11.71 MU and 8.78 MU for PCBL and GMR, respectively, for FY 2025-26.

Further, the Commission has observed that the Petitioner has considered per unit transmission charges of Rs. 0.25/kWh and Rs. 0.28/kWh for PCBL and GMR, respectively, based on the actual rate for FY 2024-25. The Commission has also considered these per unit transmission charges for procurement from PCBL and GMR, as submitted by the Petitioner.

Additionally, SLDC charges for power procured from these bilateral sources have been considered as submitted by the Petitioner.

(b) Hybrid RE Power (O2 Renewable Energy III Pvt. Ltd):

As regards purchase of Hybrid RE Power, the Commission notes that the Petitioner has executed a hybrid RE PPA of 9 MW for a period of 25 years with M/s O2 Renewable Energy III Pvt. Ltd. The Petitioner had separately filed a Petition seeking approval of the same, which was registered as Petition No. 2383 of 2024. The Commission, vide Order dated 31.12.2024 in Petition No. 2383 of 2024, allowed the Petitioner to execute a PPA with M/s O2 Renewable Energy III Pvt. Ltd. for the period from April 2025 for 25 years at a rate of Rs. 4.13/kWh for supply of 9 MW hybrid RE power, with some modifications in the PPA.

Further, the Commission has observed that the energy is available from 13th July 2025 onwards. Accordingly, the Commission has independently worked out the energy available from O2 Renewable Energy III Pvt. Ltd., considering a CUF of 70% and an estimated availability of 90%, as submitted by the Petitioner, for each year of the Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30. The Commission has considered the energy charges at Rs. 4.13/kWh for each year of the Control Period.

The Commission has computed the transmission charges for each year of the Control Period based on the Tariff (in Rs./MW/Day) approved in the GETCO MYT Order dated 29th March 2025, in Petition No. 2419/2024.

Additionally, the Commission has considered SLDC Charges (in Rs./Day) as submitted by the Petitioner.

The details of the power purchase quantum and cost approved by the Commission for each year of the Control Period for power procured from M/s O2 Renewable Energy III Pvt. Ltd. are shown in the subsequent tables.

(c) Co-generation Plant:

The Commission has observed that the Petitioner has envisaged procuring power from a co-generation power plant located within the JIL SEZ area from January 2026 onwards (the Petitioner has considered three months of availability during FY 2025-26 as per the ARR formats). From the Petition and MYT formats submitted by JIL, it is observed that the Petitioner has proposed to procure 3 MW, 4 MW, 6.5 MW, 7.5 MW and 7.5 MW of power for FY 2025-26, FY 2026-27, FY 2027-28, FY 2028-29 and FY 2029-30, respectively.

Based on the submissions, the Commission has noted that an existing consumer of the Petitioner has commissioned a 98 TPH coal-based CFBC boiler to meet its process steam requirements. The consumer has also integrated a steam turbine and generator with the boiler to optimize energy utilization through cogeneration. This setup enables simultaneous generation of electricity and process steam, thereby enhancing overall efficiency, with a maximum generation capacity of 10 MW. The plant is expected to commence operations from December 2025, with an anticipated generation of 3.5 MW in the first year based on the steam requirements for the chemical production process.

Further, the Commission has observed that the Petitioner has considered a tariff of Rs. 3.50/kWh for FY 2025-26 based on the rate accepted by the consumer for supply of electricity and has applied escalation rate of 2% per year for the subsequent years of the Control Period. The Commission also notes that the Petitioner has justified its claim stating that the Market Clearing Price at the Power Exchange was Rs. 4.47/kWh and Rs. 3.84/kWh for FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26, respectively. Additionally, the Petitioner submitted that recent tariffs discovered through competitive bidding on the DEEP Portal for similar bilateral medium-term contracts are up to Rs. 6.99/kWh, which is significantly higher than the tariff offered by its consumer (Rs. 3.50/kWh).

Accordingly, for the foregoing reasons and after due diligence and comprehensive evaluation, the Petitioner submitted that it has issued a Letter of Acceptance to the consumer for a period of one year. Thereafter, the Petitioner and the consumer will mutually review, negotiate and revise the quantum and tariff, as appropriate.

It is observed that the Petitioner has filed a separate Petition seeking approval of the procurement from the co-generation Plant and the proposed Tariff, which is currently sub-judice. Nevertheless, considering the projected sales for the Control Period, the existing PPAs of the Petitioner, and the need to reduce dependence on Power Exchanges for meeting the balance power purchase requirement, as well as to ensure 24x7 uninterrupted and quality power supply to its consumers in the SEZ area, the Commission provisionally considers the power purchase from the co-generation Plant as proposed by the Petitioner.

It is clarified that the Commission shall take a final view on this matter based on the separate Petition filed by the Petitioner for tariff determination. The tariff approved therein shall form basis for claiming power purchase cost at the time of truing up for the respective years.

Based on the foregoing analysis, the Commission has independently worked out the energy available from the co-generation plant for each year of the Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30.

Further, as the tariff for power purchase from co-generation plant is yet to be approved by the Commission, the Commission has not considered the power purchase rate of Rs.

3.50/kWh as proposed by the Petitioner. Accordingly, for the purpose of tariff determination for FY 2025-26, the Commission provisionally approves the per unit rate for power procured from co-generation plant at Rs. 2.45/kWh for FY 2025-26, i.e., 70% of the tariff proposed by the Petitioner, and has escalated the same at the rate of 2% per annum for the ensuing years of the Control Period. However, at the time of truing up, the Commission shall consider the rate approved in the Tariff determination Order.

Additionally, the Commission has not considered any transmission losses, as the plant is located within the Petitioner's licence area. The Commission has also not considered any transmission/SLDC charges, as claimed by the Petitioner.

The details of the power purchase quantum and cost provisionally approved by the Commission for each year of the Control Period for power procured from the co-generation plant are shown in the subsequent tables.

(d) Short-term Power Purchase from Power Exchange:

In order to meet the balance power requirements of the Petitioner, the Commission has considered power procurement through the DAM, GDAM, and RTM segments of the Power Exchanges.

The Commission has independently worked out the energy required from the Power Exchanges after considering the power available from all other sources. For FY 2025-26, the Commission has considered the following rates for different segments of the Power Exchange:

- IEX DAM – Rs. 2.50/kWh
- IEX GDAM – Rs. 2.20/kWh
- IEX RTM – Rs. 2.60/kWh

Further, for the subsequent years of the Control Period, the Commission has provisionally considered an escalation factor of 2%, as proposed by the Petitioner, and applied it to the power purchase rates provisionally approved for FY 2025-26.

It is clarified that the Petitioner may claim the actual power purchase cost at the time of truing up for the respective years, subject to prudence check.

Additionally, the Commission has considered the per unit transmission charges for each year of the Control Period as approved in the GETCO MYT Order dated 29.03.2025 in Petition No. 2419/2024.

(e) PTC Trading Margin:

The Commission has observed that the Petitioner has appointed M/s PTC India Limited as an expert to oversee the power procurement arrangement and compliance of Rules and Regulations notified by the Commission. The amount paid to M/s PTC India Limited has been segregated by the Petitioner into fixed cost and trading margin, with the fixed cost being considered under A&G expenses. Accordingly, while computing the power purchase expenses for each year of the Control Period, the Petitioner has considered a trading margin of Rs. 0.04/kWh.

The Commission has also considered the trading margin of Rs. 0.04/kWh payable to PTC India Limited, while approving the power purchase expenses for the Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 as claimed by the Petitioner.

Based on the foregoing analysis, the Commission approves the total power procurement quantum and cost for the Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 as shown in the Tables below:

Table 5.15: Power Purchase Quantum and Cost approved for FY 2025-26

Particulars	Energy Purchase (MU)	Fixed/ Capacity Charge (Rs. Crore)	Variable Charge (Rs./kWh)	Variable Cost (Rs. Crore)	Total Cost Approved (Rs. Crore)	Average Power Purchase Cost (Rs./kWh)
O2 Renewable Energy III Pvt. Ltd.	35.65	-	4.13	14.72	14.72	4.13
PCBL	11.71	-	5.40	6.32	6.32	5.40
GMR	8.78	-	5.10	4.48	4.48	5.10
Co-generation Plant	6.48	-	2.45	1.59	1.59	2.45
IEX – DAM	25.23	-	2.50	6.30	6.30	2.50
IEX – RTM	8.41	-	2.20	1.85	1.85	2.20
IEX – GDAM	-	-	2.60	-	-	-

Particulars	Energy Purchase (MU)	Fixed/ Capacity Charge (Rs. Crore)	Variable Charge (Rs./kWh)	Variable Cost (Rs. Crore)	Total Cost Approved (Rs. Crore)	Average Power Purchase Cost (Rs./kWh)
Other Charges – (GETCO Transmission, SLDC, Trading Margin, etc.)	-	-	-	-	3.14	-
Total	**96.27**	**-**	**3.66**	**35.27**	**38.41**	**3.99**

Table 5.16: Power Purchase Quantum and Cost approved for FY 2026-27

Particulars	Energy Purchase (MU)	Fixed/ Capacity Charge (Rs. Crore)	Variable Charge (Rs./kWh)	Variable Cost (Rs. Crore)	Total Cost Approved (Rs. Crore)	Average Power Purchase Cost (Rs./kWh)
O2 Renewable Energy III Pvt. Ltd.	49.67	-	4.13	20.51	20.51	4.13
Co-generation Plant	35.04	-	2.50	8.76	8.76	2.50
IEX – DAM	19.57	-	2.55	4.99	4.99	2.55
IEX – RTM	6.52	-	2.24	1.46	1.46	2.24
IEX – GDAM	-	-	2.65	-	-	-
Other Charges – (GETCO Transmission, SLDC, Trading Margin, etc.)	-	-	-	-	2.72	-
Total	**110.80**	**-**	**3.22**	**35.72**	**38.43**	**3.47**

Table 5.17: Power Purchase Quantum and Cost approved for FY 2027-28

Particulars	Energy Purchase (MU)	Fixed/ Capacity Charge (Rs. Crore)	Variable Charge (Rs./kWh)	Variable Cost (Rs. Crore)	Total Cost Approved (Rs. Crore)	Average Power Purchase Cost (Rs./kWh)
O2 Renewable Energy III Pvt. Ltd.	49.81	-	4.13	20.57	20.57	4.13
Co-generation Plant	57.10	-	2.55	14.55	14.55	2.55
IEX – DAM	12.44	-	2.60	3.23	3.23	2.60
IEX – RTM	-	-	2.28	-	-	-
IEX – GDAM	12.44	-	2.70	3.36	3.36	2.70
Other Charges – (GETCO Transmission, SLDC, Trading Margin, etc.)	-	-	-	-	2.82	-
Total	**131.78**	**-**	**3.17**	**41.72**	**44.54**	**3.38**

Table 5.18: Power Purchase Quantum and Cost approved for FY 2028-29

Particulars	Energy Purchase (MU)	Fixed/ Capacity Charge (Rs. Crore)	Variable Charge (Rs./kWh)	Variable Cost (Rs. Crore)	Total Cost Approved (Rs. Crore)	Average Power Purchase Cost (Rs./kWh)
O2 Renewable Energy III Pvt. Ltd.	49.67	-	4.13	20.51	20.51	4.13
Co-generation Plant	65.70	-	2.60	17.08	17.08	2.60
IEX – DAM	20.83	-	2.65	5.52	5.52	2.65
IEX – RTM	-	-	2.33	-	-	-
IEX – GDAM	20.83	-	2.76	5.75	5.75	2.76
Other Charges – (GETCO Transmission, SLDC, Trading Margin, etc.)	-	-	-	-	3.70	-
Total	**157.04**	**-**	**3.11**	**48.86**	**52.56**	**3.35**

Table 5.19: Power Purchase Quantum and Cost approved for FY 2029-30

Particulars	Energy Purchase (MU)	Fixed/ Capacity Charge (Rs. Crore)	Variable Charge (Rs./kWh)	Variable Cost (Rs. Crore)	Total Cost Approved (Rs. Crore)	Average Power Purchase Cost (Rs./kWh)
O2 Renewable Energy III Pvt. Ltd.	49.67	-	4.13	20.51	20.51	4.13
Co-generation Plant	65.70	-	2.65	17.42	17.42	2.65
IEX – DAM	20.83	-	2.70	5.63	5.63	2.70
IEX – RTM	-	-	2.38	-	-	-
IEX – GDAM	20.83	-	2.81	5.86	5.86	2.81
Other Charges – (GETCO Transmission, SLDC, Trading Margin, etc.)	-	-	-	-	3.64	-
Total	**157.04**	**-**	**3.15**	**49.43**	**53.07**	**3.38**

Renewable Purchase Obligation

As regards RPO compliance, the Commission has notified the GERC (Procurement of Energy from Renewable Sources) Regulations, 2025. As per the said Regulations, the RPO Target for the Control Period is as follows:

Table 5.20: RPO Target for FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30

Year	Wind Renewable Energy	Hydro Renewable Energy	Distributed Renewable Energy	Other Renewable Energy	Total Renewable Energy
2025-26	1.45%	1.22%	2.10%	28.24%	**33.01%**
2026-27	1.97%	1.34%	2.70%	29.94%	**35.95%**
2027-28	2.45%	1.42%	3.30%	31.64%	**38.81%**
2028-29	2.95%	1.42%	3.90%	33.10%	**41.36%**
2029-30	3.48%	1.33%	4.50%	34.02%	**43.33%**

The Commission has considered the power from tied-up RE sources and purchase of power from GDAM segment of Power Exchange to meet RPO Target for each year of the Control Period.

Table 5.21: Estimated RPO Compliance for FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
Energy Requirement (MU)	96.27	110.80	131.78	157.04	157.04
RPO Target (%)	33.01%	35.95%	38.81%	41.36%	43.33%
RPO Target (MU)	31.78	39.83	51.14	64.95	68.04
RE - Purchase	35.65	49.67	62.25	70.50	70.50

The Petitioner is directed to strictly adhere to the RPO trajectory as stipulated by the Commission from time to time and meet its RPO Target accordingly.

5.5 Operation and Maintenance Expenses

Petitioner's submission

The Petitioner has submitted that the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) expenses for Control Period have been worked out in accordance with the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024. As the Distribution Wire Business commenced operations in FY 2023-24, only the actual audited data available from the start of operations has been considered, as permitted for Utilities having less than ten years of operating history.

Determination of Inflation and Escalation Factor (Index Esc_n):

The Petitioner submitted that in accordance with Regulation 92 of the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024, the escalation factor (Index Esc_n) for O&M expenses is required to be determined based on the weighted average of the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and the Consumer Price Index (CPI – Industrial Workers).

As provided under the Regulations, for estimation of O&M expenses for FY 2024-25 and the entire Control Period (FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30), the escalation rate is required to be computed using the 10-year average yearly inflation of WPI and CPI for the last ten years ending 31st March, 2024.

Accordingly, the Petitioner has computed the escalation factor based on the following authoritative sources:

- Wholesale Price Index (WPI): Office of the Economic Advisor, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India (Base Year: 2011–12 = 100)
- Consumer Price Index (CPI-IW): Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India (Base Year: 2001 = 100)

Based on the monthly indices for the period FY 2015-16 to FY 2024-25, the average yearly inflation rates have been derived as under:

- 10-year Average WPI Inflation = 3.22%
- 10-year Average CPI Inflation = 5.06%

In line with the Regulations and considering equal weightage to both indices, the Petitioner has adopted:

- WEWPI = 0.50
- WECPI = 0.50

Accordingly, the escalation factor (Index Esc_n) has been computed as:

Index Esc_n = 4.14%

Thus, the uniform escalation rate of 4.14% has been applied for FY 2024-25 and all years of the Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 for estimation of O&M expenses, in compliance with the Regulations.

