

RAJASTHAN ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION, JAIPUR

Petition No. RERC 2303/2025, 2304/2025, 2305/2025

In the matter of Aggregate Revenue Requirement, Tariff and Investment Plan for FY 2025-26 of Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd (JVNL), Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd. (AVNL) and Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd (JdVVNL).

Coram: **Dr. Rajesh Sharma, Chairman**
Shri Hemant Kumar Jain, Member

Petitioners: Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd., Jaipur (2303/2025)

Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd., Ajmer (2304/2025)

Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd., Jodhpur (2305/2025)

Date of hearing: 09.06.2025, 10.06.2025 & 11.06.2025

Date of Order: **03.10.2025**

ORDER

Section-1: Background

- 1.1 The Commission has notified RERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2025 on dated 06.03.2025 which are applicable from 1st April 2025 to 31st March 2030. These Regulations shall be applicable for determination of tariff in cases covered under these Regulations from FY 2025-26, i.e., April 1, 2025 and onwards up to FY 2029-30, i.e., March 31, 2030.
- 1.2 Thereafter, the three distribution companies namely, Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd. (JVNL), Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd. (AVNL) and Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd. (JdVVNL), collectively called Discoms or Petitioners had filed petitions vide their letters dated 02.04.2025 for approval of Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR), Tariff and Investment Plan for FY 2025-26 under section 62 & 64 of Electricity Act, 2003 read with

RERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2025 and Investment Approval Regulations, 2006.

- 1.3 As per Section 64(2) of the Electricity Act, 2003 which requires that applicant should publish application filed in such abridged form and manner as may be specified by the Appropriate Commission, the Commission, on dated 08.04.2025 allowed JVVNL, AVVNL & JdVVNL to publish the notice in the newspapers within three days.
- 1.4 Accordingly, public notices with salient features of the petitions, inviting comments/suggestions, were published by JVVNL, AVVNL & JdVVNL on the dates shown against each of the petitions. Notices were also placed on the websites of the Commission and Discoms. The last date for submission of comments/ suggestions was notified as 19.05.2025, 13.05.2025 & 11.05.2025 respectively for JVVNL, AVVNL and JdVVNL:

Sr. No.	Name of Newspapers	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL
(i)	Rajasthan Patrika	10.04.2025	12.04.2025	12.04.2025
(ii)	Dainik Bhaskar	11.04.2025	12.04.2025	12.04.2025
(iii)	Dainik Navjyoti	10.04.2025	12.04.2025	-
(IV)	The Times of India	11.04.2025	12.04.2025	12.04.2025

- 1.5 After examining the petitions, the Commission vide letter dated 28.04.2025, 01.05.2025 & 30.04.2025 respectively for JVVNL, AVVNL & JdVVNL pointed out the deficiencies observed in the petitions for ARR, Tariff and Investment Plan for FY 2025-26 and the Discoms were directed to clarify the deficiency along with supporting documents. Commission also directed that clarification on the same and any additional information given by Discoms shall also form an integral part of this petition and should also be placed on Discoms' website.
- 1.6 As directed by the Commission, JVVNL on dated 30.04.2025 & 01.05.2025, AVVNL on dated 02.05.2025 & JdVVNL on dated 05.05.2025 have also made Audio-visual presentation for Stakeholders at their head offices.
- 1.7 JVVNL, AVVNL and JdVVNL vide letters dated 19.05.2025 have submitted reply to the deficiencies indicated by the Commission.
- 1.8 In all, 40 numbers of the comments/suggestions were received from the stakeholders on JVVNL, 64 numbers on AVVNL & 19 numbers on JdVVNL for Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR), Tariff and Investment Plan for FY 2025-26 by the due date. The list of stakeholders who submitted their written suggestions/objections are given in the table below:

S. No.	Name of Stakeholder
1	Sh. Shanti Prasad
2	Sh. Narendra Agarwal
3	Sh. Rakesh Kumar Parmar
4	Sh. Sunil Kumar Mathur
5	Sh. D. P. Chirania
6	Sh. R. K. Jain, Mewar Chamber of Commerce & Industry
7	Ms. Sunita Sharma, Laghu Udyog Bharti, Jaipur Prant
8	Sh. Ashok Kumar Jain, Rajasthan Textile Mills Association
9	Sh. G. L. Sharma
10	Sh. Y. K. Bolia, Consumer Rights Organization
11	Sh. D. D. Agarwal, Samta Power
12	Sh. Amarjit Singh, Shree Cement Limited
13	Sh. Sambit Basu, Power Foundation of India
14	Sh. Anshuman Gothwal, Centre for Energy, Environment & People
15	Ann Josey, Prayas
16	Sh. Mahaveer Chopra, Laghu Udyog Bharti, Jodhpur Prant
17	Sh. Sachin Sharma, Vipra Samaj, Rajasthan
18	Sh. Ramesh chandra Menaria, Hindustan Zinc Limited
19	Sh. Liyakat Ali, Upbhokta Margdarshan Samiti
20	Sh. Hariprasad Yogi
21	Sh. Hastimal Chordia, Samta Power
22	Sh. Bhavnesh Chandra Mathur, Samta Power
23	Sh. Vishal Singh Jadoun, Bharti Hexacom Limited
24	Sh. Aniket Ambure, Daka Monolithics Pvt. Ltd.
25	Sh. Laxmi Narayan Nimawat
26	Sh. Hastimal Chaplot, Bapu Marble Private Limited
27	Sh. Jitendra Kumar Dabariya, Jan Chetna Rural Research Sansthan
28	Sh. Hastimal Chaplot, Rajnagar Marble Industries
29	Sh. Tulsi Ram Sharma
30	Sh. Hastimal Chaplot, Navbharat Marble Industries
31	Sh. Tapan Singh Rajpurohit, Rays Power Experts Ltd.
32	Sh. Aniket Ambure, Tara Enterprises
33	Sh. Amit Shyamsukha, Alwar Chamber of Commerce & Industry
34	Sh. Aniket Ambure, Datta Enterprises

35	Sh. Heramb Kulkarni, Continuum Green Energy Limited
36	Sh. Aniket Ambure, J. P. Minerals
37	Sh. N. K. Jain, The Employers' Association of Rajasthan
38	Ms. Chhaya Ambure, C.P. Enterprises
39	Sh. V. K. Gupta
40	Sh. Ravi Sharma, Shri Radha Krishna Marble & Granite Pvt. Ltd.
41	Sh. Aditya Jha, DCM Shriram
42	Sh. Ravi Sharma, Marble Gangsaw Association, Rajsamand
43	Sh. Rajiv Kumar, Lords Chloro Alkali Limited
44	Sh. Aadi Jain, Sancheti Minerals
45	Sh. Shailendra Kumar Gupta, Dynamic Fine Paper Mill (P) Ltd.
46	Sh. Nihal Chand Kothari, S. P. Mineral
47	Sh. Banwari Lal Sharma, Kaladera Industries Development Association
48	Sh. Suman Kumar Jain, Vasundhara Gums & Chemicals
49	Sh. Vijay Osatwal, JP Monolithics Pvt Ltd.
50	Sh. Ashish Jhanwar, Kalpataru Minchem Industries
51	Sh. Gaurav Maheshwari, Indian Energy Exchange (IEX)
52	Sh. Anil, Shri Ram Spintax Private Limited
53	Sh. Sushil Kumar Dalmia, Raj Shree Pulp & Board Mills (P) Ltd.
54	Maruti Sewa Samiti, Udaipur
55	Sh. Sushil Kumar Dalmia, Oswal Papers Pvt. Ltd.
56	Sh. Ajay Kumar Jha, Kumar Mineral
57	Sh. Sanjeev Mehra, Bhagwati Kripa Paper Mills Pvt. Ltd.
58	Sh. Sanjay Garg, Agrodaya Products Private Limited
59	Ms. Mamta Bhardwaj, Life@SRV Society
60	M/s Shree Adinath Minerals, Beawer
61	M/s Shree Parashwnath Minerals, Beawer
62	M/s Parashwnath Minerals, Kharwa
63	M/s Shree Arihant Industries, Beawer
64	M/s Rajshree Micron, Beawer
65	M/s Nakoda Mineral, Beawer
66	M/s Nakoda Bhairav Mineral, Beawer
67	M/s Goldstone Mineral, Beawer
68	M/s Adeshwar Mineral, Beawer
69	M/s Baba Ramdev Mineral, Beawer
70	M/s Sikchi Minerals, Beawer

71	M/s Rajshree Minerals, Beawer
72	M/s Shree Mahaveer Micron, Beawer
73	Smt. Rekha Sahu, Kharwa
74	M/s Pankaj Minerals, Kharwa
75	Smt. Rekha, Pankaj Gridning Mills, Kharwa
76	Smt. Durgawati Baldua, Jagdamba Enterprises, Beawer
77	Smt. Sunita Baldua, Jashoda Minerals, Beawer
78	Smt. Pushpa Baldua, Pushpa Limes, Beawer
79	Sh. Tilak Maheshwari, Beawer
80	Sh. Radha Ballabh Maheshwari, Beawer
81	Sh. Basant Kumar Jangid, Beawer
82	M/s Mayank Mineral Industries, Beawer
83	M/s Mayank Industries, Beawer
84	Sh. Bhuvnesh Jangid, Lavya Industries, Beawer
85	Sh. Ajay Kumar Jha, Kumar Mineral, Udaipur
86	Sh. Vivek Kumar Jha, Kumar Enterprises, Udaipur
87	Sh. Balmukund Sanadhya , Director, Samta Power
88	M/s SBF Ispat Pvt Ltd
89	Udaipur Chamber of Commerce & Industries

- 1.9 The Commission forwarded the suggestions/comments submitted by the Stakeholders' to the respective Discoms for furnishing the reply.
- 1.10 Discoms furnished the reply to the Stakeholders as well as to the Commission.
- 1.11 The hearing in the matter was held through hybrid mode on 09.06.2025 to 11.06.2025. The list of persons who made oral submissions during the hearing is enclosed at **Annexure-A**.
- 1.12 During the hearing, Commission granted liberty to the stakeholders to file their additional comments/ submissions within three days, if they wish to do so, to the Commission as well as to the respective Petitioner. Commission further directed the Discoms thereafter to file their replies to the issues raised by stakeholders during the course of hearing and in their additional comments/ submissions as above within three days, copy of which may also be supplied to the stakeholders and to the Commission and same may also be placed on Petitioner's website.

- 1.13 Post hearing, the Discoms also filed clarification in respect of issues raised by the stakeholders during the hearing.
- 1.14 The Commission has carefully considered the petitions filed by Discoms, objections and suggestions filed by stakeholders thereon, reply given by the Discoms in respect of stakeholder's objections/ suggestions and oral submissions made by the Stakeholders during the hearing, replies received after hearing and perused all the relevant records while finalizing this order. The Commission has also considered the comments of other Stakeholders which have been received after the due date.
- 1.15 Discoms prayed to approve the Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR), Tariff and Investment Plan for FY 2025-26 as submitted.
- 1.16 As issues arising in all the petitions are common for all three Discoms and the Stakeholders have also made common submissions on all the petitions and a common hearing was held in the matter. Therefore, Commission has decided to consider all the petitions together for Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR), Tariff and Investment Plan for FY 2025-26 and dispose them through this common order.
- 1.17 The projections approved in this order for Generation and Transmission are for the purpose of estimating the Aggregate Revenue Requirements of the petitioners. It shall not be construed as formal approval of the Commission for any investment or tariff for transmission or generating plant etc.
- 1.18 For ready reference, a list of abbreviations used in this order is placed at **Annexure – B** of this order.
- 1.19 All energy figures used in this order, unless stated otherwise, are in Million Units (MUs).
- 1.20 For the purpose of representation, figures given in the tables are shown as rounded off. However, for calculation purpose, actual figures have been considered.
- 1.21 This order has been structured in five sections as given under:
- a) **Section 1**- Background.
 - b) **Section 2**- Stakeholders comments/suggestions, Petitioners' response and the Commission's views thereon.
 - c) **Section 3** - ARR and Investment Plan for FY 2025-26 of the three Discoms:
In section 3, the Commission has also looked into performance of Discoms, Distribution losses, effect of Loss Subsidy, various steps taken by

Discoms for efficiency improvement and individually dealt various cost parameters viz power purchase cost, O&M, interest cost, Investment Plan, capital expenditure, depreciation etc. and the estimated sales and revenue for various categories of consumers in accordance with RERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2025.

d) **Section 4** –Tariff Proposals and approved Tariff:

Discoms have proposed revision in tariff and certain rationalization measures in order to facilitate better utilization of resources, economic pricing and better revenue management which have been dealt in this section.

e) **Section 5**- Directives:

In this section, the Commission has considered compliance of directions given in its previous order and has made observations and directives for improvement of the sector as a whole and Discoms.

Section – 2 Stakeholders comments, Petitioners' response and the Commission's views:

2.1 General

2.1.1. Stakeholders' Suggestions/Comments:

1. Discoms are required to submit the copies of unaudited quarterly accounts for FY 2024-25.
2. It was submitted that Discoms may file a medium term business plan of 5/10 years for adoption and implementation of increased share of RE procurement, solarization of agriculture, adoption of smart meters and investment in battery storage systems to provide consumers more clarity on future cost-escalation, sector investments and outlook.
3. It was submitted that Discoms have failed to comply with various directives of Commission with regard to Smart Grid and Demand Side Management Cell, EV Charging Infrastructure, Fixed Assets Register (FAR), Voltage Wise Losses, Skill Development and Training etc.
4. It was submitted to permit industries to install solar projects up to 200% of connected load as announced by the State Government.
5. It was submitted that unregistered consumers and new consumers should also be provided subsidy being provided to registered consumers.
6. It was submitted that for non-compliance of SOPs, a website should be developed for an auto credit facility to consumers account. It was also submitted that for disposal of Domestic consumers' grievance, a circle level CGRF should be constituted.
7. It was submitted that every electrical accident should be investigated by an electrical inspector and a policy should be formulated to reduce the losses to the minimum level.
8. It was submitted that the Commission should focus on coal fleet optimization by enabling coordinated maintenance, ensuring least-cost dispatch, promoting flexibility investments through a cost-benefit sharing framework, and testing ways to improve plant availability beyond 85%.

9. It was submitted that the Commission should mandate the Integrated Resource Planning (IRP) submission as part of the ARR process.
10. It was submitted that the annual refresher training for all employees should be ensured to improve safety and service quality. Details of all electrical accidents, fatalities/injuries (employees, public, animals), compensation paid, and timelines should be provided. Details of inspection data of substations, lines, and transformers may be provided by Discoms. Earthing of single phase transformers in rural area is not proper. Also, Discoms are not complying with the Safety Regulations.

2.1.2. Petitioners' Response:

1. The Petitioners submitted Quarterly Financial Statements for FY 2024-25.
2. The Petitioners have submitted the Medium-Term Business Plan as directed, detailing updates on RPO-based capacity addition, PM-KUSUM and alternatives, and the proposed implementation of PM Suryaghar-Muft Bijli Yojana.
3. The Petitioners submitted that the Discoms have submitted a detailed point-wise statement of compliance to the directives issued by the Commission and requested to consider the same.
4. The Petitioners submitted that RERC has issued the RERC (Terms and Conditions for Green Energy Open Access) Regulations, 2025 in which RERC increased the maximum permissible capacity of individual new renewable energy based captive power plant including renewable energy-based plants to 200% of the contract demand.
5. The Petitioners submitted that only registered consumers are currently eligible for subsidies, while guidelines are being prepared to extend benefits to unregistered consumers under the upcoming PM Suryaghar-Muft Bijli Yojana.
6. The Petitioners submitted that development of an online platform for auto-credit of compensation for SOP non-compliance is under consideration and will be implemented in a phased manner, subject to technical and financial feasibility.

7. The Petitioners submitted that DISCOMs are making their best efforts to educate the consumers and its employees about safe use of electricity and its related equipment so that electricity related accidents can be minimized.
8. The Petitioners submitted that RUVNL follows the Merit Order Dispatch (MOD) principle for power procurement on behalf of the Discoms, as detailed in the filed petition. The Petitioners acknowledge the stakeholder's valuable suggestion and will duly deliberate on ways to further enhance the MOD process.
9. JVVNL submitted that the Discoms have prepared a Capacity Addition Plan based on the Resource Adequacy Plan prepared by CEA.
10. The Petitioners submitted that they give utmost priority to safety and related protocols. It ensures that all necessary directions as per the CEA safety guidelines are followed. Discoms have implemented the approved training plan for the purpose of providing refresher course training to the employees. This plan is in conformity with the provision of CEA (measures relating to safety and electric supply) regulations, 2023 and CEA (Safety Requirements for Construction, Operation and Maintenance of Electric Plants and Electric Lines) Regulations, 2011.

2.2 Distribution losses

2.2.1 Stakeholders' Suggestions/Comments:

1. It was submitted that high distribution and AT&C losses, inefficiencies in power purchase, and delays in replacing defective meters—highlighting JdVVNL's losses exceeding 30% in some periods. It was also submitted that despite access to low-cost renewable energy, Discoms failed to reduce losses, leading to inflated power purchase costs and unjust tariff burdens on consumers.
2. It was submitted that AVVNL projected Distribution and AT&C Loss of 7.50% which appears to be on the lower side and potentially unachievable, considering the energy consumption patterns of consumers at the 11 KV and Low Tension (LT) levels. It was also submitted that curve of T&D loss reduction is practically flat at 10%. Steep 2.5% reduction in a year will go against consumer's interest as not meeting this target will reflect in true up and recovery will be effected. It is requested to verify the projection, as it directly affects the projected energy requirement.

3. It was submitted that Discoms should propose a target for loss reduction and improvement in collection efficiency for the ensuing year as well for the subsequent years of control period as per Regulation 74(3).
4. It was submitted that circle wise losses indicate very high variation from 8% to 34% in JVVNL , Discom authorities should be made accountable for not attending such circles of high T&D losses. It was also submitted that detailed calculations of losses of circles having loss above 20% be provided by Discoms.
5. It was submitted that some circles have losses more than overall distribution losses proposed by them. So it was requested to take into account such high loss level circles and Commission may direct the Discoms to reduce Distribution losses in such Circles.
6. It was submitted that the DISCOMS have not provided a clear separation between AT&C and distribution losses, reducing transparency. JVVNL shows an inconsistent trend with lower losses in FY 2024-25 (13.75%) and higher in FY 2025-26 (14%). AVVNL's projected loss of 7.5% appears unrealistic and may be based on incorrect data. JdVVNL shows a steep and questionable reduction of 4.3% losses over two years. Circle-wise losses vary drastically from 2.5% to 34%, indicating no focused effort in high-loss areas. The Commission is requested to verify data and direct DISCOMs to undertake urgent, targeted loss-reduction measures.

2.2.2. Petitioners' Response:

The petitioner submitted that consistent efforts, including major capital investments and infrastructure improvements under RDSS, have significantly reduced distribution losses. JdVVNL reported a reduction from 23.58% in FY 2023-24 to 19.58% (provisional) in FY 2024-25, while AVVNL achieved a low loss level of 7.55% as per MIS. Discoms submitted that strengthened metering, IT infrastructure, and operational efficiency measures have driven these improvements. The proposed distribution loss targets are based on actual performance and projected reductions, with voltage-wise details submitted as per Commission's directions. 100% collection efficiency has been assumed for tariff determination and to protect consumers from revenue shortfalls. Loss projections are aligned with the RERC Tariff Regulations, 2025, and RDSS targets.

2.3 Transmission Losses and Charges

2.3.1 Stakeholders' Suggestions/Comments:

1. Discoms have projected intra-state transmission losses for FY 2025-26 as 4.50% whereas, RVPN has in its tariff petition for FY 2025-26 filed intra state transmission loss as 4.24%, Commission may reassess energy requirement and power purchase cost.
2. It was submitted that Tariff petitions have considered 4.5 % as intra state losses for FY 2025-26, when compared to other states, this figure of 4.5 percentages is quite high, with proposal of day time supply to Agriculture consumers, unless corrective action is taken, intra state Transmission losses will further increase. It was requested to obtain a detailed report from RVPN and Discoms for intra state losses reduction.
3. Discoms may provide the basis for projecting intra state Transmission loss as 4.50% and interstate Transmission loss of 3.56%.
4. It was submitted that Transmission and SLDC Charges may be allowed as per respective petition approved by the Commission.

2.3.2 Petitioners' Response:

1. The Petitioners submitted that the transmission losses as considered in the instant petition are as per the losses approved by the Commission in the ARR and Tariff Order for FY 2024-25 and requested to consider the same.
2. The Petitioners have detailed the methodology to project the transmission and SLDC charges in the filed petition and requested to consider the submissions made.

2.4 Flat Rate Consumers

2.4.1 Stakeholders' Suggestions/Comments:

1. It was submitted that as per True-up petition of FY 2023-24, JdVVNL has shown 33774 no. of flat rate consumers as on 31.03.2023 and Converted to Meters have been shown as 1689 only. Thus at the end of FY 23-24 these remained as 32085 Nos. with the pace of conversion of past various years it is impossible that Petitioner has Converted all 32085 consumers into meter supply during FY 24-25

- and there is no flat rate consumer at the beginning of FY 25-26. Petitioner may state correct position in respect of existence of flat Rate consumers.
2. Stakeholder submitted that as per his comments dated 09.04.2025 on the JVVNL's True-Up for FY 2023-24, 17 flat rate agricultural consumers still existed at the end of the year. However, the petitioner has incorrectly stated that no such consumers remain. Hence, the JVVNL's statement is factually incorrect.
 3. It was submitted that if there is no flat rate Consumer under Agriculture Category than for what reason petitioner has proposed Agriculture Flat Category. Discoms may provide proper justification / Clarification.

2.4.2 Petitioners' Response:

1. The JdVVNL submitted that as on 30.04.2025, they have converted all Agriculture Flat rate consumers to Agriculture Metered.
2. The JVVNL submitted that based on actual data, 2,918 agricultural flat rate consumers existed as on 31.03.2023, which reduced to 17 (1 under JVVNL and 16 under DF) by 31.03.2024. The number is provisionally further reduced to 16 as on 31.03.2025, with JVVNL having zero such consumers and 16 remaining under DF. The reference to "no flat rate consumer" was made in context of JVVNL's active records.
3. The Petitioners submitted that in response to the stakeholder's submission, the petitioners clarified that a uniform tariff is applicable across Rajasthan, and all Discoms levy the same tariff. To ensure billing continuity and service stability, the Petitioner proposes to retain the existing flat rate tariff. Further, as per the Tariff Conditions of Supply (TCOS), billing for defective meters is aligned with the flat rate tariff, justifying its continued applicability. Accordingly, category-wise tariff proposals, including for the Agriculture (Flat Rate) category, have been submitted for FY 2025-26.

2.5 Power Purchase

2.5.1 Stakeholders' Suggestions/Comments:

1. It was submitted that a detailed breakup of the Fixed Charges and Energy Charges contributing to this cost should also be published so that no future adjustment should be allowed on these accounts. With anticipated reduction in power purchase costs, no Fuel and Power Purchase Price Adjustment Surcharge

(FPPAS) should be levied during FY 2025-26.

2. It was submitted that data of energy sent out shown by the Discoms in form No. 3.1 are not matching with the RVUNL petition for FY 2025-26, Discom may provide the correct data of energy purchase.
3. It was submitted that energy balance may be decided on the basis of approved Distribution and Transmission losses and excess power purchase may be disallowed to avoid burdening the ARR.
4. It was submitted that Discoms anticipated surplus energy availability from upcoming generation plants and decentralized renewable energy sources and excluded power procurement from short-term sources. However, monthly reports from the Market Monitoring Cell indicate that Rajasthan has been consistently procuring power from the short-term market each month. Therefore, Commission is requested to direct Discoms to submit a detailed and realistic power procurement plan that includes both long-term and short-term sources.
5. It was submitted that Discoms have planned new capacity addition especially from solar projects within Rajasthan for power purchase of FY 2025-26. It has been observed that solar projects often experience delays. In view of above, Discoms may provide plant-wise and project-wise details of new capacity contracted, including developer name, location, expected commissioning date, and contracted capacity.

2.5.2 Petitioners' Response:

1. The Petitioners submitted that the Discoms are pursuing a multi-pronged strategy to optimize power purchase costs by prioritizing low-cost and renewable sources, improving demand forecasting, and leveraging market opportunities. It is also renegotiating PPAs where feasible and minimizing costly peak-hour purchases. The Discoms affirms their commitment to reliable, affordable supply while complying with RERC Regulations for levying FPPAS.
2. The Petitioners submitted that detailed justification for power purchase projections and revised Format 3.1 have been submitted and requested to consider the same.
3. The Petitioners requested to consider the submissions made and take a prudent

view on the same.

4. JVVNL submitted that no short-term power purchase is anticipated for FY 2025-26 due to expected capacity addition, though limited exchange purchases may occur given the dynamic nature of power sales and purchases and will be addressed at the True-up stage. Further, future plans include adopting storage systems for better solar power utilization.
5. The Petitioners have submitted the capacities planned for addition during FY 25-26 and requested to consider the same.

2.6 Renewable Purchase Obligation

2.6.1 Stakeholders' Suggestions/Comments:

1. It was submitted concerns regarding RPO compliance and urged the Commission to reject the Discoms' request for waiver and instead impose penalties for non-compliance. It was also submitted that nuclear energy should not be considered towards RPO as it is not classified as renewable under RERC Regulations.
2. It was submitted that DISCOMs have failed to meet RPO targets from 2010 to 2024 and now seek a penalty waiver without valid justification. The reasons cited are vague and unconvincing. The Commission should direct DISCOMs to calculate the exact penalty amount and submit a clear roadmap to achieve RPO targets as per MoP guidelines within the next two years.
3. It was submitted that the need to monitor the 2% ESS target, direct Discoms to integrate energy storage, and seek rolling plans for RE capacity additions with monthly CUFs and reasons for slippages. Further, they have suggested ensuring accountability for RPO shortfalls and called for regular reporting on progress and deviations under schemes like KUSUM for agricultural solarisation.

2.6.2 Petitioners' Response:

1. The Petitioners submitted that despite their sincere efforts, they have been unable to meet Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) targets, leading to an accumulated backlog. The shortfall is primarily due to factors beyond their control, including non-commissioning of RUVITL-allocated renewable capacities within timelines, underperformance and shutdown of existing biomass plants,

and delays in Waste-to-Energy projects caused by pending land lease approvals with local municipal bodies. The Petitioners further submitted that if the planned capacities had been commissioned as scheduled, the RPO targets would have been met. As the delays are not attributable to any fault of the Discoms or RUVITL, they have filed a separate petition under Regulation 9(2) of the RERC RPO Regulations, 2010, seeking waiver of the RPO backlog up to 31.03.2024. The matter is currently under consideration of the Commission. The Petitioners furthermore submitted that planning is in progress to meet upcoming RPO obligations through new solar, biomass, and waste-to-energy projects during FY 2025–26, as outlined in the ARR.

2. The Petitioners submitted with increased share of RE power in energy mix, ESS is essential for stable grid operations. Furthermore, they also help in meeting the peak demand. Thus, the RUVITL has initiated measures toward the same.

2.7 O&M Expenses

2.7.1 Stakeholders' Suggestions/Comments:

1. It was submitted that O&M expenses should be allowed on normative sales, excluding franchisees sales.
2. It was submitted that Smart metering projects under TOTEX models should be evaluated under Regulation 81(3) of RERC Tariff Regulations, 2025 due to possible misrepresentation of CAPEX and OPEX. Discoms should also file separate petitions with complete financial details, benefits, and auditor observations.

2.7.2 Petitioners' Response:

1. The Petitioners submitted that O&M expenses for FY 2025-26 have been projected based on norms specified in RERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2025 and requested to consider the same.
2. JVVNL submitted that smart metering under RDSS will be executed in TOTEX mode and accounted for based on actuals during true-up. It is further submitted that stakeholder concerns will be considered during finalization of guidelines and work plans, ensuring no undue cost burden on the Discom. JdVVNL submitted that smart metering expenses under RDSS will be accounted for at the time of truing-up based on actuals. Benefits from smart metering

include operational savings, reduced billing grievances, and real-time consumption data. In JdVVNL, except for the Agriculture category, smart prepaid metering is being implemented through AMISP on DBFOOT basis in Jodhpur, Bikaner, and Barmer zones. AVVNL submitted that smart meter installation is ongoing, and no invoices or payments to AMISP have been made yet. Full details will be submitted during truing-up. As per the implementation plan, all Government, Commercial, Industrial, and more than 10 kW load connections will be covered in FY 2025-26. The Discom also referred to the Commission's order dated 21.10.2022, which directs submission of all related expenses and benefits with the relevant True-up Petition.

2.8 Terminal Benefit

2.8.1 Stakeholders' Suggestions/Comments:

1. It was submitted that the Discoms have consistently failed to deposit the full amount allowed by the Commission towards terminal liabilities in their respective ARR and Tariff Orders. Hence, the admissible amount should be limited to the average of the actual amounts deposited in the designated fund over the last three financial years.
2. It was submitted that the total actuarial liability of the Discom's Pension Fund stands at Rs. 20702 crore, while only Rs. 956 crore is available, resulting in a significant shortfall of Rs. 19746 crore. This alarming gap threatens the timely disbursement of terminal benefits. The Commission is requested to ensure that the Discoms deposit this outstanding amount within a specified timeframe and mandate regular future contributions to the Pension Fund.

2.8.2 Petitioners' Response:

1. The Petitioners submitted that they have submitted the actuarial valuation for FY 2023-24 as a part of the reply to the data gaps to True-Up Petition. Further, petitioners have been making regular and even additional contributions to the designated fund in this regard and requested to consider the submissions made.
2. The Petitioner submitted that the amount shall be transferred on a routine basis, subject to the availability of funds, to meet the liability towards terminal benefits, for which sincere efforts are being made by Discom. Funds are transferred regularly based on the availability and liquidity position. Discom shall strive to meet the liability towards terminal benefits in future years as well.

2.9 Depreciation

2.9.1 Stakeholders' Suggestions/Comments:

1. It was submitted that Discoms have to provide details of assets which have completed 12 years and proper calculation depreciation as per Regulation 27 (4) of RERC Tariff Regulation, 2025.
2. It was submitted that the depreciation projected by JVVNL for FY 2025-26 is not in accordance with regulatory principles, which mandate using the previous year's closing asset balance as the opening balance, adding current year's capitalization, and applying the approved depreciation rate. Therefore, the Commission is requested to reassess the depreciation claim and allow it only as per the methodology prescribed under the Tariff Regulations.

2.9.2 Petitioners' Response:

The Petitioners submitted that depreciation for FY 2025-26 have been projected based on norms specified in RERC Tariff Regulations, 2025. The Petitioners also submitted that the circle wise Fixed Assets Register for FY 2023-24 has been submitted to the Commission and also available on Discom's official website. Further, asset-wise rates as approved in the RERC Tariff Regulations for respective years are used for computation of Depreciation.

2.10 Interest and Finance charges

2.10.1 Stakeholders' Suggestions/Comments:

1. It was submitted that Discoms may provide details of amount due and paid of interest on consumers' security deposit for last three years. Further, No interest shall be allowed on any security deposits other than consumer security.
2. It was submitted that interest on working capital and term loan should be consider on normative basis as per Regulations.
3. It was submitted that Discoms may provide the reasons for revenue gap in past years.
4. It was submitted that Discoms shall provide status of Loans taken for APRL payment, amount recovered of special FSA, repayment of loans and balance

remains to be liquidated.

5. It was submitted that interest should be calculated as per Regulatory norms using normative opening balance as per ARR order for FY 2024-25.
6. It was submitted that Discoms violated Section 65 of the Electricity Act, 2003 by billing at subsidized rates without advance receipt of subsidy from the State Government, leading to long-term borrowing and unjustified interest costs. The Commission should direct the Discoms to bill at subsidized rates only after receiving the full subsidy in advance for both past and current years.

2.10.2 Petitioners' Response:

1. The Petitioners submitted that interest and finance charges for FY 2025-26 are projected as per norms specified in RERC Tariff Regulations and interest on consumer security deposits is credited annually in June/July month bills. The Petitioners also provided sample bills. The petitioners requested to consider the submission made.
2. The Petitioners submitted that interest on working capital for FY 2025-26 have been projected based on norms specified in RERC Tariff Regulations, 2025 and requested to consider the same.
3. The Petitioners have calculated interest on unfunded revenue gap/regulatory assets based on approved and projected values, accounting for projected surpluses in FY 2025 and FY 2026. Although there was a delay in liquidation of legacy tariff subsidy dues by the state government in FY 2023-24, the target of Rs. 1,886 as per RDSS Cr was met in FY 2024-25 through payments in December 2024. The balance legacy dues will be cleared in a phased manner to meet RDSS targets by FY 2026.
4. The Petitioners submitted the required details pertaining to Special Fuel Surcharge.
5. The Petitioners submitted that the Government of Rajasthan provides subsidy under Section 65 and is committed to timely release. Subsidy details for FY 2023-24 are submitted in Format 2.5, and quarterly reports for FY 2024-25 have been filed as per Commission's directions. Provisions exist for consumers to deposit advance amounts with interest payable at the bank rate.

2.11 Sales & Revenue

2.11.1. Stakeholders' Suggestions/Comments:

1. It was submitted that the Commission may reclassify telecom infrastructure under the Small Industries (LT-5) and/or Medium Industries (LT-6/HT-3) tariff categories to promote the development of telecom and data services.
2. It was submitted that Commission should revise and enhance the sales projections for the LIP and other industrial categories in AVVNL in accordance with current trends and investment inflows.
3. It was submitted that the Commission may direct the Discoms to provide subsidy in the bills after obtaining advance subsidy from the State Govt.
4. It was submitted that JVVNL & JDVVNL have not projected any sale from Railway Traction category, however, in their audited accounts for FY 2023-24, Revenue from sale of power from Railway Traction have been shown. Discoms may provide the clarification for the same.
5. It was submitted that sales in industries is not increasing proportionately in the energy sales projections. Therefore rates for industries should be decreased for economic growth of Discoms and industrial development of the State.

2.11.2. Petitioners' Response:

1. The Petitioner submitted that they have prepared and submitted the ARR and Tariff Petition for FY 2025-26 as per the provisions of RERC (terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2025.
The Petitioner submitted that it has proposed a revision in Energy and Fixed Charges for consumers of different categories. The detailed rationale for the proposed revision is provided in the filed petition and the reply to data gaps. The Petitioner has not submitted any proposal for a change in categorization of consumers and requested to consider the submissions made.
2. The Petitioners submitted that energy sales projections for FY 2025-26 are based on FY 2024-25 data (up to February) after adjusting impact of rooftop solar. The sales have been projected based on the observed past years CAGR as per the Commission's approved methodology.

3. The Petitioners submitted that the Government of Rajasthan provides subsidy under Section 65 of the Electricity Act, 2003 and is committed to its timely release.
4. JVVNL and JdVVNL submitted that they have one consumer in the traction category in each discom. However, in the MIS of the Discom, the same is reflected in Large Industrial category. Further, Discoms submitted that the consumer is billed as per the tariff approved by the RERC in its Tariff Order for the respective year. The associated revenue is accordingly reflecting the Annual Accounts of the Discom.
5. The Petitioners submitted that energy sales projections for FY 2025-26 are based on FY 2024-25 data (up to February) after adjusting impact of rooftop solar. The sales have been projected based on the observed past years CAGR as per the Commission's approved methodology.

2.12 Monetization of Discoms' Assets

2.12.1. Stakeholders' Suggestions/Comments:

1. It was submitted that there is continuous noncompliance of Commission directive especially in respect of monetization of assets. If Discoms recover the amount from Telecom companies as per rules and Regulations along with GST and interest, Discoms would not require increasing any tariff.
2. It was submitted that all communication cables laid on poles are not laid as per technical specification mentioned in its orders from time to time; no earth wire to keep the communication wire tight is laid with proper stringing. Maximum number of communication cables to be laid on a pole is not mentioned, causing a serious situation for a fault attending person of Discom. Since Per pole rent for year is now reduced to Rs. 100/- per year, all communication wires be removed from poles.

2.12.2. Petitioners' Response:

Petitioners submitted that they have taken cognizance of the Commission's concerns regarding inadequate revenue realization from pole rent as observed in the ARR and Tariff Order dated 26.07.2024. In compliance with the Commission's directives, necessary instructions have been issued by the

management to all Circle Superintending Engineers (SEs) to identify rented poles and ensure timely and complete recovery of dues. Further, JVVNL has initiated a mechanism for regular monitoring and reporting to avoid any laxity in revenue realization under this head in future.

2.13 Revision in Tariff

2.13.1. Stakeholders' Suggestions/Comments:

1. It was submitted that the Discoms have projected significant surpluses for FY 2024–25 and FY 2025–26, which indicates that there may be no immediate need for creation of new regulatory assets or levy of regulatory surcharge. They requested to provide year-wise details of existing regulatory assets and expressed concern over the proposed tariff revision soon after the Commission's recent order dated 26.07.2024 and also suggested to reduce surplus and delay recovery of past dues.
2. It was submitted that Discoms have proposed merging multiple slabs within domestic category of consumers (BPL, Astha Cards and Small Domestic) and restructuring tariffs across other slabs. It disproportionately affects low-consumption domestic consumers, particularly Below Poverty Line (BPL) households, Astha Card holders, and other small domestic users. The Commission is therefore requested to direct the Discoms to reconsider the proposed slab restructuring and retain the existing concessional slab to safeguard the interests of these vulnerable consumer segments.
3. It was submitted that for industrial units, electricity constitutes one of the primary raw material costs. An increase in fixed charges will directly impact the operational costs of industries across the state. These fixed charges are unavoidable expenses that industrial consumers must bear, which ultimately results in a significant rise in the cost of raw materials. Consequently, this will adversely affect the final product pricing, making it increasingly difficult for industries to remain competitive in the market.
4. It was submitted that in Rajasthan tariff is already high among all categories. The proposed hike for domestic and commercial category in form of fixed charges and introducing a new item regulatory surcharge would further burden to the consumers of the category. Further, there is no proposal of tariff hike in agriculture category which will further increase gap in cross subsidy level in Domestic and Non-Domestic category.

5. It was submitted that Discom has made the substantial increase in the overall tariff for the LP-HT-5(B) consumer category. Stakeholder highlighted that the Fixed Charges have been increased significantly by approximately 27% (from Rs. 300/KVA to Rs.380/KVA), along with increases in Energy Charges and Minimum Charges. As a result, the total cost to consumers is expected to rise by around Rs. 1.00 per unit and this increase to be excessive and unjustified, especially in light of the Discoms' assertion that the proposed tariff would not impose an additional burden. Petitioner have requested Commission to either retain the existing tariff structure or balance any increase in Fixed Charges with corresponding reductions in other charges to avoid a net hike in tariff for this important industrial category.

2.13.2. Petitioners' Response:

1. The Petitioners submitted that they have reduced the energy charges with levy of regulatory surcharge proposal so that consumers of the State do not have to pay more for their energy consumption and to ensure revenue neutrality, and comply with MoP and RERC directives on liquidation of regulatory assets.
2. The Petitioners considering stakeholder suggestions during the public presentation, has revised the proposed energy charges for domestic consumers with consumption up to 50 units/month from Rs. 6.00 to Rs. 4.75 per unit to maintain socio-economic equity. Additionally, to cushion the impact of the Regulatory Surcharge, a reduced rate of Rs. 0.70/kWh (including FPPAS) is proposed for domestic consumers with monthly usage up to 100 units, while the surcharge for all other categories remains at Rs. 1.00/kWh.
3. The Petitioners submitted that the current tariff structure is not aligned with the actual cost of supply and, in line with the National Tariff Policy, 2016, they have proposed a revised tariff structure aimed at moving towards cost-reflective pricing. The revised proposal includes a historic reduction in energy charges across consumer categories while ensuring revenue neutrality through adjusted fixed charges. The tariff design promotes equitable access, encourages energy consumption, and simplifies the slab structure for ease of understanding. Specifically, a reduction of Rs. 0.80/unit has been proposed for Large Industrial consumers, and related rebates are suggested for revision. The proposed changes are intended to be consumer-centric and growth-oriented, and requested to consider the same.

4. The Petitioners submitted that they have proposed revisions in energy and fixed charges to align the tariff structure with the actual cost of supply, as per the National Tariff Policy and Electricity Act. For the first time, energy charges across categories have been reduced to ease consumer burden, with minimal impact on bills even after applying the Regulatory Surcharge. The revision aims to retain high-paying consumers, promote consumption, and ensure revenue neutrality by adjusting fixed charges. It also initiates tariff simplification by merging slabs, with a future goal of uniform rates across categories.
5. Petitioner submitted that regarding Large Industrial Power (LIP) consumers, the existing energy charge is Rs. 7.30/unit, with Rs. 1.00/unit rebate applicable for consumers with a billing demand of \geq 1 MVA and load factor above 50%, effectively reducing their tariff to Rs. 6.30/unit. While stakeholders expressed concern about the tariff increase, it was highlighted that their ABR (Rs. 7.08/unit) is significantly lower than the approved ACoS (Rs. 8.23/unit), resulting in a negative cross-subsidy of -14.03% for these consumers. Hence, the claim that such consumers are being overburdened lacks merit, as they are in fact being subsidized at the cost of other LIP consumers.