R&M Expenses and ‘K’ Factor:

The Petitioner submitted that in terms of Regulation 92.3, the Repair & Maintenance expenses have been computed as:

$R\&M_n = K \times GFA_n \times (1 + \text{Index Esc}_n)$

Where:

- GFA_n – Opening Gross Fixed Assets for the nth year;
- K – Constant expressing the R&M–to–GFA relationship.

Since commercial operations started in FY 2023-24, the Petitioner has determined ‘K’ using the available post-COD data. The ratio of actual R&M expenses to the opening GFA has been calculated for the available period and a running-average R&M/GFA ratio has been derived after excluding any abnormal / non-recurring R&M expenses.

Based on this working, the effective K factor is 0.92% for FY 2023-24, which has been adopted for the Control Period and applied to the opening GFA along with the escalation factor of 4.107%.

Employee and A&G Expenses:

The Petitioner submitted that the Employee expenses and A&G expenses have been determined as follows:

- Actual audited Employee expenses and A&G expenses for FY 2023-24 have been escalated using the applicable escalation rate to arrive at base year FY 2024-25 expenses;
- The Employee expenses have been projected for the Control Period using the applicable escalation rate of CPI, i.e., 5.06%.
- A&G expenses have been projected for the Control Period from FY 2024-25 expenses by applying the uniform escalation factor of 4.14% for each year, as per:
  $(A\&G_n) = (EMP_{n-1} + A\&G_{n-1}) \times (1 + \text{Index Esc}_n) - EMP_n$.
- PTC annual fixed charges of Rs. 0.37 Crore is added in the total A&G Expenses

for all the years of the Control Period.

Determination of Normative O&M Expenses:

The Petitioner submitted that as per Regulation 92, the O&M expenses for the n^{th} year of the Control Period have been computed as under:

$O\&M_n = (R\&M_n + EMP_n + A\&G_n) \times (1 - X_n)$ + Terminal Liabilities and other one-time expenses

Where:

- $R\&M_n$ – Repair & Maintenance expenses of the Distribution Wire Business for the nth year;
- EMP_n – Employee expenses for the nth year;
- $A\&G_n$ – Administrative & General expenses for the nth year;
- X_n – Efficiency factor, taken as zero in accordance with the Regulations;

The O&M expenses for the Control Period are tabulated below:

Table 5.22: Operation and Maintenance Expenses projected for Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30

(Rs. Crore)

Particulars	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
Employee Expenses	0.59	0.62	0.65	0.69	0.72
R&M Expenses	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18
A&G Expenses	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.56	0.56
Total O&M Expenses	**1.32**	**1.35**	**1.39**	**1.43**	**1.46**

Commission's Analysis

The Commission notes that the Petitioner's Distribution Business commenced in August 2023, and the actual O&M Expenses are available for the period from August 2023 to March 2024.

Regulations 92.1 and 104.1 of the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024, provide that the O&M expense shall be derived on the basis of the average of the actual audited O&M expense for the past ten years ending March 31, 2024, excluding abnormal O&M expenses. Further, the average of the ten-year audited O&M expenses is be considered as the O&M expenses for the year ending March 31, 2019 and escalated using the respective escalation rates for FY 2019-20 to FY 2023-24 to arrive at the O&M expenses for the base year ending March 2024. Thereafter, the same is to be escalated using the weighted average ratio of CPI and WPI indices to determine the O&M expenses for the Control period.

Further, the Note to Regulation 92.3 and 104.3 of the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024 provides that WE_{CPI}:WE_{WPI} for new distribution licensees shall be determined by the Commission on a case-to-case basis.

As per the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024, the average of actual O&M expenses for the last ten years, (i.e., FY 2014-15 to FY 2023-24) is considered as the revised base O&M expenses for FY 2019-20, considering that the mid-year of FY 2019-20 represents the midpoint of the ten-year period. However, in the present case, it is to be noted that the Commission has not carried out truing up for the Petitioner, and actual O&M expenses (as per audited accounts) is available only for the period from August 2023 to March 2024 (i.e., for only eight months). Hence, the base year values cannot be restated. Therefore, the Commission has considered the O&M expenses as approved by the Commission for FY 2024-25 in the Order dated 31 March 2025 in Petition No. 2369 of 2024 as the base O&M Expenses.

Accordingly, for the purpose of computing the index escalation rate (Index ESC), the Commission has determined the weightage of CPI and WPI Indices based on the proportion observed from the normative O&M expenses approved for FY 2024-25. The Commission has hence, considered WE_{WPI} and WE_{CPI} as 79.31% and 20.69%, respectively. Further, the Commission is of the view that it is not appropriate to consider the ten-year Average WPI and CPI inflation, as the revised base O&M expenses for FY 2019-20 are not being computed. Instead, the Commission has considered the WPI and CPI Inflation for FY 2024-25, which is as follows:

- WPI Inflation = 2.27%
- CPI Inflation = 3.38%

Index $Esc_n = WE_{CPI} * CPI_n + WE_{WPI} * WPI_n$

Based on the above, the Commission has computed the Index Esc_n, as shown in the Table below:

Table 5.23: Index Esc_n approved by the Commission (%)

Particulars	FY 2024-25
WE_{WPI}	79.31%
WE_{CPI}	20.69%
WPI	2.27%
CPI	3.38%
Ind Esc_n	**2.50%**

Considering the normative Employee expenses and A&G expenses approved for FY 2024-25 as the base, and based on the Index ESC rate approved in this Order, the Commission has worked out the normative Employee expenses and A&G expenses for each year of the Control Period as shown in the Table below:

Table 5.24: Normative Employee Expenses and A&G Expenses approved for the Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30

(Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2024-25 (Base Year)	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
Employee Expenses	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.27
A&G Expenses	0.89	0.91	0.94	0.96	0.98	1.01

For deriving the normative R&M expenses for the Control Period, the Commission has first computed the K factor for FY 2024-25 based on the ratio of normative R&M expenses approved for FY 2024-25 to the opening GFA considered for FY 2024-25 in this Order. It is pertinent to note that the opening GFA considered by the Commission differs slightly from that claimed by the Petitioner, as certain portion has been disallowed. The detailed justification for the same is explained in the subsequent section of this Order.

The K factor for FY 2024-25, which works out to 0.17%, has been considered to derive the normative R&M expenses for each year of the Control Period, using the following formula specified in the GERC (MYT) Regulations 2024:

$R\&M_n = K*GFA*(1+\text{Index Esc}_n)$

Based on the above, the Commission has computed the normative R&M expenses for each year of the Control Period as shown in the Table below:

Table 5.25: Normative R&M Expenses approved for the Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30

Particulars	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
R&M Expenses	0.031	0.032	0.032	0.032	0.032

Accordingly, the Commission approves the normative O&M Expenses for FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 as shown in the Table below:

Table 5.26: Normative Operation and Maintenance Expenses approved for the Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30

(Rs. Crore)

Particulars	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
Employee Expenses	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.27
A&G Expenses	0.91	0.94	0.96	0.98	1.01
R&M Expenses	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Total O&M Expenses	**1.19**	**1.22**	**1.25**	**1.28**	**1.31**

5.6 Capital Expenditure and GFA

Petitioner’s submission

The Petitioner has submitted that it is entrusted with the development, operation, and maintenance of all utility services within the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) area. This includes the distribution of electricity, with the objective of providing consumers with seamless, plug-and-play utility services to support their operational readiness from day one.

The Petitioner has considered the Opening balance of Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) for FY 2025-26 as equivalent to the closing CWIP balance of FY 2024-25, in accordance with standard regulatory accounting practices followed under the Electricity Act, 2003 and the relevant guidelines issued by the Commission.

It is submitted that the following schemes were implemented:

- The ABT metering system, along with additional CT and PT units were installed at the 66 kV Transmission yard at Vilayat to cope up with the metering system requirements, along with RTU. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 0.36 Crore.
- For supplying power to new consumers, Cables (HT/LT) and metering arrangements are required. This will be facilitated from the existing power setup of the Developer. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 0.20 Crore.

The same were approved by the Commission in its ARR Order for FY 2024-25 dated 31st March, 2025. The Petitioner envisages that these works shall be completed during FY 2025-26 and have accordingly been proposed for capitalisation in the said year.

The Petitioner submitted that, after careful evaluation of the existing infrastructure adequacy, projected demand growth, and asset utilization efficiency within the licensed distribution area, no new capital expenditure (CAPEX) or asset capitalization has been envisaged for the period from FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30.

This planning approach is in line with the principle of prudent investment as mandated under the Tariff Policy, 2016, which emphasizes optimization of existing resources and cost efficiency, thereby minimizing the burden on end consumers. The Petitioner has prioritized operational sustainability and financial prudence over the Control Period, ensuring that any future capital investments, if required, will be justified through a need-based assessment and supported by a separate Petition, in line with the regulatory approval process stipulated by the Commission.

Accordingly, the Petitioner has requested the Commission to take note of the same and consider the capital expenditure plan (or absence thereof) as compliant with the prevailing regulatory framework, as shown in Table below:

Table 5.27: Capital Expenses during FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30

(Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
Opening CWIP	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Capital Expenditure	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Less: Capitalisation	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Closing CWIP	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

Table 5.28: Capitalization during FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30

(Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
Opening GFA	17.69	18.05	18.05	18.05	18.05
Capitalisation	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Less: Asset Decapitalised	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Less: Consumer Contribution (CC)	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Closing GFA	**18.05**	**18.05**	**18.05**	**18.05**	**18.05**

Commission's Analysis

The Commission has examined the submissions made by the Petitioner with regard to the proposed capital expenditure and capitalization for the Control Period.

The Commission has observed that, while considering the opening balance of GFA at the beginning of FY 2023-24, the Petitioner has considered the opening balance in line with the amount reported in the Audited Accounts for FY 2023-24. However, in doing so, the Petitioner has included Rs. 47.79 Lakh towards Fees for Power Augmentation, which the Commission had categorically disallowed in the previous Tariff Order dated 31 March 2025. The relevant extract of the Order dated 31 March 2025 in Case No. 2369 of 2024 is reproduced as under:

> *"As regard to fees for power augmentation is concerned, the Petitioner has submitted that the said amount is towards payment of fees to DGVCL for increasing contract demand of JIL as JIL is also involved in other activities like distribution of gas, steam, water, etc.* ***Since, the increase in contract demand of JIL with DGVCL and payment of fees is not related to the distribution activities, the amount of Rs. 47.79 Lakhs claimed as part of opening GFA, is not considered by the Commission." (emphasis added)***

Accordingly, the Commission has disallowed Rs. 47.79 Lakh towards Fees for Power Augmentation in the opening balance for FY 2023-24. Further, the Commission notes that there are no asset additions during FY 2024-25.

The Commission further notes that the Petitioner has undertaken schemes pertaining to the installation of an ABT metering system along with CT/PT units and RTU at the 66 kV transmission yard at Vilayat, as well as provisioning of HT/LT cables and metering arrangements for supply to new consumers. These schemes were approved in the Tariff Order for FY 2024-25, and the Petitioner has proposed their capitalization during FY 2025-26. It is pertinent to note that Rs. 0.20 Crore towards HT/LT cables and metering arrangements for new consumers is being facilitated from the existing setup of the developer; hence, no depreciation, RoE, RoCE or Interest on Finance charges shall be allowed on the same.

The Commission, therefore, approves the capitalization of the aforesaid schemes during FY 2025-26, subject to prudence check at the time of truing-up.

With respect to the subsequent years of the Control Period from FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30, the Commission notes the submission of the Petitioner that no additional capital expenditure has been envisaged, based on the assessment of infrastructure adequacy, projected demand, and asset utilization.

Accordingly, the capital expenditure and capitalization as proposed by the Petitioner are approved for FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30, as shown in the tables below:

Table 5.29: Capital Expenses approved for FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30

(Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved
Opening CWIP	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Capital Expenditure	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Less: Capitalisation	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Closing CWIP	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

Table 5.30: Capital Expenditure and Capitalization approved for FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30

(Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved
Opening GFA	17.21	17.57	17.57	17.57	17.57
Opening CWIP as on 1st April of the year	0.56	-	-	-	-
Capital Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
Capitalisation	0.56	-	-	-	-
Less: Consumer Contribution (CC)	0.20	-	-	-	-
Net addition	0.36	-	-	-	-
Closing GFA	**17.57**	**17.57**	**17.57**	**17.57**	**17.57**

5.7 Depreciation

Petitioner's submission

The Petitioner has submitted that, as per the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024, depreciation is recognized as a means to recover the capital cost of assets over their useful life and is included as a non-cash expense in the ARR. In accordance with these Regulations, depreciation is calculated using the Straight-Line Method (SLM), based on the original capital cost of the assets, starting from the date of commercial operation (COD). The depreciation rates applicable to various asset categories are detailed in Annexure-I of the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024 and are in alignment with the rates prescribed by the Ministry of Power, with certain modifications specific to distribution assets.

Depreciation is calculated separately for each class of asset, including buildings, switchgear, transformers, lines, meters, etc. It is important to note that land is not subject to depreciation. Only those assets that are capitalized and in use are considered for depreciation. The Petitioner has submitted that assets not in use, fully depreciated assets, and those funded through consumer contributions or grants are excluded from depreciation. For assets that are retired or scrapped, depreciation is allowed only up to the date of retirement, and the remaining value is adjusted accordingly in the asset base.

It is further submitted that depreciation is to be applied only up to 90% of the original asset cost, with the remaining 10% treated as residual value. The useful life of the assets is determined as per the schedule outlined in the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024. In cases of additional capital expenditure incurred during a given year, depreciation will be applied on a pro-rata basis from the date of capitalization. The Petitioner also acknowledges that all depreciation calculations must be substantiated through audited financial statements, and any deviations from the approved asset base must be adequately justified.

Accordingly, the Petitioner has projected the Depreciation for FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 as shown in Table below.

Table 5.31: Depreciation projected for Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30

(Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Depreciation Rate	FY 25-26	FY 26-27	FY 27-28	FY 28-29	FY 29-30
		Depreciation for Full Year	Depreciation for Full Year	Depreciation for Full Year	Depreciation for Full Year	Depreciation for Full Year
Land on lease	3.34%	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Buildings	3.34%	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Hydraulic works	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Civil Works	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plant & Machinery	5.28%	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83

Particulars	Depreciation Rate	FY 25-26	FY 26-27	FY 27-28	FY 28-29	FY 29-30
		Depreciation for Full Year	Depreciation for Full Year	Depreciation for Full Year	Depreciation for Full Year	Depreciation for Full Year
Lines & Cables	5.28%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture & Fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office Equipment	6.33%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	**-**	**0.90**	**0.91**	**0.91**	**0.91**	**0.91**

Commission's Analysis

The Commission observed that the Petitioner has computed Depreciation for the entire asset base in a combined manner for the Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 and has not computed Depreciation separately for assets capitalised before 31.03.2025 and those proposed to be capitalised after 31.3.2025.

However, as per Regulation 37.6 of the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024, depreciation is to be computed separately for assets added up to 31st March, 2025 and for assets added on or after 1st April, 2025. Accordingly, Commission has worked out separate depreciation for assets added up to 31st March, 2025 and assets added on or after 1st April, 2025.

The Commission, as part of the data gaps, sought detailed computation of Depreciation in accordance with the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024. However, the Petitioner has not submitted the submitted the same in accordance with the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024.

For assets added prior to 1st April 2025, the Commission has considered the opening GFA for FY 2023-24 of Rs. 17.21 Crore, after deducting Rs. 47.78 Lakh towards Fees for Power Augmentation, as discussed in the previous sections. No asset additions have been considered for FY 2023-24; accordingly, the closing GFA for FY 2023-24 has been considered as Opening GFA for FY 2024-25. Further, no asset additions have been considered for FY 2024-25, and accordingly, the closing GFA for FY 2024-25 has been considered as opening GFA for FY 2025-26. No additions to GFA have been considered for FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 under this category. Accordingly, the Commission has considered the opening and closing balances of GFA for each year of the Control Period. The asset class-wise depreciation rates have been considered in accordance with the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2016. Based on this, the Commission has computed Depreciation of Rs. 0.87 Crore for each year of the Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 for assets added prior to 1st April 2025.

For the assets added on or after 1st April, 2025, the Commission has considered the Opening GFA for FY 2025-26 as zero. Additions during the year for FY 2025-26 have been considered at Rs. 0.36 Crore, after reducing Rs. 0.20 Crore towards assets funded by the developer, as discussed in the previous section. The closing balance for FY 2025-26 has been considered as the opening balance for FY 2026-27. No asset additions have been considered from FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30; accordingly, the closing balances have been worked out for the subsequent years. Further, the asset class-wise depreciation rates have been considered in accordance with the rates specified in Annexure-I of the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024. Based on this, the Commission has computed depreciation for each year of the Control Period for assets added on or after 1st April 2025, as shown in the Tables below:

The details of the depreciation approved in this Order for the Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 are shown in the Tables below:

Table 5.32: Depreciation approved for the Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 on the assets capitalized up to 31.03.2025

(Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved
Opening GFA	17.21	17.21	17.21	17.21	17.21
Addition during the year (Net of SLC)	-	-	-	-	-
Closing GFA	17.21	17.21	17.21	17.21	17.21
Depreciation	**0.87**	**0.87**	**0.87**	**0.87**	**0.87**

Table 5.33: Depreciation approved for the Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 on the assets capitalized after 31.03.2025

(Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved
Opening GFA	-	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36
Addition during the year (Net of SLC)	0.36	-	-	-	-
Closing GFA	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36
Depreciation	**0.01**	**0.02**	**0.02**	**0.02**	**0.02**

Accordingly, the Commission approves the total Depreciation for FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 as shown in the Table below:

Table 5.34: Total Depreciation approved for the Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30

(Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved
Depreciation on assets up to 31st March,2025	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87
Depreciation assets on or after 1st April,2025	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Total Depreciation	**0.88**	**0.89**	**0.89**	**0.89**	**0.89**

5.8 Interest and Finance Charges

Petitioner's submission

The Petitioner has submitted that the loan amount has been computed in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 33 of the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024. A Debt-Equity ratio of 70:30 has been adopted, in line with Regulation 32, after excluding the projected Consumer Contributions, which are expected to be received directly from consumers towards capital works. For the purposes of interest computation, the normative loan amount has been calculated only for those assets that are capitalized and put to use prior to 1st April, 2025.

In line with the regulatory provisions, the Petitioner has considered loan repayment to be equivalent to the depreciation charged on the assets created prior to FY 2025-26 (i.e., the old asset group). The computation of depreciation for these assets has been carried out in accordance with the methodology specified in the Regulations.

Furthermore, the Petitioner has submitted that the Closing GFA of FY 2023-24 has been considered as the Opening GFA for FY 2024-25. No capitalisation has been considered during FY 2024-25; accordingly, the Closing GFA for FY 2024-25 has been used to determine the normative loan and associated interest for the MYT Control Period.

It is submitted that the closing loan balance for FY 2024-25 has been considered as the opening loan balance for FY 2025-26. The addition of loan during FY 2025-26 has been considered as Rs. 0.39 Crore. No additional loan has been proposed for the period beyond FY 2025-26, as the capital expenditure for assets capitalized on or after 1st April, 2025, is proposed to be covered under the Return on Capital Employed (RoCE) framework. As per Regulation 36.1 of the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024, once the RoCE approach is adopted, it encompasses all financing costs, thereby eliminating the need for a separate interest on loan for newly capitalized assets. Accordingly, the Petitioner has computed and claimed interest on loan only for the assets capitalized prior to 1st April, 2025.

The Petitioner has further submitted that the interest rate applied for the computation is based on the actual loan portfolio applicable to the Distribution Licensee at the beginning of the relevant year. In line with the provisions of the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024, an interest rate of 8.75%, reflecting the rate applicable to the existing loan portfolio as on date, has been considered reasonable and appropriate for this purpose.

Based on the above principles, the Petitioner has worked out the capitalization, opening and closing loan balances, and the average loan outstanding for the applicable years, as shown in Table below:

Table 5.35: Interest and Financial Charges projected for Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30

(Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
Opening Balance of Normative Loan	10.53	10.02	9.11	8.20	7.29
Addition of Loan	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Repayment (=Depreciation Allowed)	0.90	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91
Closing Balance	10.02	9.11	8.20	7.29	6.38
Average Loan	10.28	9.57	8.66	7.75	6.84
Rate of Interest	8.75%	8.75%	8.75%	8.75%	8.75%
Interest on Loan (IOL)	**0.90**	**0.84**	**0.76**	**0.68**	**0.60**

Commission's Analysis

The GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024 specifies that for GFA addition after 01.04.2025, no separate Interest and Finance Charges and RoE shall be allowed, and the entire return on such GFA addition shall be allowed in the form of Return on Capital Employed (ROCE). However, it is observed that the Petitioner has considered addition of loan for GFA addition in FY 2025-26, in line with the approach adopted under GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2016, which is not in accordance with the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024. Hence, for the computation of Interest and Finance Charges, the Commission has considered only the assets added up to 31.03.2025.

For FY 2023-24, the Commission has considered the opening balance of the normative loan equal to Rs. 12.05 Crore which is 70% of the GFA at the beginning of FY 2023-24 considered by the Commission in this Order. Addition of normative loan for the year is considered Nil as the capitalization is nil. Repayment of normative loan for FY 2023-24 is considered equal to the depreciation for FY 2023-24 which is Rs. 0.52 Crore. Accordingly, the Commission has arrived at the closing balance of normative loan for FY 2023-24.

The closing balance of normative loan for FY 2023-24 is considered as the opening balance of normative loan for FY 2024-25. Addition of normative loan for FY 2024-25 is considered Nil. Repayment of normative loan is considered equal to the depreciation for the year. Accordingly, the Commission has arrived at the closing balance of normative loan of Rs. 10.66 Crore for FY 2024-25.

Closing balance of normative loan for FY 2024-25 amounting to Rs. 10.66 Crore is considered as the opening balance for FY 2025-26. Addition of normative loan during the year is considered Nil for each year of the Control Period.

The Commission has considered the repayment equivalent to the depreciation on assets capitalized before 31.03.2025 approved for the respective years.

As regards the Interest to be considered for the purpose of projections, the Commission has observed that the Petitioner has claimed interest rate equal to 8.75% (RBI Bank Rate as on 01.04.2023, i.e., 6.75% plus 200 basis points), which is in accordance with the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2016 and not in accordance with the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024.

The fifth proviso to Regulation 33.5 of the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024, provides that where there is no actual loan corresponding to the regulated business for a particular year, but a normative loan is outstanding, the applicable interest rate shall be one-year SBI MCLR (or any replacement thereof declared by SBI from time to time being in effect applicable for 1 year period) plus 50 basis points.

Since, there was no actual loan portfolio during FY 2023-24 or FY 2024-25, the Commission has computed the interest on loan by considering one-year SBI MCLR as on 1st April 2025 plus 50 Basis Points. Accordingly, the applicable interest rate has been considered as 9.50% (i.e., 9.00% + 0.50%), in line with the fifth proviso to Regulation 33.5 of the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024.

The Interest and Finance Charges approved by the Commission for the Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 is shown in the Table below:

Table 5.36: Interest and Financial Charges approved for Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30

(Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved
Opening Balance of Normative Loan	10.66	9.80	8.93	8.06	7.20
Addition of Loan	-	-	-	-	-
Repayment (=Depreciation Allowed)	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87
Closing Balance	9.80	8.93	8.06	7.20	6.33
Average Loan	10.23	9.36	8.50	7.63	6.76
Rate of Interest	9.50%	9.50%	9.50%	9.50%	9.50%
Interest on Loan (IOL)	**0.97**	**0.89**	**0.81**	**0.72**	**0.64**

5.9 Interest on Security Deposit

Petitioner's submission

The Petitioner has submitted that, in accordance with the provisions of the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024, interest on security deposit is to be allowed on the amount of security deposit held in cash from Distribution System Users and Retail Consumers. As stipulated under the Regulations, the applicable interest rate shall be the Bank Rate notified by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as on 1st April of the financial year in which the Petition is filed.

It is submitted that the consumers of the Petitioner were served by DGVCL in the past. The Petitioner has recently commenced its business and is in the process of operationalizing various requirements of a distribution utility. The petitioner has collected Security Deposit of Rs. 6.93 Crore from its existing consumers. The details for the same are provided below:

Name of the Consumer	Amount of Security Dep. (In Crore)	Mode of Payment
Jubilant Infrastructure Ltd.	0.78	Bank Guarantee
Jubilant Ingravia Ltd. (Unit-1)	2.64	Bank Guarantee
Jubilant Ingravia Ltd. (Unit-2)	1.28	Bank Guarantee

Name of the Consumer	Amount of Security Dep. (In Crore)	Mode of Payment
Jubilant Agro Science Ltd.	0.82	Bank Guarantee
Jubilant Ingravia Ltd. (Unit-4)	1.40	Bank Guarantee
TOTAL	**6.93**	

The Petitioner submitted that, from FY 2025-26 onwards, the demand is projected to increase; hence, the Security Deposit amount shall be recalculated yearly and collected from the consumers based on their new demand. Any excess security deposit arising on account of adjustments or reviews (such as load reduction, reassessment, etc.), is refundable to consumers after adjustment of outstanding dues, along with applicable interest as per the Regulations.

For maintaining consistency in projections, the refund of security deposit has been estimated on a balancing basis. Accordingly, for FY 2025-26, against security deposits received during the year amounting to Rs. 5.13 Crore, a refund of Rs. 5.00 Crore has been projected, resulting in a closing security deposit of Rs. 7.06 Crore from an opening balance of Rs. 6.93 Crore. A similar approach has been followed for the remaining years of the Control Period. The actual refund, if any, shall be accounted for at the time of true-up for the respective year.

Based on the above, the interest on Security Deposit to be levied has been computed for the MYT Control Period.

Table 5.37: Interest on Security Deposit projected for Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30

(Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
Opening Security Deposit	6.93	7.04	8.04	8.27	8.94
Add: Deposits during the Year	5.11	5.99	7.24	8.67	8.67
Less: Deposits refunded	5.00	5.00	7.00	8.00	8.00
Closing Security Deposit	7.04	8.04	8.27	8.94	9.61
Bank Rate	6.75%	6.75%	6.75%	6.75%	6.75%
Interest on Security Deposit	**0.47**	**0.51**	**0.55**	**0.58**	**0.63**

Commission's Analysis

As per Regulation 34 of the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024, interest shall be allowed on the amount held as a security deposit at the Bank Rate notified by the RBI as on 1st April of the financial year in which the Petition is filed.

The Commission notes that the security deposit amounting to Rs. 6.93 Crore, as submitted by the Petitioner, has been furnished in the form of Bank Guarantee and, therefore, cannot be considered as a cash security deposit for the purpose of allowing interest.

Considering that the Petitioner has collected security deposits from existing consumers in the form of a Bank Guarantees, till date, the Commission is of the view that the Petitioner is likely to continue collecting security deposits in the same form in the future, given its small consumer base.

Accordingly, the Commission has decided not to allow the interest on consumer security deposits for the period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30, as these deposits are likely to be in the form of Bank Guarantees. If the Petitioner collects security deposits in cash basis in the future, the Commission shall allow actual interest on the same at the time of truing up for the respective year, subject to prudence check.

Accordingly, the Commission approves Nil Interest on Consumer Security Deposits for FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30.

5.10 Interest on Working Capital

Petitioner's submission

The Petitioner has submitted that it has worked out the interest on working capital in accordance with Regulations 38.4 and 38.5 of the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024.

The Petitioner further submitted that the Consumer Security Deposit amounting to Rs. 6.93 Crore was furnished in the form of a Bank Guarantee. Accordingly, for the purpose of this computation, only the net additional security deposit after refunds has been considered, and the opening security deposit of the said amount has not been included.

The Interest on Working Capital is arrived at as per the provisions of the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024, as shown in the Table below:

Table 5.38: Interest on Working Capital projected for Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30

(Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
O&M Expenses (1 Month)	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12
Spare as 1% of GFA	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18
Receivable (1 month)	4.10	4.80	5.80	6.94	6.94
Less Security deposit	0.11	0.99	0.24	0.67	0.67
Working Capital	4.27	4.10	5.85	6.57	6.58
Interest rate	11.00%	11.00%	11.00%	11.00%	11.00%
Interest on Working Capital	**0.47**	**0.45**	**0.64**	**0.72**	**0.72**

Commission's Analysis

The Commission has computed the components of the working capital in accordance with the methodology specified in the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024, using the components approved in the preceding sections of this Order.

The Commission has considered the approved Aggregate Revenue Requirement for the calculation of receivables for one month. The security deposit amount has been considered as Nil, as any addition to security deposits during FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 is likely to be in the form of Bank Guarantees, in line with the practice followed by the Petitioner till date.

The rate of interest on working capital has been considered as 11.00%, based on the SBI MCLR as on 01.04.2025 plus 200 basis points (i.e., 9.00 % plus 200 basis points) in accordance with the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024.

The normative interest on working capital approved by the Commission for FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 is shown in the Table below:

Table 5.39: Interest on Working Capital approved for Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30

(Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved
O&M Expenses (1 Month)	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11
Spare as 1% of GFA	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18
Receivable (1 month)	3.55	3.55	4.06	4.73	4.77
Less Security deposit	-	-	-	-	-
Working Capital	3.82	3.83	4.34	5.02	5.06
Interest rate	11.00%	11.00%	11.00%	11.00%	11.00%
Interest on Working Capital	**0.42**	**0.42**	**0.48**	**0.55**	**0.56**

5.11 Contribution to Contingency Reserves

Petitioner's submission

The Petitioner has submitted that in accordance with Regulation 41 of the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024, the Distribution Licensee is required to maintain a Contingency Reserve in its accounts. This reserve is to be created to meet unforeseen expenditures arising from natural calamities, accidents, or other unexpected events that may affect the continuity and reliability of the distribution system.

As per the said Regulation, the Petitioner is permitted to appropriate annually a sum not less than 0.25% and not more than 0.5% of the original cost of fixed assets, excluding land and intangible assets, into the Contingency Reserve, until the accumulated reserve reaches 5% of the original cost of fixed assets.