2.14 Base FSA/FPPAS

2.14.1. Stakeholders' Suggestions/Comments:

1. It was submitted that base FPPAS shall be adjusted with the monthly FPPAS computed as per the Regulations and surplus/shortfall may be adjusted or recovered as directed by the Commission or during true up. In terms of Reg. 87(16), Commission may direct Discom to levy base FPPAS as per average rate of FY24-25 and that with the computed FPPAS to be less than base FPPAS, excess recovery be adjusted in next bill. (not carried over till true up).
2. It was submitted that consumers are paying Rs. 0.70/unit as FSA is incorrect. The actual burden is Rs. 0.57/unit currently, plus Rs. 0.13/unit for past year surcharge and Rs. 0.07/unit as Special FSA (Adani Charge), exceeding permissible limits. The Commission must ensure Discoms do not recover beyond allowed limits. The Petitioner Company is unfairly charged for a period when it wasn't operational, and an appeal is pending before APTEL. The FSA recovery is based on false data, warranting a thorough inquiry by the Commission.
3. It was submitted that the proposed Regulatory Surcharge of Rs. 1.00/unit is neither justified due to existing surplus nor permissible under the scope of FPPAS

as defined in Regulation 87 of the RERC Tariff Regulations, 2025. Regulatory Surcharge is not a component of fuel cost, power purchase, or transmission charges, and thus cannot be clubbed with FPPAS. The methodology and formula in the Regulations clearly exclude such a levy. Therefore, the Commission is requested not to allow the inclusion of Regulatory Surcharge under FPPAS.

2.14.2. Petitioners' Response:

The Petitioners submitted that the basis for levy of Regulatory Surcharge and computation of Interest on Unfunded Gap is detailed in the Petition, revised submission, and deficiency replies. In line with Regulation 91 of tariff Regulation and APTEL's directions, the proposed surcharge (capped at Rs. 1.00/kWh including FPPAS) and revenue surplus will aid in time-bound liquidation of regulatory assets, with interest cost included in ARR and recovery treated as revenue. The Petitioner submitted that it has issued directions for adjustment of excess recovery, if any, in next electricity bill. Further, in line with RERC directions and stakeholder suggestions, petitioner has proposed a revised Regulatory Surcharge structure to address the revenue gap, with relief for low-consumption domestic consumers, and commits to utilise any surplus to reduce regulatory assets.

2.15 Regulatory Surcharge

2.15.1 Stakeholders' Suggestions/Comments:

1. It was submitted that the accumulation of regulatory assets is primarily due to Discoms inefficiencies and the State Government's failure to provide tariff subsidy for the agriculture category, and therefore, consumers should not bear this burden.
2. It was submitted that the Discoms have not provided adequate disclosure regarding the amount of regulatory assets, their carrying costs, and the recovery period, making the proposal unjustified and lacking transparency.
3. It was submitted that introducing the surcharge would further burden already high-paying consumers, especially when agricultural tariffs remain unchanged, worsening cross-subsidy levels.
4. It was submitted that if a surcharge is imposed, it should be time-bound,

transparently accounted for, and shown separately in consumer bills.

2.15.2 Petitioners' Response:

1. The Petitioners submitted that the Regulatory Asset represents approved but deferred revenue gaps, created to avoid tariff shock, and does not include any unjustified costs. The levy of Regulatory Surcharge is in line with Electricity Act, 2003, RERC Tariff Regulations 2025, and Ministry of Power guidelines on liquidation of regulatory assets. A ceiling of Rs. 1.00/kWh (FPPAS + Regulatory Surcharge) is proposed, with Rs. 0.70/kWh for domestic consumers using upto 100 units/month. The petitioners are committed to minimizing consumer burden, optimizing costs, enhancing revenues, and ensuring equitable tariff design while reducing energy charges for large industries to support economic growth.
2. The Petitioner submitted that the stakeholder has acknowledged the necessity of levying a Regulatory Surcharge to help Discoms generate additional revenue and reduce accumulated Regulatory Assets in a time-bound manner. The Petitioner has reiterated this justification in the filed petition, reply to data gaps, and additional submissions. The Commission is requested to consider these submissions and permit the levy of the proposed Regulatory Surcharge.

2.16 Wheeling Charges, Cross Subsidy Surcharge and Additional Surcharge

2.16.1 Stakeholders' Suggestions/Comments:

1. It was submitted that Additional Surcharge of Rs. 0.68 per unit calculated based on a total Open Access consumption of 3556 MU. However, the actual Open Access consumption corresponding to the revenue earned (Rs. 9.0 Crore) from Wheeling Charges, CSS, and AS during FY 2024-25 is approximately 40 MU only. Accordingly, it was requested for revision in the calculation of the Additional Surcharge based on this actual Open Access consumption figure.
2. It was submitted that portion of Wheeling Charges, Cross Subsidy Surcharge and Additional Surcharge in the non-tariff income is very small. Hence above charges should be abolished and tariff should be simplified.
3. It was submitted that Additional Surcharge has been proposed in the petition without excluding the open access energy availed by a consumer from its captive power plant.

4. It was submitted that this is against the 'National Tariff Policy-2006', in which states that cross-subsidy charge should not exceed 20% of the average tariff by the year 2010-11 and this too was to be gradually reduced and eliminated, hence this should be abolished.

2.16.2 Petitioners' Response:

1. The Petitioners submitted that they have computed the Additional Surcharge as per the methodology adopted by the Commission in its previously issued ARR and Tariff Orders and requested to consider the submissions made.
2. The petitioners submitted that the Wheeling charges, cross subsidy surcharge and Additional surcharge have been calculated as per the provisions of the Tariff Regulations 2025 and the methodology adopted in the tariff orders issued earlier by the Commission and requested to consider this.

2.17 Rebate to new HT consumers

2.17.1. Stakeholders' Suggestions/Comments:

It was submitted that proposal of Discoms for reducing rebate to New Industry and Incremental Consumption may not be accepted by Commission as this rebate acts as an incentive for Industrial Development in the State.

2.17.2. Petitioners' Response:

The Petitioners submitted that in the instant petition they have proposed a significant reduction to the extent of Rs. 0.80/unit on the existing energy charges for Large Industrial consumers. Considering the proposed reduction, the existing rebates for New HT Industry and incremental consumption are also suggested for revision. Therefore, the Petitioner requested to consider the submitted proposals.

2.18 ToD tariff

2.18.1. Stakeholders' Suggestions/Comments:

1. It was submitted that Discoms have proposed ToD tariffs for non-agricultural consumers above 10 kW load as per clause 8A of the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020 (amended 2023), but have not provided any specific ToD tariff structure or supporting data on load/generation patterns or consumer

response to previous ToD tariffs.

2. It was submitted that Shifting of load from day to night can mainly be effected by industries and pumping stations working mainly on 2 shifts. To attract them to shift their operation to night, ToD rebate period should be for about 8 hours in night so that one shift can be shifted and operated. Short duration ToD rebate may not yield desired results.
3. It was submitted that TOD Charges on Domestic Consumers should be on billing demand and not on sanctioned load as there are many domestic consumers whose sanctioned load below 10 KW but their actual consumption is very high. It will not be reasonable to ask to pay TOD period charges having less consumption than that of consumer having higher consumption with sanctioned load upto 10KW.
4. It was submitted that given time required for smart meter deployment, ToD tariffs can be levied on all consumers (except agriculture) with existing infrastructure for slot-wise energy accounting. All domestic consumers even those below 10 kW who have smart meters can be given the option to opt for ToD tariffs and all net metering consumers should have ToD tariffs applicable.
5. It was submitted that Rajasthan Discoms have not submitted the status of TOD in their area (tariff category wise). The said status report should provide benefit derived from TOD through flattening of Load Curve and avoiding procurement of costly power in Peak Period.
6. It was submitted that the existing ToD tariff is not suitable for 24-hour industries. Considering the availability of surplus energy during FY 2025-26, off-peak rebate should be extended from 4 to 6 hours. A 25% rebate from 8 AM–4 PM and 10 PM–6 AM, as in other states, would benefit industries and Discoms. Discoms should also share seasonal load-generation curves to identify actual peak and off-peak hours.
7. It was submitted that as the generation of Solar power starts from 8.00 AM to 4.00 PM, ToD rebate should be 20% during above period.
8. It was submitted that ToD tariff should initially be implemented for consumers with load above 100 kW instead of 10 kW. Post evaluation of implementation over two years, it may be extended to other consumers.

2.18.2. Petitioners' Response:

The Petitioners submitted that in compliance with the Ministry of Power's Amendment Rules, 2023, Time of Day (ToD) tariff is proposed for all non-agricultural consumers with connected load above 10 kW, to be implemented progressively alongside smart meter rollout under RDSS during FY 2025–26. No changes have been proposed in the existing ToD structure or time slots, which will continue as approved by the Commission based on system load profile and the Prayas Energy Group study. Further, the petitioner requested to extend the applicability of the tariff and consider the submissions made.

2.19 Parallel Operation Charges

2.19.1. Stakeholders' Suggestions/Comments:

1. It was submitted that POC charges on Renewable CPPs should not be applicable to encourage the adoption of Renewable Energy sources in the State. Further, no POC is levied on renewable captive generators, including solar rooftops, and KUSUM which are captive power plants, in alignment with national and state energy transition goals. It was requested not to allow this POC for Renewable CPPs, which is against the spirit of Section 86 (1) (e) of the Electricity Act, 2003 and the Policies framed thereunder.
2. It was submitted that charge levied on captive is commensurate to the service/ cost incurred by the DISCOMs. With the variability and seasonality of renewable energy based captive, the cost of such services incurred by the DISCOMs could be significant. It is therefore ERC may evolve Service-based Standby charges - A tier-based framework where there is a subscription/ commitment charge per month on a Rs/ kVA basis for providing standby services along with additional fixed and energy charges for availing planned and unplanned standby service.

2.19.2. Petitioners' Response:

1. The Petitioners submitted that parallel operation charges (POC) for captive consumers are proposed based on the scientific study by M/s ERDA, following Hon'ble APTEL's directions. Proposed POC rates are Rs. 27.237/kVA/month for conventional CPPs, Rs. 11.90/kVA/month for renewable CPPs, and a proportional mix for hybrid plants. The Petitioner requested to consider these

submissions and approve levy of POC for FY 2025-26.

2. The Petitioners requested for approval of Parallel Operation Charges to fairly recover grid support benefits and ensure stable, secure operation with CPPs.

2.20 Other tariff related issues

2.20.1. Stakeholders' Suggestions/Comments:

1. It was submitted that rebate of 1% of the bill value may be provided for making online payment looking to advantage for both Discoms and consumers.
2. It was submitted that last date for reckoning prompt payment rebate should be kept 10/15 days from the bill distributing date.
3. It was submitted that the current Tariff Order does not define "Fixed Charges" explicitly. It is requested that a clear and unambiguous definition may be provided.
4. It was submitted that currently, only up to 5 kW load is permitted under DS/LT-1 for Places of Worship. This limit may be increased to 18.65 kW to align with the sanctioned load permissible for general domestic connections and also to avoid unnecessary classification under NDS/LT-2 for low religious load.
5. It was submitted that Places of Public Worship (up to 18.65 kW load), like registered Gaushalas, be charged 50% of the energy charges applicable to domestic category.
6. It was submitted that confusion arises due to dual provision of Rs.165/kW (SCL) and Rs.300/kVA (Billing Demand). Clarity in Fixed Charges for NDS/LT-2 (Above 5 kW and up to 50 KVA).
7. It was submitted that fixed charges based on previous year's average consumption complicates billing and creates mismatch in low usage months.
8. It was submitted that Power Factor rebate be maintained at level of 1% above 0.95 power factor for each 0.01% increment. Further, in case of power factor below 70% the disconnection is not proper solution, because he has already punished with fine. In that case the consumer should be suggested for the improvement of PF.

2.20.2. Petitioners' Response:

1. The Petitioners submitted that presently, payment of energy bills online upto Rs. 5000/- on the Discom portal does not have any transaction charges. The Petitioner is complying with the provisions of incentives rebates as approved by the Commission. Furthermore, the Petitioner submitted that in the Instant Petition, it has not made any proposal in this regard and requested to consider the submissions made.
2. Petitioners submitted that they follow the time prescribed under Supply Code Regulations for distribution of bills. Furthermore, Discoms have developed Bijli Mitra App to download the bill and making online payment and to register their complaints etc.
3. The petitioner submitted that in the present tariff petition the petitioner has proposed revision of energy and fixed charges for various consumer categories. No other change has been proposed by the Discoms in the classification of consumers or in the provisions of the existing TCOS and requested the Commission to consider the submissions made.
4. The petitioners submitted that the Discoms are complying with the provisions of power factor discount and surcharge approved by the Commission. Further, in this petition the petitioner has not proposed any amendment in the provisions relating to power factor discount and surcharge and requested to consider the submissions made.

2.21 Investment Plan

2.21.1. Stakeholders' Suggestions/Comments:

1. It was submitted that Discoms may provide the category wise expenditure under ST&D and RE works. Similarly details of locations of 33/11 KV S/S and 33 KV & 11 KV lines.
2. It was submitted that Discoms have not reported reply in respect of compliance of Commission for receipt of 50% grant towards release of AG connection under RE works.
3. It was submitted that the RDSS scheme started three years back, however progress of solarisation of feeders and installation of Smart Meters have yet not

progressed. Discoms be asked to complete the targets in time.

2.21.2. Petitioners' Response:

1. The Petitioners submitted that the proposed Investment Plan is based on detailed studies to address future demand and improve reliability. Focus areas include network expansion, strengthening, rural electrification, IT upgrades, and demand-side management. These efforts have led to reduction in distribution losses in FY 2024-25. The Petitioners are seeking approval of the CAPEX to ensure continued improvements in efficiency and quality of supply.
2. The Petitioners submitted the targets for smart metering works. It is submitted that the smart metering works are targeted to be carried out during FY 2025-26.

Commission's View:

The Commission has taken note of all the comments/suggestions of the Stakeholders both in writing as well as during the course of hearing and Discoms' responses to them. The Commission has attempted to capture all the comments/suggestions. However, in case any comment/suggestion is not specifically elaborated, it does not mean that the same has not been considered.

The Commission has considered all the issues raised by the Stakeholders and Discoms' response on these issues while carrying out the detailed analysis of the ARR and Tariff for FY 2025-26 in accordance with applicable RERC Regulations as detailed in the subsequent Sections of the Order.

The Commission has delved into performance of Discoms' Distribution losses, effect of Loss Subsidy, various steps taken by Discoms for efficiency improvement and individually dealt various cost parameters viz power purchase cost, O&M, interest cost, Investment Plan, capital expenditure, depreciation etc. and the estimated sales and revenue for various categories of consumers in accordance with RERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2025.

While allowing the investment, the Commission has considered norms prescribed in the RERC (investment approval) Regulation, 2006 dealing with investment plan of licensees. Considering the suggestions, Commission has also issued appropriate directions in the Directives section of this Order for compliance by the Discoms.

Section-3: Annual Revenue Requirement and Investment Plan

3. Annual Revenue Requirement for FY 2025-26:

- 3.1 Determination of ARR requires assessment of energy sales as well as cost of various elements like power purchase cost, O&M expenses, interest cost and depreciation, etc. Projection of the Discoms with respect to various components of ARR, the Commission's analysis thereon after consideration of views expressed by the Stakeholders and decision with respect to items given below are discussed in the following paras:
- (1) Energy sales
 - (2) Losses, both transmission and distribution
 - (3) Power purchase cost, including transmission charges and SLDC charges
 - (4) Operation and maintenance expenses
 - (5) Interest and finance charges and interest on working capital
 - (6) Depreciation
 - (7) Revenue from existing tariff
 - (8) Non-tariff and other income
 - (9) Revenue gap/surplus based on existing tariff

Energy Sales

- 3.2 Discoms in the petition have worked out the energy sales for FY 2025-26 on the basis of past growth in consumers, connected load and energy sales to forecast the category-wise energy sales. Projections are based on the methodology approved by the Commission in the past tariff orders. Discoms have computed category wise sales' CAGR for 3 years, 5 years and 7 years based on the historical data. The consumer category wise sales projected by the three Discoms and the energy sales being approved now by the Commission have been discussed in the following sub-paras.
- 3.3 The Discoms have projected the energy sales for FY 2025-26 for the following consumer categories:
- (1) All consumer categories, except agriculture
 - (2) Agriculture consumers (Metered)
 - (3) Agriculture consumers (Flat Rate)

Petitioners' Submission

Energy Sales for Metered Categories (except Agriculture)

- 3.4 The Discoms have submitted that energy sales for FY 2025-26 projected on the basis of historic sales data using the category wise CAGR as per the

methodology approved by the Commission in the previous year tariff orders. For all consumer categories except the agriculture category, past trends have been used while estimating sales. Wherever the trend has seemed unreasonable, the forecast has been appropriately adjusted after taking into consideration the latest available data.

- 3.5 For Domestic category, the sales grew at CAGR of 7% for JVVNL & AVVNL from FY 2013-14 to FY 2023-24. Further sales grew at a CAGR of 6% for JdVVNL from FY 2013-14 to FY 2023-24.
- 3.6 For Non-domestic category last five years except FY-2020-21 have shown an increasing trend in the energy sales. For FY 2020-21, the sales for Industrial and Non-Domestic categories were negatively impacted as compared to FY 2019-20 due to disruption in industrial and commercial activity owing to COVID pandemic. However, the sales of this category have shown reasonable growth from FY-22 onwards.
- 3.7 For Public Street Lights, Public Water Works and Mixed Load categories, energy sales are projected on the basis of historical data, using category wise CAGR, as per the methodology approved by the Commission in the previous year tariff orders.
- 3.8 Discoms submitted that in the tariff order for FY 2019-20 dated 06.02.2020, two new categories were introduced, namely Traction Load and EV charging stations. JVVNL submitted that the Electric Vehicle Charging Stations category has started to witness addition of consumers and has witnessed nearly 100% growth in one year. However AVVNL & JdVVNL have submitted that EV Charging Stations category has witnessed a marginal growth in one year. The AVVNL submitted details of consumers and sales in traction load based on historical data and anticipated growth. Accordingly, the sales have been projected for EV & traction category considering the marginal entry of consumers in this category.
- 3.9 Discoms submitted that the impact of solar energy generation (MU) from kusum C pump level solarisation and from rooftop solar systems under MNRE's "PM-Surya Ghar : Muft Bijli Yojana" / Rooftop Program have been adjusted in the consumer category wise sales projections.
- 3.10 Discoms also submitted that Under the recent budget announcement, Government of Rajasthan intends to provide more benefits to the beneficiary families under the 'Mukhyamantri Nishulk Bijli Yojana' by increasing the amount of electricity from 100 to 150 units per month in a phased manner by installing

free rooftop solar plants under PM Surya Ghar: Muff Bijli Yojana while controlling the rising financial burden on the state exchequer.

- 3.11 The new scheme provides for 03 model of installations for which Discom shall be issuing separate guidelines.
- (i) For consumers with last financial year's average monthly consumption above 150 units:
 - (ii) For consumers with last financial year's average monthly consumption upto 150 units:
 - (iii) For consumers not currently registered under 'Mukhyamantri Nishulk Bijli Yojana':

Energy Sales to Agriculture Metered (M) Consumers

- 3.12 For FY 2025-26, energy sales for agriculture metered category has been estimated on the basis of the following factors:
- (a) Existing Consumers at the start of the Financial Year
 - (b) Proposed addition in the consumers during the Financial Year based
 - (c) Consumers converted from 'Agriculture Flat' to 'Agriculture Metered' category
 - (d) Connected load per consumer
 - (e) Estimated specific energy consumption

$$\text{Agriculture Consumption} = \text{No. of consumers} \times \text{Connected load per consumer} \\ \times \text{Specific Consumption}$$

- 3.13 The Discoms submitted that they have considered the following specific consumption and connection load per consumer for working out Agriculture(M) Consumption:

Table 1 :Specific consumption for FY 2025-26

Year	Specific Consumption (KWh/KW/Year)		
	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL
FY 2025-26	2255	1783	1236

Table 2 :Connected load /consumer for FY 2025-26

Year	Connection load/consumer (KW)		
	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL
FY 2025-26	8.35	6.97	18.22

- 3.14 Discoms also submitted the opening balance of number of consumers, addition during the year and closing balance of consumers for FY 2025-26 as detailed below:

Table 3 :: Details of number of consumers for FY 2025-26

Particulars	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL
Opening balance as on 01.04.2025	696835	712008	526174
Addition during the year	37783	40000	45000
Closing consumer as on 31.03.2026	734618	752008	571174

- 3.15 For sales projection of agriculture metered category, Discoms have considered the impact of KUSUM-C pump level solarisation.
- 3.16 Accordingly, the Discoms have proposed the energy sale to agriculture consumers based on number of metered consumers, connected load per consumer and specific consumption as detailed below:

Table 4 :: Details of Energy Sale (MU) proposed for FY 2025-26

Particulars	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL
Sales based on opening number of consumers & connected load	11631	8680	14368
Add: Sales for consumer added during the year	356	497	506
Less : Units generated under Kusum C pump level solarisation	0.38	20.33	1.84
Sales of Agriculture Metered consumers proposed for FY 2025-26	11987	9157	14873

Energy Sales for Agriculture Flat Rate (FR) Consumers

- 3.17 JVVNL & AVVNL submitted that they have converted all flat rate consumers to metered category. However, JdVVNL also submitted that as on 30.04.2025 it has converted all flat rate consumers. Therefore, Discoms have not projected any energy sales to flat rate consumers in FY 2025-26.

Total Energy Sales projected by Discoms:

- 3.18 The projection of energy sales of different consumer categories at end consumer level discussed in preceding sub-paras is given in the following table:

Table 5 :Total Energy Sales for FY 2025-26-Discoms' Projection (MU)

Particular	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Total
Domestic	8,967	6,654	6,656	22,277
Non-Domestic	3,312	1,902	1,980	7,193
Public Street Light	170	108	96	374
Agriculture (Metered)	11,987	9,157	14,873	36,016

Particular	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Total
Agriculture (Flat)	0	0	0	0
Small Industry	425	307	274	1,006
Medium Industry	1,024	808	822	2,654
Large Industry	9,281	8,004	3,146	20,431
Public Water Works (S)	434	433	416	1,283
Public Water Works (M)	55	38	120	213
Public Water Works (L)	511	471	932	1,913
Mixed Load / Bulk Supply	239	119	463	822
EV	13	2.62	1	17
Railway traction	0	57	0	57
Total	36,418	28,061	29,778	94,257

Commission's Analysis

Energy Sales for Metered Categories (except Agriculture Metered and Flat Rate Category)

- 3.19 For sales projection of FY 2025-26, considering approach followed in order dated 26.07.2024 and submission of the Discoms in the present petition, the Commission has computed the 3, 5 & 7 year CAGR (from FY 2017-18 to FY 2024-25):
- 3.20 Sales to Domestic, Non Domestic, Public Street Light, Small Industry, Medium Industry, Large Industry, PWW(S), PWW (M), PWW (L) and Mixed Load have been escalated by 5 year CAGR for all Discoms. However, due to negative or very nominal growth, in case of JVVNL sales to Public Street Light is escalated at 2% and sales to PWW (S) & PWW (M) escalated by 3 year CAGR. In case of AVVNL, sales for Medium Industry has been escalated at 2%, sales to Large Industry has been escalated by 3 year CAGR and sales to Mixed Load has been escalated by 7 year CAGR and in case of JdVVNL, sales to PSL has been escalated at 3 year CAGR.
- 3.21 For Electric traction the Commission has considered the actual sale for FY 2024-25, which is further escalated by 5% for FY 2025-26.
- 3.22 With regard to EV, as no past data is available, as such sales projection for FY 2025-26 has been considered as filed by Discoms.
- 3.23 While computing the aforesaid CAGR the Commission has considered the actual sale for FY 2024-25 as submitted with reply of data gaps, which is further escalated as per above CAGR % on FY 24-25 for sales projection for FY 2025-26. The category wise growth rate and energy sales (excluding franchisee)

for FY 2025-26 (except agriculture) are as given in the tables below:

Table 6 :Growth Rate and Energy Sale for FY 2025-26 – JVVNL

Particulars	Energy Sales (MU) Actual FY 24-25	JVNL			Growth Rate Adopted by Commission	Energy Sale (MU) Approved FY 26
		3-Year CAGR	5-Year CAGR	7-Year CAGR		
Domestic	7639	13.27%	8.14%	7.43%	8.14%	8261
Non-Domestic	2838	11.68%	4.29%	4.64%	4.29%	2960
Public Street Light	137	-2.70%	-1.74%	-0.70%	2.00%	140
Small Industry	382	3.10%	6.38%	4.69%	6.38%	406
Medium Industry	928	5.28%	3.53%	3.52%	3.53%	961
Large Industry	8509	9.44%	7.74%	7.25%	7.74%	9167
Public Water Works (S)	402	3.87%	-0.25%	4.21%	3.87%	418
Public Water Works (M)	49	5.33%	10.59%	4.42%	5.33%	51
Public Water Works (L)	411	6.92%	8.86%	5.40%	8.86%	448
Mixed Load / Bulk Supply	185	6.95%	2.97%	-0.70%	2.97%	190
Electric Traction	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.00%	0
EV	9	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	As filed	13
Total	21490					23016

Table 7 :Growth Rate and Energy Sale for FY 2025-26 - AVVNL

Particulars	Energy Sales (MU) Actual FY 24-25	AVVNL			Growth Rate Adopted by Commission	Energy Sale (MU) Approved FY 26
		3-Year CAGR	5-Year CAGR	7-Year CAGR		
Domestic	5871	12.00%	8.98%	8.57%	8.98%	6398
Non-Domestic	1679	13.57%	6.47%	6.42%	6.47%	1788
Public Street Light	98	5.88%	3.89%	4.98%	3.89%	101
Small Industry	293	3.47%	1.89%	0.95%	1.89%	298
Medium Industry	816	-1.59%	-0.66%	-0.29%	2.00%	832
Large Industry	7808	11.29%	14.51%	13.12%	11.29%	8690
Public Water Works (S)	410	3.76%	1.80%	3.10%	1.80%	417
Public Water Works (M)	37	4.67%	2.06%	-3.55%	2.06%	38
Public Water Works (L)	436	7.49%	8.83%	9.33%	8.83%	474
Mixed Load / Bulk Supply	106	6.71%	1.65%	1.79%	1.79%	108
Electric Traction	55	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.00%	58
EV	2	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	As filed	2.61
Total	17610					19205

Table 8 : Growth Rate and Energy Sales FY 2025-26 - JdVVNL

Particulars	Energy Sales (MU) Actual FY 24-25	JDVVNL			Growth Rate Adopted by Commission	Energy Sale (MU) Approved FY 26
		3-Year CAGR	5-Year CAGR	7-Year CAGR		
Domestic	5845	15.24%	10.78%	9.44%	10.78%	6475
Non-Domestic	1782	14.93%	8.06%	7.62%	8.06%	1926
Public Street Light	91	0.82%	-1.08%	0.12%	0.82%	92
Small Industry	244	6.07%	3.65%	2.22%	3.65%	253
Medium Industry	757	3.97%	3.70%	3.38%	3.70%	785
Large Industry	2831	15.14%	13.60%	11.28%	13.60%	3216
Public Water Works (S)	376	4.72%	3.55%	4.49%	3.55%	389
Public Water Works (M)	108	5.42%	3.89%	2.72%	3.89%	112
Public Water Works (L)	840	10.41%	7.58%	8.81%	7.58%	903
Mixed Load / Bulk Supply	437	9.60%	4.78%	3.78%	4.78%	458
Electric Traction	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.00%	0
EV	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	As filed	0.56
Total	13311					14610

Agriculture Metered (M) consumers

- 3.24 For FY 2025-26, the Commission has accepted Discoms' submissions in respect of number of new consumers and consumers to be converted from flat rate to metered category.
- 3.25 For projecting the sale to metered agriculture consumers, connected load and specific consumption as filed for metered category have been considered for existing consumers and for 6 months in case of new consumers and those converted from flat rate for working out their sales for FY 2025-26.
- 3.26 Further, Discoms have projected the impact of KUSUM Component C: pump solarisation on agriculture sales. The solar generation of KUSUM C pump level solarisation to the extent of self-consumption by consumers has been reduced from the sales. The Discoms have filed separate information of additional capacity during FY 2025-26 and accordingly, Commission has considered the same. The Excess generation have been shown as power purchase under renewable energy.

Accordingly, for FY 2025-26, based on information of connected load, specific consumption and consumers as filed by Discoms, the Commission has worked out the normative sale to agriculture metered category for FY 2025-26 as follows:

Table 9 :Agriculture (M) sales for FY 2025-26-JVVNL

	Consumers (Nos.)	Connected Load per consumer (kW)	Total Connected Load (kW)	Specific consumption (kWh/kW/year)	Consumption (Sales) MU
Existing Consumers	696,835	8.35	5,821,975	2,255	13,129
Add: New Consumers	37,783	8.35	315,673	2,255	356
Add: converted from flat rate					
Less: impact of Kusum C (pump level solarisation)					0.28
Total	734,618		6,137,647		13,484

Table 10 : Agriculture (M) sales for FY 2025-26-AVVNL

	Consumers (Nos.)	Connected Load per consumer (kW)	Total Connected Load (kW)	Specific consumption (kWh/kW/year)	Consumption (Sales) MU
Existing Consumers	712,008	6.97	4,962,284	1,783	8,848
Add: New Consumers	40,000	6.97	278,777	1,783	249
Add: converted from flat rate					
Less: impact of Kusum C (pump level solarisation)					13.79
Total	752,008		5,241,061		9,082

Table 11 : Agriculture (M) sales for FY 2025-26-JdVVNL

	Consumers (Nos.)	Connected Load per consumer (kW)	Total Connected Load (kW)	Specific consumption (kWh/kW/year)	Consumption (Sales) MU
Existing Consumers	526,174	18.22	9,585,733	1,236	11,848
Add: New Consumers	45,000	18.22	819,801	1,236	507
Add: converted from flat rate					
Less: impact of Kusum C (pump level					0.87

	Consumers (Nos.)	Connected Load per consumer (kW)	Total Connected Load (kW)	Specific consumption (kWh/kW/year)	Consumption (Sales) MU
solarisation)					
Total	571,174		10,405,534		12,354

- 3.27 It is observed that sales projection of JVVNL & JdVVNL as per Commission works out to 13484 Mus & 12354 Mus respectively on normative basis, however, JVVNL & JdVVNL have submitted actual sales to AG metered category for FY 2024-25 as 12057 MUS & 15774 MUs including DF respectively. The same is also subject to true up where Commission considers the actual load and consumption of correct meters. It is likely that during the true up process the reported sale of 2024-25 will be reduced based on the position of defective meters.
- 3.28 Looking to the huge difference in the sales projection for FY 2025-26 by the Commission and actual data of FY 2024-25 as provided by JVVNL & JdVVNL, Commission has estimated the sales to AG metered category consumers of Discoms at consumer level (including DF) as per petition filed by the Discom for FY 2025-26 which are 11986.72 Mus, 9156.81 Mus and 14872.79 Mus for JVVNL, AVVNL and JdVVNL respectively. The Commission will review the actual sale during the true up exercise.
- 3.29 During FY 2025-26, the Discoms have projected to release 122783 number of new Agriculture connections which is going to impact their sales as well as power requirement. The Commission has accepted the specific consumption filed by Discoms. However, the Commission would like to put a word of caution to Discoms to keep all the meters healthy and working else the Commission shall consider disallowances during the true up.

Energy Sales for Agriculture Flat Rate (FR) Consumers

- 3.30 In Compliance to the tariff order dated 26.07.2024, Discoms have not projected any sale from flat rate consumers for FY 2025-26. It is observed that JVVNL and AVVNL have already converted the flat rate consumers into metered one. JdVVNL has also submitted that as on 30.04.2025 flat rate consumers have been converted. Accordingly, no sales have been projected by Commission under flat rate category for FY 2025-26 and in future also no sales will be allowed under this category.

- 3.31 During the hearing stakeholders pointed that a few consumers are still remaining in flat rate category. Accordingly Discoms are directed to review the conversion and ensure that all flat rate consumers are converted to metered category.

Energy Sales approved by the Commission for all categories

- 3.32 With regard to sales projection for Distribution Franchisee (DF) of FY 2025-26, Commission has considered the same approach as discussed above for sale projection of consumer, accordingly, the sale projection for DF consumers for FY 2025-26 is as under:

Table 12 : Total Energy Sales of DF approved by the Commission for FY 2025-26 (MU)

Particular	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Total
Domestic	975	349	489	1813
Non-Domestic	281	142	138	562
Public Street Light	29	7	9	45
Agriculture (Metered)	8	9	54	71
Agriculture (Flat)	0	0	0	0
Small Industry	17	8	18	43
Medium Industry	50	15	60	125
Large Industry	276	144	137	557
Public Water Works (S)	2	0	2	3
Public Water Works (M)	1	1	7	9
Public Water Works (L)	73	0	16	89
Mixed Load / Bulk Supply	48	12	57	117
Electric Traction	0	2	0	2
EV	0	0	0	0
Total	1762	688	988	3438

- 3.33 Based on the approach as discussed in the preceding paragraphs and agriculture metered and flat rate sales considered as per Discoms submission, the energy sales for Discoms including sale to consumers of DF area are being approved as under:

Table 13 : Energy Sales approved by the Commission for FY 2025-26 (MU)

Particular	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Total
Domestic	9,236	6,747	6,965	22,948
Non-Domestic	3,241	1,930	2,064	7,235
Public Street Light	170	108	101	378
Agriculture (Metered)	11,987	9,157	14,873	36,016
Agriculture (Flat)	0	-	-	0
Small Industry	424	306	270	1,000

Particular	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Total
Medium Industry	1,011	847	845	2,704
Large Industry	9,443	8,834	3,353	21,630
Public Water Works (S)	419	417	391	1,228
Public Water Works (M)	53	39	120	211
Public Water Works (L)	521	474	919	1,914
Mixed Load / Bulk Supply	238	120	515	874
Electric Traction	-	60	-	60
EV	13	2.62	0.57	17
Total	36756	29042	30416	96214

Note: The above sale is for projection purpose only. Commission will examine the actual figures and consumer mix at the time of True up.

Transmission and Distribution losses

Distribution Losses

Petitioners' Submission

- 3.34 The Discoms submitted that in the tariff order for FY 2023-24 dated 31.03.2023, the Commission approved a distribution loss of 15% for JVVNL & JdVVNL and 12.73 % for AVVNL. However, the actual Distribution loss of the for FY 2023-24 stood at 15.77% for JVVNL, 23.58% for JdVVNL and 10.82% for AVVNL. AVVNL further submitted that Commission, vide the Tariff Order for FY 2024-25 dated 26.07.2024 had approved a distribution loss target of 10%. the Discom has recorded a cumulative AT&C loss of 9.92% for the 9-month period from April 2024 to December 2024.
- 3.35 The JdVVNL also submitted that it serves a substantial proportion of agricultural consumers who typically require a large amount of energy for irrigation and other farming activities. The rural and expansive geographical areas necessitate extended distribution networks, which inherently increase the risk of energy losses during transmission. In addition to agricultural consumers, Jodhpur Discom also has a significant number of domestic consumers residing in both urban and rural settings. The extensive network required to reach remote agricultural and rural domestic consumers leads to higher distribution losses. Longer transmission lines and additional substations increase the potential for energy loss due to resistance and other technical factors. The petitioner emphasizes that Jodhpur Discom's distinct consumer profile, characterized by a higher proportion of agricultural and domestic consumers, inherently leads to increased distribution losses.

3.36 A few key measures taken by the Discoms for reduction of Distribution losses and improvement in consumer services are :

Initiatives for Consumer Facilitation as summarized below:

- Simplification of new service connection process through process digitization and real-time monitoring
- Online application with only 2 documents required with applications upto 10 kW
- Connection release timelines reduced in alignment with Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020
- Consumers can apply and pay at any nearest E-Mitra centre, thereby eliminating the need to visit Discom office
- Real-time SMS notifications for application status at every stage
- Additional consumer services via E-Mitra such as change of name, load enhancement, etc.
- Simplification of processing of new rooftop solar applications under PM-Surya Ghar Scheme:
- Waived off application fee, security deposit, connection agreement and meter testing fees
- Deemed feasibility till 10 kW
- Bulk meter testing facility available for vendors

Initiatives for Improved Consumer Services as summarized below:

- Mobile based JEN site verification and estimate preparation for processing new service connections. Onsite verification with GPS and photos for feasibility assessment is ensured with automatic escalation for rejected/on-hold applications and notice issuance to consumers
- Release of connections within 24 hours of demand note deposit in District Headquarters
- Permanent domestic connection for under construction domestic buildings
- Unified Billing System across the 3 Rajasthan Discoms
- Initiatives for Improving Operational Efficiency: Initiatives include:
- AEN Dashboard for real-time monitoring of new connection applications received and stage-wise status and monitoring of Key Performance Indicators of Subdivisions .
- GSS Monitoring Application to enable any Officer of the Discom to capture any discrepancy observed at any 33/11kV GSS of the Discom
- Separate monitoring of new 33/11 kV substation works

Initiatives for Improved Material Management as summarized below:

- Dedicated Distribution Transformer Repair Workshop under ACOS (JCC), Jaipur Discom on pilot basis to mitigate delays in transformer repairs by several firms, especially during winter crop season wherein replacement is often delayed by more than 72 hours due to non-availability of sufficiently repaired transformers.
- Transition to ERP (MM Module) for online inventory management
- Proposed Transformer tracking system for lifecycle tracking of distribution transformers from procurement till decommissioning.
- Preparations of upcoming Summer Season: Discom is actively engaged in ensuring due preparedness for the approaching summer season. Measures implemented include.
- Proactive augmentation of GSS capacity and distribution lines based on load forecast of next 6 months.
- Field visits to GSS by O&M and M&P Officers to ensure readiness for early maintenance of substations and lines.
- Adequate material availability at Sub-Division stores through inventory review and re-distribution of material using online ERP.
- Successful assessment and tendering of required material for maintaining uninterrupted supply.
- 360-degree analysis of complaints for identification of recurring complaints for prompt resolution
- Fortnightly review with RVPN for mitigation of transmission constraints
- Energy Assessment with RUVITL to ensure sufficient availability of power during the summer season
- Reduction of technical losses due to localized energy consumption from decentralized solar power plants planned under the PM-KUSUM scheme.

JdVVNL submitted that it has also implemented several measures to reduce losses, as outlined below:

- Regular vigilance campaigns are conducted by the concerned XEN, AEN, and JEN.
- The Assistant Engineers (O&M) of the circle regularly replace faulty or damaged meters.
- Meter readings are cross verified to ensure accuracy, with verification of readings taken by meter readers.
- Starting from January 2025, Jodhpur Discom has introduced monthly spot billing using BCIT software. This will ensure accurate unit sales calculation and help reduce losses.
- Feeder bifurcation, under RDSS, is being prioritized and carried out.
- Ongoing system improvements are being made to reduce technical losses

AVVNL submitted that it has also implemented several measures to reduce losses, as outlined below:

a) Transformer Testing and Repair

As the instances of failure of transformers, in some instances there is often an inordinate delay in repairing transformers on the part of the Agency accorded contracts for repair of transformers. AVVNL had issued directions to set up a Transformer Testing and Repair Lab/Workshop at each Sub-Division.

b) Mini-Lab to Analyze Actual Reading of Defective Meters

This initiative is intended to ensure that even in cases where the meter is found to be defective, the Discom can record a reading for the consumer.

c) Installation of Meters on Poles

To ensure that meters under various categories, i.e., Service Connection Order (SCO), Meter Change Order (MCO) and Reconnection Order (RCO) are to be installed on the poles to avoid potential theft.

Loss trajectory submitted under RDSS scheme

- 3.37 Discoms submitted that Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) was notified by MoP on 20.07.2021 followed by the detailed guidelines dated 29.07.2021 and amendments from time to time.
- 3.38 The objective of the scheme is to bring down pan-India AT&C losses to 12 – 15% level, reduce ACS-ARR gap to Zero by 2024-25 and improve reliability and quality of power to consumers.

Key Activities under Loss Reduction

- (i) New 33/11KV Substations: Establishment of new substations to improve distribution.
- (ii) 33KV and 11KV Feeder Bifurcation: Segmentation of feeders to address issues of overloading.
- (iii) 11KV Mixed Feeder Segregation: Separation of agricultural and non-agricultural feeders for better management.
High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS) Work: Implementation of HVDS to reduce losses.
- (iv) LT AB & UG Cabling Work: Installation of low-tension aerial bunched and underground cables in areas prone to theft.