The Petitioner has submitted that it has duly considered the applicable range and has proposed to maintain the Contingency Reserve at 0.50% of the original cost of fixed assets for the Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30. This appropriation shall be made from the revenue requirement each year, and the reserve shall be invested in accordance with the investment guidelines specified under the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024.

The Petitioner has requested the Commission to approve the proposed treatment and appropriation toward the Contingency Reserve for the MYT Control Period, as per the regulatory provisions, as shown in the Table below:

Table 5.40: Contingency Reserve projected for Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30

(Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
Contingency Reserve	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09

Commission's Analysis

The Commission approves the contribution to contingency reserve for the Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 in line with the provisions of the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024, as shown in the Table below:

Table 5.41: Contingency Reserve approved for Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30

(Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved
Contingency Reserve	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09

5.12 Return on Equity

Petitioner's submission

The Petitioner has submitted that, in accordance with Regulation 32 of the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024, it has considered the projected capitalization with a normative debt-equity ratio of 70:30 for assets proposed to be capitalized. Based on this framework, the equity portion has been derived at 30% of the projected capitalization for the relevant financial years.

For the purpose of computing Return on Equity, the Petitioner has followed the provisions laid down under Regulation 35 of the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024. The RoE has been calculated on a normative basis, on the average of opening and closing equity for the respective year. A regulated rate of return of 15.5% has been applied, as specified under the Regulations.

The opening equity for a year has been considered equivalent to the closing equity of the preceding year. For FY 2024-25, the equity addition has been taken as 30% of the projected capitalization, in line with regulatory provisions.

It is further submitted that, for FY 2025-26, the equity addition of Rs. 0.17 Crore has been considered. No further equity additions have been considered thereafter, as the Return on Capital Employed (RoCE) mechanism is applicable for asset additions post 1st April, 2026, as per Regulation 36 of the GERC (MYT) Regulations, which subsumes return on equity under the broader RoCE approach.

Accordingly, the Petitioner has computed RoE only on the normative equity base of assets projected to be capitalized, as shown in the Table below:

Table 5.42: Return on Equity projected for Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30

(Rs. Crore)

Particulars	**FY 2025-26**	**FY 2026-27**	**FY 2027-28**	**FY 2028-29**	**FY 2029-30**
	Projected	**Projected**	**Projected**	**Projected**	**Projected**
Opening Balance of Normative Equity	4.89	5.06	5.06	5.06	5.06
Normative Equity Addition	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Closing Equity	5.06	5.06	5.06	5.06	5.06
Average Equity	4.97	5.06	5.06	5.06	5.06
Rate of Equity	15.50%	15.50%	15.50%	15.50%	15.50%
Return on Equity (RoE)	**0.77**	**0.78**	**0.78**	**0.78**	**0.78**

Commission's Analysis

Return on Equity approach has been adopted only for assets put to use prior to 1st April, 2025, as the Return on Capital employed (RoCE) approach has been adopted for assets put to use on or after 1st April 2025, in accordance with the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024.

However, it is observed that the Petitioner has computed the Return on Equity on assets added after 31.03.2025 as well.

The Commission has considered the opening balance of equity of Rs. 5.16 Crore for FY 2023-24, which is equivalent to 30% of the GFA at the beginning of FY 2023-24. No addition to equity has been considered for FY 2023-24; accordingly, the closing balance of equity for FY 2023-24 has been worked out. The closing balance of equity for FY 2024-25 has been considered as opening balance for FY 2024-25. Similarly, no addition of equity has been considered for FY 2024-25, and the closing balance of equity for FY 2024-25 has been derived accordingly.

The Commission has considered the closing balance of the equity for FY 2024-25, i.e., Rs. 5.16 Crore, as the opening balance of equity for FY 2025-26. No equity additions have been considered for the Control Period (i.e., FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30), as the assets added after 31.03.2025 are considered under the RoCE framework in accordance with the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024. Accordingly, the Commission has worked out the closing balance of equity for FY 2025-26.

Following a similar approach, the opening and closing balances of the equity for the subsequent years, i.e., FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30, have been determined by the Commission.

As per Regulation 35.2 of the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024, a base Return on Equity of 13% p.a. is to be allowed. Further, Regulation 35.1 of the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024, provides that the Additional Return on Equity shall be trued up for the respective year based on actual performance, duly substantiated by documentary evidence and subject to prudence check by the Commission.

Accordingly, a base RoE of 13% has been considered without grossing up, as the truing-up for FY 2023-24 has not been carried out. The same shall be reviewed at the time of truing-up, subject to submission of supporting documents, in accordance with Regulations 39.2 and 39.3 of the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024.

Accordingly, the Commission has approved the Return on Equity for FY 2025-26 to FY

2029-30 as per the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024 as shown in the Table below:

Table 5.43: Return on Equity approved for Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30

(Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved
Opening Balance of Normative Equity	5.16	5.16	5.16	5.16	5.16
Normative Equity Addition	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Equity	5.16	5.16	5.16	5.16	5.16
Average Equity	5.16	5.16	5.16	5.16	5.16
Rate of Equity	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%
Return on Equity (RoE)	**0.67**	**0.67**	**0.67**	**0.67**	**0.67**

5.13 Return on Capital employed

Commission's Analysis

It is observed that as per Regulation 36 of the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024, for assets capitalized on or after 01.04.2025, the Return on Capital Employed (RoCE) approach shall be used to provide a return to the Distribution Licensee and shall cover all financing costs, except expenses for availing loans, without providing separate allowances for interest on loans.

However, the Commission has observed that the Petitioner has not computed the Return on Capital Employed for the assets added on or after 01.04.2025 and has instead adopted the Return on Equity and Interest and Finance Charges for all the assets capitalized both before and after 1st April, 2025. The Commission as part of data gaps sought the detailed computation of RoCE for the period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30. However, the Petitioner has not submitted the same.

In line with the provisions of Regulation 36 of the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024, the Commission has determined the Regulated Rate Base (RRB) to calculate the total capital employed, which shall include the Original Cost of Fixed Assets (OCFA) capitalized on or after 1st April, 2025.

Based on a Return on Equity of 13% and an Interest rate of 9.50%, the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) has been computed at 10.55%, which has been applied on the RRB to compute the Return on Capital Employed.

Accordingly, based on the methodology specified in the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024, the Commission has approved the RoCE for the Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 as shown in the Table below:

Table 5.44: Return on Capital employed approved for Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30

(Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved
Original Costs of Fixed Assets (OCFA)	-	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56
Accumulated Depreciation (net of assets decapitalized)	-	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.07
Accumulated Consumer Contributions, Capital Subsidy/Grants for OCFA	-	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
RRB Opening	**-**	**0.35**	**0.33**	**0.31**	**0.29**
Assets Capitalization during the year	0.56	-	-	-	-
Depreciation during the year (net of Assets decapitalized during the year)	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Consumer Contributions, capital subsidy/grant during the year	0.20	-	-	-	-
Assets decapitalized during the year	-	-	-	-	-
RRB Closing	**0.35**	**0.33**	**0.31**	**0.29**	**0.27**
RRB Average	**0.18**	**0.34**	**0.32**	**0.30**	**0.28**
Equity (Opening)	-	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.09
Equity (Addition)	0.11	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Equity (Closing)	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.08
Equity (Average)	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09
Debt (Opening)	-	0.25	0.23	0.22	0.21
Debt (Addition)	0.25	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Debt (Closing)	0.25	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.19
Debt (Average)	0.12	0.24	0.23	0.21	0.20
Rate of Return on Equity (%)	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%	13.00%
Rate of Interest on Debt (%)	9.50%	9.50%	9.50%	9.50%	9.50%
WACC (%)	10.55%	10.55%	10.55%	10.55%	10.55%
Return on Capital Employed	**0.02**	**0.04**	**0.03**	**0.03**	**0.03**

5.14 Non-Tariff Income

Petitioner's submission

The Petitioner submitted that it has not estimated any Non-Tariff Income considering its small scale of operation.

Commission's Analysis

The Commission notes that the Petitioner has not considered any Non-Tariff Income on account of its small scale of operations. However, the Commission observes that Regulations 96 and 109 of the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024 specify that Non-Tariff Income shall include various components such as income from sale of scrap, income from statutory investments, interest on advances, etc.

Accordingly, the Commission has considered the interest income from investment in the Contingency Reserve as part of Non-Tariff Income.

Therefore, the Commission approves the Non-Tariff Income for the Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30, as shown in the Table below:

Table 5.45: Non-Tariff Income approved for Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30

(Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved
Interest from the investment in the Contingency Reserve	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006

5.15 Aggregate Revenue Requirement

Petitioner's submission

The Petitioner has submitted that the ARR for the MYT Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 has been projected in accordance with the provisions of the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024.

Accordingly, the Petitioner has requested the Commission to approve the ARR for each year of the Control Period, as shown in the Table below:

Table 5.46: ARR projected for Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30

(Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
Power Purchase Expenses	44.21	46.82	55.42	65.52	66.35
O&M Expenses	1.32	1.35	1.39	1.43	1.46
Depreciation	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91
Interest on Loan	0.90	0.84	0.76	0.68	0.60
Return on Equity	0.77	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78
Interest on Working Capital	0.47	0.45	0.64	0.72	0.72
Interest on Security Deposit	0.47	0.51	0.55	0.58	0.63
Contingency Reserve	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
Provision for Bad debts	-	-	-	-	-
Less: NTI	-	-	-	-	-
Total Aggregate Revenue Requirement	**49.13**	**51.76**	**60.55**	**70.71**	**71.55**

Commission's Analysis

Based on above analysis, the Commission has approved ARR for the Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 as shown in the Table below:

Table 5.47: ARR approved for Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30

(Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
Power Purchase Expenses	38.41	38.43	44.54	52.56	53.07
O&M Expenses	1.19	1.22	1.25	1.28	1.31
Depreciation	0.88	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89
Interest and Finance Charges	0.97	0.89	0.81	0.72	0.64
Return on Equity	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67
Return on Capital Employed (RoCE)	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03
Interest on Working Capital	0.42	0.42	0.48	0.55	0.56
Interest on Security Deposit	-	-	-	-	-
Contingency Reserve	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
Provision for Bad debts	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Non-Tariff Income	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Total Aggregate Revenue Requirement	**42.63**	**42.64**	**48.74**	**56.79**	**57.25**

6 Determination of Tariff for FY 2025-26

6.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with the determination of Revenue Surplus/(Gap) as well as tariff for FY 2025-26.

6.2 Revenue from supply of power and Surplus/(Gap) analysis

Petitioner's submission

The Petitioner has submitted that, based on the projections for FY 2025-26, the estimated revenue from the existing tariff amounts to Rs. 39.88 Crore, excluding FPPPA charges. However, this is significantly lower than the ARR projected for the same period, resulting in a Revenue Gap of Rs. 9.27 Crore.

In order to bridge this gap and ensure financial viability while continuing to provide reliable power supply and quality service to consumers, the Petitioner has requested the Commission to consider an average tariff hike of 23.25% on an overall basis for FY 2025-26.

Table 6.1: Revenue Surplus/ (Gap) projected by JIL for the Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30

(Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
Total Aggregate Revenue Requirement	49.13	51.76	60.55	70.71	71.55
Revenue from Sale of Power at existing tariff	39.88	-	-	-	-
Revenue Surplus/ (Gap) at Existing Tariff	(9.27)	-	-	-	-
Revenue from Sale of Power at proposed tariff	49.15	57.58	69.57	83.28	83.28
Revenue Surplus/ (Gap) at Proposed Tariff	**0.02**	**5.82**	**9.02**	**12.57**	**11.73**

Commission Analysis

The Commission has examined the submissions of the Petitioner regarding the projected revenue from the existing tariff and the resultant Revenue Surplus/(Gap) for FY 2025-26. It is observed that the Petitioner has computed the projected revenue based on the existing tariff rates, i.e., the tariff approved for FY 2024-25. However, the revenue from Time of Use (ToU) charges, which forms an integral part of the Tariff Schedule approved by the Commission, has not been considered in the revenue computation. The Commission is of the view that the projected revenue ought to have included the revenue from applicable ToU charges.

Further, the Commission has observed that, although the Petitioner has proposed to levy Fuel and Power Purchase Price Adjustment Surcharge (FPPAS) as applicable to DGVCL from time to time, it has not considered the base FPPAS charges while computing the projected revenue from sale of energy for FY 2025-26. The Commission notes that the base FPPAS charge of Rs. 2.45/kWh was approved for DGVCL in the Tariff Order dated 31.03.2025. Accordingly, for the purpose of revenue estimation, the Commission has considered the base FPPAS charge of Rs. 2.45/kWh in addition to the applicable ToU charges. Accordingly, the revenue from sale of power at the existing tariff with consideration of FPPAS charge of Rs. 2.45/kWh works out to Rs. 64.29 Crores.

Accordingly, the Commission has independently worked out the projected revenue from the sale of energy under the existing tariff by duly considering the applicable Time of Use (ToU) charges as well as the base FPPAS charge of Rs. 2.45/kWh, so as to arrive at a more realistic assessment of the Revenue Surplus/(Gap) for FY 2025-26, which is tabulated as below:

Table 6.2: Revenue Surplus/(Gap) approved for FY 2025-26

(Rs. Crore)

Particulars	**FY 2025-26**
	Approved
Total Aggregate Revenue Requirement	42.63
Revenue from Sale of Power at existing tariff	64.29
Revenue Surplus / (Gap) at Existing Tariff	**21.66**

Accordingly, the Commission has arrived at the Revenue Surplus amounting to Rs. 21.66 Crore as against the Revenue Gap of Rs. 9.27 Crore projected by the Petitioner for FY 2025-26.

7 Fuel and Power Purchase Adjustment Surcharge (FPPAS)

7.1 Fuel and Power Purchase Price Adjustment

Petitioner's submission

The Petitioner has submitted that the Commission has approved the following formula for FPPPA charges:

FPPPA Formula

FPPPA = [(PPCA – PPCB)] / [100-Loss in %]

Whereas,

(i) PPCA = is the average power purchase cost per unit of delivered energy (including transmission cost), computed based on the operational parameters approved by the Commission or principles laid down in the Power Purchase Agreements in Rs./kWh for all the generation sources as approved by the Commission while determining ARR and who have supplied power in the given quarter and transmission charges as approved by the Commission for transmission network calculated as total power purchase cost billed in Rs. Million divided by the total quantum of power purchase in Million Units made during the quarter.

(ii) PPCB = is the approved average base power purchase cost per unit of delivered energy (including transmission cost) for all the generating stations considered by the Commission for supplying power to the company in Rs. / kWh and transmission charges as approved by the Commission calculated as the total power purchase cost approved by the Commission in Rs. Million divided by the total quantum of power purchase in Million Units considered by the Commission.

(iii) Loss in % = is the weighted average of the approved level of Transmission and Distribution losses (%) for Petitioner applicable for a particular quarter or actual weighted average in Transmission and Distribution losses (%) for

Petitioner of the previous year for which true up have been done by the Commission, whichever is lower.

The Petitioner has requested the Commission to allow it to charge the consumer the FPPPA from time to time during FY 2025-26, as applicable for DGVCL consumers.

The Petitioner has requested that it may be permitted to claim the approved FPPPA time to time, as applicable to DGVCL.

Commission's Analysis

It is observed that the Petitioner has submitted the erstwhile FPPPA formula for computation and recovery of quarterly Fuel and Power Purchase Price Adjustment Surcharge (FPPAS) applicable to the previous Control Period. However, the Commission has notified a revised FPPAS formula under the GERC (Multi Year Tariff) Regulations, 2024, which is applicable for the Fourth Control Period (FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30). Accordingly, the relevant formula specified in the said Regulations is reproduced below:

In connection with the 'Fuel and Power Purchase Adjustment Surcharge', the GERC (Multi-Year Tariff) Regulations, 2024 provides that-

"115.1 Computation of FPPAS:

(a) *For these Regulations "Fuel and Power Purchase Adjustment Surcharge" (FPPAS) means the increase in cost of power, supplied to consumers, due to change in Fuel cost, power purchase cost and transmission charges with reference to cost of supply approved by the Commission.*

(b) *FPPAS shall be calculated and billed to consumers, automatically, without going through regulatory approval process, on a monthly basis, according to the formula, prescribed by the Commission in these Regulations, subject to true up, on an annual basis:*

Provided that the automatic pass through shall be adjusted for monthly billing in accordance with these Regulations;

Provided further that the Distribution Licensee shall make quarterly submissions of the detailed FPPAS computations, duly supported by the documentary evidences, justifying such computations, along with details its charging and recovery from the consumers.

(c) FPPAS shall be computed and charged by the Distribution Licensee, in (n+2)th month, on the basis of actual variation, in cost of fuel and power purchase and Interstate Transmission Charges for the power procured during the nth month. For example, the FPPAS on account of changes in tariff for power supplied during the month of April of any financial year shall be computed and billed in the month of June of the same financial year:

Provided that in case the Distribution Licensee fails to compute and charge FPPAS within this time line, except in case of any force majeure condition, its right for recovery of costs on account of FPPAS shall be forfeited and in such cases, the right to recover the FPPAS determined during true-up shall also be forfeited.

(d) The Distribution Licensee may decide, FPPAS or a part thereof, to be carried forward to the subsequent month in order to avoid any tariff shock to consumers, but the carry forward of FPPAS shall not exceed a maximum duration of two months and such carry forward shall only be applicable, if the total FPPAS for a Billing Month, including any carry forward of FPPAS over the previous month exceeds twenty per cent of variable component of approved tariff.

(e) The carry forward shall be recovered within one year or before the next tariff cycle whichever is earlier and the money recovered through FPPAS shall first be accounted towards the oldest carry forward portion of the FPPAS followed by the subsequent month.

(f) In case of carry forward of FPPAS, the carrying cost calculated on simple interest basis at the rate of one year SBI MCLR or any replacement thereof by SBI from time to time being in effect applicable for 1 year period, as applicable prevailing during the relevant year shall be allowed till the same is recovered through tariff and this carrying cost shall be trued up in the year under consideration.

(g) Depending upon quantum of FPPAS, the automatic pass through shall be adjusted in such a manner that,

i. If FPPAS ≤ 5%, 100% cost recoverable of FPPAS by Distribution Licensee shall be levied automatically using the formula.

ii. If FPPAS > 5%, 5% FPPAS shall be recoverable automatically as per item (i) of sub-paragraph (g) above. 90% of the balance FPPAS shall be recoverable automatically using the formula and the differential claim shall be recoverable after approval by the Commission during true up.

(h) The revenue recovered on account of pass through FPPAS by the Distribution Licensee, shall be trued up later for the year under consideration and the true up for any financial Year shall be completed by 30th June of the next financial year.

(i) In case of excess revenue recovered for the year against the FPPAS, the same shall be recovered from the Distribution Licensee at the time of true up along with its carrying cost to be charged at 1.20 times of the carrying cost rate approved by the Commission and the under recovery of FPPAS shall be allowed during true up, to be billed along with the automatic FPPAS amount.

Explanation:- For example in the month of July, the automatic pass through component for the power supplied in May and FPPAS, if any, recoverable after true up for the month of April in the previous financial year, shall be billed.

(j) The Distribution Licensee shall submit such details, in the stipulated formats, of the variation between expenses incurred and FPPAS recovered, and the detailed computations and supporting documents, as required by the Commission, during true up of the normal tariff.

(k) To ensure smooth implementation of the FPPAS mechanism and its recovery, the Distribution Licensee shall ensure that its billing system is updated to take this into account and a unified billing system shall be implemented to ensure that there is a uniform billing system irrespective of the billing and metering vendor through interoperability or use of open source software as available.

(l) The Distribution Licensee shall publish all details including the FPPAS formula, calculation of monthly FPPAS and recovery of FPPAS (separately for automatic and approved portions) on its website and archive the same through a dedicated web address.

(m) Formula for Computation of FPPAS:

$$\text{Monthly FPPAS for Nth Month (\%)} = \frac{(\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{B}) * \mathrm{C} + (\mathrm{D}-\mathrm{E})}{\{\mathrm{Z} * (1 - \text{Distribution losses in\%}/100)\} * \mathrm{ABR}}$$

Where,

Nth month means the month in which billing of FPPAS component is done. This FPPAS is due to changes in tariff for the power supplied in (n-2)th month

A is Total units procured in (n-2)th Month (in kWh) from all Sources including Long-term, Medium-term and Short-term Power purchases (To be taken from the bills issued to Distribution Licensees)

B is bulk sale of power from all Sources in (n-2)th Month. (in kWh) = (to be taken from provisional accounts to be issued by State Load Dispatch Centre by the 10th day of each month).

C is incremental Average Power Purchase Cost (including the change of fuel cost) = Actual average Power Purchase Cost (PPC) from all Sources in (n-2) month (Rs./ kWh) (computed) - Projected average Power Purchase Cost (PPC) from all Sources (Rs./ kWh)- (from tariff order)

D = Actual inter-state and Intra-State Transmission Charges in the (n-2)th Month, (From the bills by Transcos to Discom) (in Rs)

E = Base Cost of Transmission Charges for (n-2)th Month. = (Approved Transmission Charges/12) (in Rs)

Z = [{Actual Power purchased from all the sources outside the State in (n-2) th Month. (in kWh)* (1 – Interstate transmission losses in % /100) + Power purchased from all the sources within the State(in kWh)}*(1 – Intra-State losses in %) – B]/100 in kWh

ABR = Average Billing Rate for the year as approved by the Commission (in Rs/kWh)

Distribution Losses (in %) = Target Distribution Losses as approved by the Commission

Inter-state transmission Losses (in %) as approved by the Commission

Note:

The Power Purchase Cost shall exclude any charges on account of Deviation Settlement Mechanism.

Other charges which include Ancillary Services and Security Constrained Economic Despatch shall not be included in Fuel and Power Purchase Adjustment Surcharge and adjusted though the true-up approved by the Commission."

It is noted that the Petitioner has a separate tariff schedule for its supply area, however, it has proposed to recover FPPAS charges as applicable to DGVCL from time to time. In its past Tariff Order, the Commission had, on a one-time basis, allowed the Petitioner to charge its consumers the FPPAS of DGVCL, with a clear direction that the Petitioner should propose the levy of separate FPPAS for its supply area in accordance with formula for FPPAS provided in the Regulations / MoP Rules. The Petitioner has again proposed to charge its consumers the FPPAS applicable to DGVCL.

Since, the Commission is issuing the Tariff Order for FY 2025-26 at a later stage, the Commission considers it appropriate to allow the proposal of the Petitioner, with specific directions to the Petitioner to propose the levy of separate FPPAS for its supply area.

8 Wheeling Charges and Cross Subsidy Surcharge

8.1 Wires ARR for determination of Wheeling Charges

Petitioner's submission

The Petitioner has submitted that Regulation 94.1 of the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024 specifies that the ARR is to be segregated as per the Allocation Matrix for segregation of expenses between Distribution Wires Business and Retail Supply Business for determination of wheeling charges.

The Petitioner has allocated the expenditure to Wires Business and Retail Supply Business as per the following Allocation Matrix specified by the Commission for segregation of expenses between wheeling and retail supply business, as given in Regulation 94.1 of the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2016:

Table 8.1: Allocation Matrix for Segregation to Wires and Retail Supply submitted by the Petitioner

Sl. No.	Particulars	Wires Business	Retail Supply Business
1	Power Purchase Expenses	0%	100%
2	O&M Expenses	0%	100%
3	Employee Expenses	60%	40%
4	A&G Expenses	50%	50%
5	R&M Expenses	90%	10%
6	Depreciation	90%	10%
7	Interest on Loan	90%	10%
8	Return on Equity	90%	10%
9	Interest on Working Capital	10%	90%
10	Interest on Security Deposit	10%	90%
11	Contingency Reserve	100%	0%
12	Provision of Bad debts	0%	100%

Based on the above Allocation Matrix, the ARR of the Petitioner supply area has been segregated into ARR for Wires Business and Retail Supply Business as shown in the Table below:

Table 8.2: ARR for Wires and Retail Supply Business for FY 2025-26 as submitted by the Petitioner

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Wire Business	Retail Supply Business	Total
1	Power Purchase Expenses	0.00	44.21	44.21
2	O&M Expenses			
3	*Employee Expenses*	*0.36*	*0.24*	*0.59*
4	*A&G Expenses*	*0.27*	*0.27*	*0.55*
5	*R&M Expenses*	*0.16*	*0.02*	*0.17*
6	Depreciation	0.81	0.09	0.91
7	Interest on Loan	0.81	0.09	0.90
8	Return on Equity	0.69	0.08	0.77
9	Interest on Working Capital	0.05	0.42	0.47
10	Interest on Security Deposit	0.05	0.42	0.47
11	Contingency Reserve	0.09	0.00	0.09
12	Provision for Bad debts	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	**3.28**	**45.85**	**49.13**

The above segregated ARR has been considered to determine the wheeling charges.

Commission's Analysis

The Commission, in order to compute the Wheeling Charges, has considered the Allocation Matrix between the Wires Business and Retail Supply Business as specified in Regulation 94.1 of the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024.

As per Regulation 94.1 of the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024, the ARR is required to be segregated on the basis of segregated accounts of Distribution Wires Business and Retail Supply Business. Accordingly, the Petitioner is directed to maintain separate books of accounts for the Distribution Wire Business and Retail Supply Business from the second year of Control Period, the failure of which will result in penalty as per Regulation 35.13 of GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024. Further, the Guidelines as specified in Annexure V of GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024 needs to be considered for the segregation of ARR for Wires and Supply business.

However, for the purpose of tariff determination for FY 2025-26, the Commission has considered the Allocation Matrix as specified in the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024 and has approved the ARR for Wires and Retail Supply Business for FY 2025-26 as shown in the Table below:

Table 8.3: Allocation of ARR between Wires and Retail Supply Business approved for FY 2025-26

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Wire Business	Retail Business	Total
1	Power Purchase Expenses	0.00	38.41	38.41
2	Employee Expenses	0.15	0.10	0.25
3	A&G Expenses	0.46	0.46	0.91
4	R&M Expenses	0.028	0.003	0.03
5	Depreciation	0.79	0.09	0.88
6	Interest on Loan	0.87	0.10	0.97
7	Return on Equity	0.60	0.07	0.67
8	Return on Capital Employed	0.017	0.002	0.02
9	Interest on Working Capital	0.04	0.38	0.42
10	Interest on Security Deposit	-	-	-
11	Contingency Reserve	0.09	-	0.09
12	Provision for Bad debts	-	-	-
13	Non-Tariff Income	0.001	0.01	0.01
	Total	**3.04**	**39.59**	**42.63**

The above allocation of ARR for the Wires Business has been used for determination of Wheeling Charges for FY 2025-26.

8.2 Wheeling Charges

Petitioner's submission

Distribution Wires are identified as carriers of electricity from generating station or transmission network to consumer point. Ideally, consumption at a particular voltage level requires a network at that voltage level as well as at all higher voltage levels. Thus, consumption at the lower voltages should contribute to the cost of the higher voltage levels as well. Conversely, consumers connected at the higher voltages do not utilise the services of lower voltage networks and hence are not required to contribute to the recovery of lower voltages.

However, at present, all consumers are connected at the HT level, and there are no consumers connected at the LT level. Therefore, the entire distribution network is dedicated solely to HT consumers. Accordingly, the wheeling charges, based on wheeling ARR and sales, are derived as tabulated below:

Table 8.4: Wheeling Charges proposed by JIL for FY 2025-26

(Rs./kWh)

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
Average Wheeling charges for HT category	0.36	0.31	0.26	0.21	0.21

The Petitioner has proposed wheeling losses of 0.30% in addition to the above wheeling charges.

Commission's Analysis

The Commission has observed that the Petitioner has proposed wheeling charges for the entire Control Period. However, in the current tariff proceedings, the Commission has determined the tariff only for FY 2025-26. Accordingly, the Commission has computed the wheeling charges for FY 2025-26 alone.

The Commission has determined the ARR of the Wires Business for FY 2025-26 as Rs. 3.04 Crore. The Commission has not segregated the Wires ARR between HT and LT voltage levels, as JIL's entire consumer base for FY 2025-26 comprises HT consumers only.

Accordingly, the Commission has computed the Wheeling Charges for FY 2025-26 as shown in the Table below:

Table 8.5: Wheeling Charges at 11 kV approved for FY 2024-25

Particulars	Units	Amount
ARR for the Wires Business	Rs. Crore	3.04
Energy Input at 11 kV	MU	90.35

Particulars	Units	Amount
Wheeling Charge at 11 kV	Paise/kWh	33.68
Approved Wheeling Charges at 11 kV	**Rs/kWh**	**0.34**

The Commission has accordingly approved the Wheeling Charges for 11 kV voltage as Rs.0.34 /kWh for FY 2025-26.

The Open Access consumers shall also bear wheeling losses of **0.30%** in addition to the Wheeling Charges.

8.3 Cross Subsidy Surcharge

Petitioner's submission

The Petitioner has submitted the cross-subsidy surcharge, as per formula approved by the Commission, as given below:

S = T- [C / (1 - L/100) + D + R]

Where:

S is the Cross-Subsidy Surcharge

T is the tariff payable by the relevant category of consumers, including reflecting the Renewable Purchase Obligation

C is the per unit weighted average cost of power purchase by the Licensee, including meeting the Renewable Purchase Obligation

L is the aggregate of transmission, distribution and commercial losses, expressed as a percentage applicable to the relevant voltage level

D is the wheeling charges applicable to relevant category

R is the per unit cost of carrying regulatory assets.

The cross-subsidy charges based on the above formula is worked out as shown in the Table below:

Table 8.6: Cross Subsidy Surcharge submitted by the Petitioner from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. /kWh)

Particulars	FY 25-26	FY 26-27	FY 27-28	FY 28-29	FY 29-30
T - HT consumer tariff	5.44	4.93	4.80	4.71	4.77
C- Average cost of power Purchase	4.64	4.25	4.20	4.16	4.21

Particulars	FY 25-26	FY 26-27	FY 27-28	FY 28-29	FY 29-30
D - Average Wheeling charges for HT category	0.36	0.31	0.26	0.21	0.21
L - Aggregate T&D Losses (%)	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%
R - per unit cost of carrying regulatory assets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S= Cross subsidy surcharge as per Formula	**0.44**	**0.37**	**0.35**	**0.34**	**0.35**

The Petitioner has proposed the cross-subsidy surcharge as per the above calculation.