- (v) Shunt Capacitor Installation: Installation for agricultural consumers to improve efficiency.
- (vi) EV Charging Infrastructure: Development of infrastructure to support electric vehicle charging stations.

Proposed Benefits

- (i) Financial Improvement: Reduction in technical and commercial losses will enhance the financial health of Discoms.
- (ii) Efficiency Enhancement: Utilization of advanced technologies like SCADA, DMS, and smart metering to improve operational efficiency.
- (iii) Renewable Energy Integration: Modern infrastructure will facilitate the integration of renewable energy sources.
- (iv) Industrial Support: Reliable power supply will support industrial productivity and attract new investments.
- (v) Environmental Impact: Improved infrastructure will lead to reduced carbon emissions through optimized energy use.
- (vi) Consumer Services: Enhanced distribution infrastructure equipped with advanced technology will provide better services to consumers.

3.39 Accordingly, during FY 2025-26, Discoms have projected the following Distribution Losses:

Table 14 : Distribution Losses: Projections of Discoms (%)

Year	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL
FY 2025-26	14.00%	7.50%	15.00%

Commission's Analysis

- 3.40 For FY 2025-26, JVVNL, AVVNL and JdVVNL have projected distribution losses at 14.00%, 7.50% and 15.00% respectively.
- 3.41 The actual distribution losses against the approved are as under for the period FY 2016-17 to FY 2023-24.

Table 15 : Distribution Losses of Discoms (%) (As reported by Discoms)

YEAR	JVVNL		AVVNL		JdVVNL	
	Approved	Actual	Approved	Actual	Approved	Actual
2016 – 17	22.00	25.48	20.00	22.10	18.00	21.69
2017 – 18	18.50	21.06	17.50	20.15	16.50	19.33

YEAR	JVNL		AVVNL		JdVVNL	
	Approved	Actual	Approved	Actual	Approved	Actual
2018 – 19	15.00	20.54	15.00	18.03	15.00	23.12
2019 – 20	15.00	17.21	15.00	14.48	15.00	19.38
2020 – 21	15.00	19.44	15.00	15.15	15.00	22.46
2021 – 22	15.00	16.81	15.00	12.73	15.00	21.88
2022 – 23	15.00	14.59	14.60	10.00	15.00	20.99
2023 – 24	15.00	15.77	12.73	10.82	15.00	23.58

- 3.42 From the above table it is observed that none of the Discom has achieved the approved losses in any of the above past 8 years (Except Ajmer Discom for FY 2019-20, FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-24 and Jaipur Discom during 2022-23) . It is observed that JdVVNL is making lot of investment for reducing the AT&C losses but the desired results are not visible.
- 3.43 The Commission has noted the distribution loss target for FY 2024-25 under RDSS are 15% for JVNL, 14.25% for AVVNL & 16% for JdVVNL. The Commission has also noted that the actual distribution losses reported by Discoms for FY 2023-24 as per True up petitions are 15.77% for JVNL, 10.82% for AVVNL & 23.58% for JdVVNL. The JdVVNL is lagging behind in achieving the loss target set by the Commission, which they should make all efforts to meet.
- 3.44 The Commission has also made enabling provisions in this regard in first proviso to the Regulation 74 (3) of RERC Tariff Regulations, 2025 which is reproduced as under:
- “Provided that the Distribution Licensee shall also submit the Aggregate Technical and Commercial loss reduction trajectory agreed by the State Government and approved by the Central Government under any national scheme or program or otherwise.”*
- 3.45 The Rule 20 (1) of the Electricity (Second Amendment) Rules 2023 also provides that the Aggregate Technical and Commercial loss reduction trajectory to be approved by State Commission for tariff determination shall be in accordance with the trajectory agreed by the respective State Government and approved by the Central Government under any national scheme or programme or otherwise.
- 3.46 In view of above, in Commission's view if the Discoms require any change in trajectory looking to the present conditions and considering their target under RDSS, they may request Commission to consider the revised trajectory of the

distribution loss level based on target set under RDSS in their True up petition for FY 2024-25 and future years giving a due justification.

- 3.47 Discoms are also taking up various works and capex under RDSS and taking benefits of grants under the scheme and it would be appropriate that Discoms meet at least target set under the scheme.
- 3.48 The Regulation 7 (1) of the RERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2025 requires the Commission to approve a trajectory for the Control Period for certain variables like transmission losses, distribution losses and collection efficiency, having regard to the past performance.
- 3.49 During the hearing stakeholders pointed out unrealistic loss target by AVVNL. However the Discom submitted that they are likely to achieve the target. In view of this the Commission accepts the loss target submitted by AVVNL.
- 3.50 With regard to distribution losses the Commission in earlier years has already set a benchmark of 15% distribution loss and 100% collection efficiency for Discoms. As JVVNL & AVVNL has proposed lower losses, the Commission appreciates and accepts that. Accordingly, the Commission approves the target for distribution losses at 14.00% for JVVNL, 7.50% for AVVNL & 15% for JdVVNL and collection efficiency at 100%.
- 3.51 The summary of proposed distribution losses by Discoms and distribution losses approved by the Commission have been provided below:

Table 16 : Proposed and Approved Distribution Losses (%)

YEAR	JVVNL		AVVNL		JdVVNL	
	Proposed	Approved	Proposed	Approved	Proposed	Approved
FY 2025-26	14.00%	14.00%	7.50%	7.50%	15.00%	15.00%

- 3.52 Discoms submitted that over the years systematic investments have been made in various schemes which have been aimed at reducing the existing distribution loss levels of Discom. It is this relentless pursuit of Discom that has resulted in reduced losses over the years. Discoms shall be putting in their best efforts to improve upon their existing losses and operational parameters during the control period. Accordingly, the Commission will consider the distribution losses for further years of control period as per Discoms' submission in next year tariff filing.
- 3.53 Further, the Commission has also made provisions in the Tariff Regulations, 2025 that all the losses shall be borne by the Distribution Licensee in case the AT&C loss crosses the level of 15%. Discoms should keep this in their consideration

while proposing future trajectory.

Collection Efficiency

- 3.54 The Discoms have projected 100% collection for FY 2025-26. The Commission has considered the collection efficiency at 100%, therefore the AT&C losses and Distribution Losses have been considered at same level, even if actual collection efficiency may be lower than 100%, adoption of lower collection efficiency will increase the revenue gap of Discoms which will indirectly burden the consumers of the State. Hence the target for collection efficiency shall be 100%.

Transmission Losses

- 3.55 The Discoms have filed the Intra-state and Inter-state transmission loss of 4.50% and 3.56% For FY 2025-26 respectively.
- 3.56 The Commission has considered the Intra-state transmission loss of 4.20% as per ARR and Tariff order dated 18.06.2025 for FY 2025-26 of RVPN.
- 3.57 As regards Inter State Losses, CERC has notified CERC (Sharing of Inter State Transmission Charges and Losses) Regulation, 2020. As per clause 10 of these regulations, transmission losses for ISTS shall be calculated on all India average basis for each week. The Commission has considered the above and accordingly, has considered the average losses from 01.04.2024 to 31.03.2025 for FY 2025-26 i.e. 3.65% on all central power stations.
- 3.58 In view of above discussions, the levels of transmission losses as proposed by the Discoms and considered by the Commission for FY 2025-26 have been shown in the following table:

Table 17 : Levels of Transmission Loss (%)

Particulars	Proposed for FY 2025-26	Approved for FY 2025-26
Intra-State Transmission Losses	4.50%	4.20%
Inter-State Transmission Losses	3.56%	3.65%

Energy Requirement as approved vis-à-vis Petitioners' submission

- 3.59 On the basis of the sales and distribution & transmission losses discussed above, the energy requirement proposed by Discoms and approved by the Commission for FY 2025-26 are given in the following table:

Table 18 : Energy Requirement for FY 2025-26

(MU)

Particulars	JVNL		AVNL		JdVVNL		Total	
	Proposed	Approved	Proposed	Approved	Proposed	Approved	Proposed	Approved
Estimated Sales	36,418	36,756	28,061	29042	29778	30416	94257	96214
Distribution Loss (%)	14.00%	14.00%	7.50%	7.50%	15.00%	15.00%	12.49%	12.47%
Add: Distribution Loss (MU's)	5,928	5,984	2,275	2,355	5,255	5,368	13459	13706
Energy Required at Discom Periphery	42,346	42,739	30,336	31,397	35,033	35,784	107716	109920
Intra-State Transmission Loss (%)	4.50%	4.20%	4.50%	4.20%	4.50%	4.20%	4.50%	4.20%
Intra-State Transmission Loss (MU's)	1,995	1,874	1,429	1,376	1,651	1,569	5,076	4819
Energy Required at State Periphery	44,342	44,613	31,765	32,773	36,684	37,353	112791	114739
Inter-State Transmission Loss (%)	3.56%	3.65%	3.56%	3.65%	3.56%	3.65%	3.56%	3.65%
Inter-State Transmission Loss (MU's)	454	540	322	389	403	488	1179	1416
Gross Energy Requirement	44,796	45,153	32,087	33,162	37,087	37,840	113,970	116,155

Power Purchase Cost

Petitioners' Submission

- 3.60 The Discoms have submitted that the energy availability for FY 2025-26 is projected on the basis of estimated generation from existing stations and projected generation from new stations. The Discoms submitted that the power purchase quantum applicable for FY 2025-26 for the existing stations has been estimated based on the actual energy received during FY 2024-25 till the month of Feb 25, subsequently projecting for the remaining part of the year. After analyzing the existing power scenario the power purchase has been accordingly projected by the Discoms considering the energy requirement and has also backed down certain plants based on the merit order principles as well as previous trends.
- 3.61 The Discoms further submitted that for FY 2025-26, the total power purchase plan excludes any procurement from short-term sources. This is based on projections indicating that the distribution company will have a surplus of

power during this period. For the FY 2024-25, short-term power purchases are projected, as they were based on actual consumption and procurement data available up to January '25. The surplus anticipated for FY 2025-26 eliminates the need for additional short-term power acquisitions, ensuring a more efficient and cost-effective power procurement strategy. The Discom expects that there will be no requirement to buy power from the Short-term exchange in the FY 2025-26. However, given the dynamic nature of power sales and purchases through the exchange, Discoms might still need to acquire short-term power in certain time periods. Any transactions of this nature will be presented during the True-up process.

- 3.62 Discoms Further submitted the list of new upcoming plants with total installed capacity (MW) and their Rajasthan share (MW) which they have considered for power projection for FY 2025-26.
- 3.63 The Discoms also submitted that they have successfully lowered the power purchase cost for the FY 2024-25 to Rs. 4.86 per unit (as per latest available provisional data), compared to Rs. 5.02 per unit in the FY 2023-24. Furthermore, for the FY 2025-26, the projected power purchase cost is projected to decrease further to Rs. 4.70 per unit including transmission charges.

Impact of KUSUM scheme on power purchase projections

- 3.64 Discoms submitted that impact of solar PV plant capacities being added or to be added under Component A and Component C (feeder level solarisation) of KUSUM scheme have been considered while projecting power availability of the Discoms.
- 3.65 Discoms submitted that they are making every effort to meet the RPO targets. However, despite their diligent efforts, they have been unable to achieve these targets and have also seen an accumulation of backlog. This shortfall is primarily due to the reasons that the capacity allocated by RUVITL was not commissioned within the specified timeline. There was a significant delay due to factors beyond RUVITL's control. Existing biomass power plants did not operate at the expected 80% normative PLF, the agreement of M/s. Jindal Urban Waste Management (Jaipur & Jodhpur) Ltd of 18 MW Waste to Energy plants were delayed due to a lag in signing the land lease agreement between the power producer and the respective Nagar Nigam.
- 3.66 Discoms further submitted that there are a lot of challenges faced in fulfilling the Renewable Purchase Obligation due to infirm nature of such power, lack of sufficient hydel sources which can be operated in integration with

renewable sources to absorb the variations in generation from such renewable sources, inverse relation between generation from renewable sources and demand in the state of Rajasthan, financial burden on the Discoms, etc. It is very much important to note that the state already has sufficient tied up capacity. Many such stations are likely to be commissioned in near future.

- 3.67 Discoms also submitted that RUVITL has filed a Petition under Regulation 9(2) of the Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission (Renewable Energy Certificate and RPO Compliance Framework) Regulations, 2010, in conjunction with Sections 86(1)(e) and 86(1)(f) of the Electricity Act, 2003. This Petition seeks to waive the Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPO) shortfall that the Discoms were required to meet from 2011 to 2024.
- 3.68 Summary of the power purchase quantum and cost as submitted by Discoms are as under:

Table 19 : Power Purchase (MU) and Cost (Rs. Cr.) for FY 2025-26 submitted by Discoms

Particulars	JVNL		AVNL		JdVN		Rajasthan	
	Total Energy (MU)	Total Cost of Energy Received (Rs. Crore)	Total Energy (MU)	Total Cost of Energy Received (Rs. Crore)	Total Energy (MU)	Total Cost of Energy Received (Rs. Crore)	Total Energy (MU)	Total Cost of Energy Received (Rs. Crore)
Power from sources other than RVUNL (Net of surplus)	32018	11915	22619	8430	30421	11237	85059	31582
Power from RVUNL sources	13699	7400	9874	5334	12373	6683	35946	19416
Transmission Charges		2259		1628		2040		5927
Total Power Purchase	45717	21573	32494	15392	42794	19960	121005	56925

Commission's Analysis

- 3.69 While estimating energy availability and power purchase cost for FY 2025-26, the Commission has considered the generation in MUs and cost in Rs. Crore from State and Central generating units based on the twelve months actual data for FY 2024-25 as per information filed by Discom in reply to data gap.
- 3.70 For 2025-26, for all plants other than renewable energy, the Commission has considered energy availability for FY 2024-25 as per information filed by the Discoms and 2% escalation over FY 2024-25 for projection energy availability of FY 2025-26.

- 3.71 For Renewable plants, such as solar, wind, hydel and bio-mass, Commission has considered energy availability for FY 2025-26 at the same level of FY 2024-25.
- 3.72 Further, for plants other than NPCIL, RVUN, JSW (Energy) Barmer (Formerly Known as Rajwest Ltd.) and renewable based sources, the Commission has considered cost for FY 2024-25 as per information filed by the Discoms and 2% escalation over FY 2024-25 for projection of cost for FY 2025-26. For NPCIL, RVUN and JSW (Energy) Barmer the Commission has considered cost on the basis of latest available relevant orders or actuals. Whereas for cost of Renewable plants, such as Solar, wind, hydel and bio-mass, Commission has dealt with same in the below section of RPO.
- 3.73 Discoms in their post hearing submissions have submitted revised dates of CoD and new plants which are expected in FY 2025-26 which are detailed below. The same has been considered accordingly for working out energy availability and power purchase cost.

Table 20 : List of upcoming power plants in the FY 2025-26

Sources	Total Installed Capacity (MW)	Rajasthan Share (MW)	Anticipated CoD	Status Report
Thermal				
THDC Khurja (Central)	1,320	281.1	Jun'25	140 MW commissioned in Jan 2025 & remaining 141 MW expected in June 25
Nuclear				
RAPP 7	700	350	April'25	Commissioned on 15.04.2025.
RAPP 8	700	350	December'25	Expected to commission in Jan 26.
Solar				
Solar Projects (Tranche-III)	760	760	June'25	463 MW commissioned and 297 MW remaining out of which 200 MW of AEW Nothe One is expected to commence in Dec-25 and 97 MW of Sebcorp Green Infra is expected to commence in July-25
Solar Projects (Tranche-IV)	1,625	1,625	April'25	1125 MW commissioned and 500 MW of NTPC RE expected to commence in Dec-2025
RUVNL - SJVNL (500)	500	500		160 MW commissioned

Sources	Total Installed Capacity (MW)	Rajasthan Share (MW)	Anticipated CoD	Status Report
MW CPSU Scheme)			April'25	and 340 MW expected to commission by Dec 2025.
NLC CPSU Scheme	300	300	April'25	Dec-25
Solar - Greenko PSP Plant	490	490	June'25	Dec-25
Wind	480	480		Remaining 150 MW expected to commission July 2025
Biomass				
Gee Tee	8	8	April'25	Mar-26
Universal Bio-mass	14.9	14.9	April'25	Commissioned on 30.11.2024
KTA Power Pvt Ltd	14.9	14.9	April'25	Commissioned on 05.03.2025
TNA Renewable Pvt Ltd	14.9	14.9	April'25	May-25
SAEL (Sardarshahar)	14.9	14.9	April'25	Commissioned on 15.04.2024
SAEL (Jasrasar)	14.9	14.9	April'25	Commissioned on 20.01.2025
Nano Green	8	8	April'25	Mar-26
Hydro				
Tehri PSP	100	97	April'25	Under trail run and expected to commission in June 25
Parvati HEP II	86	83	April'25	Commissioned in April 25
Waste to Energy	12 MW(Jaipur)+6(Jodhpur)	12+6	April'25	12MW commissioned in Feb 2025 and 6 MW at Jodhpur expected to commission in Aug 2026.

- 3.74 For estimating the power purchase cost, the Commission has considered availability from various sources for the State as a whole. For working out Discom wise availability and cost, the allocation of power to JVVNL, AVVNL and JdVVNL from all generating stations has been considered as per GoR, Energy Department, order dated 31.01.2025 in the ratio of 38.11%, 27.47% and 34.42% respectively, except that 100% allocation of RFF and Waste to Energy plants installed in area of Jaipur Discom, 100% share has been considered for JVVNL.

Energy Availability and Cost for FY 2025-26

RVUN Stations

- 3.75 For RVUN generating stations, including KTPS (Unit 1-7) & STPS (Unit 1-6), supercritical units i.e. SSCTPS Unit no. 7&8, CSCTPP Unit no. 5-6 , RGTPS (Stage I, II & III), Mahi, Chhabra (Unit 1-6) and Kalisindh (Unit 1&2), the Commission has considered the energy availability as per provisional purchase from April' 2024 to March' 2025 of FY 2024-25 as submitted by Discoms, with 2% escalation to project the availability for FY 2025-26 subject to normative generation.
- 3.76 The fixed and energy charges of RVUN plants for FY 2025-26 have been considered as per latest available Tariff order of the RVUN.
- 3.77 Tariff of Mini/Micro (MMH) plants have been considered as per Regulation 56 of RERC Tariff Regulations, 2025 which is Rs. 4.58 per Kwh.
- 3.78 For the purpose of computing fixed charges of RVUN Stations, actual availability (provisional) of FY 2024-25 has been considered by the Commission. There may be a situation that Discoms may have to purchase higher quantum of energy from these plants due to higher power requirement or shortfall in any other sources. The actual impact will be considered in true up. The Discoms while making power purchase should strictly follow the Merit Order Dispatch. The Discoms are also directed to monitor the availability of these plants and pay fixed charges in accordance with provision of RERC Tariff Regulations.
- 3.79 The energy availability and cost of RVUN's generating stations as considered by the Commission have been shown in the table below:

Table 21 : Energy Availability (MU) and Cost (Rs. In Cr.)- RVUN Stations for FY 2025-26

Station	Energy Availability (MU)	Cost (Rs. In Cr.)
KTPS(1 to 7)	8146	3578
STPS(1 to 6)	7259	4109
SSCTPP (7) &(8)	6996	3809
CTPP (1-4)	6558	2800
CTPP (5&6)	8051	3660
RGTP(1,2 & 3)	460	310
KaTPP#1 &2	7566	3553
MAHI	212	29
MAHI MMH	1	0
MANGROL	6	3
STPS MMH	1	0
Total RVUN	45255	21851

Lignite based projects

- 3.80 The lignite based projects include Giral Lignite Power Limited, JSW Energy (Barmer) and Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited.
- 3.81 For Giral Unit 1 & 2, the Commission has not determined any tariff for FY 2025-26 as these Units are not functioning for long period of time.
- 3.82 For Neyveil Lignite, the Commission has considered the energy availability for FY 2025-26 based on the actual for FY 2024-25 as submitted by Discoms, with 2% escalation in energy availability subject to normative generation. The Fixed cost has been considered as per additional submission of Discoms and energy charges has been considered as per actual per unit rate of FY 2024-25 as submitted by Discoms for projection of FY 2025-26
- 3.83 For JSW (Energy) Barmer the Commission has considered the energy availability for FY 2025-26 based on the actual for FY 2024-25 as submitted by Discoms, with 2% escalation over FY 2024-25 for projection of FY 2025-26. The fixed charges for FY 2025-26 are as per JSW (Energy) Barmer Interim tariff order of FY 2020-21 dated 23.04.2020 and energy charges has been considered as per additional submission of Discoms. The above energy and cost has been considered for estimation purpose only.
- 3.84 The energy availability and total power purchase cost for Lignite based projects have been summarized in the table below:

Table 22 : Energy Availability (MU) and Cost (Rs. In Cr.)- Lignite Plants for FY 2025-26

Station	Energy Availability (MU)	Cost (Rs. In Cr.)
JSW (Energy) Barmer	6377	2917
Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	1551	481
Total	7928	3398

Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL)

- 3.85 The energy availability of NPCIL has been considered based on the actual purchase for FY 2024-25 as submitted by Discoms, with 2% escalation over FY 2024-25 for projection of FY 2025-26.
- 3.86 The Cost of NPCIL power plants has been considered as per DAE notification dated 22.03.2018.
- 3.87 The Commission has also considered energy from RAPP unit 7 which has been

commissioned in April 2025 and unit 8 which is expected to be commissioned in Dec-25. Energy charges has been considered as Rs. 4.50/unit for estimation purpose. The energy availability and total power purchase cost for NPCIL plants have been summarized in the table below:

Table 23 : Energy Availability (MU) and Cost (Rs. In Cr.)- NPCIL for FY 2025-26

Station	Energy Availability (MU)	Cost (Rs. In Cr.)
NPCIL	5606	2211

Partnership Projects (PP)

- 3.88 The energy availability and cost of partnership projects have been considered at same level of FY 2024-25 as submitted by Discoms, for FY 2025-26.
- 3.89 Energy availability and total power purchase cost for partnership projects have been summarized in the table below:

Table 24 : Energy Availability (MU) and Cost (Rs. In Cr.)- Partnership Projects for FY 2025-26

Station	Energy Availability (MU)	Cost (Rs. In Cr.)
Partnership Projects	3162	157

NTPC, NHPC & Others

- 3.90 The energy availability and cost of NTPC, NHPC and others have been considered as per discussion in preceding paras.
- 3.91 The energy availability and total power purchase cost for NTPC, NHPC and other plants have been summarized in the table below:

Table 25 : Energy Availability (MU) and Cost (Rs. In Cr.)- NTPC & NHPC and Other Generating Stations for FY 2025-26

Station	FY 2025-26	
	Energy Availability	Cost
NTPC Stations	12367	4539
NHPC Stations	1683	625
Others		
SJVNL-NATHPA-JHAKRI	635	161
Rampur	176	80
ARAVALI POWER CO PVT LTD	108	67
NVVN BUNDLED POWER -Solar	385	409
NVVN BUNDLED POWER -	2110	762

NTPC & NHPC and Other Generating Stations		
Station	FY 2025-26	
	Energy Availability	Cost
Thermal		
COASTAL GUJRAT	2235	1084
ADANI POWER RAJASTHAN LIMITED	8936	4161
SASAN POWER LTD	2968	438
PTC (KARCHAM WANGTOO)	457	94
PTC (DB)	2437	997
PTC (MARUTI)	1389	539
SKS	86	25
Tehri Hydro	305	125
Koteshwar	121	73
KHURJA	1722	846
Tala	12	3
RFF	186	72
Total	38318	15099

- 3.92 While projecting the power purchase quantum for FY 2025-26, the Discoms have not considered power from five NTPC stations namely Anta GTPS, Auriya GTPS, Dadri GTPS, FGUTTPS Unit 1 and FSTPS. The same has not been considered as per the Commission's Order dated 28.10.2021 in which the Commission has allowed the Discoms to exit the PPAs due to the expiry of term of these PPAs.
- 3.93 Accordingly, Commission has not considered the energy availability and cost from these stations, which are subject to true up during FY 2025-26.

Non-Conventional Energy Sources

- 3.94 Discoms submitted that in order to meet the RPO target and source clean energy, their planning is as listed below:

Table 26 : List of new plants for RPO Target submitted by Discoms

Source	Total Installed Capacity (MW)	Rajasthan Share (MW)	Commissioning Month
Nuclear			
RAPP 7	700	350	Apr'25
RAPP 8	700	350	Dec'25
Solar			
Solar Projects (Tranche-III)	760	760	June'25
Solar Projects (Tranche-IV)	1,625	1,625	Apr'25

Source	Total Installed Capacity (MW)	Rajasthan Share (MW)	Commissioning Month
RUVNL - Solar (1000 MW Bid)	1,000	1,000	Oct'25
RUVNL - SJVNL (500 MW CPSU Scheme)	500	500	Apr'25
NLC CPSU Scheme	300	300	Apr'25
Solar - Greenko PSP Plant	490	490	June'25
Wind	480	480	
Biomass			
Geet Tee	8	8	Apr'25
Universal Bio-mass	14.9	14.9	Apr'25
KTA Power Pvt Ltd	14.9	14.9	Apr'25
VCA Power Pvt Ltd	14.9	14.9	Apr'25
TNA Renewable Pvt Ltd	14.9	14.9	Apr'25
SAEL	14.9	14.9	Apr'25
SAEL	14.9	14.9	Apr'25
Nano Green	8	8	Apr'25
Hydro			
Tehri PSP	100	97	Aug'25
Parvati HEP II	86	83	Apr'25
Waste to Energy	18	18	Apr'25

Commission analysis:

- 3.95 As discussed in previous paras, Discoms through additional information filed post hearing, have submitted the revised anticipated dates and capacities of upcoming Plants which have been considered for estimating power purchase cost.
- 3.96 The Commission has specified RPO targets to be met by Discoms during the FY 2025-26 under the RERC (Renewable Purchase Obligation) Regulations, 2023. For FY 2025-26 Commission has specified RPO targets as 3.36% Wind RPO, 1.48% HPO and Other RPO 28.17% totaling to 33.01%. To meet their RPO targets for FY 2025-26, in addition to their existing tie ups, Discoms will have to procure additional renewable energy.
- 3.97 Accordingly, considering total Energy Requirement as 116155 MU the energy requirement of the Discoms to fulfill RPO during FY 2025-26 works out as under:

Table 27 : RPO

S.No.	Particulars	Percentage	Energy required (MU)
1	Wind RPO	3.36%	3903
2	HPO	1.48%	1719
3	Other RPO	28.17%	32721
4	Total RPO	33.01%	38343

- 3.98 To meet the above RPO requirement, self-consumption by the Roof top Solar, shall be part of Discoms other RPO, without any cost burden. The Discoms submitted that till December 2024 total 1738 MW of RTS has been commissioned. Further, Discoms have projected that total 3169 MUs will be generated from Roof top solar for FY 2025-26.
- 3.99 Accordingly, the Commission has considered 3169 MUs shall be available from RTS as per Discoms submission which shall form part of RPO, accordingly, the other RPO of 32721 MUs shall be reduced by 3169 MUs. However implementation of PM Suryaghar will help to reduce this liability further.
- 3.100 Further, 9657 MU of energy was available from solar power projects set up till 31.03.2025 (including Kusum A & C Feeder level solarisation). In reply to data gap Discoms submitted that 456.75 MW under Kusum A and 434.27 MW under Kusum C feeder level solarisation have been installed till 31.03.2025. Further, Discoms also submitted that during FY 2025-26 total 2746 MW will be installed under Kusum C feeder level solarisation. Accordingly, Commission has considered additional 2782 MUs for FY 2025-26 under Kusum C feeder level solarisation considering the Commissioning of plants on average basis.
- 3.101 Post hearing, Discoms have filed revised information of upcoming solar plants with their COD as discussed in previous para. Accordingly, Commission has considered 1396 Mus from upcoming solar plants based on their COD. However, the Commission has not considered any generation from PSP plants due to non availability of information of units generated/stored and net injection. Discoms should file the requisite information at the time of true up for consideration of the Commission. Hence, total availability of solar energy for procurement is considered as 13835 MUs.
- 3.102 The 455 MU of energy was available from the existing Biomass power projects. Around 75 MW of Biomass projects and 12 MW of waste to energy plant capacity is expected to come during FY 2025-26 from which about 550 MUs energy (including 54 MUs from waste to energy plant) are expected based on their COD. Hence, total availability from Biomass and waste to energy plants are considered as 1004 MUs.

3.103 Further, the RERC (Renewable Purchase Obligation) Regulations, 2023, provides that

"Provided that Wind RPO Shall be met by energy produced from Wind Power Projects (WPPs) commissioned after 31.03.2022 and the wind energy consumed over and above 7% from WPPs commissioned till 31.03.2022. Hydro power Purchase Obligation (HPO) shall be met only by energy produced from Hydro Power Projects (Including PSPs and Small Hydro Pumps (SHPs)), commissioned after 8th March 2019. Other RPO may be met by energy produced from any RE based /green energy based power project not mentioned in Wind RPO and HPO."

3.104 The Energy availability from wind projects during FY 2024-25 was 6141 MU (commissioned before 01.04.2022) and as per the Regulations, the same is to be counted towards Other RPO for FY 2025-26. Further, in the post hearing submission Discoms have submitted that wind projects of 150 MW expected to be commenced from July 2025. Accordingly, 6141 Mus from existing projects and 219 MU from upcoming projects totaling to 6360 MUs energy availability has been assessed for FY 2025-26 towards RPO fulfillment.

3.105 As far as hydel power is concerned 7161 MU energy was available during FY 2024-25 (commissioned before 08.03.2019) and as per the Regulations the same is to be counted towards "Other RPO". Around 83 MW of Parwati HEP II is expected to become available to the State Discoms during FY 2025-26. Accordingly, 7161 MU from existing projects and 467 MUs energy availability from new project totaling to 7628 Mus has been assessed for FY 2025-26 towards RPO fulfillment.

3.106 In view of above, the RPO energy requirement and based on average per unit rate, the RPO notional cost for FY 2025-26 would be as under:

Table 28 : RPO Notional Cost

S.No.	Particulars	Energy required (MU)	Per Unit cost	Rs in Crore
1	Wind RPO	3903	2.78	1085
2	HPO	1719	4.50	773
3	Other RPO*	29552	3.50	10343
4	Total RPO	35174		12201

* after adjustment of RTS power

3.107 For the purpose of current ARR, Commission has considered the power

purchase from renewable sources at current level of FY 2024-25 and additional capacities to be commissioned during FY 2025-26. Accordingly, the Commission has considered the following power purchase from Renewable Sources as under.

Table 29 : Renewable Energy projection for FY 2025-26 (Mus)

Particular	Units	Wind	Hydel	solar	Biomass	Total
Existing Sources	MUs	6141	7161	9657	455	23414
From New Sources	MUs	219	467	4178	550	5413
Total		6360	7628	13835	1004	28827

3.108 For above renewable power projection for FY 2025-26, the Commission has considered cost of existing sources at FY 2024-25 level and for new capacities as per their PPA and approved tariffs. Accordingly, the power purchase cost is worked out as under:

Table 30 : Renewable Energy projection for FY 2025-26

Particular	Units	Wind	Hydel	Solar*	Biomass	Total
Existing Sources	Rs in Crore	2671	1522	3221	364	7778
Rate per Unit	Rs/kWh	4.35	2.12	3.34	8.01	3.32
From New Sources	Rs in Crore	61	210	1190	415	1876
Rate per Unit	Rs/kWh	2.78	4.50	2.85	7.5	3.47

*Including KUSUM

3.109 Further, RPO shall be met through wheeling by consumers for captive/third party consumption who would not claim RE attributes as per the relevant regulations/orders of the Commission. The Discoms should also maximize purchase of Renewable Energy coupled with storage which is now available at low price and meet RPO targets.

3.110 As the present exercise is for assessment of energy availability to the Discoms during FY 2025-26, any shortfall in meeting the RPO shall be dealt separately in accordance with provisions of the RERC (Renewable Purchase Obligation) Regulations, 2023 and read with RERC (Renewable Energy Certificate and Renewable Purchase Obligation Compliance Framework) Regulations, 2010 as amended from time to time based on the petition filed by the State nodal agency.

Renewable Consumption Obligations (RCO):

- 3.111 Commission has specified the RPO targets for the Discoms from FY 2024-25 to FY 2029-30 vide the RERC (Renewable Purchase Obligation) Regulations 2023.
- 3.112 In terms of section 14(x) of the amended Energy Conservation Act 2001, the Ministry of Power, through a notification dated 20.10.2023, has specified the minimum share of consumption of renewable energy by the electricity distribution licensee as a percentage of total share of energy consumption, effective from 1st April 2024. According to the MoP clarification dated 06.04.2025, after the said notification, all the earlier notifications related to RPO issued by MoP, including clarification dated 1.10.2019 related to captive users, have been suppressed and are not applicable w.e.f 1.04.2024. Therefore, as per MoP, all stakeholders, including SERCs and captive users, should follow the notification dated 20.10.2023. Any deviation from such targets would be considered as the non-compliance and would be liable for action as per provisions under the Energy Conservation Act, 2001, as amended from time to time.
- 3.113 Presently, by way of the RERC (RPO) Regulations 2023, RPO targets specified by the Commission are in force. However, in view of the MoP's notification 20.10.2023 and its clarification, presently this issue is under consideration of the Commission. Therefore, in case of the non-fulfillment of RPO, the appropriate view will be taken after completion of the year 2025-26, considering the prevailing position in this regard.

Short term Sources

- 3.114 Discoms submitted that the below mentioned contingency situations compel the Discoms to resort to power exchange:
- I. The time blocks when there is energy shortage due to non-availability of power from long term tied up sources due to planned or unplanned shutdown of generating station, unavailability of transmission network, coal related issues etc.
 - II. When the cost of power from exchange is cheaper than the variable cost of some of the tied-up long term sources. In such cases in order to optimize the overall power purchase cost, the Discom backs-down the costlier power plant and purchases power from exchange.
- 3.115 The Discoms submitted that the sale and purchase of power through exchange is a dynamic process. The market clearing prices in exchange are

dependent on the bids submitted by buyers and other sellers and the power available in the entire market. It is important to note that the Petitioner has no control over the mentioned factors. With the increasing surplus energy across the nation, the market prices are further expected to reduce.

3.116 The Discoms further submitted that in the FY 2023-24, the petitioner had to purchase short-term power at a rate of Rs. 7.25 per unit. However, for the FY 2025-26, the Discoms have not included plans for short-term power procurement. This is based on the addition of new power generation capacities and Injection of Solar generation in the state as previously outlined. Consequently, the Discom anticipates that there will be no need to purchase power through the exchange in FY 2025-26. Nonetheless, since the sale and purchase of power through the exchange is a dynamic process, the Discoms may still need to procure short-term power in some time blocks. Any such transactions will be submitted during the True-up process.

Commission's View

- 3.117 Regulation 9 (1) (e) of the RERC Tariff Regulations, 2025 specifies that variation in power purchase expenses for the distribution licensee is a "uncontrollable factor".
- 3.118 After considering the energy available to Discoms based on their respective allocated shares, the Commission has estimated a surplus in energy availability for FY 2025-26.
- 3.119 It is observed that Discoms are facing several challenges in ensuring power supply to consumers with minimal disruptions for which it had to resort to purchase power from power exchanges at high prices. It is pertinent to note that the Commission has taken cognizance of situation wherein the Rajasthan Discoms may have to resort to short term power purchase, which shall be taken into consideration under Regulation 77(6) of Tariff Regulations, 2025.
- 3.120 The Commission has indicated a ceiling tariff for procurement of short-term power at Rs. 4.89/unit in the ARR Order for FY 2024-25. As observed, the Discoms had to resort to procure power at costs which may be higher than the ceiling limit mandated by the Commission to meet with the electricity demands of the State consumers. Furthermore, in accordance with Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2025, under Regulation 77(6)(d) Discoms may carry out power procurement at a rate higher than the ceiling rate as approved by the Commission under unforeseen circumstances/ emergency conditions that

hamper network stability. The Commission estimated the Rajasthan state to be in surplus of 3637 MU for FY 2025-26. However, the Regulation 77(6) provides that the Commission shall indicate a tariff for procurement of short term power. In view of above the Commission deems it proper to fix the rate of short term purchase for the purpose of Regulation 77 (6) equivalent to variable cost of STPS i.e. Rs. 4.89 per/unit.

3.121 It is further noted that provisions to Regulation 77 (6) provides as under:

"Provided that the Distribution Licensee may carry out power purchases in above mentioned situations at a rate higher or lower than the ceiling rate approved by the Commission for purchase of short-term power"

3.122 The energy requirement for Discoms has been calculated based on sales estimated in this order and normative losses. There may be a situation when Discoms may have to purchase higher quantum of energy due to higher sales, losses or shortfall in generation from other sources.

3.123 The Discoms while making power purchase should strictly follow the Merit Order Dispatch. The Discoms are also directed to monitor the availability of plants and pay fixed charges in accordance with provisions of appropriate regulations.

3.124 It is observed that Discoms have to procure the short term power mainly on account of failure to get the power supply from regular power sources such as central and state generating stations, with which they have long term PPA.

3.125 However, in case generator fails to supply power, Discoms do not have to pay fixed charges to generator for such non supply by Generator. Thus, it is pertinent to mention here that in case of failure to supply power by generators, Discoms are also likely to save on fixed charges payable to generators unless the plant is backed down or boxed up by Discoms.

3.126 Therefore, if the short term power is purchased through transparent bidding mode, the Discoms can purchase the same, not exceeding actual exchange prices prevailing during the hours when power is procured by the Discoms, further if the Discoms in their true up brings an average rate over and above Rs. 4.89/Unit, they should also place before the Commission the saving on account of aforesaid nonpayment of Fixed charges during the true up of relevant year for consideration of the Commission for allowing short term power purchase.

3.127 Discoms may also use Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) to charge them

during surplus hours with cheap solar power and meet intermittent shortfall in demand in peak hours. Discoms may chalk out innovative modal for BESS along with distributed energy Resources so as to obviate the need of purchase of costly short term power.

Total Power Purchase Cost

3.128 Based on the above, the summary of source wise breakup of power purchase quantum and cost for FY 2025-26 as considered by the Commission for the three Discoms is given in the table below and details are given at **Annexure-D**:

Table 31 : Energy Availability (MU) and Cost for FY 2025-26 (Units in MU & Rs. in Crore)

Station	FY 2025-26							
	JVNL		AVVNL		JdVVNL		Total	
	Units	Cost	Units	Cost	Units	Cost	Units	Cost
NTPC	4713	1730	3397	1247	4257	1562	12367	4539
NHPC	641	238	462	172	579	215	1683	625
NATHPA-JHAKRI	242	61	174	44	218	55	635	161
RAMPUR	67	30	48	22	61	28	176	80
NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION LTD	591	183	426	132	534	166	1551	481
ARAVALI POWER CO PVT LTD	41	26	30	18	37	23	108	67
NVVN BUNDLED POWER -Solar	147	156	106	112	133	141	385	409
NVVN BUNDLED POWER - Tharmal	804	290	580	209	726	262	2110	762
COASTAL GUJRAT	852	413	614	298	769	373	2235	1084
ADANI POWER RAJASTHAN LIMITED	3405	1586	2455	1143	3076	1432	8936	4161
SASAN POWER LTD	1131	167	815	120	1021	151	2968	438
PTC (KARCHAM WANGTOO)	174	36	125	26	157	32	457	94
PTC (DB)	929	380	670	274	839	343	2437	997
PTC (MARUTI)	529	206	382	148	478	186	1389	539
SKS	33	9	24	7	30	9	86	25
NPCIL	2137	843	1540	607	1930	761	5606	2211
TEHRI+Koteshwar+Kurja+Tala	823	399	593	288	743	360	2160	1047
RVUN/ State Generation	17247	8327	12431	6003	15577	7521	45255	21851
RAJWEST POWER LIMITED	2430	1112	1752	801	2195	1004	6377	2917
SHARED PROJECTS	1205	60	869	43	1088	54	3162	157
R.F.F.	186	72	0	0	0	0	186	72
NCES	7474	2657	5348	1887	6702	2365	19524	6910
TOTAL	45801	18981	32841	13602	41150	17043	119793	49625
Less/add: Short Term*	-648	0	321	157	-3310	0	-3637	157
Net power Purchase	45153	18981	33162	13759	37840	17043	116155	49782

*Note : JVNL and JdVVNL have surplus energy of 648 MUs and 3310 MUs amounting to Rs. 317 Cr. and Rs. 1619 Cr. The Commission has considered the

above amount of surplus energy as revenue from trading instead of deducting from cost of power. However, as the AVVNL has shortfall of 321 MUs of Rs. 157 Cr. the same has been considered as part of cost of Power.

Transmission Charges

Petitioners' Submission

3.129 The Discoms have considered a nominal annual escalation of 2% over that as projected in FY 2024-25, while projecting transmission charges for FY 2025-26.

3.130 The details of the PGCIL, RVPN, RLDC and SLDC charges submitted by Discoms have been summarized in the table below:

Table 32 : Transmission Charges & SLDC Charges for FY 2025-26 (Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	Discoms' submission			
	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Total
PGCIL Charges	825	595	745	2165
RVPN, POC and Others Charges	1421	1024	1284	3729
RLDC Charges	2	1	2	5
SLDC Charges	11	8	10	28
Total Transmission Charges	2259	1628	2040	5927

Commission's Analysis

3.131 The Commission has considered the RVPN Transmission charges for FY 2025-26 as per RVPN ARR and Tariff order dated 18.06.2025 for FY 2025-26 and SLDC charges as per ARR & SLDC Charges order dated 16.06.025. The transmission charges of other Transmission Licensees has been considered as per Discoms' filing.

3.132 Further, the Commission has considered PGCIL & RLDC charges for FY 2025-26 as per filing of Discoms.

3.133 The transmission & SLDC charges approved by the Commission for FY 2025-26 are as under:

Table 33 : Transmission Charges approved by the Commission for FY 2025-26 (Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	APPROVED			
	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Total
PGCIL Charges,	825	595	745	2165
RVPN Charges, POC and Others Charges	1646	1186	1486	4318
RLDC Charges	2	1	2	5
SLDC Charges	12	9	11	32
Total Transmission Charges	2484	1791	2244	6519

Investment Plan for FY 2025-26

3.134 The Discoms have proposed investment under various projects/schemes to be executed along with the proposed targets in FY 2025-26 as detailed below:

Table 34 : Proposed Capital Expenditure for FY 2025-26 (Rs. in Crore)

Sr. No.	Name of schemes	Proposed for F.Y. 2025-26			
		JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	TOTAL
Plan Work					
1	Sub Transmission & Distribution Program	1323.15	700.00	677.36	2700.51
2	Rural Electrification Works	1103.26	1224.00	1960.50	4287.76
3	ERP (IPDS-Phase-II)	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.55
4	IT Implementation in Non R & NIC (E-Power)	0.00	0.00	50.00	50.00
5	Installation of Rooftop Solar Systems- KUSUM C	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
6	RDSS				
6.1	RDSS (Infrastructure)	1859.04	1047.54	1506.97	4413.55
6.2	RDSS (RMS & IT/OT)	50.00	47.21	69.51	166.72
6.3	RDSS Smart Metering *	332.82	0.00	0.00	332.82
6.4	Feeder segregation under RDSS	1430.43	1773.89	1387.60	4591.92
6.5	Electrification in left out RHH's	0.00	0.00	222.30	222.30
6.6	DA-JGUA and Left Out Household	0.00	87.12	502.48	589.60
7	Three to Two Block & Four to Two Block under RDSS	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
	Total	6099.25	4879.76	6376.74	17355.74

* Expenditure under RDSS smart metering component for Ajmer & Jodhpur Discom are Rs. 298.08 Crore & Rs. 283.00 Crore respectively for FY 2025-26. However, for the purpose of capital investment, expenditure attributed towards the smart metering component has not been included, as it is to be implemented on Total Expenditure (TOTEX) mode. Jaipur Discom has indicated the expenditure related to smart metering component of RDSS, but however, the same has not been considered in the computation of ARR.

3.135 To execute the above work, the Discoms have proposed the funding from following sources:

Table 35 : Source wise details of funding for FY 2025-26 (Rs. in Crore)

Sr.No.	Sources of funding	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Total
1	Loan	3062.73	2520.50	3261.59	8844.82
2	Grant	2356.50	1777.06	2213.33	6346.89
3	Equity	587.92	482.21	584.58	1654.71

4	Consumer Contribution	92.10	100.00	317.24	509.34
	Total	6099.25	4879.76	6376.74	17355.75

- 3.136 Discoms submitted that The Capital Investment Plan for FY 2025-26 has been prepared, keeping intact the principle of the least cost plan, required to undertake the strengthening and augmentation of distribution system to meet the requirement of load growth, reduction in distribution losses, improvement of quality of supply, system reliability etc.
- 3.137 The proposed Capital Investment Plan is based on the philosophy focused on the following areas:
- (a) Creation of new sub-transmission and distribution network to meet the increasing demand within the area of supply of Discoms.
 - (b) Strengthening of the existing sub-transmission and distribution network to cope up with the growing demand and connectivity to the new areas under development.
 - (c) Rural electrification to create distribution infrastructure in villages and release electricity connections in villages
 - (d) Scaling up of IT infrastructure and strengthening of IT backbone to improve the efficiency, capacity and reliability of distribution network.
 - (e) Demand side management for efficient and optimum utilization of distribution network capacity.
- 3.138 Discoms submitted that the proposed Capital Investment Plan incorporates the basis and details pertaining to the budget allocation under various schemes, associated targets and sources of funding.
- 3.139 Discoms submitted that the capital investment planning plays a pivotal role in efficiency improvement of the Discoms. The growing number of consumers, load and per capita consumption, burdens the existing networks resulting to frequent outage and energy spillages. Therefore, the Capital Investment Plan requires to be planned appropriately.

Sub Transmission and Distribution Infrastructure Works:

- 3.140 The Discoms have proposed a total investment of Rs. 2700.51 Crore in FY 2025-26 for sub transmission and distribution infrastructure works. The Discoms wise proposed investment and physical targets are provided below:

Table 36 : Proposed Investment and physical target for sub-transmission & distribution works in FY 2025-26

Sr. No.	Name of Schemes	Proposed Investment & Physical targets for F.Y. 2025-26			
		Units	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL
1	Sub- Transmission & Distribution				
a.	Proposed Investment	(Rs. in Crore)	1323.15	700.00	677.36
b.	33/11 KV S/s	MVA	860	450	252
		Nos.	72	50	80
c.	33 KV Lines	KMs	856	300	640

3.141 The Discoms submitted that these schemes are identified on need basis, with the objective to increase reliability of the network, to strengthen the network and for improvement of the system to meet the demand growth; the circle planning department initiate the proposals along with the detailed technical due-diligence & after cost-benefit analysis of the proposed investment to be undertaken in the field. The proposals are being forwarded to the headquarters for approval. The planning circle at headquarters selects the schemes on the priority and sanction allowed by the Government. All the projects under Sub-Transmission and Distribution works, RE works are under Rs. 10 Cr. and the same are being implemented after administrative, technical and financial sanctions of the competent authority and delegation of powers (DOP) given to the field offices.

Rural Electrification Works:

3.142 Discoms have proposed a total investment of Rs. 4287.76 Crore in FY 2025-26 respectively for rural electrification works which includes expansion of distribution network to release agriculture connection, reduction in system losses along with improvement of reliability parameters, providing domestic connections in rural areas and energization of wells with a view to increase water supply. The Discom wise proposed investment and physical targets are provided in table given below:

Table 37 : Discom wise proposed investment for RE works in FY 2025-26

Sr. No	Name of Schemes	Proposed Investment & Physical targets for F.Y. 2025-26			
		Units	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL
1	Rural Electrification Works				

a.	Proposed Investment	(Rs. in Crore)	1103.26	1224.00	1960.50
b.	Domestic connection rural	Nos.	200,000	100,000	85,000
c.	Agriculture Pump Set RE	Nos.	37,783	40,000	45,000

REVAMPED DISTRIBUTION SECTOR SCHEME (RDSS)

3.143 Discoms have proposed a total investment of Rs. 9505 Cr. Including feeder segregation works of Rs. 4591.92 Crore in FY 2025-26 under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme.

3.144 Discoms submitted that the GoI has notified the RDSS to enable Discoms across the country to improve their financial and operational efficiencies. An indicative list of works planned under the scheme is given below:

- Construction of new substations and augmentation of substations
- Provision of Armoured /Aerial Bunched Cables (ABC) or High Voltage Distribution System in high loss areas.
- Segregation/ Bifurcation of feeders and other allied works.
- Replacements of conductors which are old /frayed.
- Additional HT lines to improve quality of supply.
- IT/OT Works
- Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) and Distribution Management System (DMS) in urban areas.
- Work like new-feeders, capacitors, etc. for loss reduction.
- Under-ground cabling works

Any other works required for system strengthening and loss reduction

3.145 Discoms submitted that segregation of feeders planned to be solarized under the PM-KUSUM will be solarized on priority. Furthermore, the DPR for additional work of segregation of 11 kV mixed feeders has been approved under the RDSS on 01.08.2024 at a cost of Rs. 3,078.31 Crore

3.146 Discoms also submitted the following activities are be included for loss reduction under RDSS :

- New 33/11KV Substation
- 33KV Feeder Bifurcation due to overloading
- 11KV Feeder Bifurcation due to overloading
- 11KV Mixed Feeder Segregation (Agriculture & Non Agriculture)
- High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS) Work
- LT AB & UG cabling work in theft prone area
- Installation of shunt capacitor for agriculture Consumer

- Infra of Electrical Vehicle (EV) charging Station: In RDSS works development of infra required for releasing of EV charging station has been taken.

3.147 Discoms also submitted the proposed benefits of the scheme as under:

- Improvement of Financial condition of the Discoms due to reducing of technical & commercial losses.
- Improvement of efficiency of Distribution sector through appropriate use of advanced technologies like SCADA, DMS, Smart Metering and automation that resulted the improved operational capabilities of Discoms.
- Facilitating renewable energy integration through modern distribution infrastructure.
- Reliable power/mechanisms to support industrial productivity and encourage new investments.
- Improved infrastructure has led to reduced carbon emissions through optimized and efficient energy use
- To provide better consumer services through distribution infrastructure equipped with advanced technology

3.148 Discoms also proposed for Development of Distribution Infrastructure for Segregation of 11kV Mixed Feeders, Decentralized Solar Plant with Network Management and other allied works.

3.149 The basic scope of Work under 11kV Feeder Segregation project comprises the following parts:

- a) Site survey, planning, design, material supply, installation, testing and commissioning
- b) Supply, loading, transportation, unloading, insurance, delivery at site, handling, storage
- c) Documentation of all items / materials required for completion
- d) Geo Tagging of the assets

3.150 Discom illustrated the modalities for expenditure under Feeder Segregation project as per the Standard Bidding Documents under the RDSS, i.e., 60% grant from the GoI with Discoms responsible for the 40% balance funding.

3.151 Discoms submitted that sanction accorded to the Rajasthan Discoms for 7,522 Nos. of 11 kV feeder segregation work under the RDSS on 01.08.2024, the Distribution Reform Committee (DRC) in its meeting dated 20.08.2024 recommended to the Union Cabinet, GoI for approval of sanctioned DPR for segregation of remaining 7,522 Nos. of 11 kV feeders at outlay of Rs. 7,896.96 Crore for the Rajasthan Discoms.

3.152 The RDSS component wise expenditure plan proposed for FY 2025-26 is as under:

Table 38 : RDSS Component wise expenditure plan for FY 2025-26 (Rs in Cr)

Sr. No	Particulars	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Total
1	RDSS (infrastructure)	1859.04	1047.54	1506.97	4413.55
2	RDSS (IT/OT)	50.00	47.21	69.51	166.72
3	RDSS Smart Metering	332.82	0.00	0.00	332.82
4	Feeder segregation under RDSS	1430.43	1773.89	1387.60	4591.92
5	Electrification of left out RHH's	0.00	0.00	222.30	222.30
6	DA-JGUA and Left Out Household	0.00	87.12	502.48	589.60
7	Three to Two Block & Four to Two Block under RDSS	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
	Total*	3672.29	2955.76	3688.87	10316.91

Note: * Expenditure under RDSS smart metering component for Ajmer & Jodhpur Discom are Rs. 298.08 Crore & Rs. 283.00 Crore respectively for FY 2025-26. However, for the purpose of capital investment, expenditure attributed towards the smart metering component has not been included, as it is to be implemented on Total Expenditure (TOTEX) mode. Jaipur Discom has indicated the expenditure related to smart metering component of RDSS, but however, the same has not been considered in the computation of ARR.

Analysis of the Commission and decision:

3.153 The capital expenditure in past years and the envisaged plan of FY 2025-26 is as under:

Table 39 : Actual capital expenditure in past years and investment proposed for FY 2025-26 (Rs in Cr.)

Sr.No.	Financial Year	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	TOTAL
1	2017-18 (ACTUAL)	1573	1349	1318	4241
2	2018-19 (ACTUAL)	2767	2454	2195	7417
3	2019-20 (ACTUAL)	1783	2405	2199	6388
4	2020-21 (ACTUAL)	1130	1169	1308	3607
5	2021-22 (ACTUAL)	1692	1416	1307	4415
6	2022-23 (ACTUAL)	1973	1741	1724	5438
7	2023-24 (ACTUAL)	3236	2389	2550	8175
8	2024-25 (PROPOSED)	4096	3065	4201	11362
9	2024-25 (APPROVED)	3263	2625	3036	8924
10	2024-25 (Actual)	3171	2369	2435	7975
11	2025-26 (PROPOSED)	6099	4880	6377	17356

3.154 For investment approval, Commission has relied on Hon'ble APTEL judgment in appeal no. 84 of 2006, which has been discussed in subsequent paras.

3.155 The issue of according approval by Regulatory Commission of investment plan of a utility had come up before Hon'ble APTEL in appeal no. 84 of 2006. The

said appeal had arisen against order of the Karnataka State Regulatory Commission, wherein investment plan of the State Transmission Utility was reduced by the Commission.

3.156 Hon'ble APTEL in that case had examined at length the powers and functions of the Regulatory Commission as regards investment approval and observed in following para as under:

"XXXX

9. The only provision, if at all which has a relevance is Section 86 (2), which is advisory in nature. This being the position it is obviously clear that the legislature has left it to the utilities to decide their plans of investment or improvement of system or expansion to meet the demand of power within their area including up gradation and maintenance for a better and quality generation, transmission or supply as the case may be. It is the commercial decision of the utility and its source to raise funds which falls within the domain of the utility and not liable to be interfered, except at the stage when utility claims for return on such investment, interest on capital expenditure and depreciation. It is at that stage the Commission shall undertake a prudent check and if deemed fit allow the claim. In appropriate cases the Commission may disallow such claims of utility and it is for the utility to bear the brunt of such investment and it cannot pass it on to consumers.

.....

22. The consumers interest also do not arise at this stage for consideration nor they could be an objector in respect of proposal or plan or investment by utility as the liability of the consumers, if any, arise or there could be a passing by way of return on equity or interest etc. as such contingency arises only when the Regulatory Commission subject to its prudent check allows such expenditure, while fixing the annual revenue requirement and determining the tariff. Till then, the consumers have no say and there could be no objection from their side. When the consumers complain poor service or failure to maintain supply, to face such a situation the utility has to plan in advance, invest in advance, execute the project or scheme for better performance and maintain."

3.157 In the said judgment, it has been concluded that Regulatory Commission should confine itself to exercising prudent check on investment being made by licensee and should not delve in the area of micro management of utility. This inference has been drawn by Hon'ble APTEL after careful examination of the provisions of Electricity Act, 2003. Suffice to say that any control by a Regulatory Commission on investment plan of a licensee beyond requirement of prudent check would not be in consonance with Electricity Act, 2003.

3.158 In view of above, Hon'ble APTEL has clear findings on the subject of investment approval, that the Commission would be exercising only prudent check on the investment of the licensee and allow/dis-allow expenditure based on such prudent check instead of according project/scheme-wise

approvals. Regulations have to be seen and applied within the overall mandate and objective of the Electricity Act.

3.159 For exercising prudence check of the proposed investment plan, the Commission has kept in view the following:

- a) The ceiling limit on investment as per investment guidelines attached with RERC (Investment Approval) Regulations, 2006;
- b) The schemes and programme of Central Govt. like RDSS etc. which are formulated, approved and implemented as per guidelines of the Govt. of India;
- c) Items/works not eligible for inclusion in investment plan;
- d) The nature of proposed investment and reasons thereof.

3.160 Para E of investment guidelines as attached with RERC (investment approval) Regulation, 2006 provides that the size of the annual investment plan (including deposit works of the other agency and consumer/user's contribution) shall not exceed the ceiling limit determined, based on growth of load/sales and annual inflation rate. The deposit works shall be committed only to the extent such work do not affect annual works planned by the licensees. The annual size of investment plan will be based on criterion that with the addition of assets, cost of generation, transmission and distribution shall not exceed the respective current cost by the inflation rate. For transmission and distribution licensees, it shall not exceed the following ceiling limits:

$$\text{Annual plan} = k * \text{GFA} * [(1 + \text{inflation rate}) * (1 + \text{growth rate}) - 1]$$

Where k =constant to convert GFA at the end of previous year to current cost of assets. Till same is worked out it shall be taken as 1.30.

Inflation rate = ratio of WPI as on 1st April of previous year and current year.

Growth rate = growth of sales envisaged for current year over that of previous year.

GFA = Gross Fixed Assets

3.161 It is observed that while computing the ceiling limit, the inflation rate as per above definition is worked out to be 0.85 %, however, the no. of consumers and load is still growing, therefore the Commission has considered inflation of 2% for working out the ceiling limit for FY 2025-26.

3.162 Based on above formula, the ceiling limit for FY 2025-26 works out to be as under:

Table 40 : Ceiling Limit for investment plan for FY 2025-26 (Rs. in Crore)

Sr. No.	Particulars	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Total
1	GFA closing figure of 2024-25 (as per tariff petition)-Rs. Crores	31941.25	27401.73	26111.21	85454.19
2	K	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
3	Sale for FY 25(MU) as per petition	34835.16	26832.46	28584.04	90251.66
4	Sale for FY 26(MU) as per petition	36417.78	28060.81	29778.33	94256.92
5	Growth rate for sale (%)	4.54%	4.58%	4.18%	4.44%
6	Inflation (%)	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
7	Annual Plan ceiling -Rs. Crores	2754.69	2375.79	2125.52	7256.00

3.163 It was observed that the total Investment proposed by Discoms are not within ceiling Limit. With reference to proposed investment plan is exceeding ceiling limit, in reply to data gap, Discoms submitted that the Investment Plan has been prepared on the basis of detailed field survey studies and after due analysis of the anticipated demand in future and the system required to provide quality and reliable power supply to the consumer. Therefore, they have requested to consider the proposed CAPEX which shall further help Discoms in providing uninterrupted quality power to its consumers and achieve better technical and operational efficiency.

3.164 In this regard, Commission observes that as per RERC (Investment approval) Regulations, 2006 all schemes of Discoms except for reduction in T&D losses, system improvement and capacitor installation, emerging out of Discoms' obligation to supply shall not be subjected to cost – benefit analysis. These will be governed by availability of financial resources and criterion of least cost out of various possible alternative or maximum spread of facility among consumers with available finance. Also capital expenditure on Institutional strengthening, consumer services and preliminary works shall not require cost benefit analysis.

3.165 Commission also observes that almost 40% of the total plan is required for executing RDSS scheme, which is central government flagship scheme. RDSS scheme is essential for Reduction in AT&C Losses, Financial Sustainability, Infrastructure Modernization, Smart Metering & Accountability, Reliability and Quality of Supply, Enabling Energy Transition, Improved Customer Service etc. RDSS will also help Discoms to meet their universal service obligations. It is also observed that RDSS is largely funded by grant.

3.166 The Commission considering the above and in compliance to aforesaid Hon'ble APTEL Judgement has confined itself to exercising prudence check on Investment proposal as under:

- 3.167 In respect of Sub Transmission and Distribution works, the Commission has observed that normally financial expenditure in Discoms is not commensurate with the physical target in a year and has exceeded the amount of the investment planned in past years. Care should be taken to initiate an investment in consonance with physical target or augmentation proposed. Unlike centrally sponsored scheme, the Discoms themselves are required to exercise prudence and control over such investment.
- 3.168 The Commission observes that apart from discharging the prime responsibility of quality, reliable and affordable power supply to consumers through operationally efficient distribution system with the best use of manpower. The Discoms must ensure continues watch on investment made so they reap the maximum benefit to both consumers and Discoms.
- 3.169 It is observed that against the planned allocation, JVVNL, AVVNL & JdVVNL have incurred approx. 97%, 87% and 67% respectively during FY 2024-25 under ST&D Head. It is observed that JdVVNL is lagging behind the targets. Accordingly, Commission allows, 100% of JVVNL, 90% of AVVNL claim and 80% of JdVVNL claim of the projected capital expenditure plan under Sub-Transmission & Distribution as Rs. 1323.15 Crore, Rs. 630.00 Crore and Rs. 541.89 Crore respectively.
- 3.170 **Rural Electrification Works:** In this scheme every year the Discoms proposes the capital expenditure for release of new connection for domestic category in rural areas and for agriculture pump sets. The details of physical target sets for number of rural domestic connection and agriculture pump set for FY 2023-24 to FY 2025-26 are as under:

Particulars	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
JVVNL			
Domestic Connections Rural	97833	135000	200000
Energization of wells	45,000	45,000	37783
AVVNL			
Domestic Connections Rural	100000	100000	100000
Energization of wells	70000	50000	40000
JdVVNL			
Domestic Connections Rural	100000	100000	85000
Energization of wells	40000	45000	45000

- 3.171 Accordingly, the capital expenditure has been proposed from FY 2023-24 to FY 2025-26 in Rs. Cr. are as under:

Particular	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
JVVNL	1854	1,314	1103

AVVNL	1518	1,400	1224
JdVVNL	1583	1,605	1960

3.172 The Commission while allowing sales has considered the additional no. of agriculture connection as proposed by Discoms. The Commission in the true up order for FY 2023-24 and earlier orders has considered 50% of cost of agriculture connection as grant as the amount to be paid by Ag consumers is not being charged to them as per Agriculture policy of government. Hence, Commission for the purpose of ARR also has considered 50% cost as grant receivable from the Government in this order. The Commission observed that Discoms are continuously releasing large number of Agriculture connections, therefore, Discoms should take up the matter for funding the cost except consumer contribution from the State Government for FY 2025-26.

3.173 It is also observed that during FY 2024-25 against the planned allocation JVVNL, AVVNL and JdVVNL have incurred approx. 107%, 91% and 78% respectively. Accordingly, Commission allows 100% of JVVNL and 90% of AVVNL claim. It is observed that under this scheme also JdVVNL is lagging behind the targets. Further, looking to the past trend of achievement in physical targets of JdVVNL, it is likely that some slippages will be there. Accordingly, the Commission has considered the 80% of the proposed investment by JdVVNL to be incurred during FY 2025-26. However, the Commission will consider the actual cost at the time of true up.

3.174 Investment proposal in ERP (IPDS-Phase II) by JVVNL of Rs. 0.55 Cr., IT Implementation in Non R & NIC E-Power by JdVVNL of Rs. 50 Cr. and Installation of Rooftop Solar Systems- KUSUM C by JdVVNL of Rs. 0.01 Cr. have been considered as proposed by Discoms.

3.175 **RDSS:** Discoms have proposed a substantial amount of capital investment under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme with the objective to improve the quality, reliability and affordability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution sector. The Scheme aims to reduce the AT&C losses to pan-India levels of 12-15% and ACS-ARR gap to zero by 2024-25 by improving the operational efficiencies and financial sustainability of all DISCOMs/ Power Departments.

3.176 It is observed that Expenditure under RDSS smart metering component for FY 2025-26 is Rs. 333 Crore, Rs. 298 Crore and Rs. 283 Crore for JVVNL, AVVNL and JdVVNL respectively. However, for the purpose of capital investment, expenditure attributed towards the smart metering component has not been included by AVVNL and JdVVNL and wrongly included by JVVNL. As it is to be

implemented on Total Expenditure (TOTEX) mode, therefore, the same is not considered for the current investment plan of JVVNL. It is further observed that the metering is an important part of RDSS scheme. Discoms have almost included all the consumers in RDSS scheme for metering purpose. However, at the time of true up, the Commission will consider the actual expenditure made.

3.177 The RDSS scheme is a centrally sponsored initiative aimed at reducing distribution losses and ensuring the financial sustainability of Discoms, among other objectives. A key benefit of the scheme is the provision of grant ranging from 60% to 100%. DA-JGUA is also central sponsored scheme. The Commission is of the view that Discoms should proactively avail the full benefit of this grant, as it would not only strengthen their operations but also ultimately benefit consumers through improved service delivery and financial stability. Accordingly, Commission consider following investment plan for RDSS:

Table 41 : Investment plan for RDSS/CSS (Rs. in Crore)

Sr No	RDSS	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	TOTAL
1	RDSS (Infrastructure)	1859.04	1047.54	1506.97	4413.55
2	RDSS (RMS & IT/OT)	50.00	47.21	69.51	166.72
3	Feeder segregation under RDSS	1430.43	1773.89	1387.60	4591.92
4	Electrification of left out RHH's	0.00	0.00	222.30	222.30
5	DA-JGUA and Left Out Household	0.00	87.12	502.48	589.60
	Total	3339.47	2955.76	3688.86	9984.09

3.178 It has been observed that centrally sponsored scheme comprises funding from GoI/GoR and the resources of Discoms as per funding pattern of the schemes. Release of funds under the schemes from GoI/GoR is subject to the fulfillment of various conditions as stipulated in the guidelines of such scheme. Therefore, Discoms should ensure release of entire funds from GOI/GOR as per prescribed funding pattern.

3.179 The Commission in its various orders has stressed on the need of Compliance of CEA (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2010 and CEA (Safety requirements for construction, operation and maintenance of electrical plants and electric lines) Regulations, 2011 as amended from time to time and to ensure safety for its workmen, Public and Livestock. In the true up order for FY 2023-24, Commission has already approved expenditure towards safety of Rs. 11.93 Crore. The Commission reiterates that if Discoms need to spend any money for compliance of the Safety Regulations, the same can be claimed through Investment Plan/ARR and the Commission reiterate that it is

willing to consider any additional amount spent on training of employees and for compliance of Safety Regulations.

- 3.180 It is observed that the Discoms have not proposed any specific investment on account of compliance of safety Regulation in ARR. The Discoms may file the details of additional amount, if any, spent over and above O&M expenses towards safety compliance in True up petitions.
- 3.181 The Commission reiterates that it is the duty of the Discoms to ensure that safety tools/ devices are made available to each and every worker and training has been imparted to each and every technical worker/officer of the Discom. They should also provide a copy of safety manual in Hindi to each and every workmen and officer. Danger plates should be affixed everywhere, guarding/fencing should be provided wherever it is required and earthing and other protection should be checked /provided as per safety Regulations. Every circle officer should ensure that each line, plant or meter is checked from safety point of view as per the periodicity decided by the Discoms in accordance with safety Regulations. System of line patrolling must be followed vigorously and complaints related to safety must be given overriding priority. If need be, the Discoms may review their staffing pattern and working appropriately.
- 3.182 As per RERC (Investment Approval) Regulations, 2006 Distribution Licensee can spend upto 1% of its Investment Plan on institutional strengthening. The Discoms can accordingly plan for training program & refresher program for all its employees and officers.
- 3.183 In the light of the position discussed above, the Commission considers it appropriate to allow the investment in respect of Discoms as under:

Table 42 : Investment plan other than RDSS / DA-JGUA for FY 2025-26 (Rs. in Crore)

Sr. No.	Name of schemes	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	TOTAL
1	Sub Transmission & Distribution Program	1323.15	630	541.89	2495.04
2	Rural Electrification Works	1103.26	1101.6	1568.4	3773.26
3	ERP (IPDS-Phase-II)	0.55	0	0	0.55
4	IT Implementation in Non R & NIC (E-Power)	0	0	50	50
5	Installation of Rooftop Solar Systems-KUSUM C	0	0	0.01	0.01
	Total	2426.96	1731.6	2160.3	6318.86

Table 43 : Investment plan for RDSS/CSS

(Rs. in Crore)

Sr. No.	RDSS	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	TOTAL
1	RDSS (Infrastructure)	1859.04	1047.54	1506.97	4413.55
2	RDSS (RMS & IT/OT)	50.00	47.21	69.51	166.72
3	Feeder segregation under RDSS	1430.43	1773.89	1387.60	4591.92
4	Electrification of left out RHH's	0.00	0.00	222.30	222.30
5	DA-JGUA and Left Out Household	0.00	87.12	502.48	589.60
	Total	3339.47	2955.76	3688.86	9984.09

3.184 Discoms may take up these works as per above table after due analysis about the benefits and availability of funds at their level.

3.185 The Commission for the purpose of this order has considered 80% capitalization as proposed by Discoms. The Commission shall consider the actual expenditure at the time of True up. Further Discoms should ensure that works across schemes are carried out through proper planning and coordination and works under different schemes should not overlap.

3.186 Accordingly, Commission directs that Discoms should ensure that full grant is received by fulfillment of various conditions as stipulated in the guidelines of sponsored schemes and also ensures fund availability to meet the expenditure and due procedure is made at their level before making investment.

Capitalization

Petitioners' Submission

3.187 The capital investment and capitalization proposed by the Discoms are shown in the table below:

Table 44 : Capital Expenditure and Capitalization proposed for FY 2025-26

(Rs. in Crore)

FY 2025-26				
Particulars	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Total
Capital Expenditure	5766	4880	6377	17023
Capitalization	5315	4507	5647	15469

Commission's Analysis

3.188 Following the methodology adopted in ARR order for FY 2024-25, the Commission has considered 80% of the proposed capitalization in this ARR order for FY 2025-26.

3.189 Accordingly Capitalization has been considered as Rs. 12375 Crore for FY 2025-

26.

**Table 45 : Projected Capitalization approved by the Commission for FY 2025-26
(Rs. in Crore)**

FY 2025-26				
Particulars	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Total
Capitalization	4252	3605	4518	12375

**Operation and maintenance Expenses
Petitioners' Submission**

- 3.190 Discoms have estimated O&M expenses based on the O&M norms specified in RERC Tariff Regulations, 2025.
- 3.191 The Operation and Maintenance (O&M) expenses comprises of Employee expenses, Repair and Maintenance (R&M) expenses and Administration and General (A&G) expenses.
- 3.192 The norms for Employee expenses and Administration and General (A&G) expenses components of O&M expenses for the distribution business are based on per unit of energy sold and are specified under Regulation 81 of the RERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2025.
- 3.193 The employee and A&G expenses are determined by multiplying the norms specified in Regulation 81 of the RERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations 2025 and the projected energy sales for the year. The R&M expense is computed based on the projected Gross Fixed Assets and the 'k' factor.
- 3.194 The Normative Employee expenses and Administration and General (A&G) expenses allowed at the commencement of the Control Period (i.e. FY 2025-26) under the aforesaid Tariff Regulations are to be escalated at the rate of 5.25% per annum for each year of the Control Period.
- 3.195 The O&M expenses projected by Discoms for FY 2025-26 have been summarized below:

Table 46 : Operation and Maintenance Expenses for FY 2025-26

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	TOTAL
Employee Costs	1784	1375	1459	4619
Administrative & General Costs	262	202	214	679
Repairs & Maintenance Costs	578	496	474	1548

Total O&M Costs	2625	2073	2148	6846
Less: Expenses to be Capitalized	415	348	316	1079
Net O&M Costs charged to revenue	2210	1726	1831	5767

Installation of Smart Meters under TOTEX mode and its impact on O&M expenses

- 3.196 The Discoms had filed a separate petition before the Commission for allowing the expenses incurred in the execution of smart metering works under RDSS, over and above the current normative O&M expenses.
- 3.197 Subsequently, the Commission issued order dated 21.10.2022, directing the Discoms to submit all relevant details including actual amount of payment made to AMISP, saving in various components of O&M cost and benefit derived from implementation of smart metering under TOTEX mode along with the true up petition of relevant year for consideration of the Commission. Accordingly, the details of such operational expenditure on Smart Meters shall be submitted by the Discoms at the time of Truing up of relevant year.

Expenditure incurred by Ajmer Discom towards Unified Billing Software

- 3.198 The AVVNL has submitted that it has implemented the Unified Billing Software under the RDSS. The sanctioned cost towards the same is Rs. 50 Crore for which the Discom is eligible for 60% grant as per the provisions of the RDSS. The Discom is eligible to receive grant funding amounting to 30% of the total grant component for the scheme. Accordingly, the Discom anticipates receipt of Rs. 9 Crore on account of grant from the Government of India under the RDSS.
- 3.199 As per the Work Order awarded to M/s BCITS Pvt Ltd, the AVVNL is set to incur expenditure amounting to Rs. 3.19 per bill on a monthly basis. The Discom has estimated expenditure amounting to Rs. 28.19 Crore towards the implementation of Unified Billing Software in FY 2025-26, for which the Discom is anticipating receipt of grant funding amounting to Rs. 9 Crore.
- 3.200 Regulation 81 (3) of the Tariff Regulations 2025 allow the Petitioner to undertake opex schemes towards system automation, new technology, IT implementation, etc. Accordingly, the AVVNL requested the Commission to consider expenditure towards Rs. 19.19 Crore after accounting for grant funding under the RDSS as expenditure allowable under the ARR for FY 2025-26.

Commission's Analysis

- 3.201 Commission has allowed O&M expenses in accordance with Regulation 81 of

RERC Tariff Regulations, 2025.

3.202 The per unit norms for following component for first year of the control period FY 2025-26 are as follows:

- Employee expenses-Rs. 0.49/per unit of sale
- A&G expenses-Rs. 0.072/ per unit of sale
- R&M Expenses – R&M Expenses for each year (n) of Control Period: $k \times GFAn-1 \times (1+ER)$

Where, 'k' is a constant (expressed in %) governing the relationship between R&M expenses and Gross Fixed Assets (GFA) for the (n-1)th year and shall be considered as 1.82%;

GFA is the average value of the Gross Fixed Assets of the (n-1)th year;

ER means the escalation rate as specified in Regulation 24; 'n' is the year for which R&M expenses is to be determined.

3.203 The Normative O&M expenses allowed at the commencement of the Control Period (i.e. FY 2025-26) under the aforesaid Tariff Regulations are to be escalated at the rate of 5.25% per annum for each year of the Control Period.

3.204 It is observed that stakeholders submitted that while working out the O&M expense, the sales should be excluding DF sales. Therefore, in view of above comments of stakeholder and view taken by the Commission in the last ARR Order the Commission has not considered O&M expenses on sales in DF area and also accounted for revenue of DF separately in this Order. For projecting normative O&M expenses sale of Distribution franchisee i.e. JVVNL 1762 MUs, AVVNL of 688 MUs and JdVVNL of 988 MUs for FY 2025-26 respectively have not been considered. Commission has considered the sales (excluding sale by DF) allowed for FY 2025-26 for projecting normative O&M expenses.

3.205 Capitalized O&M expenses have been considered in the same ratio as projected by Discoms.

3.206 O&M expenses approved by the Commission for Discoms for FY 2025-26 have been summarized below:

Table 47 : Operation and Maintenance Expenses approved for FY 2025-26

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	TOTAL
Employee Costs	1715	1389	1442	4546
Administrative & General Costs	252	204	212	668
Repairs & Maintenance Costs	367	300	249	916
Total O&M Costs	2333	1893	1903	6130
Less: Expenses to be Capitalized	369	317	280	967

Particulars	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	TOTAL
Net O&M Costs charged to revenue	1964	1576	1623	5163

- 3.207 With regard to Smart Meters under TOTEX mode it has been observed that Discoms had filed a separate petition on dated 29.07.2022 to allow expenditure incurred in execution of Smart metering works over and above normative O&M expenses. Further, Commission in the aforesaid petition has issued order dated 21.10.2022, directing the Discoms to submit all relevant details including actual amount of payment made to AMISP, saving in various components of O&M cost and benefit derived from implementation of smart metering under TOTEX mode along with the true up petition of relevant year. It is observed that in this petition no such information has been filed by Discoms. Accordingly, the details of such operational expenditure on Smart Meters shall be examined in Truing up of subsequent relevant year.
- 3.208 As regards claim of AVVNL for expenditure incurred to implement the Unified Billing Software under the RDSS of Rs. 19.19 Crore over and above the normative O&M expenditure, Commission observes the provisions of Regulation 81 (3) of Tariff Regulations, 2025 which is as below:

"The distribution licensee may undertake opex schemes or any other innovative financing mechanism for various schemes including schemes for system automation, new technology and IT implementation, etc. and such operational expenses shall be considered to be allowed appropriately subject to prudence check for which the distribution licensee shall submit detailed justification along with cost benefit analysis."

- 3.209 In reply to the data gap, AVVNL has furnished the terms & conditions of the order placed to M/s BCITS and submitted that the ownership of the Unified Billing Software will be transferred to AVVNL. However, AVVNL has not furnished the approval of the Grant under RDSS of the same. Accordingly, Commission has decided not to consider the above expenditure of unified billing software over and above the normative expenditure in the current ARR order but will consider the same while deciding True up petition after prudence check.

Terminal Benefit Expenses

Petitioners' Submission

- 3.210 For determination of terminal benefits liability, the Discoms have adopted the

guidelines specified under AS-15 (Employee benefit). The guidelines of implementing AS-15 states that the benefit involving employer established provident funds, which require interest shortfall to be provided, are to be considered as defined benefit plans. In compliance to the provisions of the AS-15, the company has provided for the shortfall in the terminal benefits in respect to pension and gratuity each year.

- 3.211 Discoms submitted that contributions have been estimated based on the trend over the last 4 years and assuming a nominal hike of 3% that will be made towards terminal benefits for FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26.
- 3.212 Terminal benefit expenses submitted by the Discoms for FY 2025-26 have been tabulated below:

Table 48 : Terminal Benefit Expenses for FY 2025-26 (Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	TOTAL
Terminal Benefit Expense	789	675	771	2236

Commission's Analysis

- 3.213 Regulation 81 of the RERC Tariff Regulations, 2025 specifies as under:

“.....Provided further that terminal liabilities based on actuarial valuation over and above the normative O&M Expenses, subject to prudence check shall be allowed separately. The Commission may allow recovery of such terminal liabilities through tariff in Rs/kWh.”

- 3.214 The Commission has considered terminal benefit expenses for FY 2025-26 as submitted by Discoms. However, the Commission shall allow the payment made towards actuarial valuation liability in the true up of FY 2025-26 only to the extent of funds actually transferred to the designated Fund.

Table 49 : Terminal Benefit Expenses for FY 2025-26 (Rs. in Crore)

Approved				
Particulars	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	TOTAL
Terminal Benefit Expense	789	675	771	2236

- 3.215 In the True up order for FY 2023-24, Commission observed that against the approved amount of terminal benefits of Rs. Rs 406 Cr., Rs. 788 Cr. And Rs. 635 Cr. Respectively for JVVNL, AVVNL and JdVVNL in the ARR order for FY 2023-24, JVVNL, AVVNL and JdVVNL have deposited only Rs. 38 Cr., 100 Cr. And Rs. 203 Cr. respectively as additional contribution. This amount is being allowed to Discoms to meet its future liabilities in a planned manner.

3.216 Stakeholders have also shown concern that there is huge shortfall in the terminal benefit funds due to non-funding of amount into the Trust as per actuarial liability of all the Discoms specially Jodhpur Discom and requested the Commission to direct the power sector companies to ensure to deposit the above pending liabilities in a time bound manner and thereafter deposit the current due amount regularly. The Commission has time and again shows its serious concern regarding the continuous default in depositing the requisite amount by Discom. Accordingly, Commission directs the Discoms that they should deposit the required amount in the funds and also take up the matter with the State Government and also make a plan to meet their liability towards terminal benefit based on actuarial analysis.

3.217 The Discoms should also comply with the statutory provisions of other laws/Acts applicable to the terminal benefits. The Discoms should ensure to deposit pending liabilities and regular contributions to the designated superannuation and Gratuity funds otherwise the Commission may consider to take an action under section 142 of the Act.

3.218 The Commission also advises to the State Government to ensure continued and adequate funding towards terminal benefit liabilities by Discoms, especially in light of the significant actuarial liability and existing deficit in the pension funds. This is essential to enable Discoms to meet their obligation on this account in a timely and sustainable manner.

Interest on Loans and Finance Charges & Lease rental

Petitioners' Submission

3.219 The Discoms submitted that closing balance of the normative loan for FY 2023-24 has been considered as the opening loan balance for FY 2024-25. The total capitalization during the year (or additions to GFA) has been reduced by the grant amount, arrived at by proportioning it on the basis of grants against the proposed capital investment plan. The remaining capitalization has been considered to be funded through equity and loans, which are again proportioned on the basis of equity and loans proposed against the Investment Plan for the year. The loan portion has been considered as addition to long term loans during the year.

3.220 Discoms submitted that in accordance with the Regulation 21 of the RERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff), Regulations, 2025 the loan repayment has been considered, equal to the depreciation charged for the year. The closing normative loan is considered after deducting repayment for

the year.