Commission's Analysis

The Hon'ble APTEL in its Judgment on the issue of formula for calculation of Cross-subsidy has endorsed the use of the formula depicted in the Tariff Policy. The Central Government has issued the Tariff Policy, 2016. According to this policy, the formula for Cross Subsidy Surcharge is as under:

S = T – [C / (1 - L/100) + D + R] Where,

S is the surcharge

T is the Tariff payable by the relevant category of consumers, including reflecting the Renewable Purchase Obligation

C is the per unit weighted average cost of power purchase by the Licensee, including meeting the Renewable Purchase Obligation

D is the aggregate of transmission, distribution and wheeling charge applicable to the relevant voltage level

L is the aggregate of transmission, distribution and commercial Losses, expressed as a percentage applicable to the relevant voltage level

R is the per unit cost of carrying regulatory assets

The cross-subsidy surcharge based on the above formula is worked out as shown in the Table below:

Table 8.7: Cross Subsidy Surcharge approved by the Commission for FY 2025-26

(Rs./kWh)

Sl. No.	Particulars	HT Category
1	T - Tariff for HT Category (Rs./kWh)	7.12
2	C - Wt. Avg. Power Purchase Cost (Rs./kWh)	3.99

Sl. No.	Particulars	HT Category
3	D - Wheeling Charge (Rs./kWh)	0.34
4	L - Aggregate T&D Loss (%)	0.30%
5	R - per unit cost of carrying regulatory assets (Rs/kWh)	-
6	S - Cross Subsidy Surcharge (Rs/kWh)	**2.77**

S = T – [C / (1-L/100) + D + R]

S = 7.12 - [3.99 / (1-0.30/100) + 0.34 + 0.00]

= Rs. 0.33/kWh

According to Rule 13 of the Electricity (Amendment) Rules, 2022 notified by Ministry of Power, Government of India, the surcharge determined by the State Commission shall not exceed 20% of the Average Cost of Supply. The 20% of Average Cost of Supply for the Petitioner works out to Rs. 0.94/kWh.

Accordingly, the Commission approves the Cross Subsidy Surcharge at Rs. 0.94/kWh for FY 2025-26.

9 Green Tariff

Petitioner's Submission

The Petitioner has submitted that for the other distribution licensees in the State (UGVCL, DGVCL, MGVCL, PGVCL), the Commission has decided the green tariff for FY 2025-26.

In the retail supply tariff order of DISCOMs for FY 2025-26, the Commission has adopted following methodology for determination of Green Tariff:

Considering the approach followed for other distribution licensees in the State, the Petitioner proposes to introduce the green tariff in its licence area as under:

- Green Power Tariff of Rs. 1.00/ kWh, which is over and above the normal tariff of the respective category as per Tariff Order, be levied to the consumers opting for meeting their demand of green energy.
- All consumers (Extra High Voltage, High Voltage and Low Voltage) shall be eligible for opting RE power on payment of Green Power Tariff.
- This option can be exercised by consumer giving one-month notice to the Distribution Licensee in writing before commencement of billing period.

The Petitioner has requested the Commission to approve the above proposal and allow it to charge Green Tariff to the consumers in its licence area.

Commission's Analysis

In line with approach followed in respect of other distribution licensees, the rate for optional Green Tariff has been considered as per the Tariff Orders of State-owned Distribution Licensees as under:

Green Tariff is optional and available for consumers who want to avail green power for meeting their requirement by payment of Green Power Tariff over and above the normal tariff applicable to the respective category as per Tariff Order.

- Green Power Tariff of Rs. 0.90/ kWh, which is over and above the normal Tariff of the respective category as per Tariff Order, be levied to the consumers opting for meeting their demand of green energy.
- All consumers (Extra High Voltage, High Voltage and Low Voltage) shall be eligible for opting RE power on payment of Green Power Tariff.
- This option can be exercised by consumer giving one month notice to the Distribution Licensee in writing before commencement of billing period.

10 Compliance of Directives

10.1 Earlier Directives

(1) The Petitioner is directed to fulfil its RPO compliances in accordance with the RPO targets notified by the Commission through its GERC (Procurement of Energy from Renewable Sources) (Third Amendment), Regulations, 2022 and subsequent Amendments.

Compliance:

The Petitioner submitted that it has started it licensee business since 18th August, 2023 and fulfilled its RPO Compliance with the RPO targets notified by the Commission as per GERC Regulation (Third Amendment) 2022 thereafter. Before starting licensee business, the Petitioner was an HT Consumer of DGVCL hence no compliance by the Petitioner was required. Details of RPO targets for FY 2023-24 (after 26th August, 2023) and FY 2024-25 and fulfilment details is shown below:

Fin. Year	Energy Input at JIL periphery (in MUs)	Green Energy Procured (in MUs)	Balance Energy (in MUs)	No. of RECs Required	No. of REC Purchased	Date of Purchase
FY 2023-24 (RPO Obligation 18.70%)						
2nd Quarter (Jul-Sep, 23)	6.65	0	6.65	1244	4000	30.11.2023
3rd Quarter (Oct-Dec, 23)	13.45	0	13.45	2515	1800	01.03.2024
4th Quarter (Jan-Mar, 24)	13.37	0	13.37	2500	459	15.04.2024
TOTAL	**33.47**	**0**	**33.47**	**6259**	**6259**	
FY 2024-25 (RPO Obligation 20.70%)						
1st Quarter (Apr-Jun, 24)	14.83	0	14.83	3070	4256	28.08.2024
2nd Quarter (Jul-Sep, 24)	15.86	0.19	14.94*	2988	1903	09.10.2024

Fin. Year	Energy Input at JIL periphery (in MUs)	Green Energy Procured (in MUs)	Balance Energy (in MUs)	No. of RECs Required	No. of REC Purchased	Date of Purchase
3rd Quarter (Oct-Dec, 24)	13.23	0	13.23	2739	3362	29.01.2025
4th Quarter (Jan-Mar, 25)	13.90	0	13.90	2877	2254	09.04.2025
TOTAL	**57.82**	**0.19**	**57.83**	**11930**	**11775**	

* 15.86 MUs – 0.92 MUs (0.19/20.7*100) = 14.94 MUs

Commission's Comments:

The Commission noted the submission of the Petitioner. The Commission shall deal with the verification of RPO compliance of the Petitioner separately based on the separate Petition filed by the Petitioner. The Petitioner is directed to comply with the RPO target specified by the Commission and submit the report of the same to the Commission in timely manner as required under the RPO Regulations notified by the Commission.

(2) The Petitioner is directed to ensure maximum utilization of its existing assets before planning for new capital expenditure.

Compliance:

The Petitioner submitted that it would ensure maximum utilization of its existing assets before planning for new capital expenditure and take prior approval from the Commission before any major capital expenditure.

Commission's Comments:

The Commission noted the submission of the Petitioner.

(3) The Petitioner is directed to maintain separate accounts for its electricity distribution business and submit the segregated audited accounts for FY 2022-23, FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25 to identify the direct and indirect cost and revenue relating to electricity distribution business in the SEZ licensed area.

Compliance:

The Petitioner submitted that it has started its Electricity Distribution business from 26th August, 2023. Accordingly, separate accounts have been prepared for the period from 26th August, 2023 to 31st March, 2024 and get the same audited. The audited copy of annual account for FY 2023-24 is submitted along with True-up Petition for FY 2023-24. Separate account for FY 2024-25 is being audited and the same will be submitted along with the True-up Petition for FY 2024- 25.

Commission's Comments:

The Commission noted the submission of the Petitioner and directs the Petitioner to comply with the same.

(4) The Petitioner is directed to recover the Security Deposit from its existing consumers as well as future consumers as per applicable Regulations of the Commission and consider the same in its future Petition for True-up / Tariff Petition of respective year.

Compliance:

The Petitioner submitted that it has collected Security Deposit from its existing consumer. Details of the Security Deposit obtained from its consumer is shown below:

Name of the Consumers	Amount of Security Deposit (in Rs. Crores)	Mode of Payment
Jubilant Infrastructure Limited	0.78	Bank Guarantee
Jubilant Ingrevia Limited Unit-1	2.64	Bank Guarantee
Jubilant Ingrevia Limited Unit-2	1.28	Bank Guarantee
Jubilant Agro Science Limited	0.82	Bank Guarantee
Jubilant Ingrevia Limited Unit-4	1.40	Bank Guarantee
TOTAL	**6.93**	

The Petitioner confirms that it will collect Security Deposit from all the future consumers also.

Commission's Comments:

The Commission noted the submission of the Petitioner.

(5) The Commission noted that while proposing separate tariff schedule than tariff schedule of DGVCL for FY 2024-25, the Petitioner has requested to allow FPPPA charges as applicable to DGVCL from time to time. Considering that this is the first year of ARR/ tariff determination; while allowing the aforesaid request, the Commission directs the Petitioner to henceforth propose levy of separate FPPPA charges provided in the Regulations / MoP Rules. Further, the Petitioner is directed to submit the details of power purchase of FY 2024-25 to the Commission within 30 days from the completion of previous quarter.

Compliance:

The Petitioner submitted that no Fuel Price and Power Purchase Adjustment (FPPPA) charges have been levied during FY 2024-25. Furthermore, since JIL is procuring power on a single-tariff basis, there is minimal likelihood of variation in power purchase cost. In the event of any minor variation, the same shall be duly considered and addressed at the time of True-up for FY 2024-25.

Commission's Comments:

The Commission noted that the Petitioner has again proposed to charge its consumers the FPPAS applicable to DGVCL. The Petitioner is required to comply with the directives of the Commission. Accordingly, the Commission once again directs the Petitioner to propose for the levy of separate FPPAS for its supply area.

(6) The Petitioner is directed to scrupulously follow the provisions of applicable Regulations / Order of the Commission as amended from time to time.

Compliance:

The Petitioner confirms that it will carefully and thoroughly follow the provisions of applicable Regulations / Order of the Commission as amended from time to time.

Commission's Comments:

The Commission noted the submission of the Petitioner.

10.2 New Directives

(1) The Commission noted that the present Tariff Order for FY 2025-26 issued at a later stage and therefore the Commission considers it appropriate to allow the proposal of the Petitioner to levy the FPPPA charges in line with recovery of FPPA charges by DGVCL. The Petitioner is directed to propose for the levy of separate FPPAS for its supply area.

11 Tariff Philosophy and Tariff Proposal

11.1 Introduction

The Commission is guided by the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, the National Electricity Policy, the Tariff Policy, and the GERC (MYT) Regulations, 2024 notified by the Commission.

Section 61 of the Act lays down the broad principles and guidelines for determination of retail supply Tariff. The basic principle is to ensure that the Tariff should progressively reflect the cost of supply of electricity and reduce the cross subsidy amongst categories within a period to be specified by the Commission.

This Chapter discusses JIL's Tariff Proposal and details the Commission's final decision on the same.

11.2 JIL's Tariff Proposal for FY 2025-26

The Petitioner has submitted that as its licence area has two licensees, viz., DGVCL and JIL. In the light of provisions of Section 62 of the Electricity Act, 2003, and in order to promote competition among distribution licensees, the Commission in its Tariff Order dated 29th September, 2012 decided to fix only maximum ceiling of tariff for retail sale of electricity. Consequently, the Commission decided that the DGVCL tariff approved in the Commission's Tariff Order dated 2nd June, 2012, will be the maximum ceiling for JIL. In line with the above ruling of the Commission, the Petitioner is following the Tariff schedule for the different category of consumers as per the existing Tariff Schedule of Dakshin Gujarat Vij Company Ltd (DGVCL).

At present the Petitioner in its licence area has consumers sourcing power at HTP-I level only. During FY 2025-26, the Petitioner would like to charge the applicable tariff rate (energy charges) along with applicable FPPPA for HTP-I having connected load (above 500 kVA and up to 1000 kVA) and (above 1000 kVA) as proposed below:

HTP-I consumers (up to 500 kVA) – Rs. 4.73/kWh

HTP-I consumers (above 500 kVA and up to 1000 kVA) – Rs. 4.93/kWh

HTP-I consumers (above 1000 kVA) – Rs. 5.03/kWh

The Petitioner has requested the Commission to allow it to charge the applicable tariff rates as given above along with applicable FPPPA to the consumers accordingly.

Further, the Petitioner has submitted that at present there are no LT consumers in the licence area; however, during FY 2025-26 new consumer may avail supply at LT level. Therefore, the Petitioner has provided complete tariff schedule for consideration of the Commission. If any new consumer applies for connection at LT level in future, the Petitioner will not face any problem for giving supply.

Commission's Analysis

The Commission has observed that the Petitioner has incorrectly stated in its Petition that it is currently following the Tariff schedule for different categories of consumers as per the existing Tariff Schedule of Dakshin Gujarat Vij Company Ltd (DGVCL), in line with the Commission ruling in Order dated 02.06.2012. In fact, the Petitioner had proposed separate tariff for its supply area for FY 2024-25 in Petition No. 2369 of 2024, which was approved by the Commission vide its Tariff Order dated 31.03.2025, wherein the Energy Charges for HTP-I category are lower as compared to the tariffs applicable to DGVCL consumers. The Tariff approved in the said Order dated 31.03.2025 is applicable for FY 2024-25 for the consumers of the Petitioner.

Further, it is observed that the Petitioner has proposed revised Tariffs for FY 2025-26, wherein the tariffs for HTP-I category and HTP-II category are higher than those applicable to the same categories of consumers in DGVCL's supply area for FY 2025-26. The Petitioner has further proposed to recover FPPAS charges as per the FPPAS rate applicable to DGVCL from time to time, in addition to approved tariff schedule.

The Commission notes that the Petitioner has claimed the Revenue Gap of Rs. 9.27 Crore claimed for FY 2025-26 and proposed to increase the tariff to mitigate the said gap. Against which, the Commission has computed Revenue Surplus of Rs. 21.66 Crore for FY 2025-26 in the previous section. The Commission further observes that the projected Revenue Surplus of Rs. 21.66 Crore is based on projected figures only, whereas the actual revenue and expenditure may vary due to several operational, financial and regulatory factors specifically when the distribution business of the Petitioner is at nascent stage. Therefore, the Commission is of the considered view that no further revision in the existing Tariff Schedule is warranted at this stage. Accordingly, the tariff approved for JIL for FY 2024-25 vide Order dated 31.03.2025 in Petition No. 2369 of 2024 shall continue to be applicable for FY 2025-26 for retail supply in the JIL supply area. The Revenue Surplus/(Gap) for FY 2025-26, if any, shall be considered appropriately at the time of truing-up for FY 2025-26 along with carrying / holding cost in accordance with the MYT Regulations of the Commission. The approved Tariff Schedule for FY 2025-26 forms part of this Tariff Order as an Annexure.

As regards the proposal for recovery of FPPAS at the rates applicable to DGVCL from time to time is concerned, the Commission approves the same, considering that the Tariff Order for FY 2025-26 is issued at a later stage.

As regards the proposal for recovery of FPPAS at the rates applicable to DGVCL from time to time is concerned, the Commission approves the same, with specific directives that henceforth the Petitioner shall propose separate FPPAS for its supply area.