- 3.221 The interest on long term loans is estimated on the basis of actual weighted average interest rate for long term loans and applied on the average of normative loans (average of opening and closing normative loan) which works out to be 10.30%, 10.61% and 10.90% for JVVNL, AVVNL and JdVVNL respectively.
- 3.222 The Discoms have submitted that they have considered interest on security deposit for FY 2025-26 on the basis of average of actual security deposit per consumer in the previous two years as per the audited accounts and the projected growth in number of consumers. The interest rate has been considered equivalent to RBI Bank Rate as on 1st April 2024, which is in accordance with the RERC norms.
- 3.223 Discoms have projected the finance charges or other borrowing cost estimated to increase by 5% per annum from actual of previous year.

Interest on unfunded revenue gap for past years

- 3.224 Discoms submitted that revenue gap for FY 2023-24 are Rs. 1373 cr. for JVVNL, Rs. 228 Cr for AVVNL and Rs. 3560 Cr for JDVVNL which has been detailed out in True up petition for FY 2023-24. The average unfunded gap for FY 2024-25 is arrived at by considering the opening balance for FY 25, additions during the year and closing balance. The same approach has been considered for FY 2025-26.
- 3.225 In order to calculate the interest on unfunded revenue gap, the Discoms have considered the weighted average rate of interest as per the audited accounts for FY 2023-24.
- 3.226 Accordingly, the interest charges and finance charges for FY 2025-26 have been summarized in the table below:

Table 50 : Interest and Financing Charges for FY 2025-26 (Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Total
Opening balance of LTL (A)	10718	8960	9819	29497
Capitalization (B)	5315	4507	5647	15469
Capital expenditure financed by Equity (C)	542	445	1180	2167
Capital expenditure financed by Consumer Contribution and grants (D)	1950	1733	1715	5398
Receipt of LTL for Capital expenditure E=(B-C-D)	2823	2328	2753	7904

Particulars	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Total
Principal Repayment(F)	1803	1556	1518	4877
Closing balance of LTL, G=(A+E-F)	11737	9732	11054	32524
Average LTL, H=(A+G)/2	11228	9346	10436	31010
Average Interest rate of LTL (%) (I)	10.30%	10.61%	10.90%	
Interest Charges on LTL, J=(HXI)	1156	992	1137	3285
Interest on Security Deposit (K)	136	123	85	343
Finance Charges & Lease Rental (L)	279	205	303	787
Gross Interest Charges, M=(J+K+L)	1570	1320	1525	4415
Interest Expenses Capitalized (N)	27	100	162	289
Total Interest & Financing Charges (O)	1544	1220	1363	4126
Average unfunded Gap upto 23-24 (p)	17,947	9,191	18,805	45944
Interest on Carry Forward Revenue Gap, Q=(PXi)	1848	975	2049	4872
Total Interest & Financing Charges after interest on carry forward Gap (O+Q)	3392	2195	3412	8998

Commission's Analysis

3.227 The interest and finance charges have been calculated by the Commission considering the following:

- a) The closing balance of long-term loans for FY 2023-24 in true up order for FY 2023-24 has been considered by the Commission as the opening balance for FY 2024-25.
- b) Capitalization, capital expenditure financed by equity, capital expenditure financed by consumer contribution and grants and receipt of long term loan for capital expenditure for FY 2024-25 have been considered as per order dated 26.07.2024 and principal repayment for FY 2024-25 has been considered equal to depreciation for FY 2024-25 to arrive at the opening balance of loan of FY 2025-26.
- c) Capitalization for FY 2025-26 has been considered as discussed in foregoing paragraphs. Since only 80% capitalization has been allowed by the Commission, consumer contribution and grants have also been taken to the extent of 80% of the total projection by the Discoms.
- d) The long-term loans required for capitalization during the FY 2025-26 have been reduced by the amount of consumer contribution, capital grants and equity projected for the year.
- e) Repayment for FY 2025-26 has been considered equal to the depreciation allowed by the Commission.
- f) Unfunded Gap- For computing the carrying cost, the unfunded gap upto FY

2023-24 has been considered as per the true up order for FY 2023-24. The aforesaid unfunded gap has been adjusted by approved surplus of Rs. 4199 Crore of FY 2024-25.

- g) The weighted average interest rate has been considered at 10.30%, 10.61% and 10.90% as claimed by JVVNL, AVVNL and JdVVNL respectively.
- h) Finance charges and interest on security deposit has been considered as submitted by Discoms.

3.228 **Grant on release of New Agriculture Connection under RE Works:** Discoms has indicated release of 37783, 40000 & 45000 Nos. of new agriculture connections in their ARR for JVVNL, AVVNL and JdVVNL respectively.

3.229 The Commission while allowing sales has considered the submissions of Discoms. The Commission in the true up order for FY 2023-24 has considered 50% of cost of connection as grant. Hence, Commission for the purpose of ARR also has considered 50% cost as grant receivable from Government the in this ARR order. The Commission observed that Discoms are continuously releasing large number of Agriculture connections, therefore, Discoms should take up the matter for funding the 50% cost except consumer contribution from the State Government for FY 2025-26 also.

3.230 Further, the Discoms in the data gap reply filed the per connection cost of Rs. 292000, Rs. 236000 and Rs. 379000 with consumer contribution of Rs. 23500, Rs. 25000 and Rs. 39575 per consumer for JVVNL, AVVNL and JdVVNL respectively. Accordingly, the 50% grant works out to be Rs. 507.24 Crore, Rs. 422 Crore and Rs. 763.71 Crore for JVVNL, AVVNL and JdVVNL respectively.

3.231 The Commission has considered this amount as additional grant, Discoms may obtain this amount from the State Government.

3.232 The Commission in absence of detailed information has worked out the figure of grant on normative basis, in case of any discrepancy; Discoms may come up with actual figure of applicable grant and may request for recalculating the impact of grant during true up petition of respective year.

3.233 Based on the above, the approved interest and finance charges (with respect to the assets capitalized) approved for FY 2025-26 for the three Discoms have been summarized in the tables below:

Table 51 : Interest and Finance Charges approved by the Commission for FY 2025-26
(Rs. in Crore)

FY 2025-26				
Particulars	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Total
Opening balance of LTL (A)	7126	5659	3261	16046
Capitalization (B)	4252	3605	4518	12375
Capital expenditure financed by Equity (C)	686	564	761	2011
Capital expenditure financed by Consumer Contribution and grants (D)	1966	1724	1983	5673
Receipt of LTL for Capital expenditure E=(B-C-D)	1600	1317	1775	4692
Principal Repayment(F)	922	765	741	2428
Closing balance of LTL, G=(A+E-F)	7805	6211	4294	18310
Average LTL, H=(A+G)/2	7465	5935	3777	17178
Average Interest rate of LTL (%) (I)	10.30%	10.61%	10.90%	
Interest Charges on LTL, J=(HxI)	769	630	412	1810
Interest on Security Deposit (K)	136	123	85	343
Finance Charges & Lease Rental (L)	279	205	303	787
Gross Interest Charges, M=(J+K+L)	1183	958	799	2940
Interest Expenses Capitalized (N)	20	73	85	178
Total Interest & Financing Charges (O)	1163	885	714	2762
Average unfunded Gap up to 2024-25 (P)	18271	10955	16417	45643
Interest on Carry Forward Revenue Gap, Q=(Pxi)	1881	1162	1789	4832
Total Interest & Financing Charges after interest on carry forward Gap (O+Q)	3044	2048	2503	7595

Interest on Working Capital

Petitioners' Submission

3.234 Discoms estimated their working capital requirement for FY 2025-26 as per Regulation 26(1) (3) of the RERC Tariff Regulations, 2025 and the same has been tabulated below:

Table 52 : Interest on Working Capital for FY 2025-26
(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Total
O&M expenses (as per	184	144	153	481

Particulars	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Total
norms)				
Maintenance Spare (as per norms)	331	259	275	865
Receivables (as per norms)	3,467	2,666	2,733	8,866
Less: Security deposit of Consumers	2,087	1,894	1,303	5,284
Total Working Capital	1,896	1,174	1,857	4,928
Interest Rate (%)	12.25%	12.25%	12.25%	
Interest on Working Capital	232	144	228	604

3.235 Discoms submitted that they have considered rate of interest as per the average Base Rate (1 year MCLR) as on 01.04.2025 plus 325 basis points.

Commission's Analysis

3.236 The normative working capital requirement along with interest thereon has been calculated as per regulation 26(1)(3) of RERC Tariff Regulations, 2025, by the Commission as under:

- a) Operation and Maintenance expenses for 30 days ; **plus**
- b) Maintenance spares @15% of Operation & Maintenance expenses as per Regulation 81 of the RERC Tariff Regulations, 2025; **plus**
- c) Receivables equivalent to 45 days of billing of consumers; **Less**

Amount held as security deposits from Distribution System Users (Open Access consumers) and retail supply consumers except the security deposits held in the form of Bank Guarantees.

For the purpose of calculating interest on working capital the Commission has considered 325 basis points higher of one year marginal cost of funds based lending rate (MCLR) of the State Bank of India (SBI) as on 01.04.2025 as per RERC Tariff Regulations, 2025. The rate of interest thus works out to 12.25% for FY 2025-26.

3.237 Accordingly, the interest on working capital considered by the Commission is as under:

Table 53 : Interest on Working Capital approved by the Commission for FY 2025-26 (Rs. in Crore)

Description	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Total
O&M expenses (as per norms)	164	131	135	430
Maintenance Spare (as per norms)	295	236	243	774
Receivables (as per norms)	3488	2546	3109	9143
Less:				

Description	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Total
Security deposit of Consumers	2087	1894	1303	5284
Total Working Capital	1860	1019	2185	5064
Interest Rate (%)	12.25%	12.25%	12.25%	
Interest on Working Capital	228	125	268	620

Depreciation

Petitioners' Submission

- 3.238 The Discoms have submitted that for computation of depreciation they have considered the specified rates as provided in the Regulation 22 of RERC (Terms and Condition for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2025 in Annexure-I based on Straight Line Method (SLM).
- 3.239 The depreciation has been determined by applying applicable depreciation rates on the average balance of opening and closing Gross Fixed Assets.
- 3.240 The Discoms have submitted the following Depreciation for FY 2025-26:

Table 54 : Depreciation for FY 2025-26 **(Rs. in Crore)**

Particulars	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Total
Depreciation	1803	1556	1518	4877

Commission's Analysis

- 3.241 Commission has considered depreciation based on the following consideration:
- The closing balance of depreciable assets allowed in the above true up order for FY 2023-24 has been considered by the Commission as the opening balance for FY 2024-25.
 - The capitalization during the year, capital expenditure financed by consumer contribution & grants and depreciable assets added during FY 2024-25 has been considered as per order dated 26.07.2024 to arrive at the opening balance of FY 2025-26.
 - Commission has considered 80% of the amount proposed by the Discoms as capitalization and capital expenditure financed by consumer contribution & grants during FY 2025-26 respectively.
 - Depreciable assets for FY 2025-26 have been reduced by the amount of consumer contribution and capital grants projected for the year.
 - Average depreciation rate has been considered as per true up order for FY 2023-24, in which average depreciation rate are approved at 4.39%,

4.47% and 5.04% for JVVNL, AVVNL and JdVVNL respectively.

Fixed Asset Register:

- 3.242 The issue of fixed assets register has been discussed in True up order for FY 2023-24. The Discoms are required to comply with Commission's directive in this regard. In this ARR order the Commission has not made any deduction on account of non furnishing of fixed assets register in the desired format. However, if the Discoms do not comply with direction of Commission, it may consider deducting a suitable amount from depreciation while doing true up for future years. Further, Discoms are also advised to place the updated Fixed Assets Register on their website.
- 3.243 Depreciation allowed by the Commission for each of the three Discoms have been tabulated below:

Table 55 : Depreciation allowed by the Commission for FY 2025-26 (Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	TOTAL
Depreciable Assets at the beginning of the Year (A)	19836	16191	13445	49471
Capitalization during the year (B)	4252	3605	4518	12375
less: Consumer Contribution and Capital Grants during the year (C)	1966	1724	1983	5673
Depreciable Assets added during the Year D=(B-C)	2286	1881	2535	6702
Depreciable Assets at the end of the Year (E= (A+D))	22122	18072	15980	56174
Average Depreciable Assets during the Year (F=(A+E)/2)	20979	17131	14712	52823
Average Depreciation Rate (G)	4.39%	4.47%	5.04%	
Depreciation (FXG)	922	765	741	2428

Return on Equity

Petitioners' Submission

- 3.244 Discoms submitted that as per Regulation 20 of Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2025"

(1) Return on equity shall be computed in rupee terms, on the equity base determined in accordance with Regulation 19.

(2) Return on equity shall be computed at the rate of 14% for Transmission Licensees and SLDC, 15% for Generating Companies and 16% for Distribution

Licensees".

3.245 Discoms submitted that considering the additional burden on the consumers, it is in the interest of stakeholders that return on equity should not be claimed and therefore, Discoms are not claiming Return on Equity .

Commission's Analysis

3.246 It is observed that Discoms have not claimed RoE on Equity base. Therefore, the Commission has not allowed Return on Equity for FY 2025-26.

Non-Tariff Income and Wheeling Charges

Petitioners' Submission

3.247 Discoms submitted that for FY 2025-26 the non-tariff income (excluding Delayed Payment Surcharge) has been projected as per the norms in RERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations 2025.

3.248 Income from wheeling charges, cross subsidy surcharge and additional surcharge have been considered based on actuals of FY 2023-24, the same cost parameters have been projected for FY 2025-26 and summarised below:

Table 56 : Non-Tariff Income for FY 2025-26 (Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Total
Interest on loans and advances to employees			15	15
Interest income (others)		18		18
Interest and other income from investments and deposits	8	10		18
Rental From Staff Quarters	0		0	0
Income from Testing Charges	12		0	12
Income from sale of scrap	45	95	28	168
Income from deferment of Govt. Grants & Subsidies	370	324	405	1098
Rebate for early payment	14	7	11	32
Gain on sale of stock			1	1
Gain on sale of fixed assets			57	57
Other miscellaneous receipts	88	165	110	363
Meter Rent/Service Line Rental/transformer rent	29		29	58
Revenue from use of Poles			6	6
Recoveries for theft of Power/ Malpractice	16		22	38
Misc. Charges from Consumers	292	73	37	403

Particulars	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Total
Total	873	692	723	2287

Income from wheeling charges, cross subsidy Surcharge and Additional Surcharge				
FY 2025-26				
Particulars	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Total
Income from Wheeling Charges	4	2	2	8
Cross Subsidy Surcharge	0	0	-	1
Additional Surcharge	0	1	-	1
Total	4	3	2	10

Commission's Analysis

3.249 The Commission has considered the non-tariff income for FY 2025-26 excluding deferred Income of Rs. 1098 Crore.

3.250 Further the Commission has considered wheeling charges, Cross Subsidy Surcharge and additional Surcharge and other income as per Discoms' filing. However, actual income from these charges due to impact of this order shall be considered at the time of true up.

Table 57 : Non-Tariff Income for FY 2025-26 **(Rs. in Crore)**

Particulars	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Total
Non Tariff Income	503	368	318	1190
Total	503	368	318	1190

Income from wheeling charges, cross subsidy Surcharge and Additional Surcharge				
FY 2025-26				
Particulars	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Total
Income from Wheeling Charges	4	2	2	8
Cross Subsidy Surcharge	0	0	-	1
Additional Surcharge	0	1	-	1
Total	4	3	2	10

3.251 It is observed that many of the stakeholders have raised the issue of disproportionate revenue and units billed of open access, therefore the Commission directs the Discoms to file the voltage wise/ category wise break-up of number of units billed under open access and corresponding revenue collected under each head i.e. wheeling, CSS and Additional surcharge with the next true up petition for FY 2024-25 along with reasons for deviation if any.

Aggregate Revenue Requirement

Petitioners' Submission

3.252 The Annual Revenue Requirement for FY 2025-26 proposed by the three Discoms have been given in the table below:

Table 58 : Summary of ARR for FY 2025-26 – Discoms' submission (Rs. in Crore)

Sr. No	Particulars	FY 2025-26			
		JVVNL Submission	AVVNL Submission	JdVVNL Submission	Total Submission
1	Power Purchase Expenses	19,314	13,764	17,920	50998
2	Transmission charges				
	PGCIL	825	595	745	2165
	RVPN & others	1,421	1,024	1,284	3729
	RLDC	2	1	2	5
	SLDC	11	8	10	28
3	Operation & Maintenance Expenses	2,210	1,726	1,831	5767
4	Terminal Benefits	789	675	771	2236
5	Interest and Finance Charges	1,544	1,220	1,363	4126
6	Interest on Working Capital	232	144	228	604
7	Interest of Regulatory assets	1,848	975	2,049	4872
8	Depreciation	1,803	1,556	1,518	4877
9	Opex expenses towards unified billing software	-	19	-	19
10	Aggregate Revenue Requirement	29,999	21,706	27,720	79426
11	Less: Non Tariff Income	873	692	723	2287
12	Less: Income from wheeling charges	4	2	2	8
13	Less: Cross Subsidy Surcharge	0.28	0.46	-	0.74
14	Less: Additional Surcharge	0.15	0.62	-	0.76
15	Net Aggregate Revenue Requirement from Retail Tariff	29,122	21,011	26,995	77129

Commission's Approval

3.253 Commission has approved the ARR for FY 2025-26 based on the items of expenditure discussed in the preceding sections and the same has been summarized in the table below:

Table 59 : Summary of ARR for all the three Discoms for FY 2025-26– Approved by Commission
(Rs. in Crore)

Sr. No.	Particulars	FY 2025-26			
		JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Total
		Approved	Approved	Approved	Approved
1	Power Purchase Expenses	18,981	13,759	17,043	49782
2	Transmission charges				
	PGCIL	825	595	745	2165
	RVPN	1,646	1,186	1,486	4318
	RLDC	2	1	2	5
	SLDC	12	9	11	32
3	Operation & Maintenance Expenses	1,964	1,576	1,623	5163
4	Terminal Benefits	789	675	771	2236
5	Interest and Finance Charges	1,163	885	714	2762
6	Interest on Working Capital	228	125	268	620
7	Interest of Regulatory assets	1,881	1,162	1,789	4832
8	Depreciation	922	765	741	2428
9	Opex expenses towards unified billing software	-	-	-	0
10	Aggregate Revenue Requirement	28,412	20,738	25,193	74343
11	Less: Non Tariff Income	503	368	318	1190
12	Less: Income from wheeling charges	4	2	2	8
13	Less: Cross Subsidy Surcharge	0.28	0.46	-	0.74
14	Less: Additional surcharge	0.15	0.62	-	0.76
15	Net Aggregate Revenue Requirement from Retail Tariff	27,905	20,367	24,872	73144

Revenue and Revenue Deficit based on Existing Tariff

Petitioners' Submission

Revenue on Existing Tariff

3.254 Discoms have projected the revenue based on energy sales forecasts for FY 2025-26 and the applicable retail tariff as per the RERC's Tariff Orders.

3.255 The revenue in FY 2025-26 from existing tariff as per Discoms' submission is as under:

**Table 60 : Revenue from existing tariff for FY 2025-26– Discoms' submission
(Rs. in Crore)**

FY 2025-26				
Particular	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Total
Domestic	7373	5220	5345	17938
Non-Domestic	3709	2118	2162	7988
Public Street Light	146	110	108	364
Agriculture (Metered)	7017	5344	8908	21269
Agriculture (Flat)	0	0	0	0
Small Industry	353	259	250	862
Medium Industry	949	756	856	2561
Large Industry	8460	7426	3429	19314
Public Water Works (S)	307	315	315	938
Public Water Works (M)	46	33	105	184
Public Water Works (L)	422	377	805	1604
Mixed Load / Bulk Supply	238	126	435	800
EV	10	3	0	12
Railway traction	0	38	0	38
Total	29029	22125	22717	73872

Base FSA

3.256 Discoms submitted that the Commission, vide the Tariff Order for FY 2023-24 dated 31.03.2023, approved the levy of Base FSA. The relevant extract is reproduced below:

"Tariff Rationalisation Proposal

a. Levy of Base FSA

...

5.1.25 Accordingly, the Commission deems it appropriate to approve the determination and levy of Base FSA based on actual weighted average of FSA that was levied during all four quarters of the previous year on the monthly bills of the consumers on a provisional basis and subsequently, the Fuel Surcharge shall be computed on a quarterly basis as per Regulation 88 of the RERC Tariff Regulations, 2019 and any variation observed on account of such quarterly computation may accordingly be adjusted from the Base FSA."

3.257 Accordingly, the Base FSA is being recovered from all categories of consumers on monthly basis from August 2023 on provisional basis and subsequently, Fuel Surcharge computed on quarterly basis shall be adjusted from the Base FSA deposited.

3.258 Accordingly, revenue from Base FSA has been estimated at the rate of Rs. 0.70/kWh FY 2025-26 as illustrated in the table below:

Revenue from Base FSA

Particulars	FY 2025-26			
	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Rajasthan
Base FSA (Rs. /kWh)	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
Sales (MU)	36,418	28,061	29,778	94,257
Revenue from Base FSA (Rs. Crore)	2549	1964	2084	6598

Revenue from Trading

3.259 During FY 2025-26 Discoms have projected revenue from trading of power through exchange of Rs. 376 Crore, Rs. 166 crore and Rs. 2329 Crore for JVVNL, AVVNL and JdVVNL respectively.

Subvention and Subsidy

3.260 Discom submitted that the State Government used to provide subvention against ED and subsidy against compounding charges. However, going forward, no subvention against ED shall be provided by the State Govt. hence no such projections have been for same are included in the current petition.

3.261 Discoms have shown Subsidy against loss subsidy under FRBM scheme , Grant from Gol-Rooftop Solar and Interest Subsidy under NEF (REC) for FY 2025-26 as under:

Table 61 : Subvention and subsidy for FY 2025-26 (Rs. in Crore)

Particular	FY 2024-25			
	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Total
Grant from Gol-Rooftop Solar	44	0	0	44
Interest Subsidy under NEF (REC)	8	17	11	35
Loss Subsidy from GoR	0	0	2231	2231
Total	51	17	2242	2310

Revenue Surplus/Deficit at Existing Tariff

3.262 The revenue deficits submitted by Discoms for FY 2025-26 at the existing tariff

have been provided in the table below:

Table 62 : Revenue Surplus/Deficit at existing tariff for FY 2025-26 (Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Total
	FY 2025-26			
Net Aggregate Revenue Requirement (A)	29,122	21,011	26,995	77,129
Revenue from Existing tariff (B)	29,029	22,125	22,717	73,872
Revenue From Trading Income (C)	376	166	2,329	2,870
Revenue Form Base FSA (D)	2,549	1,964	2,084	6,598
Grant from Gol-Rooftop Solar	44	0	0	44
Interest Subsidy Under NEF(REC)	8	17	11	35
Total of Grant from Gol-Rooftop Solar and Interest Subsidy under NEF(REC) (E)	51	17	11	79
Surplus/ (Deficit)including carrying cost F= (B+C+D+E-A)	2,883	3,261	146	6,290
Loss Subsidy under FRBM Scheme	0	0	2,231	2,231
Surplus / (Deficit)	2,883	3,261	2,377	8,521

Commission Analysis

Revenue

3.263 Commission has calculated the category wise revenue from existing tariff at tariff approved in order dated 26.07.2024 on the basis of consumer category wise energy sales (excluding DF sales) approved by the Commission in this order. The revenue from sale of power to DF has been computed separately. Further impact of ToD rebate, incremental consumption rebates and various other rebates have been considered which are subject to true up.

BASE FSA

3.264 It is observed that Discoms have filed revenue from levy of Base FSA of Rs. of Rs. 6598 Crore @ 0.70/kWh for FY 2025-26. However, such revenue realization from base FSA is towards the likely additional cost on account of increase in exiting power purchase cost (fuel surcharge). Further base FSA will be converted in FPPAs only if their power purchase cost is more than what is estimated in the order. As such revenue accrued on this account will be set off only against the increase in Cost and will not result in any revenue surplus. As the approval of power purchase cost approved in current ARR will work as base cost for calculation of future FPPAS, therefore, the expenses and revenue on this account shall be examined by the Commission at the time of true up of respective year and as such Commission is not considering revenue from base

FSA for the purpose of calculation of surplus in the ARR order of FY 2025-26.

Revenue from Trading

- 3.265 During FY 2025-26 Discoms have projected revenue from trading of power through exchange of Rs. 2870 Cr. The Commission has worked out surplus/shortfall in the power purchase while dealing with the power purchase cost. Accordingly, Commission has estimated that JVVNL and JdVVNL have surplus energy of 648 MUs and 3310 MUs amounting to Rs. 317 Cr. and Rs. 1619 Cr. The Commission has considered the amount of Rs. 1936 Cr. of surplus energy of JVVNL and JdVVNL as revenue from trading and considered the same while calculating approved Surplus/Deficit. However, as the AVVNL has shortfall of 321 MUs of Rs. 157 Cr. the same has been considered as part of cost of Power.
- 3.266 The estimated revenue at existing tariff for different consumer categories for all the three Discoms for FY 2025-26 have been summarized in the table below:

Table 63 : Revenue from Existing Tariff for FY 2025-26 Approved by the Commission (Rs. in Crore)

FY 2025-26				
Particular	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Total
Domestic	6732	5161	5125	17019
Non-Domestic	3350	2006	2089	7445
Public Street Light	122	94	89	305
Agriculture (Metered)	7020	5346	8897	21263
Agriculture (Flat)	0	0	0	0
Small Industry	338	251	233	823
Medium Industry	891	769	823	2483
Large Industry	8183	7401	3431	19015
Public Water Works (S)	298	306	305	909
Public Water Works (M)	43	32	100	175
Public Water Works (L)	375	382	786	1543
Mixed Load / Bulk Supply	192	115	425	732
EV	10	3	0	13
Railway Traction	0	45	0	45
Total	27555	21911	22303	71770
add DF income	1465	450	731	2646
less: Rebate*	393	316	127	837
Total	28627	22045	22907	73578

*Rebate: ToD rebate, incremental rebate etc.

Subvention and Subsidy

3.267 Discoms submitted that GoR, as part of the GSDP scheme, has provided an undertaking to the GoI for taking over of future losses of the Discoms as per the following trajectory:

2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026 onwards
60% of the loss for the year 2021-22	75% of the loss for the year 2022-23	90% of the loss for the year 2023-24	100% of the loss for the year 2024-25 & onwards

3.268 It is observed that as per Discoms submission post hearing that for FY 2023-24, the Government of Rajasthan has taken 90% of adjusted operational audited Losses of JVVNL and JdVVNL for FY 2023-24 of Rs. 196.60 Crore, Rs. 2485.13 Crore respectively. AVVNL has not received any loss subsidy for FY 2023-24.

3.269 As per methodology adopted for losses taken over in the last ARR order dated 26.07.2024, the Commission has considered lower of subsidy received or 90% of approved losses in for FY 2023-24. However, Commission vide True up order for FY 2023-24 has approved surplus of Rs. 509.35 Cr., 1137.65 Cr. and Rs. 2334.86 Cr respectively for JVVNL, AVVNL and JdVVNL. Hence, Commission has not considered any loss subsidy for Discoms for FY 2023-24 to be adjusted from unfunded gap.

3.270 The Commission has considered subvention and subsidy for FY 2025-26 as filed by Discoms. The amount of loss subsidy as considered by the Commission has been shown separately after working out Revenue Surplus/Deficit. Accordingly, Commission has considered the Revenue from Subvention and subsidy as under:

Table 64 : Subvention and subsidy for FY 2025-26 approved by the Commission (Rs. in Crore)

FY 2025-26				
Particular	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Total
Grant from GoI-Rooftop Solar	44	0	0	44
Interest Subsidy under NEF (REC)	8	17	11	35
Total	51	17	11	79

Revenue Surplus/Deficit at Existing Tariff

3.271 Considering the ARR and Revenue at existing tariff and subsidy & subvention as determined by the Commission, the revenue surplus for all the three Discoms for FY 2025-26 has been worked out as under:

Table 65 : Revenue Surplus/Deficit at existing tariff for FY 2025-26 Approved by the Commission
(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Total
	FY 2025-26			
Net Aggregate Revenue Requirement (A)	27905	20,367	24,872	73,144
Revenue from Existing tariff (B)	28627	22,045	22,907	73,578
Revenue From Trading Income (C)	317	0	1619	1,937
Grant from GoI-Rooftop Solar	44	0	0	44
Interest Subsidy under NEF (REC)	8	17	11	35
Total of subvention against Rooftop and NEF (D)	51	17	11	79
Surplus /(Gap) D= (A-B-C-D)	1,091	1,695	-336	2,450
Revenue from Loss subsidy	-	-	336	336
Surplus/(Gap) after Loss Subsidy	1,091	1,695	0	2,786

Section- 4 Tariff Proposals and Approved Tariff

4.1 Tariff proposal for FY 2025-26

- 4.1.1 Discoms projected an ARR of Rs. 77129 Crore and net surplus of Rs. 8521 Crore after receipt of Govt. subsidy and loss subsidy under FRBM at existing tariff for FY 2025-26 wherein they have projected Rs. 6598 Cr. as base FSA. Without considering base FSA surplus shown would be Rs. 1923 Cr. only.
- 4.1.2 The Commission in section 3 has worked out ARR for the three Discoms wherein after considering losses as per approved trajectory and considering other costs on normative basis, the Commission has determined the net ARR as Rs. 73144 Crore with a net surplus of Rs. 2786 Crore for all Discoms taken together at existing tariff after considering loss subsidy of Rs. 336 Crore for JdVVNL as there is 100% loss subsidy under FRBM scheme for FY 2025-26
- 4.1.3 The Commission would like to mention that as per True up order for FY 2023-24 the combined unfunded gap up to FY 2023-24 is Rs. 49842 Cr. for all Discoms. After adjusting this with approved estimated surplus of Rs. 4199 Crore for FY 2024-25 as per order dated 26.07.2024, unfunded gap at the end of FY 2024-25 will be Rs. 45643 Crore which is subject to true up of FY 2024-25.
- 4.1.4 The Commission in last year tariff order dated 26.07.2024 mentioned that in future years the Commission will not create any additional Regulatory Assets as per guidelines of RDSS and various directions of MoP. The Commission has also made provisions for amortisation of Regulatory Assets in the Tariff Regulations, 2025. The Commission in this order has approved a surplus of Rs. 2786 Crore for 2025-26 at existing tariff. It is observed that as per order dated 26.07.2024, the unfunded gap at the end of 31.03.2025 was considered as Rs. 47114 Cr. whereas as per this order and after considering impact of true up of FY 2023-24, the unfunded gap as on 31.03.2026 shall be lower than that. Hence no new regulatory assets have been created in this order; rather the Commission has taken one step forward to further reduce the Regulatory Assets.

Revision in Energy and Fixed Charges

- 4.1.5 The Discoms submitted that the present tariff structure of the State is a bit complicated and is not entirely cost reflective. It is submitted that Discoms envisages moving towards a simplified and cost reflective tariff regime for the consumers of the State. With this vision the Discoms proposed some measures aimed at a holistic revision in the consumer power tariff aimed at improving

the overall efficiency and fairness of the tariff structure.

- 4.1.6 The Discoms have proposed a revision in the existing energy and fixed charges as the present tariff structure is not aligned with the cost structure of the Discoms. National Tariff policy, 2016 also emphasizes on the importance of having a tariff structure that is aligned with the cost of service. The relevant extract is reproduced as under for reference:

" 8.3 Tariff design: Linkage of tariffs to cost of service

It has been widely recognized that rational and economic pricing of electricity can be one of the major tools for energy conservation and sustainable use of ground water resources."

Discoms also submitted that in terms of the Section 61(g) of the Act, the Appropriate Commission shall be guided by the objective that the tariff progressively reflects the efficient and prudent cost of supply of electricity.

- 4.1.7 Discoms submitted that they have ensured that the consumers of the State don't have to pay more for their energy consumption. They have proposed to reduce the energy tariff across categories. This is a first in the history of the State, that the energy tariff has been reduced for the consumers.
- 4.1.8 Discoms further submitted that this is in line with the philosophy that the consumers of the State should be provided with every opportunity of improving on the existing standard of living and the subsequent economy of the State. And in doing so, consumption of energy should not act as a deterrent. The consumers of the State are motivated to increase their energy consumption without having to pay exorbitantly for the energy being used.
- 4.1.9 The Discoms have taken a consumer centric approach while revising the tariff which ensures that there is a minimal impact on the electricity bills of the consumer even after levying an additional Regulatory Surcharge. In doing so the Petitioner has ensured that revenue neutrality is maintained to the maximum possible extent by tweaking the fixed charges as well. This is considering the fact that the consumer is already paying approximately Rs. 0.70/unit as FSA presently.
- 4.1.10 Discoms also highlighted that, while revising the existing tariff structure, they have also taken up the merging of certain slabs in some categories. This shall ensure that the existing consumer tariff is gradually ironed out of its complicated structure and have a much simplified tariff in future. Going forward, they shall be further simplifying the tariff and move towards having minimum variation in the energy charges across categories.

- 4.1.11 Discoms submitted that in the petition submitted on 02.04.2025, the Discoms had proposed to revise the existing Energy charges for BPL, Small Domestic and General Domestic consumers with consumption up to 50 units from Rs. 4.75/unit to Rs. 6.00/unit.
- 4.1.12 Discoms in reply to data gap as well as in revised submission submitted that they have conducted an audio visual presentation for stakeholders on the Instant Petition on dated 30.04.2025 and 01.05.2025 for Jaipur Discom, on dated 02.05.2025 for Ajmer Discom and on dated 05.05.2025 for Jodhpur Discom as per directions of the Commission. During the presentation, Discoms received various valuable insights and suggestions from learned stakeholders specially pertaining to revised tariffs proposal for BPL, Small Domestic and General Domestic Consumers upto 50 units from Rs. 6.00/unit to Rs. 4.75/unit which is the existing energy charges as such they have not made any change in the tariff structure for these consumers.
- 4.1.13 Discoms submitted that after due consideration, they repropose a reduction in tariff from what was proposed in the original petition filed on 02.04.2025 for domestic consumers with consumption up to monthly 50 units. The same would be appropriate to maintain socio-economic equilibrium in the tariff regime of the consumers.
- 4.1.14 Accordingly, Discoms also filed revised calculation wherein the originally proposed energy charge of Rs. 6.00/unit for such consumers, was pulled back to its existing level of Rs. 4.75/unit. Therefore, in the revised proposal, the Discoms have proposed no change in the existing Energy charges for BPL, Small Domestic and General Domestic consumers with consumption up to 50 units. The energy charge for these consumers is proposed to be kept at Rs. 4.75/unit.
- 4.1.15 The Discoms put forward that for them the consumer's interest is at the helm and they made the revised proposal for these consumers to avoid any kind of tariff shock on such consumers. No other revision in tariff for other categories has been made from the originally filed petition.
- 4.1.16 The existing and proposed tariff submitted by Discoms are as under:

DOMESTIC CATEGORY (LT-1 and HT-1)

Existing Tariff			Proposed Tariff		
Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges
BPL, Astha Card Holders and Small Domestic			BPL, Astha Card Holders and Small Domestic		

Existing Tariff			Proposed Tariff		
Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges
Consumption up to first 50 units per Month	Rs. 4.75 per unit	Rs. 150 per connection per month	Consumption up to first 50 units per Month	Rs. 4.75 per unit	Rs. 150 per connection per month
General Domestic – 1 (Consumption up to 150 units per month)			General Domestic – 1 (Consumption up to 150 units per month)		
Consumption up to first 50 units per month	Rs. 4.75 per unit	Rs. 250 per connection per month	Consumption up to first 50 units per month	Rs. 4.75 per unit	Rs. 150 per connection per month
Consumption above 50 units and up to 150 units per month	Rs. 6.50 per unit		Consumption above 50 units and up to 150 units per month	Rs. 6.00 per unit	
General Domestic – 2 (Consumption up to 300 units per month)			General Domestic – 2 (Consumption up to 300 units per month)		
Consumption up to first 50 units per month	Rs. 4.75 per unit	Rs. 300 per connection per month	Consumption up to first 50 units per month	Rs. 4.75 per unit	Rs. 300 per connection per month
Consumption above 50 units and up to 150 units per month	Rs. 6.50 per unit		Consumption above 50 units and up to 150 units per month	Rs. 6.00 per unit	
Consumption above 150 units and up to 300 units per month	Rs. 7.35 per unit		Consumption above 150 units and up to 300 units per month	Rs. 7.00 per unit	
General Domestic – 3 (Consumption up to 500 units per month)			General Domestic – 3 (Consumption up to 500 units per month)		
Consumption up to first 50 units per month	Rs. 4.75 per unit	Rs. 400 per connection per month	Consumption up to first 50 units per month	Rs. 4.75 per unit	Rs. 500 per connection per month
Consumption above 50 units and up to 150 units per month	Rs. 6.50 per unit		Consumption above 50 units and up to 150 units per month	Rs. 6.00 per unit	
Consumption above 150 units and up to 300 units per month	Rs. 7.35 per unit		Consumption above 150 units and up to 500 units per month	Rs. 7.00 per unit	
Consumption above 300 units and up to 500 units per month	Rs. 7.65 per unit		Consumption above 150 units and up to 500 units per month	Rs. 7.00 per unit	
General Domestic – 4 (Consumption above 500 units per month)			General Domestic – 4 (Consumption above 500 units per month)		
Consumption up to first 50 units per month	Rs. 4.75 per unit	Rs. 450 per connection per month	Consumption up to first 50 units per month	Rs. 4.75 per unit	Rs. 800 per connection per month
Consumption above 50 units and up to 150 units per month	Rs. 6.50 per unit		Consumption above 50 units and up to 150 units per month	Rs. 6.00 per unit	
Consumption above 150 units and up to 300 units per month	Rs. 7.35 per unit		Consumption above 150 units and up to 500 units per month	Rs. 7.00 per unit	
Consumption above 300 units and up to 500 units per month	Rs. 7.65 per unit		Consumption above 500 units per month	Rs. 7.50 per unit	
Consumption above 500 units per month	Rs. 7.95 per unit		Consumption above 500 units per month	Rs. 7.50 per unit	
HT Domestic (DS/HT-1)			HT Domestic (DS/HT-1)		

Existing Tariff			Proposed Tariff		
Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges
For contract demand above 50 kVA	Rs. 7.15 per unit	Rs. 275 per kVA of billing demand per month	For contract demand above 50 kVA	Rs. 6.50 per unit	Rs. 300 per kVA of billing demand per month

NON-DOMESTIC CATEGORY (LT-2 & HT-2)

Existing Tariff			Proposed Tariff		
Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges
Non-Domestic (NDS/LT-2)					
NDS up to 5 kW of SCL (Type 1) Consumption up to 100 units per month			NDS up to 5 kW of SCL (Type 1) Consumption up to 100 units per month		
Consumption up to first 100 units per month	Rs. 7.55 per unit	Rs. 330 per connection per month	Entire Consumption up to 100 units per month	Rs. 7.00 per unit	Rs. 350 per connection per month
NDS up to 5 kW of SCL (Type 2) Consumption up to 200 units per month			NDS up to 5 kW of SCL (Type 2) Consumption up to 200 units per month		
Consumption up to first 100 units per month	Rs. 7.55 per unit	Rs.330 per connection per month	Consumption up to first 100 units per month	Rs. 7.00 per unit	Rs. 350 per connection per month
Consumption above 100 Units and up to 200 Units per Month	Rs. 8.50 per unit		Consumption above 100 Units and up to 200 Units per Month	Rs. 8.50 per unit	
NDS up to 5 kW of SCL (Type 3) Consumption up to 500 units per month			NDS up to 5 kW of SCL (Type 3) Consumption up to 500 units per month		
Consumption up to first 100 units per month	Rs. 7.55 per unit	Rs. 420 per connection per month	Consumption up to first 100 units per month	Rs. 7.00 per unit	Rs. 450 per connection per month
Consumption above 100 Units and up to 200 Units per Month	Rs. 8.50 per unit		Consumption above 100 Units and up to 500 Units per Month	Rs. 8.50 per unit	
Consumption above 200 Units and up to 500 Units per Month	Rs. 8.85 per unit				
NDS up to 5 kW of SCL (Type 4) Consumption above 500 units per month			NDS up to 5 kW of SCL (Type 4) Consumption above 500 units per month		
Consumption up to first 100 units per month	Rs. 7.55 per unit	Rs. 500 per connection per month	Consumption up to first 100 units per month	Rs. 7.00 per unit	Rs. 700 per connection per month
Consumption above 100 Units and up to 200 Units per Month	Rs. 8.50 per unit		Consumption above 100 Units	Rs. 8.50 per unit	
Consumption above 200 Units and up to 500 Units per Month	Rs. 8.85 per unit				
Consumption above 500 Units per Month	Rs. 8.95 per unit				
NDS above 5 kW of Sanctioned Connected Load (LT Supply)					
Consumption up to first 100 units per month	Rs. 7.55 per unit	Rs. 150 per kW of Sanctioned Connected Load per month	Consumption up to first 100 units per month	Rs. 7.00 per unit	Rs. 160 per kW of Sanctioned Connected Load per
Consumption above 100 Units and up to 200 Units	Rs. 8.50 per unit		Cons. above 100 Units and up to 500	Rs. 8.50 per unit	

Existing Tariff			Proposed Tariff		
Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges
per Month			Units per Month		month
Consumption above 200 Units and up to 500 Units per Month	Rs. 8.85 per unit				
Non Domestic (NDS/HT-2) (For Contract Demand over 50 kVA)					
All units	Rs. 8.85 per unit	Rs. 300 per kVA of Billing Demand per month	All units	Rs. 8.50 per unit	Rs.320 per KVA of Billing Demand per month

PUBLIC STREET LIGHTING (LT-3)

Existing Tariff			Proposed Tariff		
Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges
Population <1 Lakh	Rs. 7.55 per unit	Rs. 130 per Lamp point per month subject to a maximum of Rs. 1300 per service connection per month	Population <1 Lakh	Rs. 7.00 per unit	Rs. 150 per Lamp point per month
Population = >1 Lakh	Rs. 8.10 per unit	Rs. 160 per Lamp point per month subject to a maximum of Rs. 3120 per service connection per month	Population = >1 Lakh	Rs. 7.50 per unit	Rs. 200 per Lamp point per month

AGRICULTURE (Metered and Flat Rate) (LT-4)

Metered (AG/MS/LT-4)			Flat /Unmetered (AG/MS/LT-4)		
Existing Tariff			Proposed Tariff		
Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	Particulars	Energy Charges (EC)	Fixed Charges (FC)
(i) General (getting supply in block hours)	Rs. 5.55 per unit	Rs. 30 per HP per Month of SCL	(i) General (getting supply in block hours)	Rs. 5.25 per unit	Rs. 30 per HP per Month of SCL
(ii) All others not covered under items (i) and getting supply more than block hours	Rs. 7.10 per unit	Rs. 60 per HP per month of SCL	(ii) All others not covered under items (i) and getting supply more than block hours	Rs. 7.00 per unit	Rs. 60 per HP per month of SCL

Flat /Unmetered (AG/FR/LT-4)			Flat /Unmetered (AG/FR/LT-4)		
Existing Tariff			Proposed Tariff		
Particulars		Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	Particulars	Energy Charges (EC)
(i) General (getting supply in block hours)	Rs. 745 per HP per Month	Rs.30 per HP per month of SCL	(i) General (getting supply in block hours)	Rs. 745 per HP per Month	Rs.30 per HP per month of SCL
(ii) All others not covered under items (i) and getting supply more than block hours	Rs. 895 per HP per Month	Rs. 60 per HP per month of SCL	(ii) All others not covered under items (i) and getting supply more than block hours	Rs. 895 per HP per Month	Rs. 60 per HP per month of SCL

SMALL INDUSTRIES (LT-5)

Existing Tariff			Proposed Tariff		
Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges
Small Industrial Service (LT-5) (Load not exceeding 18.65 kW (25 HP))					
Upto 500 units	Rs. 6.00 per unit	Rs. 90 per HP per month of SCL	Up to 500 units	Rs. 6.00 per unit	Rs. 90 per HP per month of SCL
Above 500 units	Rs. 6.45 per unit	Rs. 120 per HP per month of SCL	Above 500 units	Rs. 6.00 per unit	Rs. 150 per HP per month of SCL

MEDIUM INDUSTRIES (LT-6 and HT-3)

Existing Tariff			Proposed Tariff		
Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges
Medium Industrial Service (LT-6 and HT-3)					
Medium Industrial Service (LT-6)	Rs. 7.00 per unit	Rs. 130 per HP per month of sanctioned connected load or Rs. 255 per KVA of Billing Demand per month	Medium Industrial Service (LT-6)	Rs. 6.50 per unit	Rs. 150 per HP per month of sanctioned connected load or Rs. 275 per KVA of Billing Demand per month
Medium Industrial Service (HT-3)	Rs. 7.00 per unit	Rs. 255 per KVA of Billing Demand per month	Medium Industrial Service (HT-3)	Rs. 6.50 per unit	Rs. 275 per KVA of Billing Demand per month

BULK SUPPLY FOR MIXED LOAD (LT-7 and HT-4)

Existing Tariff			Proposed Tariff		
Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges
Bulk Supply for Mixed Load Category (LT-7 and HT-4)					
Bulk Supply for Mixed Load Service (LT-7)	Rs. 8.05 per unit	Rs. 115 per HP per month of sanctioned connected load or Rs. 240 per KVA of Billing Demand per month	Bulk Supply for Mixed Load Service (LT-7)	Rs. 7.50 per unit	Rs. 150 per HP per month of sanctioned connected load or Rs. 300 per KVA of Billing Demand per month
Bulk Supply for	Rs. 8.05 per	Rs. 240 per KVA of	Bulk Supply for	Rs. 7.50 per	Rs. 300 per KVA of

Existing Tariff			Proposed Tariff		
Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges
Mixed Load Service (HT-4)	unit	Billing Demand per month	Mixed Load Service (HT-4)	unit	Billing Demand per month

LARGE INDUSTRIES (HT-5)

Existing Tariff			Proposed Tariff		
Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges
Large Industrial Service (HT-5)*					
SCL above 150 HP or having Contract per Maximum Demand above 125 KVA	Rs. 7.30 per unit	Rs. 300 per KVA of Billing Demand per month	LIP*	Rs. 6.50 per unit	Rs. 380 per KVA of Billing Demand per month
Billing demand of 1 MVA for the billing month & load factor >50%	Rs. 6.30 per unit	Rs. 300 per KVA of Billing Demand per month			

*Minimum Energy Charges: Rs. 6.00/unit (after considering all applicable rebates)

ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING STATION (LT-8 and HT-6)

Existing Tariff			Proposed Tariff		
Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges		Energy Charges	Fixed Charges
Public charging station (LT-8)	Rs. 6.00 per unit	Rs. 45 per HP per month of sanctioned connected load	Public charging station (LT-8)	Rs. 6.00 per unit	Rs. 45 per HP per month of sanctioned connected load
Public charging station (HT-6)	Rs. 6.00 per unit	Rs. 150 per kVA per month	Public charging station (HT-6)	Rs. 6.00 per unit	Rs. 150 per kVA per month

TRACTION LOAD (HT-7)

Existing Tariff		Proposed Tariff	
Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges
Rs. 5.70 per unit	Rs. 150 per kVA of billing demand per month	Rs. 5.70 per unit	Rs. 150 per kVA of billing demand per month

ToD Rebate and Surcharge (applicable for consumers with connected load above 10kW)

Slots	6:00 AM to 8:00 AM (2 Hrs) Surcharge on energy charges	12:00 PM to 4:00 PM (4 Hrs) Rebate on energy charges	6:00 PM to 10:00 PM (4 Hrs) Surcharge on energy charges
Time of Day (ToD)	5%	10%	10%

Commission View

- 4.1.17 The Commission has considered the data provided by the Discoms to analyse their financial requirement for the year. The Commission also has to assess the financial health of Discoms as it will affect Discoms' capacity to serve consumers. It is observed that major components of Discoms' cost are power purchase with transmission cost and interest on unfunded revenue gap. It is also observed that the present tariff structure is not truly cost reflective in nature as the revenue from fixed charges do not commensurate with the fixed cost incurred by the Discoms. Most of the cost components of Discoms are fixed in nature like O&M costs, Interest, Depreciation, Fixed cost of PPA's etc. The Commission notices that the Fixed Costs make up for up to 50% of the total costs being incurred by the Discoms.
- 4.1.18 However, when the revenue side is considered at the existing tariff, only 17% of the recovery is being made through the fixed charges levied on the consumers. This highlights the skewed recovery from the fixed charges in comparison to the fixed cost of the Discoms. This on one hand puts distortion in tariff and on the other hand puts the Discoms in a financially precarious situation leading to additional borrowings which further tends to burden the consumers of the State in the long run.
- 4.1.19 The Commission aims to establish a cost-reflective tariff that accurately represents the cost of distributing electricity, ensuring a fair and equitable pricing structure. The tariff structure should be reasonable and justified considering the interest of both the consumers and the Discoms. The National Tariff Policy also recommends revenue from Tariff should appropriately reflect costs incurred.
- 4.1.20 The Commission observes that Section 61(g) of the Act specifies that the tariff should progressively reflect the cost of electricity. Also, clause 8.2.1 (7) of the National Tariff Policy, 2016, also reiterates that Section 61 of the Act mandates that the Appropriate Commission, while determining tariff, shall not only ensure safeguarding of consumer's interests but also the recovery of the cost of electricity in a reasonable manner.
- 4.1.21 The Commission also observes that Discoms in original petition proposed energy charges of Rs. 6/Unit for Small Domestic and BPL consumers from existing tariff of Rs. 4.75/Unit. However, in data gap reply, they have furnished the revised proposal of Rs. 4.75/unit which is the existing level for Small Domestic and BPL consumers after receiving suggestions from stakeholders during audio visual presentation, such tariffs should also take into account

the ability of consumers to pay. As such Discoms just pulled back their proposal and retained the existing energy charges for these consumers.

- 4.1.22 The Commission observes that many stakeholders raised concerns over the non-depiction of voltage wise energy charges in the proposal of Discoms which is available as per existing tariff schedule approved by the Commission. Discoms in their reply clarified regarding the applicability of voltage rebate. They submitted that Part II of the Tariff Structure as mentioned in the Tariff for Supply of Electricity-2024, elaborates on the various rebates/surcharges such as power factor rebate, demand surcharge, voltage rebate etc. which are to be levied on the HT consumers of the State. Discoms submitted that all such rebate/surcharges, in which no proposal has been explicitly submitted, shall continue to be in force. So the existing voltage rebate shall continue to be in force as mentioned in the Tariff for Supply of Electricity as under:-

Contract demand based tariff is basically tariff for supply at 11 KV. Following rebate will be allowed on the Energy charges for the month if the consumer including Large Industrial category, takes or gives supply at voltage mentioned below:

33 KV : 3%

132 KV : 4%

220 KV : 5%

- 4.1.23 Discoms submitted that LIP consumers shall be provided the applicable voltage rebate as per their respective voltage level connection on the proposed energy charges of Rs. 6.50/Unit.
- 4.1.24 Further, Discoms have removed the maximum cap in the fixed charges of Public Street Light (PSL) category. In absence of information of lamp points in the Public Street Light category, Commission has considered the 15 lamp points per connection in rural area and 30 lamp points per connection in urban area and assessed the fixed charges accordingly. Discoms should report actual revenue during the true up exercise.
- 4.1.25 The Commission is aware that the skewness in the tariff cannot be removed in a single shot and the fixed charges should gradually reflect the full fixed cost. The Commission in last tariff order increased fixed charges to reduce This distortion. This year also Discoms on one hand proposed increase in fixed charges and on the other hand proposed reduction in energy charges for most of the categories. Accordingly, the Commission finds it justified to accept the revised tariff structure as proposed by the Discoms.

- 4.1.26 The proposal of revision in tariff reduces the total revenue but increases the share of fixed charges in the total revenue. The Commission also notes that Discoms are almost in surplus position at current tariff and there is a proposal of Regulatory Surcharge to bridge the existing unfunded gap which will further help to reduce overall cost during coming years.
- 4.1.27 Based on the above discussions, the existing and approved tariff structure is as under:

DOMESTIC CATEGORY (LT-1 and HT-1)

Existing Tariff			Approved Tariff		
Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges
BPL, Astha Card Holders and Small Domestic			BPL, Astha Card Holders and Small Domestic		
Consumption up to first 50 units per Month	Rs. 4.75 per unit	Rs. 150 per connection per month	Consumption up to first 50 units per Month	Rs. 4.75 per unit	Rs. 150 per connection per month
General Domestic – 1 (Consumption up to 150 units per month)			General Domestic – 1 (Consumption up to 150 units per month)		
Consumption up to first 50 units per month	Rs. 4.75 per unit	Rs. 250 per connection per month	Consumption up to first 50 units per month	Rs. 4.75 per unit	Rs. 150 per connection per month
Consumption above 50 units and up to 150 units per month	Rs. 6.50 per unit		Consumption above 50 units and up to 150 units per month	Rs. 6.00 per unit	
General Domestic – 2 (Consumption up to 300 units per month)			General Domestic – 2 (Consumption up to 300 units per month)		
Consumption up to first 50 units per month	Rs. 4.75 per unit	Rs. 300 per connection per month	Consumption up to first 50 units per month	Rs. 4.75 per unit	Rs. 300 per connection per month
Consumption above 50 units and up to 150 units per month	Rs. 6.50 per unit		Consumption above 50 units and up to 150 units per month	Rs. 6.00 per unit	
Consumption above 150 units and up to 300 units per month	Rs. 7.35 per unit		Consumption above 150 units and up to 300 units per month	Rs. 7.00 per unit	
General Domestic – 3 (Consumption up to 500 units per month)			General Domestic – 3 (Consumption up to 500 units per month)		
Consumption up to first 50 units per month	Rs. 4.75 per unit	Rs. 400 per connection per month	Consumption up to first 50 units per month	Rs. 4.75 per unit	Rs. 500 per connection per month
Consumption above 50 units and up to 150 units per month	Rs. 6.50 per unit		Consumption above 50 units and up to 150 units per month	Rs. 6.00 per unit	
Consumption above 150 units and up to 300 units per month	Rs. 7.35 per unit		Consumption above 150 units and up to 500 units per month	Rs. 7.00 per unit	
Consumption above 300 units and up to 500 units per month	Rs. 7.65 per unit				
General Domestic – 4 (Consumption above 500 units per month)			General Domestic – 4 (Consumption above 500 units per month)		
Consumption up to first 50 units per month	Rs. 4.75 per unit	Rs. 450 per connection per month	Consumption up to first 50 units per month	Rs. 4.75 per unit	Rs. 800 per connection per month

Existing Tariff			Approved Tariff		
Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges
Consumption above 50 units and up to 150 units per month	Rs. 6.50 per unit		Consumption above 50 units and up to 150 units per month	Rs. 6.00 per unit	
Consumption above 150 units and up to 300 units per month	Rs. 7.35 per unit		Consumption above 150 units and up to 500 units per month	Rs. 7.00 per unit	
Consumption above 300 units and up to 500 units per month	Rs. 7.65 per unit		Consumption above 500 units per month	Rs. 7.50 per unit	
Consumption above 500 units per month	Rs. 7.95 per unit				
HT Domestic (DS/HT-1)			HT Domestic (DS/HT-1)		
For contract demand above 50 kVA	Rs. 7.15 per unit	Rs. 275 per kVA of billing demand per month	For contract demand above 50 kVA	Rs. 6.50 per unit	Rs. 300 per kVA of billing demand per month

NON-DOMESTIC CATEGORY (LT-2 & HT-2)

Existing Tariff			Approved Tariff		
Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges
Non-Domestic (NDS/LT-2)					
NDS up to 5 kW of SCL (Type 1) Consumption up to 100 units per month			NDS up to 5 kW of SCL (Type 1) Consumption up to 100 units per month		
Consumption up to first 100 units per month	Rs. 7.55 per unit	Rs. 330 per connection per month	Entire Consumption up to 100 units per month	Rs. 7.00 per unit	Rs. 350 per connection per month
NDS up to 5 kW of SCL (Type 2) Consumption up to 200 units per month			NDS up to 5 kW of SCL (Type 2) Consumption up to 200 units per month		
Consumption up to first 100 units per month	Rs. 7.55 per unit	Rs.330 per connection per month	Consumption up to first 100 units per month	Rs. 7.00 per unit	Rs. 350 per connection per month
Consumption above 100 Units and up to 200 Units per Month	Rs. 8.50 per unit		Consumption above 100 Units and up to 200 Units per Month	Rs. 8.50 per unit	
NDS up to 5 kW of SCL (Type 3) Consumption up to 500 units per month			NDS up to 5 kW of SCL (Type 3) Consumption up to 500 units per month		
Consumption up to first 100 units per month	Rs. 7.55 per unit	Rs. 420 per connection per month	Consumption up to first 100 units per month	Rs. 7.00 per unit	Rs. 450 per connection per month
Consumption above 100 Units and up to 200 Units per Month	Rs. 8.50 per unit		Consumption above 100 Units and up to 500 Units per Month	Rs. 8.50 per unit	
Consumption above 200 Units and up to 500 Units per Month	Rs. 8.85 per unit				
NDS up to 5 kW of SCL (Type 4) Consumption above 500 units per month			NDS up to 5 kW of SCL (Type 4) Consumption above 500 units per month		
Consumption up to first 100 units per month	Rs. 7.55 per unit	Rs. 500 per connection per month	Consumption up to first 100 units per month	Rs. 7.00 per unit	Rs. 700 per connection per month
Consumption above 100 Units and up to 200 Units per Month	Rs. 8.50 per unit		Consumption above 100 Units	Rs. 8.50 per unit	
Consumption above 200 Units and up to 500 Units per Month	Rs. 8.85 per unit				

Existing Tariff			Approved Tariff		
Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges
Consumption above 500 Units per Month	Rs. 8.95 per unit				
NDS above 5 kW of Sanctioned Connected Load (LT Supply)					
Consumption up to first 100 units per month	Rs. 7.55 per unit		Consumption up to first 100 units per month	Rs. 7.00 per unit	
Consumption above 100 Units and up to 200 Units per Month	Rs. 8.50 per unit	Rs. 150 per kW of Sanctioned Connected Load per month	Cons. above 100 Units and up to 500 Units per Month	Rs. 8.50 per unit	Rs. 160 per kW of Sanctioned Connected Load per month
Consumption above 200 Units and up to 500 Units per Month	Rs. 8.85 per unit	Rs. 165 per kW of Sanctioned Connected Load per month Or Rs. 300 per kVA of Billing Demand per month (If SCL is more than 18.65 KW)	Consumption above 500 Units per Month	Rs. 8.50 per unit	Rs. 200 per kW of Sanctioned Connected Load per month Or Rs. 320 per kVA of Billing Demand per month (If SCL is more than 18.65 KW)
Non Domestic (NDS/HT-2) (For Contract Demand over 50 kVA)					
All units	Rs. 8.85 per unit	Rs. 300 per kVA of Billing Demand per month	All units	Rs. 8.50 per unit	Rs.320 per kVA of Billing Demand per month

PUBLIC STREET LIGHTING (LT-3)

Existing Tariff			Approved Tariff		
Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges
Population <1 Lakh	Rs. 7.55 per unit	Rs. 130 per Lamp point per month subject to a maximum of Rs. 1300 per service connection per month	Population <1 Lakh	Rs. 7.00 per unit	Rs. 150 per Lamp point per month
Population = >1 Lakh	Rs. 8.10 per unit	Rs. 160 per Lamp point per month subject to a maximum of Rs. 3120 per service connection per month	Population = >1 Lakh	Rs. 7.50 per unit	Rs. 200 per Lamp point per month

AGRICULTURE (Metered and Flat Rate) (LT-4)

Metered (AG/MS/LT-4)			Flat /Unmetered (AG/MS/LT-4)		
Existing Tariff			Approved Tariff		
Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	Particulars	Energy Charges (EC)	Fixed Charges (FC)

Metered (AG/MS/LT-4)			Flat /Unmetered (AG/MS/LT-4)		
Existing Tariff			Approved Tariff		
Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	Particulars	Energy Charges (EC)	Fixed Charges (FC)
(i) General (getting supply in block hours)	Rs. 5.55 per unit	Rs. 30 per HP per Month of SCL	(i) General (getting supply in block hours)	Rs. 5.25 per unit	Rs. 30 per HP per Month of SCL
(ii) All others not covered under items (i) and getting supply more than block hours	Rs. 7.10 per unit	Rs. 60 per HP per month of SCL	(ii) All others not covered under items (i) and getting supply more than block hours	Rs. 7.00 per unit	Rs. 60 per HP per month of SCL

Flat /Unmetered (AG/FR/LT-4)			Flat /Unmetered (AG/FR/LT-4)		
Existing Tariff			Approved Tariff		
Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	Particulars	Energy Charges (EC)	Fixed Charges (FC)
(i) General (getting supply in block hours)	Rs. 745 per HP per Month	Rs.30 per HP per month of SCL	(i) General (getting supply in block hours)	Rs. 745 per HP per Month	Rs.30 per HP per month of SCL
(ii) All others not covered under items (i) and getting supply more than block hours	Rs. 895 per HP per Month	Rs. 60 per HP per month of SCL	(ii) All others not covered under items (i) and getting supply more than block hours	Rs. 895 per HP per Month	Rs. 60 per HP per month of SCL

SMALL INDUSTRIES (LT-5)

Existing Tariff			Approved Tariff		
Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges
Small Industrial Service (LT-5) (Load not exceeding 18.65 kW (25 HP))					
Upto 500 units	Rs. 6.00 per unit	Rs. 90 per HP per month of SCL	Up to 500 units	Rs. 6.00 per unit	Rs. 90 per HP per month of SCL
Above 500 units	Rs. 6.45 per unit	Rs. 120 per HP per month of SCL	Above 500 units	Rs. 6.00 per unit	Rs. 150 per HP per month of SCL

MEDIUM INDUSTRIES (LT-6 and HT-3)

Existing Tariff			Approved Tariff		
Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	Particulars	Energy Charges*	Fixed Charges
Medium Industrial Service (LT-6 and HT-3)					
Medium Industrial Service (LT-6)	Rs. 7.00 per unit	Rs. 130 per HP per month of sanctioned connected load or Rs. 255 per KVA of Billing Demand per month	Medium Industrial Service (LT-6)	Rs. 6.50 per unit	Rs. 150 per HP per month of sanctioned connected load or Rs. 275 per KVA of Billing Demand per month
Medium Industrial Service (HT-3)	Rs. 7.00 per unit	Rs. 255 per KVA of Billing Demand per month	Medium Industrial Service (HT-3)	Rs. 6.50 per unit	Rs. 275 per KVA of Billing Demand per month

BULK SUPPLY FOR MIXED LOAD (LT-7 and HT-4)

Existing Tariff			Approved Tariff		
Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges
Bulk Supply for Mixed Load Category (LT-7 and HT-4)					
Bulk Supply for Mixed Load Service (LT-7)	Rs. 8.05 per unit	Rs. 115 per HP per month of sanctioned connected load or Rs. 240 per KVA of Billing Demand per month	Bulk Supply for Mixed Load Service (LT-7)	Rs. 7.50 per unit	Rs. 150 per HP per month of sanctioned connected load or Rs. 300 per KVA of Billing Demand per month
Bulk Supply for Mixed Load Service (HT-4)	Rs. 8.05 per unit	Rs. 240 per KVA of Billing Demand per month	Bulk Supply for Mixed Load Service (HT-4)	Rs. 7.50 per unit	Rs. 300 per KVA of Billing Demand per month

LARGE INDUSTRIES (HT-5)

Existing Tariff			Approved Tariff		
Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges
Large Industrial Service (HT-5)*					
SCL above 150 HP or having Contract / Maximum Demand above 125 KVA	Rs. 7.30 per unit	Rs. 300 per KVA of Billing Demand per month	SCL above 150 HP or having Contract / Maximum Demand above 125 KVA	Rs. 6.50 per unit	Rs. 380 per KVA of Billing Demand per month
Billing demand of 1 MVA for the billing month and having load factor 50% or more for the billing month	Rs. 6.30 per unit	Rs. 300 per KVA of Billing Demand per month			

VOLTAGE-WISE TARIFF * FOR LARGE INDUSTRIES CATEGORY

Voltage wise Tariff* for Consumer having SCL above 150 HP or having Contract/Maximum Demand above 125 kVA			Voltage wise Tariff* for Consumer having SCL above 150 HP or having Contract/Maximum Demand above 125 kVA		
Particulars	Existing Tariff		Particulars	Approved Tariff	
Voltage Level	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	Voltage Level	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges
11 kV	Rs. 7.30 /Unit	Rs. 300 per KVA of Billing Demand per month	11 KV	Rs. 6.50/Unit*	Rs. 380 per KVA of Billing Demand per month
33 kV	Rs. 7.081/Unit				
132 kV	Rs. 7.008/Unit				
220 kV	Rs. 6.935/Unit				

Voltage wise Tariff* for Consumer having Billing demand of 1 MVA or more for the billing month and having load factor 50% or more for the billing month					
Voltage Level	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges			
11 kV	Rs. 6.3/Unit	Rs. 300 per KVA of Billing Demand per month			
33 kV	Rs. 6.111/Unit				
132 kV	Rs. 6.048/Unit				
220 kV	Rs. 5.985/Unit				
*No other voltage rebate shall be applicable for Large Industrial Category.			*voltage rebate at approved tariff shall be applicable as detailed in forgoing para.		

MINIMUM ENERGY CHARGES

Particulars	Existing Tariff	Particulars	Approved Tariff
Voltage Level	Energy Charges	Voltage Level	Energy Charges
11 kV	Rs. 6.00/Unit	11 kV	
33 kV	Rs. 5.82/Unit	33 kV	
132 kV	Rs. 5.76/Unit	132 kV	
220 kV	Rs. 5.70/Unit	220 kV	Rs. 6.00/ Unit

ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING STATION (LT-8 and HT-6)

Particulars	Existing Tariff		Approved Tariff		
	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	
Public charging station (LT-8)	Rs. 6.00 per unit	Rs. 45 per HP per month of sanctioned connected load	Public charging station (LT-8)	Rs. 6.00 per unit	Rs. 45 per HP per month of sanctioned connected load
Public charging station (HT-6)	Rs. 6.00 per unit	Rs. 150 per kVA per month	Public charging station (HT-6)	Rs. 6.00 per unit	Rs. 150 per kVA per month

TRACTION LOAD (HT-7)

Existing Tariff		Approved Tariff	
Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges
Rs. 5.70 per unit	Rs. 150 per kVA of billing demand per month	Rs. 5.70 per unit	Rs. 150 per kVA of billing demand per month

ToD Rebate and Surcharge (applicable for consumers with connected load above 10kW except agriculture)

Slots	Surcharge on energy charges	Rebate on energy charges	Surcharge on energy charges
Time of Day (ToD)	5%	10%	10%

Voltage Rebate

Contract demand based tariff is applicable for supply at 11 KV. Voltage rebate will be allowed to HT consumer including Large Industrial Category consumers on the Energy charges for the month if the consumer takes or gives supply at voltage mentioned below:

Voltage Level	Rebate
33 kV	3%
132 kV	4%
220 kV	5%

- 4.1.28 Discoms have also submitted other tariff rationalization proposals in the petition apart from proposal of wheeling charges, Cross subsidy surcharge and additional surcharge etc. which require consideration of the Commission and are discussed as under:

PROPOSAL FOR GREEN POWER TARIFF

- 4.1.29 The Commission in last tariff order dated 26.07.2024 for FY 2024-25 has approved Green Power of Rs. 0.21/kWh, which is over and above the normal tariff of the respective category as per tariff order to be levied to the consumers opting for meeting their demand of green energy. The Green Power is based on calculation of various parameters.
- 4.1.30 In reply to data gap, Discoms have submitted the calculation for Green Power Tariff as Rs. 0.11/Unit, the calculation of which is as under:

Table 66 : Green energy tariff proposed by the Discoms

ource of power	Type of source	Energy (Mu)	Fixed Charges (Crs.)	Variable Charges (Crs.)	Total (Crs.)	Cost (Rs/ KWh)
Conventional sources (A)	Thermal/ Nuclear	79,843.91	10,300.98	26,238.29	36,539.27	3.29
RE Power (B)	Solar	22,900.05	-	7,746.37	7,746.37	3.38
	Biogass/ WTE	940.22	-	755.09	755.09	8.03
	Others	23,840.27	-	8,501.45	8,501.45	3.57
	Wind	9,225.90	-	4,007.50	4,007.50	4.95
	Hydro	8,094.64	860.16	1,089.76	1,949.92	0.47
Total from RE power (B)		41,160.81	860.16	13,598.71	14,458.88	3.51
Difference of RE						0.23

and conventional (A-B)						
50% of the difference						0.11

- 4.1.31 Commission observes that RERC (Terms and Conditions for Tariff Determination from Renewable Energy Sources) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2023 provide as under;

"94A. Green Energy Tariff

- (1) Any consumer may elect to purchase green energy either up to a certain percentage of the consumption or its entire consumption and they may place a requisition for this with their distribution licensee, which shall procure such quantity of green energy and supply it and the consumer shall have the flexibility to give separate requisition for solar and non-solar;
- (2) The consumer may purchase on a voluntary basis, more renewable energy, than he is obligated to do and for ease of implementation, this may be in steps of Twenty-five per cent and going up to Hundred per cent;
- (3) The tariff for the green energy shall be determined separately by the Commission through a separate order, considering various cost components of the Distribution Licensee;
- (4) Any requisition for green energy from a distribution licensee shall be for a minimum period of one year;
- (5) The quantum of green energy shall be pre-specified for at least one year;
- (6) The green energy purchased from distribution licensee or from Renewable Energy sources other than distribution licensee in excess of Renewable Purchase Obligation of obligated entity shall be counted towards Renewable Purchase Obligation compliance of the distribution licensee;
- (7) The Accounting of renewable energy supplied at distribution licensee level shall be on a monthly basis.

- 4.1.32 In view of above, in addition to the normal retail tariff, the Commission is also required to determine the tariff for supply of green energy (in place of normal mix energy) for the consumers opting for same under aforesaid Regulation 94A of RERC (Terms and Conditions for Tariff Determination from Renewable Energy Sources) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2023.

- 4.1.33 In order to formulate the methodology for determination of green power tariff, Commission has also examined the methodologies being followed by the other State Commissions.

- 4.1.34 Some of the other State Commissions i.e. MERC, MPERC, UPERC and Telangana and Punjab are already determining the Green energy Tariff for certain category of consumers based mainly on the following methodology;

- i) The amount of energy consumed by consumer remains the same and only source of such energy is considered to be 100% RE. Thus quantum of energy flow remains unchanged. However, since the Distribution Licensees would have to incur additional expenses for arranging RE for such consumers, the same need to be recovered from them without burdening other consumers.
 - ii) As such, consumers who opt for Green Energy should bear the additional power purchase cost of Renewable Energy sources over and above the normal tariff approved for such consumers.
 - iii) However, no separate administrative cost is considered as Distribution licensee, it has to undertake power purchase irrespective of consumer opting for 100% of RE power or otherwise.
 - iv) Accordingly, the Green Power Tariff is worked out as the difference between pooled power purchase cost of non-conventional and conventional sources of energy (only variable cost) in the State.
 - v) Also, as the distribution licensee would be able to use such power consumed by consumers towards fulfillment of its RPO target, certain benefit of the same needs to be passed on to concerned consumers. Hence, the levy shall be only 50% of charge determined as Green Power Tariff.
- 4.1.35 The Commission in last tariff order has followed the above methodology, based on above and considering the power purchase cost approved for FY 2025-26, the Green Energy tariff for FY 2025-26, for consumers opting for same under the RERC (Terms and Conditions for Tariff Determination from Renewable Energy Sources) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2023 and Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy through Green Energy Open Access) Rules, 2022, works out as under:

Table 67 : Green energy tariff approved by the Commission

Particular	RE Power Purchase			Conventional	Difference (A-B)
	MU	Rs in Crore (fixed +variable)	RE Power (Rs/kWh) (A)	Variable cost of Conventional Sources (Rs/kWh) (B)	
Wind	6360	2732			
Hydel	7628	1732			
Others	14839	5190			
	28827	9653	3.35	3.24	0.11
50% of Difference (Rs/kWh)					0.05

- 4.1.36 Green power tariff of Rs. 0.05/kWh, shall be over and above the normal tariff of the respective category as per tariff order, it will be levied only to the consumers opting for meeting their demand of green energy as discussed above.
- 4.1.37 Apart from above green tariff approved by the Commission, Treatment of revenue generated from Green Power Tariff in line with earlier order shall be as under:
- The revenue recovery from green tariff will be booked under Revenue from sale of power.
 - Revenue, if any, generated, is to be passed on in entirety in the retail supply ARR. should be utilized to lower the overall tariffs of consumers.
 - Revenue recovery from green tariff shall be separately maintained and the details of the same shall be furnished to the Commission at the time of filing of true up and tariff petition.
 - Distribution Licensee shall issue monthly certificate to such consumers stating that all power requirement of such consumer has been sourced through RE sources.

Proposal of Parallel Operation Charges

- 4.1.38 Discoms submitted that Regulation 92 of RERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations 2025 contains the provision of determination of parallel operation charges by the Commission.
- 4.1.39 Discoms submitted the relevant excerpt of the above regulations as under:

“92. Parallel Operation Charges

- The connectivity of CPP to Grid or State transmission system shall be governed by the connection conditions stipulated under State Grid Code and Connectivity Regulations of Central Electricity Authority notified in accordance with sub-section (b) of Section 73 of the Act.
- The Commission may stipulate from time to time the 'parallel operation charges' to be applicable for parallel operation of the CPP with the grid separately."

- 4.1.40 Discoms submitted that they have filed Petition No. 2239/24, under section 93 of RERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations 2019, for the determination of Parallel Operation Charges, based on a scientific

study carried out of M/s ERDA. The matter was heard on 27.02.2025. After hearing the parties, the order was reserved.

- 4.1.41 Discoms also submitted the applicability of these charges as under:

"HT consumers Captive Power Plants, with captive loads, considering Conventional CPP, Renewable and Hybrid CPP, opting for parallel operation with the grid in the State, shall be liable to pay Parallel Operation Charges.

Provided that such charges shall be applicable for consumers having captive generating stations at their premises (on-site captive) and not for those consumers with an off-site captive generating station".

- 4.1.42 Discoms based on the scientific study conducted have proposed POC charges as under:

CPP Type	Proposed POC charges
Conventional CPP	Rs. 27.237/kVA/month
Renewable CPP	Rs. 11.90/kVA/month
Hybrid Plants	Both of the above in the ratio of Conventional and Renewable share

- 4.1.43 Discoms requested to approve the rate and applicability of parallel operation charges, as proposed in this petition, and make it effective from the date of tariff order of FY 2025-26.

Commission's View

- 4.1.44 Commission observed that Discoms had filed a separate petition No. 2239/24, under section 93 of RERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations 2019, for the determination of Parallel Operation Charges, based on a scientific study carried out of M/s ERDA. The matter was heard on 27.02.2025. After hearing the parties, the order was reserved.

- 4.1.45 Discoms in this ARR petition also submitted that Regulation 92 of RERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations 2025 contains the provision of determination of parallel operation charges by the Commission and requested to approve the rate and applicability of parallel operation charges, as proposed in this petition, and make it effective from the date of tariff order of FY 2025-26.

- 4.1.46 The Commission after considering comments received on the petition 2239/24 and the comments received in this petition has issued a separate

order on petition 2239/24 and has dealt with the issue of proposal of levy of parallel operation charge in aforesaid petition wherein the Commission has allowed levy of Parallel operation charges. The parallel operation charges will be applicable FY 2025-26 onwards.

- (i) Accordingly, considering the submissions of the Discoms and Stakeholders in the current as well as petition No. 2239/24, The Commission holds that the **POC charges to be levied on the HT CPP (co-located) consumers are as under:**

CPP Type	Approved POC charges
Conventional CPP	Rs 27.237 per KVA per month of the installed capacity of CPP
Renewable CPP	Rs 11.90 per KVA per month of the installed capacity of CPP
Hybrid Plants	Both of the above in the ratio of the conventional and renewable share

- (ii) Rooftop Solar Plants under net metering and gross metering shall be excluded from the levy of Parallel Operation Charges (POC).
- (iii) Levy of Parallel Operation Charges shall be limited to only the power consumed by the on-site/co-located load and not on offsite CPP and it shall apply to the net capacity (Total capacity –Open access capacity) of the generators.
- (iv) The POC charges shall be leviable on co-located plants irrespective of its captive status to the extent capacity utilized for co-located load.
- (v) No POC charges shall apply to Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) capacity entered into by Discoms with CPP.

- 4.1.47 The above POC charges shall remain applicable for FY 2025-26 from the date of applicability of this order till further orders.
- 4.1.48 Discoms in the post hearing submission provided the information of expected revenue from levy of parallel operation charge as Rs. 12.60 Cr. for JVVNL, Rs. 36.12 Cr. for AVVNL and Rs. 25.30 Cr. for JdVVNL. As the Commission has approved the levy of Parallel Operation Charge in the aforesaid petition, Accordingly, Commission has considered the same for working out the Surplus/Gap at proposed tariff.
- 4.1.49 Discoms are also directed that they should account for the Revenue from POC charges under a separate account code head and bring revenue

generated from POC in the future ARR/true-up petition for consideration of the Commission.

Other Proposals

Levy of Regulatory Surcharge:

4.1.50 The Discoms submitted that directions have been issued by the Ministry of Power (MOP) at different platforms regarding the non-creation of any new regulatory assets and to liquidate the existing regulatory assets in a time-bound manner. A gist of the same has been furnished below for reference:

- a) Directions by MoP to all States and Regulators dated 03.01.2022

“...The State Commission may comply with provisions of the Electricity Act 2003 and Tariff Policy and lay down trajectory for recovery of Regulatory Assets...No fresh Regulatory Assets shall be created...”

- b) National Tariff Policy 2016

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

- a. Under business as usual conditions, no creation of Regulatory Assets shall be allowed;
 - b. Recovery of outstanding Regulatory Assets along with carrying cost of Regulatory Assets should be time bound and within a period not exceeding seven years. The State Commission may specify the trajectory for the same”
- c) Revamped reforms-linked results-based distribution sector scheme:

A critical pre-qualification criterion for participation of the Discoms in the scheme was the non-creation of new Regulatory Assets:

“4.11.1 (iii) DISCOM has ensured that no new Regulatory Assets have been created in latest tariff determination cycle.”

One of the roles and responsibilities of the State Government, as stated in the scheme is financing of Regulatory Assets:

“7.3(iv) To facilitate/enable approval of tariff for the Discom in time every

year as per regulations and finance regulatory assets and financial losses."

- d) Directions by MoP to all State Regulators dated 03.05.2021 quoting directions given by APTEL

"...Non creation of fresh regulatory assets, allowing carrying cost of the past regulatory assets..."

- e) Directions by MoP to all Regulatory Commissions on 01.04.2021

"7. In view of the legal provisions in the Electricity Act 2003 and the Tariff Policy 2016

..

(ii) No creation of new regulatory assets under business-as-usual conditions."

- f) Meeting held on 10.03.21 under the Chairmanship of MoSP (IC) regarding release of payment of Tranche-II to Rajasthan under Liquidity Infusion Scheme (Aatmanirbhar Bharat)

"2. The State Government shall submit the following undertaking signed jointly by Principal Secretary (Energy) and Chairman/MD of Discoms

..

(d) No new regulatory assets shall be created"

- 4.1.51 Discoms submitted that the Commission, in the RERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2025 also has specifically directed the timely liquidation of existing regulatory assets. The relevant extract of the same is produced as under for reference:

"Regulation 91

(1) Regulatory Asset shall be created only under exceptional circumstances

(2) The tariff shall be cost reflective and there shall not be any gap between approved Annual Revenue Requirement and estimated annual revenue from approved tariff except under natural calamity conditions.

Provided that such gap, created if any, shall not be more than three percent of the approved Annual Revenue Requirement.

Provided further that such gap along with the carrying costs shall be liquidated in maximum three numbers of equal yearly instalments from the next financial year

Provided also that any gap between approved Annual Revenue Requirement and estimated annual revenue from approved tariff existing on the date of notification of the Tariff Regulation, along with the carrying costs

shall be liquidated in maximum seven numbers of equal yearly instalments starting from the next financial year.

Provided also that in case there is surplus in any financial year, it shall be adjusted first against Regulatory Assets"

- 4.1.52 The introduction of this surcharge is driven by the necessity to liquidate the substantial regulatory assets that have accumulated over time. The above produced extracts emphasize on the extreme importance of the liquidation of such regulatory assets in a time bound manner.
- 4.1.53 These assets have significant bearing on the consumer tariff in the form of carrying costs, which form a key component of the Annual Revenue Requirement (ARR). Liquidation of these assets shall ensure the reduction in carrying costs, thus ensuring that the consumers tariff is also reduced in future. Moreover, non-levy of Regulatory Surcharge would not be prudent as the Discoms would continue in the cycle of increasing debt to fund unrecovered Unfunded Gap which would only exacerbate the financial sustainability of the Discoms, with a concomitant impact on consumer tariff.
- 4.1.54 The Discoms proposed to levy a Regulatory Surcharge of Rs. 1.00/unit. However, Discoms highlighted that they do not want to burden the consumer with this additional regulatory surcharge and to avoid any tariff shock, the same shall be combination of Fuel and Power Purchase Adjustment Surcharge (FPPAS) to be levied as per Regulation 87 of the RERC Tariff Regulations 2025.