COMMISSION'S ORDER

The Commission approves the Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) for JIL for FY 2025-26, as shown in the Table below:

ARR Approved for JIL for FY 2025-26 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2025-26
Power Purchase Expenses	38.41
O&M Expenses	1.19
Depreciation	0.88
Interest and Finance Charges	0.97
Return on Equity	0.67
Return on Capital Employed (RoCE)	0.02
Interest on Working Capital	0.42
Interest on Security Deposit	-
Contingency Reserve	0.09
Provision for Bad debts	-
Less: Non-Tariff Income	0.01
Total Aggregate Revenue Requirement	**42.63**

The approved Retail Supply Tariff will be in accordance with the Tariff schedule annexed to this Order.

Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-
JATIN N. THAKKAR	**HIREN SHAH**	**PANKAJ JOSHI**
Member	**Member**	**Chairman**

Place: Gandhinagar
Date: 29/07/2026

ANNEXURE: TARIFF SCHEDULE

TARIFF FOR SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY AT LOW TENSION, HIGH TENSION, AND EXTRA HIGH TENSION

GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. The tariff figures indicated in this tariff schedule are the tariff rates payable by the consumers of Jubilant Infrastructure Limited.
2. These tariffs are exclusive of Electricity Duty, tax on sale of electricity, taxes and other charges levied by the Government or other competent authorities from time to time which are payable by the consumers, in addition to the charges levied as per the tariff.
3. All these tariffs for power supply are applicable to only one point of supply.
4. The charges specified are on monthly basis. The Distribution Licensee may decide the period of billing and adjust the tariff rate accordingly.
5. Except in cases where the supply is used for the purpose for which the Distribution Licensee has permitted a lower tariff, the power supplied to any consumer shall be utilized only for the purpose for which supply is taken and as provided for in the Tariff Order.
6. The various provisions of the GERC (Licensee's Power to Recover Expenditure incurred in providing supply and other Miscellaneous Charges) Regulations, 2005, except Meter Charges, will continue to apply.
7. Conversion of Ratings of electrical appliances and equipment from kilowatt to B.H.P., or vice versa, will be done, when necessary, at the rate of 0.746 kilowatt equal to 1 B.H.P.
8. The billing of fixed charges, based on contracted load or maximum demand, shall be done in multiples of 0.5 (one half) Horse Power or kilo Watt (HP or kW) as the case may be. The fraction of less than 0.5 shall be rounded off to next 0.5. The billing of energy charges will be done for one complete one kilo-watt-hour (kWh).
9. The Connected Load for the purpose of billing will be taken as the maximum load connected during the billing period.
10. The fixed charges, minimum charges, demand charges, and the slabs of consumption of energy for energy charges mentioned shall not be subject to any adjustment on account of existence of any broken period within billing period arising from consumer supply being connected or disconnected any time within the duration of the billing period for any reason.
11. Contract Demand shall mean the maximum kW / kVA for the supply of which the Licensee undertakes to provide to the consumer from time to time.
12. Fuel and Power Purchase Adjustment Surcharge (FPPAS) shall be applicable in accordance with the Formula approved by the Gujarat Electricity Regulatory Commission from time to time.

13. Payment of penal charges for usage in excess of contract demand / connected load for any billing period does not entitle the consumer to draw in excess of contract demand / connected load as a matter of right.
14. The payment of power factor penalty does not exempt the consumer from taking steps to improve the power factor to the levels specified in the Regulations notified under the Electricity Act, 2003 and the Licensee shall be entitled to take any other action deemed necessary and authorized under the Act.
15. Delayed Payment Charges for all consumers:
    - No Delayed Payment Charges shall be levied if the bill is paid within ten days from the date of billing (excluding the date of billing).
    - Delayed Payment Charges will be levied at the rate of 15% per annum for the period commencing from the due date till the date of payment if the bill is paid after due date.
    - For Government dues, the Delayed Payment Charges will be levied at the rate provided under the relevant Electricity Duty Act.
16. Green Power Tariff
    - Green Power Tariff of Rs. 0.90/ kWh, which is over and above the normal tariff of the respective category as per Tariff Order, be levied to the consumers opting for meeting their demand of green energy.
    - All consumers (Extra High Voltage, High Voltage and Low Voltage) shall be eligible for opting RE power on payment of Green Power Tariff.
    - This option can be exercised by consumer giving billing cycle notice to the Distribution Licensee in writing before commencement of billing period.

PART - I

SCHEDULE OF TARIFF FOR SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY

AT LOW AND MEDIUM VOLTAGE

1. RATE: RGP

This tariff is applicable to all services, including common services like elevators, water pumping system, passage lighting in the residential premises.

- Single-phase supply- Aggregate load up to 6 kW
- Three-phase supply- Aggregate load above 6 kW

1.1 FIXED CHARGES / MONTH:

Range of Connected Load: (Other than BPL Consumers)

(a)	Up to and including 2 kW	Rs. 15/- per month
(b)	Above 2 to 4 kW	Rs. 25/- per month
(c)	Above 4 to 6 kW	Rs. 45/- per month
(d)	Above 6 kW	Rs. 70/- per month

For BPL Household Consumers:

Fixed charges	Rs. 5/- per month

PLUS

1.2 ENERGY CHARGES: FOR THE TOTAL MONTHLY CONSUMPTION:

(OTHER THAN BPL CONSUMERS)

(a)	First 50 units	305 Paise per Unit
(b)	Next 50 units	350 Paise per Unit
(c)	Next 150 units	415 Paise per Unit
(e)	Above 250 units	520 Paise per Unit

1.3 ENERGY CHARGES: FOR THE TOTAL MONTHLY CONSUMPTION:

FOR THE CONSUMER BELOW POVERTY LINE (BPL) **

(a)	First 30 units	150 Paise per Unit
(b)	For remaining units	Rate as per RGP

**The consumer who wants to avail the benefit of the above tariff has to produce a copy of the Card issued by the authority concerned at the office of the Distribution Licensee. The concessional tariff is only for 30 units per month.

1.4 MINIMUM BILL (EXCLUDING METER CHARGES)

Payment of fixed charges as specified in 1.1 above.

2. RATE: RGP (RURAL)

This tariff will be applicable to all services for residential premises located in areas within Gram Panchayat as defined in the Gujarat Panchayats Act.

- Single Phase Supply – Aggregate load up to 6 kW
- Three Phase Supply – Aggregate load above 6 kW

2.1. FIXED CHARGES

Range of Connected Load: (Other than BPL Consumers)

(a)	Up to and including 2 kW	Rs. 15/- per Month
(b)	Above 2 to 4 kW	Rs. 25/- per Month
(c)	Above 4 to 6 kW	Rs. 45/- per Month
(b)	Above 6 kW	Rs. 70/- per Month

For BPL Household Consumers

Fixed Charges	Rs. 5/- per month

PLUS

2.2. ENERGY CHARGES: FOR THE TOTAL MONTHLY CONSUMPTION:

(OTHER THAN BPL CONSUMERS)

(a)	First 50 units	265 Paise per Unit
(b)	Next 50 Units	310 Paise per Unit

(c)	Next 150 units	375 Paise per Unit
(d)	Above 250 units	490 Paise per Unit

2.3. ENERGY CHARGES: FOR THE TOTAL MONTHLY CONSUMPTION:

FOR THE CONSUMER BELOW POVERTY LINE (BPL)**

(a)	First 50 units	150 Paise per Unit
(b)	For remaining units	Rate as per RGP (Rural)

**The consumer who wants to avail the benefit of the above tariff has to produce a copy of the Card issued by the authority concerned at the sub-division office of the Distribution Licensee. The concessional tariff is only for 50 units per month.

2.4. MINIMUM BILL

Payment of fixed charges as specified in 2.1 above.

Note: If the part of the residential premises is used for non-residential (commercial) purposes by the consumers located within 'Gram Panchayat' as defined in Gujarat Panchayat Act, entire consumption will be charged under this tariff.

3. <u>RATE: GLP</u>

This tariff is applicable to the

(i) educational institutes and other institutions registered with the Charity Commissioner or similarly placed authority designated by the Government of India for such intended purpose;
(ii) research and development laboratories;
(iii) Street Light *

(a)	Fixed charges	Rs. 70/- per month
(b)	Energy charges	390 Paise per Unit

*Maintenance of street lighting conductor provided on the pole to connect the street light is to be carried out by Distribution Licensee. The consumer utilising electricity for street lighting purpose shall arrange for renewal, maintenance and replacement of lamp, associated Fixture, connecting wire, disconnecting device, switch including time switch etc. at his cost by person authorised by him in this behalf under Rule-3 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956/ Rules issued by CEA under the Electricity Act, 2003.

4. RATE: NON-RGP

This tariff is applicable to the services for the premises those are not covered in any other tariff categories and having aggregate load up to and included40 kW.

Consumer under this category may opt to be charged as per category – 'RATE: LTMD'

4.1. FIXED CHARGES:

a)	First 10 kW of connected load	Rs. 50/- per kW per month
b)	For next 30 kW of connected load	Rs. 85/- per kW per month

PLUS

4.2. ENERGY CHARGES:

For installation having contracted load up to and including 10 kW: for entire consumption during the month	435 Paise per Unit
For installation having contracted load exceeding 10 kW: for entire consumption during the month	465 Paise per Unit

4.3. MINIMUM BILL PER INSTALLATION FOR SEASONAL CONSUMERS

4.3.1. "Seasonal Consumers", shall mean a consumer who takes and uses power supply for ice factory, ice candy machines, ginning and pressing factory, oil mill, rice mill, huller, salt industry, sugar factory, khandsari, cold storage plants (including such plants in fisheries industry), tapioca industries manufacturing starch, vegetable dehydration industries.

4.3.2. Any consumer, who desires to be billed for the minimum charges on annual basis shall intimate to that effect in writing at least one month before commencement of billing period about the off-season during which energy consumption, if any, shall be mainly for overhauling of the plant and machinery. The off-season period at any time shall be a full calendar month/months. The total period of the off-season so declared and observed shall be not less than three calendar months in a calendar year.

4.3.3. The total minimum amount under the head "Fixed and Energy Charges" payable by the seasonal consumer satisfying the eligibility criteria under sub-clause 4.3.1 above and complying with the provision stipulated under sub-clause 4.3.2 above shall be Rs. 1800 per annum per kW of the contracted load/ sanctioned load.

4.3.4. The units consumed during the off-season period shall be charged for at a flat rate of 480 Paise per unit.

4.3.5. The electricity bills related to the off-season period shall not be taken into account towards the amount payable against the annual minimum bill. The amount paid by the consumer towards the electricity bills related to the seasonal period only under the heads "Fixed Charges" and "Energy Charges", shall be taken into account while determining the amount of short-fall payable towards the annual minimum bill as specified under sub-clause 4.3.3 above.

4.3.6. Seasonal consumer is required to submit to the Distribution Licensee an irrevocable Bank Guarantee from a Nationalised or Scheduled Commercial Bank equal to the difference of amount/ Bank Guarantee lying with the Distribution Licensee as Security Deposit and minimum bill calculated at the rate shown in para 4.3.3 with the Contracted Load/ Sanctioned Load of such consumer. If the Contracted Load/ Sanctioned Load is revised upward during the calendar year, the consumer shall submit a revised Bank Guarantee or additional Bank Guarantee as calculated above to the Licensee. The cost of such Bank Guarantee/s shall be borne by the consumer. It shall be the responsibility of the consumer to keep the bank guarantee/s valid at all times and to renew the bank guarantee/s at least 1 months prior to its expiry.

5. RATE: LTMD

This tariff is applicable to the services for the premises those are not covered in any other tariff categories and having aggregate load above 40 kW and up to 100 kW.

This tariff shall also be applicable to consumer covered in category- 'Rate: Non-RGP' so opts to be charged in place of 'Rate: Non-RGP' tariff.

5.1. FIXED CHARGES:

1	**For billing demand up to the contract demand**	
	(i) For first 40 kW of billing demand	Rs. 90/- per kW per month
	(ii) Next 20 kW of billing demand	Rs. 130/- per kW per month
	(iii) Above 60kW of billing demand	Rs. 195/- per kW per month
2	For billing demand in excess of the contract demand	Rs. 265/- per kW

PLUS

5.2. ENERGY CHARGES:

For the entire consumption during the month	460 Paise per Unit

PLUS

5.3. REACTIVE ENERGY CHARGES:

For all the reactive units (kVARh) drawn during the month	10 paise per kVARh

5.4. BILLING DEMAND

The billing demand shall be highest of the following:

(a) Eighty-five percent of the contract demand

(b) Actual maximum demand registered during the month

(c) 6 kW

5.5. MINIMUM BILL

Payment of demand charges every month based on the billing demand.

5.6. SEASONAL CONSUMERS TAKING LTMD SUPPLY:

5.6.1 The expression, “Seasonal Consumer”, shall mean a consumer who takes and uses power supply for ice factory, ice-candy machines, ginning and pressing factory, oil mill, rice mill, salt industry, sugar factory, khandsari, cold storage plants (including such plants in fishery industry), tapioca industries manufacturing starch, pumping load or irrigation, white coal manufacturers, vegetable dehydration industries.

5.6.2 Any consumer, who desires to be billed for the minimum charges on annual basis shall intimate to that effect in writing at least one month before commencement of billing period about the off-season during which energy consumption, if any, shall be mainly for overhauling of the plant and machinery. The off-season period at any time shall be a full calendar month/months. The total period of the off-season so declared and observed shall be not less than three calendar months in a calendar year.

5.6.3 The total minimum amount under the head “Demand and Energy Charges” payable by a seasonal consumer satisfying the eligibility criteria under sub-clause 5.6.1 above and complying with provisions stipulated under sub-clause 5.6.2 above shall be Rs. 2970 per annum per kW of the billing demand.

5.6.4 The billing demand shall be the highest of the following:

a) The highest of the actual maximum demand registered during the calendar year.

b) Eighty-five percent of the arithmetic average of contract demand during the year.

c) 6 kW

5.6.5 Units consumed during the off-season period shall be charged for at the flat rate of 470 Paise per unit.

5.6.6 Seasonal consumer is required to submit to the Distribution Licensee an irrevocable Bank Guarantee from a Nationalised or Scheduled Commercial Bank equal to the difference of amount/ Bank Guarantee lying with the Licensee as Security Deposit and minimum bill calculated at the rate shown in para 5.6.3 for the higher of Contract Demand or Billing Demand. If the Contract Demand is revised upward during the calendar year, the consumer shall submit a revised Bank Guarantee or additional Bank Guarantee as calculated above to the Licensee. The cost of such Bank Guarantee/s shall be borne by the consumer. It shall be the responsibility of the consumer to keep the bank guarantee/s valid at all times and to renew the bank guarantee/s at least 1 month prior to its expiry.

6. RATE: WWSP

This tariff shall be applicable to services used for water works and sewerage pumping purposes.

6.1. Type I - Water works and sewerage pumps operated by other than local authority

(a)	Fixed charges per month	Rs. 25/- per HP

PLUS

(b)	Energy charges per month: For entire consumption during the month	430 Paise per Unit

6.2. Type II - Water Works and sewerage pumps operated by local authority such as Municipal Corporation, Gujarat Water Supply & Sewerage Board located outside Gram Panchayat Area will also attract this tariff.

(a)	Fixed charges per month	Rs. 20/- per HP

PLUS

(b)	Energy charges per month: For entire consumption during the month	410 Paise per Unit

6.3. TIME OF USE DISCOUNT:

Applicable to all the water works consumers having connected load of 50 HP and above for the energy consumption during the Off-Peak Load Hours of the Day.