This essentially implies is that Rs. 1.00/unit shall be the ceiling limit of the FPPAS and Regulatory Surcharge combined. For example:

- If the FPPAS for a month is Rs. 0.20/unit, the Regulatory Surcharge will be Rs. 0.80/unit.
- If the FPPAS is Rs. 0.40/unit, the Regulatory Surcharge will be Rs. 0.60/unit for that month.

- 4.1.55 Discoms in reply to data gap submitted that during the audio visual presentation for stakeholders conducted by the Discom on dates 30.04.2025 and 01.05.2025 as per the directions of the Commission, learned stakeholders had submitted suggestions related to tariff applicable for consumers in BPL and Small Domestic categories. These suggestions were deliberated upon by the Discoms, they submitted that while due consideration has to be given to

the need for a simplified and user-friendly tariff structure, attention should also be given to the consumers ability to pay.

- 4.1.56 Accordingly, the Discoms proposed that for Domestic consumers with monthly consumption up to 100 units, Regulatory Surcharge (including FPPAS) shall be levied at Rs. 0.70/kWh. It is also reiterated that for other category of consumers, Regulatory Surcharge (including FPPAS) is proposed to be levied at Rs. 1.00/kWh.
- 4.1.57 Post hearing, Discoms have submitted that as the levy of Regulatory Surcharge is on account of liquidation of Regulatory Assets which has been accumulated over the years, hence the same has been projected on energy sale at consumer level i.e. including energy sale to consumers covered under area of Distribution Franchisee. They have also submitted that the Regulatory Assets are the accumulated regulatory losses of the Discoms only. As the Regulatory Surcharge has been proposed for the liquidation of such Regulatory Assets, the Distribution Franchisees should pass on the same to the Discoms separately and should not be made a part of the ABR.
- 4.1.58 With regard to recovery of special FSA, Discoms, in post hearing submission, submitted that special FSA presently being charged at Rs. 0.07/Unit. The same does not fall into the category of regular FSA and also not considered for computation of Base FSA. Accordingly, special FSA shall be charged separately and shall not be combined with regular FSA/FPPAS or Regulatory Surcharge proposed.

Commission's View

- 4.1.59 Commission observes that as per Regulation 91 of the RERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2025 it has been provided that any gap between approved Annual Revenue Requirement and estimated annual revenue from approved tariff existing on the date of notification of the Tariff Regulation, along with the carrying costs shall be liquidated in maximum seven numbers of equal yearly instalments starting from the next financial year.
- 4.1.60 Further, Commission vide order dated 26.07.2024 for ARR and Tariff order for FY 2024-25 has also noted that a decision to amortize regulatory assets by levying of Regulatory surcharge or further tariff increase or further adjustment of regulatory asset against revenue surplus or a combination of these will be taken during successive years. The Commission in future will not increase any unfunded gap or create additional Regulatory Assets.

- 4.1.61 In view of provisions of Regulation 91 of the Tariff Regulations, 2025 and Commission's repetitive directions in earlier tariff orders to file proposal for liquidation of Regulatory Assets, the Commission hereby approves the levy of Regulatory Surcharge and to avoid any tariff shock it will be combination with FPPAS to be levied as per Regulation 87 of the RERC Tariff Regulations 2025 as per Discoms' proposal.
- 4.1.62 As discussed in previous paras revenue realization from base FPPAS is towards the likely additional cost on account of increase in exiting power purchase cost. As such revenue accrued on this account will be set off only against the equivalent increase in Cost. Therefore, the expenses and revenue on this account shall be set off with each other and shall be examined by the Commission at the time of true up of respective year and as such Commission is not considering revenue from FPPAS for the purpose of calculation of surplus in the ARR order of FY 2025-26.
- 4.1.63 The Commission observed that in Post hearing submission, Discoms submitted that as the levy of Regulatory Surcharge in on account of liquidation of Regulatory Assets which has been accumulated over the years, hence the same has been projected on energy sale at consumer level i.e. including energy sale to consumers covered under area of Distribution Franchisee. Discoms also submitted that the Regulatory Assets are the accumulated regulatory losses of the Discoms only. The Commission holds that as the Regulatory Surcharge has been proposed for the liquidation of Regulatory Assets and not as a part of tariff, the Distribution Franchisees should pass on the same to the Discoms separately and it should not be made a part of the ABR. In view of above, The Commission has assessed the revenue from Regulatory Surcharge on energy sale at consumer level as per submission of Discoms i.e. including energy sale to consumers covered under area of Distribution Franchisee. Discoms are accordingly advised to recover the amount of Regulatory surcharge from Distribution Franchisee for energy sale in their area separately and keep a separate account of Regulatory Surcharge and use it only for amortization of Regulatory Assets.
- 4.1.64 Further, Discoms also submitted that they have assessed the base FPPAS for FY 2025-26 on the basis of the weighted average of actual FSA for FY 2024-25, which is Rs. 0.28 Per unit. In view of above, Commission in this order has assessed revenue from Regulatory Surcharge excluding base FPPAS of Rs. 0.28 per unit as Rs. 0.42 per unit (Rs. 0.70 - Rs. 0.28) for Domestic consumers

having consumption upto 100 Units and Rs. 0.72 per unit (Rs. 1.00 – Rs. 0.28) for balance Domestic and other category consumers.

- 4.1.65 It is observed that break up of Domestic consumption upto 50 units are available but thereafter information of next slab from 51 units to 150 units are available and break up of 51 to 100 units are not available. Discoms in post hearing submission have also provided the basis of calculating Domestic consumption from 51 units to 100 units as 45% of the consumption from 51 to 150 units. Accordingly, Commission has considered 45% consumption from 51 to 150 units for reckoning consumption of units from 51 units to 100 units based on approved energy sales and worked out the revenue from Regulatory Surcharge excluding Base FPPAS as under:

Particulars	(Rs. in Crore)			
	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Total
Regulatory Surcharge of Domestic consumers having Consumption upto 100 Units @ Rs. 0.42 per unit.	101	115	101	317
Regulatory Surcharges of Balance Domestic and Other Category Consumers @ Rs. 0.72 per unit.	2474	1894	2016	6384
Regulatory Surcharge excluding FPPAS	2574	2009	2118	6701

- 4.1.66 Commission has considered the above Revenue from Regulatory Surcharge excluding FPPAS while working out Surplus/Gap for the year after tariff revision.
- 4.1.67 Discoms are directed to account for the revenue from Regulatory Surcharge under separate account head. As this revenue shall be wholly utilized towards filling the unfunded regulatory gap, hence Discoms should utilize this amount for payment of outstanding loans to reduce the interest burden which will ultimately reduce cost of supply and benefit of which shall be passed on to the consumers in future tariff.
- 4.1.68 The Commission also noted submission of Discoms that special FSA of Rs. 0.07/Unit is charged separately and has not been combined with the regular FSA/FPPAS or Regulatory surcharge proposed. The Commission has observed that the special FSA of Rs. 0.07/Unit was allowed by the Commission vide its

order dated 01.09.2022 for recovery of additional cost incurred due to change of law which has been incurred by the Discoms in compliance of Hon'ble Supreme court order. Hence, the same has to be considered separately.

ToD Tariff for consumers with load above 10kW

- 4.1.69 The Discoms submitted that Ministry of Power (MoP) vide its notification dated 14th June 2023, as an amendment to the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020, published the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Amendment Rules, 2023. Clause 8A was inserted via this amendment, mandated that Time of Day (ToD) tariff to be implemented for all consumers (except Agriculture) with connected load above 10kW. The same is reproduced as under for reference:

“ (8A) Time of Day Tariff.-The Time of Day tariff for Commercial and Industrial consumers having maximum demand more than ten Kilowatt shall be made effective from a date not later than 1st April, 2024 and for other consumers except agricultural consumers, the Time of Day tariff shall be made effective not later than 1st April, 2025 and a Time of Day tariff shall be made effective immediately after installation of smart meters, for the consumers with smart meters....”

- 4.1.70 Discoms submitted that they have not sought any modification in the ToD structure which was revised in the Tariff order dated 26.07.2024. The present ToD tariff structure is as under:

Slots	6:00 AM to 8:00 AM (2 Hrs) Surcharge on energy charges	12:00 PM to 4:00 PM (4 Hrs) Rebate on energy charges	6:00 PM to 10:00 PM (4 Hrs) Surcharge on energy charges
Approved ToD	5%	10%	10%

- 4.1.71 Discoms further submitted that in reference to the above-mentioned Rules, they proposed to introduce ToD Tariff for all consumers (except Agriculture), with load above 10 kW under their jurisdiction. It is further submitted that they are vigorously pushing for the installation of smart meters for its consumers and all consumers shall be installed with such smart meters in near future. They proposed that all such consumers with load above 10 kW (except Agriculture) and with smart meters installed, shall be brought under the ToD Tariff structure.

- 4.1.72 Discoms submitted that the basic principle behind TOD Tariff is of revenue neutrality and alignment of tariff structure in accordance with prevailing regulatory frameworks. They also submitted that the proposed introduction of ToD Tariff to all such consumers would enable greater number of consumers to avail the benefit of ToD Tariff, which may have a concomitant impact towards flattening of the load curve.

Commission's View

- 4.1.73 Commission observes that Discoms have proposed the above proposal as per requirement of the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Amendment Rules, 2023. Commission further observes that Discoms have not proposed to any change in ToD structure i.e. time of ToD Surcharge and ToD Rebate as per last order dated 26.07.2024 and only proposed above proposal as per requirement of the Act.
- 4.1.74 Stakeholders in additional comments also raised the issue of extending ToD rebate for solar hours and implement other provisions of Rule 8 A of the Electricity Consumer Rules, 2023 which are as under:

“.....

Provided that, the Time of Day Tariff specified by the State Commission for Commercial and Industrial consumers during peak period of the day shall not be less than 1.20 times the normal tariff and for other consumers, it shall not be less than 1.10 times the normal tariff:

Provided further that, tariff for solar hours of the day, specified by the State Commission shall be at least twenty percent less than the normal tariff for that category of consumers:

Provided also that the Time of Day Tariff shall be applicable on energy charge component of the normal tariff:

Provided also that the duration of peak hours shall not be more than solar hours as notified by the State Commission or State Load Dispatch Centre”

Stakeholders have further submitted that Discoms should extend ToD rebate in solar hours as there will be huge capacity addition of solar power in the State of Rajasthan hence demand of Discoms need to be shifted to Solar hours to increase the consumption in solar hours which will negate the surplus scenario of solar hours. The other suggestion was to increase rebate/surcharge band to ± 20%

Keeping in view the provisions of the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Amendment Rules, 2023 the Commission accepts proposal of the Discoms and all such consumers with load above 10 kW (except Agriculture) and with meters having ToD capability installed, shall be brought under the ToD Tariff structure.

As regards change/extension in rebate/surcharge hours and band of ToD rebate/surcharge, the Commission appreciates the views of the Stakeholders and directs Discoms for analysis of ToD structure regularly and make suitable proposal in next tariff petition keeping their load curve and need to shift load based on the availability of power viz-a-viz power requirement during different season.

Revision in New HT-Industry Rebate and Incremental Consumption Rebate :

- 4.1.75 The Discoms submitted in view of revision in tariff, Discoms have reduced the energy charges for MIP and LIP Category considerably. In view of above, the existing rebates for New HT Industry and incremental consumption rebates are also proposed to be revised as under:

New Industry Rebate	Existing (Rs./unit)	Proposed (Rs./unit)
MIP HT	Rs. 0.55/unit	Rs. 0.20/unit
LIP	Rs. 0.85/unit	Rs. 0.30/unit

Incremental Consumption Rebate	Existing (Rs./unit)	Proposed (Rs./unit)
MIP HT	Rs. 0.55/unit	Rs. 0.20/unit
LIP	Rs. 0.85/unit	Rs. 0.30/unit

Commission's View

- 4.1.76 Commission observes that Discoms have proposed revision in existing New HT Industry Rebate and Incremental Consumption Rebate in view of proposal of reduction in energy charges. As the Commission has accepted the proposal of reduction in energy charges of Medium and Large industrial category, Hence Commission accepts the Discoms' proposal of revision in existing New HT Industry Rebate and Incremental Consumption Rebate.
- 4.1.77 Commission has also taken the impact of above revision while determining the Revenue from proposed tariff; however the actual impact will be determined during true up of FY 2025-26.

4.2 Wheeling Charges

- 4.2.1 The Discoms have projected the wheeling charges as per the Regulation 85 of RERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2025 estimated voltage- wise losses and the projected ARR for FY 2025-26 in line with the RERC regulations.
- 4.2.2 Discoms submitted that wheeling charges for open access consumers have been computed based on the following assumptions. Further, Post hearing Discoms also revised the calculation of wheeling charges based on the revision made in data gap reply.

Basis for Apportionment of network costs & losses at each voltage

- i. Apportionment at 132 KV Level: As per the provisions under Regulation 85 (4), the wheeling charges so worked out shall be apportioned supply voltage wise on the basis of fixed asset at each voltage level. The Discoms have submitted that at present they do not have any fixed assets at 132 KV Voltage level, however, the Discoms help the open access consumers in installation of lines & poles and claim fee on account of customer service cost (mainly costs associated with metering, billing and collection at this voltage).

The Discoms also submitted that although the cost associated with metering, billing and collection at 132 KV level has increased but the Discoms do not propose any change in the wheeling charges at 132 KV level of Rs. 0.01/kWh at 132 KV level as the cost of providing customer service to 132 KV level consumers.

Discoms submitted that practically there is no apportionment of gross fixed assets at 132 KV level as the assets attributable to supply at 132 KV level include transformers (220/132 KV) and lines (132 KV). The transformers belong to RVPN and are considered in transmission charges. The Discoms submitted that there are minor system losses at 132 KV level. The procurement of power happens at the periphery of Discom (i.e. GSSs of RVPN). Therefore, transmission charges & losses - whether inter-state or intra-state, have already been considered in determining cost of power purchase in the ARR and tariff petition and accordingly, distribution losses at 132 KV are considered as nil.

- ii. Apportionment at 33 KV, 11 KV and LT Level: The cost of wheeling has been apportioned voltage wise on the basis of the length of network lines and transformation capacity for voltage wise segregation of GFA. Similar methodology is followed by other SERCs like MPERC, PSERC, etc.

- 4.2.3 Further, Discoms submitted that RERC in its Order dated 19th September 2006 has also considered the voltage-wise length of lines and transformation assets as basis for apportionment of wheeling cost at all voltages. The relevant extract of the above-mentioned Order has been summarized below:

"As current cost was to form only the basis of inter-se allocation of operating cost of distribution system among 33 KV, 11 KV & LT distribution systems, current cost of lines and substations, based on that of AVVNL, have been considered for the voltage wise line length plus substation of each Discom. Accordingly, percentile allocation of 33 KV, 11 KV & LT system, worked out as 11.81%, 53.14% and 35.04% has been considered."

Discoms submitted that to even out any difference due to geography and pace of development, the operational cost and sales for all Discoms has been considered together for apportionment at each voltage. This is in line with the methodology adopted by the Commission in Order dated 19 September 2006. The relevant extract of the above-mentioned Order has been summarized below:

"Distribution system of three Vitran Nigam differs due to geographical conditions and pace of development. The present proportion may get altered in later years. Further, as apportionment is based on assumptions that may reflect the realistic values, so considering them separately for each Discoms may not be appropriate. Considering operational cost and sales for three Discoms together in determining wheeling charges, will even out differences."

- 4.2.4 The Discoms have submitted the following assumptions to segregate the assets into voltage levels as shown below:

- a. Network Statistics as on 31st March 2024 has been considered as the basis for segregation of assets and losses. 33 KV lines have been considered to constitute the assets at 33 KV level, both 11 KV lines and transformation capacity at 33/11 KV have been considered to constitute the assets at 11 KV level and both LT lines and transformation capacity at 11/0.4 KV have been considered to constitute the assets at LT level. These voltage-wise network statistics as on 31 March 2024 have been summarized in following tables.

Table 68 : Network Length in KM

S. No.	Lines at Voltage Level (KV)	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Total
1	132	-	-	-	-
2	33	17,032	17,251	25,995	60,277

3	11	205,554	185,410	298,758	689,721
4	LT	379,207	210,394	191,027	780,628
	Total	601,793	413,054	515,780	1,530,627

Table 69 : Network Transformation Capacity in MVA

S. No	Transformation Capacity at Voltage Level (kV)	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Total
1	33/11	14,721	11,494	13,690	39,905
2	11/0.4	20,579	19,463	20,522	60,564

- b. The existing distribution network of Rajasthan is a mixture of old and new assets. Also, the Discoms updated fixed asset register upto 31st March 2024 for these assets, owing to which the present cost of these assets cannot be ascertained. Therefore, the Discoms have apportioned the Gross Fixed Asset as on 31 March 2024 in proportion to the cost of voltage wise distribution lines and transformation capacity as determined through cost estimates from Store Rates issued on 1st April 2024.
- c. Estimated cost of single circuit dog conductor having span of 66 meters with 9 meter PCC pole line and single circuit weasel conductor having span of 66 meters with 8 meter PCC pole line has been considered for reckoning the average line cost of 33 KV lines and 11 KV lines respectively.
- d. Similarly, the estimated cost of three phase aerial bunch conductor line, for the supply of industrial connection, having span of 40 meter with 8 meter PCC pole line, has been considered for computation of average cost of LT lines.

Table 70 : Average cost of lines

S.No.	Voltage Level (kV)	Per Unit Cost (Lakh Rs./Km)
1	33	13.52
2	11	4.01
3	LT	3.00

- e. Transformation cost of 33/11 KV substation has been determined by averaging the estimated cost of 3.15 MVA substation of all the three Discoms, calculated based on the Store Rates issued on the 1st April, 2024.

For determination of transformation cost of 11/0.4 KV asset, forty percent of average cost of 33/11 KV substation has been considered.

Table 71 : Average transformation cost on substation

S.No.	Transformation Capacity (MVA)	Per Unit Cost (Lakh Rs./MVA)
1	33/11 KV	27.93
2	11/0.4 KV	55.92

- f. On the basis of network statistics and average cost as mentioned above, the estimated voltage-wise network cost for Rajasthan Discoms is shown below:

Table 72 : Voltage-wise Infrastructure network cost (in Rs lakh)

S No	Line at voltage Level (KV)	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Total
1	132	-	-	-	-
2	33	230,270	233,229	351,452	814,951
3	11	824,271	743,494	1,198,018	2,765,783
4	LT	1,137,621	631,181	573,082	2,341,883

- g. The cost of transformation capacity for three Discoms is summarized as under:

Table 73 : Infrastructure transformation capacity cost (in Rs. lakh)

S. No.	Transformation Capacity at Voltage Level (KV)	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Total
1	33/11	411,151	321,032	382,363	1,114,545
2	11/0.4	1,150,791	1,088,365	1,147,600	3,386,756

- h. The Discom-wise total infrastructure cost derived on the basis of the above data is as under:

Table 74 : Total infrastructure cost derived (in Rs. lakh)

S. No.	Network at Voltage Level	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Total
1	132 KV Line Only	-	-	-	-
2	33 KV Lines Only	230,270	233,229	351,452	814,951
3	11 KV Lines and 33/11 KV S/S	1,235,422	1,064,525	1,580,381	3,880,328
4	LT Lines and 11/0.4 KV S/S	2,288,412	1,719,545	1,720,681	5,728,639
Total (As per GFA)		3,754,104	3,017,300	3,652,515	10,423,918

- i. The above apportionment of estimated cost at each voltage level is being determined to apportion the approved value of depreciable gross fixed assets (as on 31st March 2026) as submitted in the ARR and Tariff petition for FY 2025-26. This voltage wise break-up of fixed assets along with the network usage is worked out to calculate the wheeling charges at 33 KV, 11 KV and LT level.

Table 75 : Apportionment of original cost of Fixed Assets (in Rs. lakh)

S.No.	Network at Voltage Level	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Total
1	132 KV	-	-	-	-
2	33 KV	2,285	2,466	3,056	7,808
3	11 KV	12,260	11,257	13,741	37,259
4	LT	22,710	18,184	14,961	55,856
Gross fixed Asset		37,256	31,908	31,759	100,923

- j. Sales Projections for FY 2025-26 for Jaipur, Ajmer and Jodhpur Discoms have been apportioned to the voltage levels based on the approved character of service. The wire costs at higher voltage levels has been further apportioned to lower voltage levels, since the HT system is also being used for supply to the LT consumers. The apportioned sales as per above estimates and losses for EHT and HT consumers have been considered as per the Commission's order dated 19.09.2006 (in absence of voltage wise losses at EHT and HT level), to calculate the input energy at various voltage levels. The balance losses have been allocated to the LT level. The calculations are provided below for Jaipur, Ajmer and Jodhpur:

- k. Apportionment of sales of Rajasthan Discoms for FY-2025-26 is as under:

Table 76 : Apportionment of voltage-wise sales- JVVNL

Voltage Level	Wheeling Cost in Rs Crores	Input (MU)	Sales (MU)	Losses in %age	Assets (Rs Cr.)
132 KV	7114	2,549	2,549	0.00%	0
33 KV		3,029	2,913	3.80%	2,285
11 KV		5,990	5,463	8.80%	12,260
LT		30,779	25,492	17.18%	22,710
Total		42346	36418	14.00%	37256

Table 77 : Apportionment of voltage-wise sales- AVVNL

Voltage Level	Wheeling Cost in Rs Crores	Input (MU)	Sales (MU)	Losses in %age	Assets (Rs Cr.)
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132 KV	5256	1,964	1,964	0.00%	-
33 KV		2,334	2,245	3.80%	2,466
11 KV		4,615	4,209	8.80%	11,257
LT		21,423	19,643	8.31%	18,184
Total		30336	28061	7.50%	31908

Table 78 : Apportionment of voltage-wise sales- JdVVNL

Voltage Level	Wheeling Cost in Rs Crores	Input (MU)	Sales (MU)	Losses (%)	Assets (Rs Cr.)
132 KV	6690	2,084	2,084	0.00%	-
33 KV		2,476	2,382	3.80%	3,056
11 KV		4,898	4,467	8.80%	13,741
LT		25,575	20,845	18.49%	14,961
Total		35033	29778	15.00%	31759

- I. Discoms have considered overall distribution losses at LT level which includes commercial losses which is in line with methodology followed by PSERC and other SERCs also. Moreover, as open access can be availed by consumers having contract demand of 1 MVA and above, such consumers can be connected at voltages of 11 kV and above only. The Commission is requested to allow the segregation of losses at LT level as per the methodology proposed by the Discoms and followed by other SERCs.
- m. Based on the voltage wise asset segregation, the Discoms have allocated the wheeling cost to the asset at respective voltage levels which is depicted in the table below:

Table 79 : Wheeling cost allocation into assets at different voltage levels (Rs. in Crore)

Wheeling Cost Allocation into Assets at different Voltage Levels	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL
33KV	436	406	644
11KV	2341	1854	2895
LT	4336	2996	3152
Total	7114	5256	6690

- n. The assessed wheeling cost (as derived above) at each voltage level has been reallocated to the different voltage levels in the proportion of their contribution to energy input at each voltage levels:

Table 80 : Wheeling cost apportioned on the basis of network usage
(Rs in Crore)

Derived wheeling cost, apportioned on the basis of usage of network	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL
33KV	33	33	48
11KV	381	329	465
LT	6699	4,894	6176
Total	7,114	5,256	6,690

- o. The apportioned wheeling cost as estimated above is used to calculate the wheeling charge applicable at each voltage level on the basis of estimated sales at each voltage level for Rajasthan.
- 4.2.5 The Discoms submitted that since uniform tariff is prevailing in the State of Rajasthan, therefore, the proposal of average wheeling charges is to be made applicable as the wheeling charges for the open access users in the Rajasthan. Thus, the Discoms have proposed following charges at each voltage to maintain uniform wheeling tariff across the State.

Table 81 : Proposed Wheeling Charges for FY 2025-26

Wheeling Charges at 132 KV Voltage Level (Rs. /kWh)	0.01
Wheeling Charges at 33 KV Voltage Level (Rs. /kWh)	0.15
Wheeling Charges at 11 KV Voltage Level (Rs. /kWh)	0.76

Commission's view:

- 4.2.6 For Computation of wheeling charges, Regulation 86 (3) of the RERC tariff Regulations, 2025 provides the following:

" 85 (3) in case complete accounting segregation has not been done between the Distribution Wires Business and Retail Supply Business of the Distribution Licensee, Wheeling charges of a Distribution Licensee, shall be computed by deducting the following amounts from its aggregate revenue requirement worked out under Regulation 75 (1):

- (a) Cost of power purchase as per Regulation 77,
- (b) Interest payable on security deposits of consumers,
- (c) Transmission & SLDC charges and
- (d) 10% of O&M expenses

86 (4) Wheeling charges so worked out shall be apportioned supply voltage-wise on the basis of fixed asset at each voltage level, as submitted by the Distribution Licensee:

Provided that the Distribution Licensee shall work out the voltage wise asset allocation and losses within one year of coming into force of these Regulations or the extended period as approved by the Commission. The Distribution Licensee shall also give the basis of allocation of fixed costs to the different voltage levels, energy supplied at each voltage level and prevalent distribution losses at each voltage level in the petition for determination of wheeling charges.

Provided further that till the time Distribution Licensee submits the actual allocation of fixed assets at each voltage level, the Commission shall apportion fixed assets at each voltage level on the basis of length of distribution lines in ckt. km and transformation capacity in MVA as furnished by the Distribution Licensee or any other methodology which it feels appropriate,

86 (5) Payment of wheeling charges:

Wheeling charges may consist of the following or any one or combination thereof:

- (a) Fixed charge in Rs. per month per KW of contracted power.
- (b) A charge in Rs. per KWh of energy wheeled separately for
 - (i) Wire business
 - (ii) Installation, operation and maintenance of meters, metering system and any other equipment at consumer's premises.
 - (iii) Billing & collection of payment
 - (iv) Consumer services.
- (c) Connectivity fee.
- (d) Reactive energy charge / incentive

- 4.2.7 Discoms submitted that, presently they do not have audited accounts for voltage wise assets. As per present accounting practices of Rajasthan Discoms, it is difficult to segregate the GFA among the voltage levels directly. Moreover, voltage wise gross fixed asset register would also require the original cost of each asset to be determined, present cost after applying depreciation and allocation to voltage level. Thus, as mentioned earlier, the study is a time intensive exercise considering the quantum of work and data limitation.
- 4.2.8 Discoms have requested to consider the apportionment of present value of fixed assets and losses based on the network cost, transformation capacity at 33 KV, 11 KV and LT level and system losses to determine the voltage wise wheeling charges and losses.
- 4.2.9 Discoms have proposed uniform wheeling charges based on the combined figure of three Discoms. Accordingly, the Commission has also determined uniform wheeling charges.
- 4.2.10 In view of above regulations and submission of Discoms, the Commission has worked out the segregation of wheeling charges at each voltage level based on the cost of line and transformer submitted by the Discoms and

losses as approved in earlier orders have been considered. Further, to work out the per unit wheeling charges, sales as approved in the instant order have been considered.

- 4.2.11 The Commission has determined the wheeling charges for FY 2025-26 based on ARR for FY 2025-26.
- a) Based on the approved ARR for FY 2025-26, the wheeling charges as per Regulation 85 of RERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2025 is as under:

Table 82 : Wheeling Charges (Rs in Crore)

S. No.	Particulars	FY 2025-26			
		JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Total
1	Net Aggregate Revenue Requirement	27905	20367	24872	73144
2	Cost of Power Purchase	18981	13759	17043	49782
3	Interest Payable on security deposit of consumers	136	123	85	343
4	Transmission Charges	2484	1791	2244	6519
5	10% of O&M Expenses	275	225	239	740
	Subtotal	21876	15898	19611	57385
6	Wheeling Charges (in Crores)	6028	4469	5262	15759

- b) As regards wheeling charges at 132 KV and above the Commission accepts submission of the Discoms.
- c) Based on the following cost of lines and Transformer as submitted by the Discoms, the aforesaid wheeling charges has been segregated at each voltage level in the following percentage:

Table 83 : Cost of lines and Transformer (Rs. In Lakhs)

S. No.	Network at Voltage Level	FY 2025-26			
		JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Total
1	132 KV Line Only	-	-	-	-
2	33 KV Lines Only	230,273	233,234	351,452	814,959
3	11 KV Lines and 33/11 KV S/S	1,235,429	1,064,522	1,580,381	3,880,332
4	LT Lines and 11/0.4 KV S/S	2,288,399	1,719,553	1,720,671	5,728,623
	Total	3,754,100	3,017,308	3,652,505	10,423,913
	132 KV Line Only	-	-	-	-
	33 KV Lines Only	6.13%	7.73%	9.62%	-
	11 KV Lines and 33/11 KV S/S	32.91%	35.28%	43.27%	-

LT Lines and 11/0.4 KV S/S	60.96%	56.99%	47.11%	
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

d) Based on the aforesaid percentage, the assets as on 31st March, 2025 has been segregated at each voltage level as under:

Table 84 : Assets Allocation at different Voltage Levels (Rs in Crore)

	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL
33KV	2,285	2,466	3,056
11KV	12,261	11,257	13,741
LT	22,710	18,184	14,961
Total	37,256	31,908	31,759

e) Further, based on the losses as approved in order dated 01.12.2016 and sales as approved in the instant order has been considered at each voltage level as under:

Table 85 : JVVNL sales and losses at each voltage level

Voltage Level	Wheeling Cost in Rs Crore	FY 2025-26				
		Input (MU)	Sales (MU)	Losses in %age	Loss (in MU)	Assets (Rs. Crore)
132 KV	6028	2573	2573	0.00%	0	0
33 KV		3056	2940	3.80%	116	2285
11 KV		6046	5514	8.80%	532	12261
LT		31065	25729	17.18%	5336	22710
Total		42739	36756	14.00%	5984	37256

Table 86 : AVVNL sales and losses at each voltage level

Voltage Level	Wheeling Cost in Rs Crore	FY 2025-26				
		Input (MU)	Sales (MU)	Losses in %age	Loss (in MU)	Assets (Rs. Crore)
132 KV	4469	2033	2033	0.00%	0	0
33 KV		2415	2323	3.80%	92	2466
11 KV		4776	4356	8.80%	420	11257
LT		22172	20330	8.31%	1843	18184
Total		31397	29042	7.50%	2355	31908

Table 87 : JdVVNL sales and losses at each voltage level

Voltage Level	Wheeling Cost in Rs Crore	FY 2025-26				
		Input (MU)	Sales (MU)	Losses in %age	Loss (in MU)	Assets (Rs. Crore)
132 KV	5262	2129	2129	0.00%	0	0

33 KV		2529	2433	3.80%	96	3056
11 KV		5003	4563	8.80%	440	13741
LT		26123	21292	18.49%	4831	14961
Total		35784	30416	15.00%	5368	31759

f) Based on the voltage wise asset segregation, Commission has allocated the wheeling cost to the asset at respective voltage levels which is depicted in the table below:

Table 88 : Wheeling cost allocation into assets at different voltage levels (Rs.in Cr.)

Wheeling Cost Allocation into Assets at different Voltage Levels	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL
33KV	370	345	506
11KV	1984	1577	2277
LT	3675	2547	2479
Total	6028	4469	5262

g) The assessed wheeling cost (as derived above) at each voltage level have been reallocated to the different voltage levels in the proportion of their contribution to energy input at each voltage levels:

Table 89 : Wheeling cost apportioned on the basis of network usage (Rs in Cr.)

Derived wheeling cost, apportioned on the basis of usage of network	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL
33KV	28	28	38
11KV	323	279	366
LT	5677	4161	4858
Total	6,028	4,469	5,262

h) The apportioned wheeling cost as estimated above is used to calculate the wheeling charge applicable at each voltage level on the basis of estimated sales at each voltage level for Rajasthan.

4.2.12 Per unit wheeling charges approved in this order is as under:

Table 90 : Per unit Wheeling charges

Wheeling Charges for	Existing	Approved
	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Wheeling Charges at 132 KV and above	0.01	0.01

Voltage Level (Rs/kWh)		
Wheeling Charges at 33 KV Voltage Level (Rs/kWh)	0.13	0.12
Wheeling Charges at 11 KV Voltage Level (Rs/kWh)	0.74	0.62

4.2.13 The above Wheeling Charges shall be levied and collected with effect from the date of applicability of this order and remain in force till Wheeling Charges are re-determined by the Commission. Wheeling losses which are in force shall also be continued to remain applicable.

4.3 Cross Subsidy Surcharge

4.3.1 The Discoms have projected the cross-subsidy surcharge for FY 2025-26 as per the formula provided by the Commission in RERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2025. The relevant clause of the said regulations for cross-subsidy surcharge is as under. Further, Post haring Discoms also revised the calculation of Cross Subsidy Surcharge based on the revision made in data gap reply.

"89. Cross-subsidy Surcharge

The surcharge payable by consumers opting for open access on the network of the Distribution Licensee or transmission Licensee will be determined by the Commission as per the following Formula:

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

Where,

S is the surcharge;

T is the Tariff payable i.e., Average Billing Rate of the relevant category of consumers;

C is the per unit weighted average cost of power purchase by the Licensee;

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

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

R is the per unit cost of carrying Regulatory Assets or unfunded gap recognised by the Commission:

Provided that if S is computed to be negative as per above Formula, S shall be considered as zero.

Provided further that the Cross-subsidy surcharge, determined by the Commission shall not exceed twenty percent of the average cost of Supply for each category of the consumers."

- 4.3.2 Discoms submitted that categories of consumers for whom cross-subsidy surcharge is applicable are Large Industries, Mixed Load-HT & Non-Domestic-HT. The details of the tariff for said categories of consumers at different voltage levels is provided below:

Table 91 : Tariff for FY 2025-26

Category	Tariff (Rs./kWh)		
	11 kV	33 kV	132 kV
LIP	9.26	8.98	8.89
Mixed Load	9.62	9.33	9.23
NDS (HT)	12.44	12.07	11.94

- 4.3.3 The Discoms have considered distribution losses at different voltage levels for calculation of cross-subsidy surcharge as per the Commission's Order dated 01.12.2016. The transmission losses have been considered as per the losses projected in ARR for FY 2025-26. The details of the same are provided below:

Table 92 : Transmission and Distribution losses considered for cross-subsidy surcharge

Losses	11kV	33kV	132kV
Distribution	12.60%	3.80%	0.00%
Transmission	5.81%	5.81%	5.81%
Total	18.41%	9.61%	5.81%

- 4.3.4 The Discoms submitted that so far open access consumers are only in the HT category. For these categories, the collection efficiency is 100% and as such there is no commercial loss. So, in calculation of 'L', commercial losses are taken as 0%.
- 4.3.5 The Discoms submitted that Transmission Cost per unit has been considered as per the projected transmission cost and sales in ARR for FY 2025-26. The aggregate transmission and wheeling cost at different voltage levels has been summarized below:

Table 93 : Wheeling and Transmission Costs for FY 2025-26

Discom	Cost per unit (Rs/kWh)	11kV	33kV	132kV
JVNL	Wheeling cost	0.76	0.15	0.01
	Transmission cost	0.62	0.62	0.62
	Total	1.38	0.77	0.63
AVVNL	Wheeling cost	0.76	0.15	0.01
	Transmission cost	0.58	0.58	0.58
	Total	1.34	0.73	0.59
JdVVNL	Wheeling cost	0.76	0.15	0.01
	Transmission cost	0.63	0.63	0.63
	Total	1.39	0.78	0.64
RAJASTHAN	Wheeling cost	0.76	0.15	0.01
	Transmission cost	0.63	0.63	0.63
	Total	1.39	0.78	0.64

4.3.6 The per unit carrying cost of Regulatory Assets (element 'R') for FY 2025-26 has been determined on the basis of approved interest on unfunded gap by the Commission. The summary of carrying cost for FY 2025-26 is summarized below:

Table 94 : Carrying Cost of Regulatory Assets for FY 2025-26

Discom	Interest on unfunded gap (Rs. Cr.)	Total Sales (MU)	Carrying Cost (Rs./unit)
JVNL	1,848	36,418	0.51
AVVNL	975	28,061	0.35
JdVVNL	2,049	29,778	0.69
RAJASTHAN	4,872	94,257	0.52

4.3.7 Based on the above cost parameters, the cross-subsidy surcharge for FY 2025-26 as submitted by Discoms is as under:

Table 95 : Cross Subsidy Surcharge for FY 2025-26 –JVNL, AVVNL & JdVVNL

Category	Voltage (kV)	Tariff (Rs./kWh)	Weighted average power purchase cost (Rs./kWh)	Aggregate T&D and commercial losses (%)	Aggregate transmission, distribution and wheeling charges (Rs./kWh)	Carrying cost of regulatory assets (Rs./kWh)	CSS (Rs./kWh)	20% of ACOS (Rs./kWh)	Applicable CSS (Rs./kWh)
LIP	132 kV	8.89	4.21	5.81%	0.64	0.52	3.26	1.64	1.64
	33 kV	8.98	4.21	9.61%	0.78	0.52	3.02	1.64	1.64
	11 kV	9.26	4.21	18.41%	1.39	0.52	2.19	1.64	1.64
Mixed Load-HT	132 kV	9.23	4.21	5.81%	0.64	0.52	3.60	1.64	1.64
	33 kV	9.33	4.21	9.61%	0.78	0.52	3.37	1.64	1.64
	11 kV	9.62	4.21	18.41%	1.39	0.52	2.55	1.64	1.64
NDS-HT	132 kV	11.94	4.21	5.81%	0.64	0.52	6.31	1.64	1.64

Category	Voltage (kV)	Tariff (Rs./ kWh)	Weighted average power purchase cost (Rs./kWh)	Aggregate T&D and commercial losses (%)	Aggregate transmission, distribution and wheeling charges (Rs./kWh)	Carrying cost of regulatory assets (Rs./kWh)	CSS (Rs./kWh)	20% of ACOS (Rs./kWh)	Applicable CSS (Rs./kWh)
	33 kV	12.07	4.21	9.61%	0.78	0.52	6.11	1.64	1.64
	11 kV	12.44	4.21	18.41%	1.39	0.52	5.37	1.64	1.64

Commission's view:

Computation of Cross Subsidy Surcharge

- 4.3.8 Commission has observed that Discoms have submitted uniform proposal for Cross subsidy Surcharge. Therefore, Commission has determined uniform Cross subsidy Surcharge as the tariff for these category is uniform across all the Discoms.
- 4.3.9 Discoms in their petition have submitted the calculation of Cross Subsidy Surcharge for FY 2025-26. The Commission has also determined the ARR for FY 2025-26. Thus, the Commission has determined the Cross Subsidy Surcharge for FY 2025-26 based on approved ARR for FY 2025-26.
- 4.3.10 For the purpose of computation of Cross Subsidy Surcharge for FY 2025-26, the Commission has considered the formula as specified in the RERC Tariff Regulations, 2025. Based on the formula as per Tariff Regulations, 2025, the item wise computation of Cross Subsidy Surcharge is as follows:

(1) **"T" (Average Billing Rate of the relevant category of consumers):**

As per Regulation 90 of the Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2025, T is the Tariff payable i.e., Average Billing Rate of the relevant category of consumers.

Table 96 : Calculation of "T" for FY 2025-26

Particulars	Avg. Realisation (Rs./per Unit) FY2025-26
Non Domestic Category (NDS)	10.99
Bulk Supply for Mixed Load (ML)	9.55
Large Industries (LIS)	9.19

- (2) “C” (is the per unit weighted average cost of power purchase by the Licensee):

Based on the figures as approved in foregoing paras, the weighted average cost of power purchase is worked out to be Rs. 4.29/unit for FY 2025-26.

- (3) “L” (is the aggregate transmission, distribution and commercial losses, expressed as percentage applicable to the relevant voltage level):

Commission has considered voltage wise distribution losses as per the Commission's Order dated 01.12.2016. The transmission losses have been considered average of Intra and Interstate transmission losses as per the losses approved in foregoing paras as under :

Table 97 : Transmission and Distribution losses considered for FY 2025-26

Losses	11kV	33kV	132kV
Distribution	12.60%	3.80%	0.00%
Transmission	5.33%	5.33%	5.33%
Total	17.93%	9.13%	5.33%

- (4) “D” (is the aggregate of transmission, distribution and wheeling charges applicable to the relevant voltage level):

Table 98 : Transmission, Distribution and Wheeling Charges for 2025-26

Cost per unit (Rs/kWh)	11kV	33kV	132kV
Wheeling cost	0.62	0.12	0.01
Transmission cost	0.68	0.68	0.68
Total	1.29	0.80	0.69

- (5) “R” (is the per unit cost of carrying Regulatory Assets or unfunded gap recognized by the Commission):

While working out the per unit cost of Regulatory Assets, Commission has considered interest on unfunded gap as approved in forgoing paras.