For energy consumption during the off-peak period, viz, 1100 Hrs to 1800 Hrs:	40 Paise per Unit

7. RATE: STREET LIGHTS

Applicable to lighting system for illumination of public roads.

7.1. FIXED CHARGE

A flat rate of	420 paise per Unit

8. RATE: TMP

This tariff is applicable to services of electricity supply for temporary period at the low voltage. A consumer not taking supply on regular basis under a proper agreement shall be deemed to be taking supply for temporary period.

8.1. FIXED CHARGE

Fixed Charge per Installation	Rs. 15 per kW per Day

8.2. ENERGY CHARGE

A flat rate of	465 Paise per Unit

Note: Payment of bills is to be made within seven days from the date of issue of the bill. Supply would be disconnected for non-payment of dues on 24 hours' notice.

9. RATE- LT ELECTRIC VEHICLE (EV) CHARGING STATIONS

This tariff is applicable to consumers who use electricity exclusively for Electric Vehicle Charging installations.

Other consumers can use their regular electricity supply for charging electric vehicle under same regular category i.e. RGP, LTMD, NON-RGP, etc. as the case may be.

9.1. FIXED CHARGE

Fixed Charges per installation	Rs. 25 per installation per Month

9.2. ENERGY CHARGE

For all units consumed during the month	410 Paise per Unit

PART - II

TARIFFS FOR SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY AT HIGH TENSION

(3.3 KV AND ABOVE, 3-PHASE 50 HERTZ), AND EXTRA HIGH TENSION

The following tariffs are available for supply at high tension for large power services for contract demand not less than 100 kVA

10. RATE: HTP-I

This tariff will be applicable for supply of electricity to HT consumers contracted for 100 kVA and above for regular power supply and requiring the power supply for the purposes not specified in any other HT Categories.

10.1. DEMAND CHARGES:

10.1.1. For billing demand up to contract demand

(a)	For first 500 kVA of billing demand	Rs. 150/- per kVA per month
(b)	For next 500 kVA of billing demand	Rs. 260/- per kVA per month
(c)	For billing demand in excess of 1000 kVA	Rs. 475/- per kVA per month

10.1.2. For Billing Demand in Excess of Contract Demand

For billing demand in excess over the contract demand	Rs. 555 per kVA per month

PLUS

10.2. ENERGY CHARGES

For entire consumption during the month		
(a)	Up to 500 kVA of billing demand	370 Paise per Unit
(b)	For billing demand above 500 kVA and up to 2500 kVA	390 Paise per Unit
(c)	For billing demand above 2500 kVA	400 Paise per Unit

PLUS

10.3. TIME OF USE CHARGES:

For energy consumption during the two peak periods, viz., 0700 Hrs. to 1100 Hrs. and 1800 Hrs. to 2200 Hrs.

(a)	For Billing Demand up to 500 kVA	45 Paise per Unit

(b)	For Billing Demand above 500 kVA	85 Paise per Unit

10.4. BILLING DEMAND:

The billing demand shall be the highest of the following:

(a) Actual maximum demand established during the month

(b) Eighty-five percent of the contract demand

(c) One hundred kVA

10.5. MINIMUM BILLS:

Payment of “demand charges” based on kVA of billing demand.

10.6. POWER FACTOR ADJUSTMENT CHARGES:

10.6.1. Penalty for poor Power Factor:

(a) The power factor adjustment charges shall be levied at the rate of 1% on the total amount of electricity bills for the month under the head “Energy Charges”, arrived at using tariff as per para 10.2 of this schedule, for every 1% drop or part thereof in the average power factor during the month below 90% up to 85%.

(b) In addition to the above clause, for every 1% drop or part thereof in average power factor during the month below 85% at the rate of 2% on the total amount of electricity bill for that month under the head “Energy Charges”, arrived at using tariff as per para 10.2 of this schedule, will be charged.

10.6.2. Power Factor Rebate:

If the power factor of the consumer’s installation in any month is above 95%, the consumer will be entitled to a rebate at the rate of 0.5% (half percent) in excess of 95% power factor on the total amount of electricity bill for that month under the head “Energy Charges”, arrived at using tariff as per para 10.2 of this schedule, for every 1% rise or part thereof in the average power factor during the month above 95%.

10.7. MAXIMUM DEMAND AND ITS MEASUREMENT:

The maximum demand in kW or kVA, as the case may be, shall mean an average kW / kVA supplied during consecutive 30/15 minutes or if consumer is having parallel operation with the grid and has opted for 3 minutes, period of maximum use where such meter with the features of reading the maximum demand in KW/KVA directly, have been provided.

10.8. CONTRACT DEMAND:

The contract demand shall mean the maximum kW/kVA for the supply, of which the supplier undertakes to provide facilities from time to time.

10.9. REBATE FOR SUPPLY AT EHV:

On Energy charges:		Rebate @
(a)	If supply is availed at 33/66 kV	0.75%
(b)	If supply is availed at 132 kV and above	1.25%

10.10. SEASONAL CONSUMERS TAKING HT SUPPLY:

10.10.1. The expression, "Seasonal Consumer", shall mean a consumer who takes and uses power supply for ice factory, ice-candy machines, ginning and pressing factory, oil mill, rice mill, salt industry, sugar factory, khandsari, cold storage plants (including such plants in fishery industry), tapioca industries manufacturing starch, pumping load or irrigation, white coal manufacturers, vegetable dehydration industries.

10.10.2. Any consumer, who desires to be billed for the minimum charges on annual basis shall intimate to that effect in writing at least one month before commencement of billing period about the off-season during which energy consumption, if any, shall be mainly for overhauling of the plant and machinery. The off-season period at any time shall be a full calendar month/months. The total period of the off-season so declared and observed shall be not less than three calendar months in a calendar year.

10.10.3. The total minimum amount under the head "Demand and Energy Charges" payable by a seasonal consumer satisfying the eligibility criteria under sub-clause 10.10.1 above and complying with provisions stipulated under sub-clause 10.10.2 above shall be Rs. 4550 per annum per kVA of the billing demand.

10.10.4. The billing demand shall be the highest of the following:

a) The highest of the actual maximum demand registered during the calendar year.
b) Eighty-five percent of the arithmetic average of contract demand during the year.
c) One hundred kVA

10.10.5. Units consumed during the off-season period shall be charged for at the flat rate of 430 Paise per unit.

10.10.6. Electricity Bills paid during off-season period shall not be taken into account towards the amount payable against the annual minimum bill. The amount paid by the consumer towards the electricity bills for seasonal period only under the heads “Demand Charges” and “Energy Charges” shall be taken into account while determining the amount payable towards the annual minimum bill.

10.10.7. Seasonal consumer is required to submit to the Distribution Licensee an irrevocable Bank Guarantee from a Nationalised or Scheduled Commercial Bank equal to the difference of amount/ Bank Guarantee lying with the Licensee as Security Deposit and minimum bill calculated at the rate shown in para 10.10.3 for the higher of Contract Demand or Billing Demand. If the Contract Demand is revised upward during the calendar year, the consumer shall submit a revised Bank Guarantee or additional Bank Guarantee as calculated above to the Licensee. The cost of such Bank Guarantee/s shall be borne by the consumer. It shall be the responsibility of the consumer to keep the bank guarantee/s valid at all times and to renew the bank guarantee/s at least 1 months prior to its expiry.

11. RATE HTP-II

Applicability: This tariff shall be applicable for supply of energy to HT consumers contracting for 100 kVA and above, requiring power supply for Water Works and Sewerage pumping stations run by Local Authorities and GW & SB. GIDC Water Works.

11.1. DEMAND CHARGES:

11.1.1. For billing demand up to contract demand

(a)	For first 500 kVA of billing demand	Rs. 115/- per kVA per month
(b)	For next 500 kVA of billing demand	Rs. 225/- per kVA per month
(c)	For billing demand above 1000 kVA	Rs. 290/- per kVA per month

11.1.2. For billing demand in excess of contract demand

For billing demand in excess of contract demand	Rs. 360 per kVA per month

PLUS

11.2. ENERGY CHARGES:

For entire consumption during the month		
(a)	Up to 500 kVA of billing demand	435 Paise per Unit
(b)	For billing demand above 500 kVA and up to 2500 kVA	455 Paise per Unit
(c)	For billing demand above 2500 kVA	465 Paise per Unit

PLUS

11.3. TIME OF USE CHARGES:

For energy consumption during the two peak periods, viz., 0700 Hrs. to 1100 Hrs. and 1800 Hrs. to 2200 Hrs.

(a)	For Billing Demand up to 500 kVA	45 Paise per Unit
(b)	For Billing Demand above 500 kVA	85 Paise per Unit

11.4. Billing demand		
11.5. Minimum bill		Same as per HTP-I Tariff
11.6. Maximum demand and its measurement		
11.7. Contract Demand		
11.8. Power factor adjustment charges and rebate		
11.9. Rebate for supply at EHV		

11.10. POWER FACTOR ADJUSTMENT CHARGES

11.10.1. Penalty for poor Power Factor:

a) The power factor adjustment charges shall be levied at the rate of 1% on the total amount of electricity bills for the month under the head "Energy Charges", arrived at using tariff as per para 11.2 of this schedule, for every 1% drop or part thereof in the average power factor during the month below 90% up to 85%.

b) In addition to the above clause, for every 1% drop or part thereof in average power factor during the month below 85% at the rate of 2% on the total amount of electricity bill for that month under the head "Energy Charges", arrived at using tariff as per para 11.2 of this schedule, will be charged.

11.10.2. Power Factor Rebate:

If the power factor of the consumer's installation in any month is above 95%, the consumer will be entitled to a rebate at the rate of 0.5% (half percent) in excess of 95% power factor on the total amount of electricity bill for that month under the head "Energy Charges", arrived at using tariff as per para 11.2 of this schedule, for every 1% rise or part thereof in the average power factor during the month above 95%.

12. RATE: HTP-III

This tariff shall be applicable to a consumer taking supply of electricity at high voltage, contracting for not less than 100 kVA for temporary period. A consumer not taking supply on regular basis under a proper agreement shall be deemed to be taking supply for temporary period.

12.1. DEMAND CHARGES:

For billing demand up to contract demand	Rs. 18/- per kVA per day
For billing demand in excess of contract demand	Rs. 20/- per kVA per day

PLUS

12.2. ENERGY CHARGES:

For all units consumed during the month	660 Paise/Unit

PLUS

12.3. TIME OF USE CHARGES:

Additional charge for energy consumption during two peak periods, viz., 0700 Hrs. to 1100 Hrs. and 1800 Hrs. to 2200 Hrs.	85 Paise per Unit

12.4. Billing demand		Same as per HTP-I Tariff
12.5. Minimum bill		
12.6. Maximum demand and its measurement		
12.7. Contract Demand		
12.8. Power factor adjustment charges and rebate		

12.9. POWER FACTOR ADJUSTMENT CHARGES:

12.9.1. Penalty for poor Power Factor:

(a) The power factor adjustment charges shall be levied at the rate of 1% on the total amount of electricity bills for the month under the head "Energy Charges", arrived at using tariff as per para 12.2 of this schedule, for every 1% drop or part thereof in the average power factor during the month below 90% up to 85%.

(b) In addition to the above clause, for every 1% drop or part thereof in average power factor during the month below 85% at the rate of 2% on the total amount of electricity bill for that month under the head "Energy Charges", arrived at using tariff as per para 12.2 of this schedule, will be charged.

12.9.2. Power Factor Rebate:

If the power factor of the consumer's installation in any month is above 95%, the consumer will be entitled to a rebate at the rate of 0.5% (half percent) in excess of 95% power factor on the total amount of electricity bill for that month under the head "Energy Charges", arrived at using tariff as per para 12.2 of this schedule, for every 1% rise or part thereof in the average power factor during the month above 95%.

13. RATE- HTP-IV

This tariff shall be applicable for supply of electricity to HT consumers opting to use electricity exclusively during night hours from 10.00 PM to 06.00 AM next day and contracted for regular power supply of 100 kVA and above.

13.1. DEMAND CHARGES:

1/3rd of the Fixed Charges specified in Rate HTP-I above

PLUS

13.2. ENERGY CHARGES:

For all units consumed during the month	225 Paise/Unit

13.3.	Billing Demand	Same as HTP-I Tariff
13.4.	Minimum Bill	
13.5.	Maximum demand and its measurement	
13.6.	Contract Demand	
13.7.	Rebate for supply at EHV	

13.8. POWER FACTOR ADJUSTMENT CHARGES:

13.8.1. Penalty for poor Power Factor:

a) The power factor adjustment charges shall be levied at the rate of 1% on the total amount of electricity bills for the month under the head "Energy Charges", arrived at using tariff as per para 13.2 of this schedule, for every 1% drop or part thereof in the average power factor during the month below 90% up to 85%.

b) In addition to the above clause, for every 1% drop or part thereof in average power factor during the month below 85% at the rate of 2% on the total amount of electricity bill for that month under the head "Energy Charges", arrived at using tariff as per para 13.2 of this schedule, will be charged.

13.8.2. Power Factor Rebate:

If the power factor of the consumer's installation in any month is above 95%, the consumer will be entitled to a rebate at the rate of 0.5% (half percent) in excess of 95% power factor on the total amount of electricity bill for that month under the head "Energy Charges", arrived at using tariff as per para 13.2 of this schedule, for every 1% rise or part thereof in the average power factor during the month above 95%.

NOTE:

1. 15% of the contracted demand can be availed beyond the night hours prescribed as per para 13 above.
2. 10% of total units consumed during the billing period can be availed beyond the night hours prescribed as per para 13 above.
3. In case the consumer failed to observe condition no. 1 above during any of the billing month, then demand charge during the relevant billing month shall be billed as per HTP-I category demand charge rates given in para 10.1 of this schedule.
4. In case the consumer failed to observe condition no. 2 above during any of the billing month, then entire energy consumption during the relevant billing month shall be billed as per HTP-I category energy charge rates given in para 10.2 of this schedule.

5. In case the consumer failed to observe above condition no. 1 and 2 both during any of the billing month, then demand charge and entire energy consumption during the relevant billing month shall be billed as per HTP-I category demand charge and energy charge rates given in para 10.1 and 10.2 respectively, of this schedule.
6. This tariff shall be applicable if the consumer so opts to be charged in place of HTP-I tariff by using electricity exclusively during night hours as above.
7. This option can be exercised to shift from HTP-I tariff category to HTP-IV tariff or from HTP-IV tariff category to HTP-I tariff four times in a calendar year by giving not less than 15 days' advance notice in writing before commencement of billing period.

14. RATE- HT ELECTRIC VEHICLE (EV) CHARGING STATIONS

This tariff is applicable to consumers who use electricity exclusively for Electric Vehicle Charging installations.

Other consumers can use their regular electricity supply for charging electric vehicle under same regular category i.e. HTP-I, as the case may be.

14.1. DEMAND CHARGE

(a)	For billing demand up to the contract demand	Rs. 25/- per kVA per Month
(b)	For billing demand in excess of contract demand	Rs. 50/- per kVA per Month

14.2. ENERGY CHARGE

For all units consumed during the month:	400 Paise per Unit

14.3. Billing Demand

The billing demand shall be the highest of the following:

a) Actual maximum demand established during the month
b) Eighty-five percent of the Contract Demand
c) One hundred kVA