Table 99 : Carrying Cost of Regulatory Assets

Particulars	FY 2025-26	
Interest on unfunded gap	Rs. in Crore	4832
Total Sales	(MU)	96214
Carrying Cost	(Rs./unit)	0.50

- (6) “S” (is the surcharge) i.e.,

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

- 4.3.11 Commission observed that Discoms while proposing Cross Subsidy Surcharge has capped it at the rate of 20% of Average Cost of Supply as per Tariff Regulations, 2025.
- 4.3.12 There is no dispute that the CSS should be reduced progressively but the reduction should relate to the actual cost and not to historical facts. While determining CSS in the present order, the Commission has to rely on the present values and accordingly has taken the values as approved in its Tariff Order for FY 2025-26.
- 4.3.13 Accordingly, in this order the Commission has capped CSS at the rate of 20% of Average cost of supply as per provisions of Tariff Regulations, 2025.
- 4.3.14 Based on the above discussions, the Cross Subsidy Surcharge payable for FY 2025-26 by the open access consumers works out as below:

Table 100 : Cross Subsidy Surcharge for FY 2025-26

(Rs./kWh)

CATEGORY OF CONSUMER	VOLTAGE LEVEL	TARIFF (T)	WEIGHTED AVERAGE COST OF POWER (C)	SYSTEM LOSSES (L)	TRANSMISSION, DISTRIBUTION AND WHEELING CHARGES (D)	PER UNIT COST OF CARRYING REGULATOR ASSETS (R)	CROSS SUBSIDY SURCHARGE (S) $S=T-[C/(1-L/100)+D+R]$	20% of Acos	Cross Subsidy Surcharge to be Levied
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	G	H=Min (F,G)
NON DOMESTIC SERVICE	11 KV	10.99	4.29	17.93%	1.29	0.50	3.98	1.58	1.58
	33 KV	10.66	4.29	9.13%	0.80	0.50	4.65	1.58	1.58
	132 KV	10.56	4.29	5.33%	0.69	0.50	4.84	1.58	1.58
MIXED LOAD/BULK SUPPLY	11 KV	9.55	4.29	17.93%	1.29	0.50	2.53	1.58	1.58
	33 KV	9.26	4.29	9.13%	0.80	0.50	3.25	1.58	1.58
	132 KV	9.17	4.29	5.33%	0.69	0.50	3.45	1.58	1.58
LARGE INDUSTRIAL SERVICE	11 KV	9.19	4.29	17.93%	1.29	0.50	2.17	1.58	1.58
	33 KV	8.91	4.29	9.13%	0.80	0.50	2.90	1.58	1.58
	132 KV	8.82	4.29	5.33%	0.69	0.50	3.11	1.58	1.58

- 4.3.15 Accordingly, the Commission determines the following Cross Subsidy Surcharge payable for FY 2025-26 by Open Access Consumers of the respective category who are liable to pay CSS in accordance with the Electricity Act, 2003 and Rules and Regulations made there under:

Table 101 : CSS as Approved by the Commission

Category of Open Access Consumer	Voltage Level	Cross Subsidy Surcharge

		(Rs./Unit) FY 2025-26
NON DOMESTIC SERVICE	11 KV	1.58
	33 KV	1.58
	132 KV and above	1.58
MIXED LOAD/ BULK SUPPLY	11 KV	1.58
	33 KV	1.58
	132 KV and above	1.58
LARGE INDUSTRIAL SERVICE	11 KV	1.58
	33 KV	1.58
	132 KV and above	1.58

- 4.3.16 The above Cross Subsidy Surcharge shall be levied and collected with effect from the date of applicability of this order and remain in force till CSS is re-determined by the Commission.

4.4 Additional Surcharge

- 4.4.1 The Discoms have submitted that Section 43 of the Electricity Act, 2003 provides for a duty on the distribution licensees of the area of supply to develop and maintain an efficient, coordinated and economical distribution system and to supply electricity to all in the area in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Section 43 (1) of the Electricity Act reads as under:

"Section 43. (Duty to supply on request): --- (1) 1[Save as otherwise provided in this Act, every distribution] licensee, shall, on an application by the owner or occupier of any premises, give supply of electricity to such premises, within one month after receipt of the application requiring such supply:

Provided that where such supply requires extension of distribution mains, or commissioning of new sub-stations, the distribution licensee shall supply the electricity to such premises immediately after such extension or commissioning or within such period as may be specified by the Appropriate Commission: Provided further that in case of a village or hamlet or area wherein no provision for supply of electricity exists, the Appropriate Commission may extend the said period as it may consider necessary for electrification of such village or hamlet or area.

1[Explanation.- For the purposes of this sub-section, "application" means the application complete in all respects in the appropriate form, as required by the distribution licensee, along with documents showing payment of necessary charges and other compliances.]"

- 4.4.2 To meet the universal supply obligation, Discoms have entered into long term PPAs with Generating Companies which inter-alia provide for payment of the guaranteed fixed charges payable irrespective of the fact whether Discoms are able to off take the entire power made available over the plant load

factor.

- 4.4.3 In exercise of the powers under Section 181 of the Electricity Act, 2003, the State Commission has notified the Open Access Regulations, 2016, inter alia, providing for a person with contract demand of one MVA and above to draw electricity from sources other than the distribution licensees of the area through the Open Access.
- 4.4.4 Whenever any consumer opts for open access, the Petitioner continues to pay fixed charges to its contracted generation stations as per the PPAs. However, the Petitioner is not able to sufficiently recover such fixed cost obligation from the open access consumers. The cost recovered from fixed tariff schedule is less than the fixed costs incurred by the Petitioner which leads to the situation where the Petitioner is saddled with the stranded cost on account of its universal supply obligation.
- 4.4.5 To ensure that the burden of fixed cost of stranded power due to open access does not adversely impact the Discoms and is also not passed onto the general consumers at large, the Discoms are entitled to collect Additional Surcharge as per Section 42 (4) of the Electricity Act, 2003.
"Section 42 (4): Where the State Commission permits a consumer or class of consumers to receive supply of electricity from a person other than the distribution licensee of his area of supply, such consumer shall be liable to pay an additional surcharge on the charges of wheeling, as may be specified by the State Commission, to meet the fixed cost of such distribution licensee arising out of his obligation to supply."
- 4.4.6 Regulation 17 of the RERC (Terms and Conditions for Open Access) Regulations, 2016 also entitle the Petitioners to collect additional surcharge from consumers opting for open access.

"17. Additional Surcharge

(1) A consumer availing open access and receiving supply of electricity from a person other than the Distribution Licensee of his area of supply shall pay to the Distribution Licensee an additional surcharge, in addition to wheeling charges and cross subsidy surcharge, to meet the fixed cost of such Distribution Licensee arising out of his obligation to supply as provided under sub-section (4) of section 42 of the Act."

- 4.4.7 The Commission in its order dated 24th August 2016 has determined the additional surcharge payable by open access consumers using the following methodology.
"114. The lower of the back-down quantum and open access quantum has

been considered as power surrendered due to open access for each of the 96 time blocks in a day, i.e., if the back down quantum is more than the open access quantum, the open access quantum has been considered, and if the back down quantum is less than the open access quantum, then the back down quantum has been considered as the quantum stranded due to Open Access Consumers not sourcing power from Discoms. This ensures that only the power stranded because of Open Access Consumers is taken.

115. Since the quantum of power surrendered every day is not from a specific power plant, and fixed cost associated with every power plant is different, the Commission has calculated an effective per unit fixed cost for every month by calculating weighted average fixed cost per unit based on the relevant tariff order of generating station against fixed charges and the quantum of energy drawn from each station for FY 2015-16 (up to Jan 2016).

116. To work out a total effective per unit fixed cost of generation backed down, the fixed costs for the individual power plant units as per tariff order have been taken in the same proportion as the proportion in which individual power plant units have contributed to the surrendering of power. As compared to the consideration of actual payments made to generators, taking the fixed costs as per tariff orders eliminates all apprehensions about the period for which payments pertain. Thus, the rates of fixed costs are consistent.

117. This fixed cost has been considered for calculating the amount of total fixed charges that the Petitioner has paid because of the total stranded power owing to corresponding open access for FY 2015-16 (up to Jan.16).

118. To compute the Additional Surcharge recoverable, the effective per unit fixed cost obtained as explained above is multiplied to the quantum of stranded power (in MUs) which has been considered to be surrendered because of consumers opting for open access.

119. To compute per unit Additional Surcharge to be levied on Open Access Consumers, it has been assumed that the Open Access scenario will remain the same in FY 2016-17. Therefore, the total Additional Surcharge recoverable for the FY 2015-16 (up to Jan.16) computed above has been spread over the total open access quantum for the FY 2015-16 (up to Jan.16) to arrive at Additional Surcharge of Rs. 0.80 per unit."

- 4.4.8 Accordingly, the computation of additional surcharge for FY 2025-26 is based on the following methodology.

The lower of the stranded power (back down quantum + box up quantum) and open access quantum has been considered as power surrendered due to open access for each of the 96 time blocks in a day, i.e., if the quantum of stranded power is more than the open access quantum, the open access quantum has been considered, and if the stranded power quantum is less than the open access quantum, then the stranded power quantum has been considered as the quantum stranded due to Open Access Consumers not sourcing power from Discoms. This ensures that only the power stranded because of Open Access Consumers is taken.

Since the quantum of power surrendered every day is not from a specific power plant, and fixed cost associated with every power plant is different, the Discoms have calculated an effective per unit fixed cost by calculating weighted average fixed cost per unit based on the relevant tariff order of generating station against fixed charges and the quantum of energy drawn from each station for FY 2023-24.

To work out a total effective per unit fixed cost of generation stranded, the fixed costs for the individual power plant units as per tariff order have been taken in the same proportion as the proportion in which individual power plant units have contributed to the surrendering of power. As compared to the consideration of actual payments made to generators, taking the fixed costs as per tariff orders eliminates all apprehensions about the period for which payments pertain. Thus, the rates of fixed costs are consistent.

This fixed cost has been considered for calculating the amount of total fixed charges that the Petitioner has paid because of the total stranded power owing to corresponding open access for FY 2023-24.

To compute the Additional Surcharge recoverable, the effective per unit fixed cost obtained as explained above is multiplied to the quantum of stranded power (in MUs) which has been surrendered because of consumers opting for open access.

To compute per unit Additional Surcharge to be levied on Open Access Consumers in the FY 2025-26, it has been assumed that the Open Access scenario will remain the same in FY 2025-26 as in FY 2023-24. Therefore, the total Additional Surcharge recoverable for the FY 2025-26 computed above has been spread over the total open access quantum for the FY 2023-24 to arrive at the payable Additional Surcharge.

For the sake of brevity, the daily block wise details of station wise power backed down, power boxed up and bilateral purchases along with net open access have been provided.

4.4.9 Based on the above submission, the Discoms proposed additional surcharge for FY 2025-26 based on data of FY 2023-24 below.

i. Stranded power due to Open Access (MW):

Table 102 : Stranded power due to Open Access (MW):

Month	Back down Aggregated over 96 Time Blocks	Boxup Aggregated over 96 Time Blocks	Boxup + Back down aggregated over 96 time blocks	Open Access Aggregate d over 96 Time Blocks	Backdown due to Open Access Aggregate d over 96 Time Blocks
	1	2	3	4	5
	MW	MW	MW	MW	MW
April	1127167	3420385	4547552	705289	654388
May	1677399	1504250	3181649	1416917	1115747
June	2374610	533500	2908110	1183718	817460
July	1535321	3733525	5268846	1482581	1179969
August	960055	4516645	5476700	1250751	1201895
September	1338860	1775490	3114350	706769	624209
October	961717	2054120	3015837	734950	634340
November	2081673	2108680	4190353	759360	735159
December	2172413	2589930	4762343	2090459	1641666
January	1014384	2446170	3460554	1516108	1080280
February	2335253	2202770	4538023	1593829	1478215
March	1776049	6481215	8257264	783804	751626
Total	19354902	33366680	52721582	14224535	11914955

It may be observed that there is continuous stranded capacity over the entire period for which data has been submitted. It has to be noted that stranded capacity may vary in a day, a month and the year depending upon the load conditions and therefore, the overall situation needs to be considered. It is clearly demonstrable through the data that there is stranded capacity occurring on account of the consumers availing open access to source power from sources other than Discoms.

ii. Effective fixed cost of generation stranded (Rs./kWh):

Table 103 : Effective fixed cost of generation stranded (Rs./kWh)

Station	Power Stranded in FY 2023-24 (MU)	% of surrender	Fixed charges (approved Rs./kWh)	Component of fixed cost
DADRI T2	202	1.54%	1.22	0.02
UNCHAHAR 2	183	1.39%	1.12	0.02
UNCHAHAR 1	23	0.18%	1.05	0.00

Station	Power Stranded in FY 2023-24 (MU)	% of surrender	Fixed charges (approved Rs./kWh)	Component of fixed cost
UNCHAHAR 3	110	0.84%	1.21	0.01
UNCHAHAR-4	278	2.11%	1.67	0.04
MEJA	73	0.55%	2.15	0.01
TANDA II	331	2.51%	1.47	0.04
KAHALGAON 1	48	0.36%	1.07	0.00
KAHALGAON 2	163	1.24%	0.93	0.01
PTC MCCPL	22	0.17%	1.68	0.00
CGPL	474	3.60%	0.91	0.04
PTC DB POWER	50	0.38%	2.18	0.01
SINGRAULI	60	0.46%	0.66	0.00
RIHAND 1 STPS	38	0.29%	0.83	0.00
RIHAND 2 STPS	41	0.31%	0.78	0.00
RIHAND 3 STPS	42	0.32%	1.48	0.01
Sasan	34	0.26%	0.17	0.00
STPS-(I-VI)	6052	45.92%	0.58	0.27
KTPS Unit(I-VII)	2740	20.79%	0.57	0.12
STPS-VII	16	0.12%	1.60	0.00
STPS-VIII	30	0.23%	1.60	0.00
KALISINDH	454	3.45%	1.34	0.05
CHABRA1,2,3,4	319	2.42%	1.15	0.03
ADANI	871	6.61%	1.05	0.07
RAJWEST POWER	238	1.81%	1.70	0.03
CTPP-V,VI	219	1.66%	1.51	0.03
NLC Barsinghsar	4	0.03%	2.05	0.00
STPS-VII&VIII	64	0.49%	1.60	0.01
Total	13180	100%		0.82

iii. Additional surcharge to be levied in the FY 2025-26:

Table 104 : Additional surcharge to be levied in the FY 2025-26

	Open Access Aggregated over each time block	Total Open Access	Back-down due to Open Access Aggregated over 96 Time Blocks	Back-down due to Open Access	Effective Fixed Cost	Additional Surcharge
	MW	MU	MW	MU	Rs. / kWh	Rs. Cr.
Total	14224535	3556	11914955	2979	0.82	243.43

Additional Surcharge Recoverable per unit considering same open access scenario for the next year (Rs./kWh) (Total Additional Surcharge/Total Open Access*10)	0.68
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Commission View

- 4.4.10 The Commission has determined the Additional Surcharge for FY 2025-26 based on data submitted by Discoms.
- 4.4.11 Since the quantum of power surrendered every day is not from a specific power plant, and fixed cost associated with every power plant is different, the Commission has calculated an effective per unit fixed cost for every month by calculating weighted average fixed cost per unit based on the relevant tariff order of generating station against fixed charges and the quantum of energy drawn from each station for FY 2025-26.
- 4.4.12 To work out a total effective per unit fixed cost of generation backed down, the fixed costs for the individual power plant units as per tariff order have been taken in the same proportion as the proportion in which individual power plant units have contributed to the surrendering of power. As compared to the consideration of actual payments made to generators, taking the fixed costs as per tariff orders eliminates all apprehensions about the period for which payments pertain. Thus, the rates of fixed costs are consistent.
- 4.4.13 This fixed cost has been considered as per ARR order for FY 2025-26 and in case ARR order of plant for FY 2025-26 is not available, the latest prevailing order or as per submission of Discoms has been considered.

To compute the Additional Surcharge recoverable, the effective per unit fixed cost obtained as explained above is multiplied to the quantum of stranded power (in MUs) which has been considered to be surrendered because of consumers opting for open access.

Calculation of Additional Surcharge based on the above method

- 4.4.14 In view of the above, Additional Surcharge for FY 2025-26 is worked out as below:

- i. Calculation of back down due to Open Access (MW):

Table 105 :back down due to Open Access (MW)

Month	Backdown Aggregate d over 96 Time Blocks	Boxup Aggregated over 96 Time Block	Boxup + Backdown aggregated over 96 time blocks	Open Access Aggregated over 96 Time Blocks	Backdown due to Open Access Aggregated over 96 Time Blocks
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	MW	MW	MW	MW	MW
April	1127167	3420385	4547552	705289	654388
May	1677399	1504250	3181649	1416917	1115747
June	2374610	533500	2908110	1183718	817460
July	1535321	3733525	5268846	1482581	1179969
August	960055	4516645	5476700	1250751	1201895
September	1338860	1775490	3114350	706769	624209
October	961717	2054120	3015837	734950	634340
November	2081673	2108680	4190353	759360	735159
December	2172413	2589930	4762343	2090459	1641666
January	1014384	2446170	3460554	1516108	1080280
February	2335253	2202770	4538023	1593829	1478215
March	1776049	6481215	8257264	783804	751626
Total	19354902	33366680	52721582	14224535	11914955

ii. Calculation of effective fixed cost of generation back down:

Table 106 :Effective fixed cost of generation back down

Station	Power Stranded in FY 2023-24 (MU)	% of surrender	Fixed charges (approved Rs./kWh)	Component of fixed cost
DADRI T2	202	1.54%	1.23	0.02
UNCHAHAR 2	183	1.39%	1.12	0.02
UNCHAHAR 1	23	0.18%	1.05	0.00
UNCHAHAR 3	110	0.84%	1.21	0.01
UNCHAHAR-4	278	2.11%	1.67	0.04
MEJA	73	0.55%	2.25	0.01
TANDA II	331	2.51%	1.78	0.04
KAHALGAON 1	48	0.36%	1.05	0.00
KAHALGAON 2	163	1.24%	0.93	0.01
PTC MCCPL	22	0.17%	1.74	0.00
CGPL	474	3.60%	0.90	0.03
PTC DB POWER	50	0.38%	2.18	0.01
SINGRAULI	60	0.46%	0.77	0.00
RIHAND 1 STPS	38	0.29%	0.83	0.00
RIHAND 2 STPS	41	0.31%	0.78	0.00
RIHAND 3 STPS	42	0.32%	1.48	0.00
Sasan	34	0.26%	0.17	0.00
STPS-(I-VI)	6052	45.92%	0.68	0.31
KTPS Unit(I-VII)	2740	20.79%	0.60	0.13
STPS-VII	16	0.12%	1.61	0.00
STPS-VIII	95	0.72%	1.61	0.01
KALISINDH	454	3.45%	1.30	0.04
CHABRA1,2,3,4	319	2.42%	1.01	0.02

Station	Power Stranded in FY 2023-24 (MU)	% of surrender	Fixed charges (approved Rs./kWh)	Component of fixed cost
ADANI	871	6.61%	1.09	0.07
RAJWEST POWER	238	1.81%	1.70	0.03
CTPP-V,VI	219	1.66%	1.50	0.02
NLC Barsingsar	4	0.03%	2.03	0.00
Total	13180.40	100.00%		0.86

iii. Calculation of Additional Surcharge based on above for FY 2025-26:

Table 107 : Additional Surcharge

	Open Access Aggregated over each time block	Total Open Access	Back-down due to Open Access Aggregated over 96 Time Blocks	Back- down due to Open Access	Effective Fixed Cost	Additional Surcharge
	MW	MU	MW	MU	Rs. / kWh	Rs. Cr.
Total	14,224,535	3556	11,914,955	2979	0.86	256.77
Additional Surcharge Recoverable per unit considering same open access scenario for the FY 2025-26 (Rs./kWh) (Total Additional Surcharge/Total Open Access*10)						0.72

4.4.15 The Commission notes that above calculated additional surcharge is Rs. 0.72/unit which is lower than the fixed cost of power purchase accordingly the Commission hereby allows of Additional Surcharge at Rs. 0.72/unit to be recoverable from all the Open Access consumers except CPPs to the extent they consume the electricity generated by them for their own use.

4.4.16 The above additional Surcharge shall be levied and collected with effect from the date of applicability of this order and remain in force till additional surcharge is re-determined by the Commission. ‘

4.5 Approved tariff for FY 2025-26

4.5.1 In the light of discussions as above, the tariff for FY 2025-26 for different categories has been approved as discussed in foregoing paras and also appended with the order.

Revenue due to tariff revision

- 4.5.2 Discoms while making the proposal of revision in tariff for FY 2025-26 have shown a combined surplus of Rs. 8521 Crores at existing tariff which included Rs. 6598 Cr. revenue from Base FSA of Rs. 0.70/unit.
- 4.5.3 However, the Commission has re-worked out a standalone surplus of Rs. 2786 Crores at existing tariff combined for all the Discoms without revenue from Base FSA as discussed in preceding section.
- 4.5.4 The Commission has calculated the revenue from revised tariff as given in the tables below. However, Discoms are expected to generate revenue which may be at variance from that is given in the tables below for a 12 month period, due to revision of tariff allowed by the Commission by this order. This does not account for implication of any existing incentive/surcharge or rebates, (except new industry rebate and incremental consumption rebate) whose implication may be same as existing. The impact of these as well as other measures like green tariff, CSS & Additional surcharge etc. shall be considered at the time of true up. The impact of new industry rebate and incremental consumption rebate has been considered in the table.
- 4.5.5 As discussed in previous paras, since the Commission has approved the levy of parallel operation charges, the Commission has considered the revenue from levy of Parallel Operation Charges in this order for working out Surplus/Gap at proposed tariff as per filing of Discoms in the post hearing submission as Rs. 12.60 Cr. for JVVNL, Rs. 36.12 Cr. for AVVNL and Rs. 25.30 Cr. for JdVVNL.
- 4.5.6 Revenue has been calculated by the Commission at the tariff determined by it. If the State Govt. provides subsidy for any category of consumers in advance in the manner as specified in RERC (Terms & Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2025, the Discoms may apply the subsidized rate to that category.
- 4.5.7 Discom wise revenue at existing and revised tariff as approved by the Commission are as follows:

Table 108 : Jaipur Discom- Revenue at Existing & Revised Tariff for full year as approved by the Commission for FY 2025-26: (Rs. Cr.)

Consumer Categories	Revenue at Existing Tariff	Revenue at Revised Tariff	Increase / Decrease Allowed
Domestic	6,732	6,173	(560)
Non-Domestic	3,350	3,307	(43)

Public Street Light	122	125	3
Agriculture (Metered)	7,020	6,670	(350)
Agriculture (Flat)	-	-	-
Small Industry	338	332	(7)
Medium Industry	891	868	(23)
Large Industry	8,183	8,167	(16)
Mixed Load / Bulk Supply	192	191	(1)
Public Water Works (S)	298	284	(13)
Public Water Works (M)	43	41	(2)
Public Water Works (L)	375	352	(23)
EV	10	10	-
Railway Traction	-	-	-
Total Revenue from Sale of Power	27,555	26,521	(1,035)
Add :DF Income	1465	1418	(47)
Less :Rebate	393	322	71
Net Revenue from Sale of Power	28,627	27,616	(1,010)

Table 109 : Ajmer Discom- Revenue at Existing & Revised Tariff for full year as approved by the Commission for FY 2025-26: (Rs. Cr.)

Consumer Categories	Revenue at Existing Tariff	Revenue at Revised Tariff	Increase / Decrease Allowed
Domestic	5,161	4,776	(385)
Non-Domestic	2,006	1,978	(28)
Public Street Light	94	100	6
Agriculture (Metered)	5,346	5,073	(273)
Agriculture (Flat)	-	-	-
Small Industry	251	246	(4)
Medium Industry	769	746	(23)
Large Industry	7,401	7,667	267
Mixed Load / Bulk Supply	115	117	1
Public Water Works (S)	306	294	(12)
Public Water Works (M)	32	31	(1)
Public Water Works (L)	382	353	(29)
EV	3	3	-
Railway Traction	45	45	-
Total Revenue from Sale of Power	21,911	21,431	(480)
Add :DF Income	450	435	(14)
Less :Rebate	316	260	56
Net Revenue from Sale of Power	22,045	21,606	(439)

Table 110 : Jodhpur Discom- Revenue at Existing & Revised Tariff for full year as approved by the Commission for FY 2025-26: (Rs. Cr.)

Consumer Categories	Revenue at Existing Tariff	Revenue at Revised Tariff	Increase / Decrease Allowed
Domestic	5,125	4,751	(373)
Non-Domestic	2,089	2,052	(36)
Public Street Light	89	98	9
Agriculture (Metered)	8,897	8,473	(424)
Agriculture (Flat)	-	-	-
Small Industry	233	232	(1)
Medium Industry	823	811	(12)
Large Industry	3,431	3,532	101
Mixed Load / Bulk Supply	425	414	(11)
Public Water Works (S)	305	297	(8)
Public Water Works (M)	100	97	(3)
Public Water Works (L)	786	747	(39)
EV	0	0	-
Railway Traction	-	-	-
Total Revenue from Sale of power	22,303	21,506	(798)
Add : DF Income	731	707	(24)
Less : Rebate	127	105	23
Net Revenue from Sale of Power	22,907	22,108	(799)

4.5.8 The Discom wise Surplus/(Gap) at existing tariff and on revised tariff are as detailed below:

Table 111 : Jaipur Discom- Surplus/(Gap) at Existing & Revised Tariff for full year as approved by the Commission for FY 2025-26 (Rs. Cr.)

Particular	At existing Tariff	At revised Tariff
Net Aggregate Revenue Requirement (A)	27,905	27,905
Net Revenue from sale of power (B)	28,627	27,616
Income from Trading (C)	317	317
Revenue from Parallel Operation Charge (D)	-	13
Revenue Surplus/(Deficit) E=(B+C+D-A)	1,040	42
revenue Subsidy (F)	51	51
Net Revenue Surplus/(Deficit) (E+F)	1,091	93

Table 112 : Ajmer Discom- Surplus/(Gap) at Existing & Revised Tariff for full year as approved by the Commission for FY 2025-26 (Rs. Cr.)

Particular	At existing Tariff	At revised Tariff
Net Aggregate Revenue Requirement (A)	20,367	20,367
Net Revenue from sale of power (B)	22,045	21,606
Income from Trading (C)	-	-
Revenue from Parallel Operation Charge (D)	-	36
Revenue Surplus/(Deficit) E=(B+C+D-A)	1,678	1,275
revenue Subsidy (F)	17	17
Net Revenue Surplus/(Deficit) (E+F)	1,695	1,293

Table 113 : Jodhpur Discom- Surplus/(Gap) at Existing & Revised Tariff for full year as approved by the Commission for FY 2025-26 (Rs. Cr.)

Particular	At existing Tariff	At revised Tariff
Net Aggregate Revenue Requirement (A)	24,872	24,872
Net Revenue from sale of power (B)	22,907	22,108
Income from Trading (C)	1,619	1,619
Revenue from Parallel Operation Charge (D)	-	25
Revenue Surplus/(Deficit) E=(B+C+D-A)	(346)	(1,119)
revenue Subsidy (F)	11	11
Net Revenue Surplus/(Deficit) before Loss Subsidy G= (E+F)	(336)	(1,109)
Loss Subsidy (H)	336	1109
Net Revenue Surplus/(Deficit) after Loss Subsidy (G+H)	0	0

4.6 Cross Subsidy

- 4.6.1 As per Regulation 88 of RERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2025, the average cost of supply and realization from a category of consumers shall form the basis of estimating the extent of cross subsidy and determination of tariff for that consumer category.
- 4.6.2 Regulation 88 of RERC (Terms & Condition of Tariff) Regulations, 2025 read with National Tariff Policy makes it evident that average cost of supply has to be the benchmark in assessing cross-subsidy from any consumer category. The

National Tariff Policy states that SERC shall notify a road map with a target that tariff are within +/- 20% of average cost of supply. The Commission has also specified in its Tariff Regulations that the Commission shall endeavour to determine the tariff in such a manner that it progressively reflects the average cost of supply and the extent of cross subsidy to any consumer category is within maximum range of +/- 20% of average cost of supply.

- 4.6.3 Average cost of supply for the three Discoms as per ARR and sales considered by the Commission earlier in this order for FY 2025-26 are as under:

Table 114 : Average Cost of Supply for FY 2025-26

Particular	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Total
Net ARR (Rs. In Crore)	27905	20367	24872	73144
Sales (MU)	34994	28353	29429	92776
AVG. COS (Rs./Unit)	7.97	7.18	8.45	7.88

- 4.6.4 The Average Cost of Supply as filed by Discoms is Rs 8.18 per unit. The Commission has worked out Average Cost of Supply of Rs. 7.88 per unit (excluding DF sales). However, the actual impact will be visible at the time of consideration of true up petition.
- 4.6.5 Based on revised tariff approved by the Commission, the cross subsidy for major categories is as under:

Table 115 :Cross Subsidy for FY 2025-26 at revised tariff

Cross Subsidy	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Rajasthan
Domestic	-6.29%	3.92%	-13.18%	-5.77%
Non-Domestic	40.10%	54.06%	26.09%	39.46%
Public Street Light	12.29%	37.89%	26.33%	23.27%
Agriculture (Metered)	-30.17%	-22.80%	-32.35%	-28.66%
Small Industry	2.34%	15.10%	8.66%	7.36%
Medium Industry	13.31%	24.79%	22.23%	19.32%
Large Industry	11.72%	22.83%	29.93%	16.57%
Public Water Works (S)	-14.60%	-1.82%	-9.63%	-9.23%
Public Water Works (M)	-0.14%	14.57%	1.83%	6.19%
Public Water Works (L)	-1.27%	3.65%	-2.10%	0.97%
Mixed Load	25.95%	50.61%	7.03%	21.14%

4.7 Revenue Surplus/Deficit

- 4.7.1 Discoms in their petition have shown a combined surplus of Rs. 8184 Cr at revised tariff for FY 2025-26 which also includes revenue from Base FSA.

Commission's View:

- 4.7.2 The Commission observes that Discoms have proposed to increase the Fixed Charges and reduced the energy charges. As per above table after the revision in tariff, the Discoms will generate lesser revenue from sale of power on an annualized basis.
- 4.7.3 The Commission has also approved revenue from Parallel Operation Charge of Rs. 74 Cr. and saving in new industry and incremental consumption rebate of Rs. 150 Cr which will add to revenue of Discoms.
- 4.7.4 it is observed that at revised tariff, JVVNL and AVVNL have Surplus of Rs. 93 Crore and Rs. 1293 Cr. respectively whereas JdVVNL has gap of Rs. 1109 Crore. However, as per FRBM scheme, GoR will take over 100% of loss for FY 2025-26, accordingly approved gap for JdVVNL is Nil and surplus considered for the three Discoms for FY 2025-26 will be Rs. 1385 Cr. resulting the unfunded gap as considered at the end of the FY 2025-26 as under:

Table 116 : Position of Unfunded Gap before Regulatory Surcharge (Rs. In Cr.)

Particulars	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Total
Unfunded Gap upto FY 2023-24 as per True up order	(20344)	(13081)	(16417)	(49842)
Surplus/(Gap) considered for FY 2024-25 as per order dated 26.07.2024	2073	2126	0	4199
Surplus/(Gap) for FY 2025-26 as per this order at Revised Tariff	93	1293	0	1385
Total Unfunded gap upto FY 2025-26 before Regulatory Surcharge	(18178)	(9662)	(16417)	(44257)

- 4.7.5 After the tariff revision the Commission has approved the combined surplus of Rs. 1385 Crore on annualized basis. However, the tariff will not be applicable for full year for FY 2025-26, hence, tariff revision approved by the Commission would be effective for a lesser period, impact of which will be considered during true up.
- 4.7.6 Further, as discussed in previous paras, Commission has considered Revenue from Regulatory Surcharge excluding base FPPAS at proposed tariff which is Rs. 2574 Cr. for JVVNL, Rs. 2009 Cr. for AVVNL and Rs. 2118 Cr. for JdVVNL totaling to Rs. 6701 Cr. which has been worked out on the basis of Rs. 0.42 per unit from Domestic consumption upto 100 Units and Rs. 0.72 per units from balance Domestic and other category consumers.
- 4.7.7 After considering the recovery from Regulatory Surcharge of Rs. 6701 Cr. the

unfunded gap will likely to reduce to Rs. 37556 Cr. at the end of FY 2025-26 as given in the following table:

Table 117 : Position of Unfunded Gap after Regulatory Surcharge (Rs. In Cr.)

Particulars	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL	Total
Total Unfunded gap upto FY 2025-26 before Regulatory Surcharge	(18178)	(9662)	(16417)	(44257)
Recovery from Regulatory Assets	2574	2009	2118	6701
Total Unfunded Gap upto FY 2025-26 after Regulatory Surcharge	(15604)	(7653)	(14300)	(37556)

Actual impact of the same will be reviewed during true up.

- 4.7.8 The purpose of levy of Regulatory Surcharge is to reduce the Regulatory Assets hence, Discoms should use it only for amortization of Regulatory Assets and the above amount should not be adjusted in current profit/Loss or used for only other purpose. Discoms should also attempt to bridge the accumulated gap by taking measures for loss reduction, efficiency improvement and cost optimization and if need be come up with a suitable proposal for tariff increase.
- 4.7.9 In reply to Commission's query for roadmap for further reduction in Regulatory Assets, Discoms submitted that the recovery from the Regulatory Surcharge shall be reviewed and accordingly the plan for future years shall be presented in the next Tariff Petition. With the levy of Regulatory Surcharge and the anticipated surplus in future years, the regulatory assets are likely to be liquidated with the specified period of 7 years. The Commission observes that as per RERC Tariff Regulations, 2025, the above Regulatory Assets along with carrying cost are to be liquidated in seven years. If in future year the surplus situation arises, such surplus shall also be first adjusted against the accumulated gap of previous years.
- 4.7.10 Before parting the Commission would like to mention again that the Commission in future will not increase any unfunded gap or create additional Regulatory Assets. Discoms may also request State Government to grant additional subsidy to reduce accumulated losses apart from taking over 100% losses of Discoms. Discoms are also directed to file next ARR, Tariff and True up petition complete in all respect by 30th November 2025 as per RERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff), Regulations, 2025, which should also include measures for efficiency improvement, loss reduction and further roadmap for reduction of Regulatory Assets and turnaround of Discoms.
- 4.7.11 In the Section 5, the Commission has reviewed compliance of its directives

and issued fresh directives to the Discoms. Discoms are directed to submit a compliance report of these directives as well as directions given earlier as per the periodicity called for.

- 4.7.12 This tariff order shall come into force from 01.10.2025 and remain in force till the next tariff order of the Commission. All existing provisions which are not modified by this order shall continue to be in force. Discoms shall publish salient features of tariff within one week in two daily newspapers in Hindi and one in English having large circulation in their respective areas of supply. Discoms shall revise the existing tariff booklet in accordance with this order and publish in Hindi and English a booklet containing all details of tariff and its applicability for the benefit of consumers. It should be made available for sale to general public at a nominal price.
- 4.7.13 The tariff for each category of consumers shall also be displayed on distribution licensee's website and consumers shall also be notified of change in tariff excluding fuel surcharge and other charges, through distribution licensee's website as well as through energy bills or Short Message Service or Mobile Application and similar other modes
- 4.7.14 The petitions stand disposed of accordingly. Copy of this order may be sent to the petitioners, stakeholders, CEA, Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation and Government of Rajasthan.

(Hemant Kumar Jain)

Member

(Dr. Rajesh Sharma)

Chairman

Section 5 Commission Directives

The Commission in its last ARR order dated 26.07.2024 issued certain directives/measures for improvement in working of the Discoms. The submission of the Discoms on these is summarized below:

S.No	Directions	Compliance Status
1.	<p><u>Reporting of Govt. Subsidy:</u></p> <p>MoP's Electricity (Second Amendment) Rules, 2023 provides that if subsidy accounting and raising bills for subsidy is not found in accordance with the Act or Rules or Regulations, the Commission shall take appropriate action against the concerned officers of the licensee for non-compliance. Accordingly, Discoms should furnish a quarterly report indicating demand for subsidy raised by the Discoms, energy consumed by the subsidized category, consumer category wise per unit subsidy declared by the state Govt., actual payment of subsidy received in accordance with the section 65 of the Act, gap in subsidy due and paid as well as other relevant details. The quarterly report shall be submitted by the Discoms</p>	<p>JVVNL: JVVNL submitted that Quarterly Subsidy Report is being duly submitted to the Secretary, RERC within 30 days from the end date of respective quarter. The Sr. AO. Billing has been appointed as Nodal Officer for the same. As per the provisions of Section 65 of the Electricity Act, 2003, the Government of Rajasthan provides tariff subsidy to Domestic and Agriculture category of consumers. Discom has submitted for Fy 2023-24.</p> <p>AVVNL: AO (Revenue), AVVNL has been appointed as the Nodal Officer for submission of Quarterly Subsidy Report and the report is being submitted to the Commission. As per the provisions of Section 65 of the Electricity Act, 2003, the Government of Rajasthan provides tariff subsidy to Domestic and Agriculture category of consumers. Ajmer Discom has submitted Quarterly Subsidy Report for FY 2024-25.</p> <p>JdVVNL: Discom submitted that Chief Accounts Officer (Revenue) is appointed as Nodal Officer for collecting information and sending quarterly report to the Commission within 30 days from the end of respective quarter. Discom submitted that Subsidies provided on electricity bills to consumers of</p>

	<p>within 30 days from the end date of respective quarter. For this purpose, Discoms may appoint nodal officer for collecting such information and sending quarterly report to the Commission along with reasons for non-receipt of subsidy and action taken for receipt of subsidy.</p>	<p>BPL & AShta Card Holder, Small Domestic, General Domestic and Agriculture Service – Metered Supply and Unmetered Supply on the directions of State Government of Rs. 12704.03 crore in FY 2024-25 by Jodhpur Discom. State Government refunds the same to Discom in form of Tariff Subsidy. If there is shortfall of Tariff Subsidy in the year then Discom have to take extra loan for electricity purchase, this leads to interest burden. In FY 2024-25 there is shortfall of Rs. 2808 crore of Tariff Subsidy.</p> <p>Further, JdVVNL submitted that the Rebates allowed to Consumers is also on the basis of order of State Government like Rebate on VCR under Amnesty Scheme i.e. 2.48 crore in 2023-24, likewise other rebates also as per order received from RERC as clearly shown in Note No. 28 Rebates allowed to Consumers total of Rs. 129.31 crore. This leads to increase in loss from 129.31 crores.</p>
2	<p><u>Smart Grid :</u></p>	
	<p>Commission directed Discoms to take following measures to promote demand side management and smart grid activities: -</p> <p>i. Constitution of Smart Grid and demand side management Cell(s) with well-defined roles & responsibilities. The Discom at its own option may form joint or separate cells.</p> <p>ii. Conduct baseline study and data development.</p> <p>iii. Formulation & approval</p>	<p>JVVNL, AVVNL & JdVVNL: Discoms submitted that Demand Side Management is any activity undertaken with an objective to lower the overall cost of electricity to the consumers of the Distribution Licensee and the Distribution franchisee as well, by economical and efficient use of resources, which shall include the measures/principles to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control, reduction and influence electricity demand. • Encourage consumers to amend their electricity consumption pattern both with respect to timing and level of electricity demand for efficient use of energy. • Complement supply side strategies to help the utilities to avoid or reduce or postpone Costly capacity (generation, transmission & distribution network) additions & Costly power purchases

	<p>of Demand side management and Smart Grid Plan/Programme and all related reports.</p> <p>iv. Develop a mechanism for Cost Recovery.</p> <p>v. Develop and act upon a plan for Monitoring, Evaluation, Measurement and Verification of execution and performance of the Smart Grid Programme and DSM activities.</p> <p>The Discoms are at liberty to bring in suitable proposal for DSM and Smart Grid Programme along with their petition for approval of Investment Plan & ARR.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the environmental damage by reducing the emission of greenhouse gases. • Supplement national level efforts for implementation of various DSM programs set out by the Bureau. • Make strategic efforts to induce lasting structural or behavioral changes in the market that shall result in increased adoption of energy-efficient technologies, services, and practices. • Protect the interest of the consumers which shall result in overall reduction in tariff for all the consumers. <p>4 Number of DSM Measures has been identified for JVVNL for the implementation.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Solar Roof Top for Domestic Consumer 2. Solarization of Agricultural Feeders 3. Home Energy Management System 4. Installation of Energy Efficient Motors in Industries (Pilot) <p>Presently,</p> <p>A pilot project of smart plug installation has been done in the Jaipur zone and surveys have been done for the analysis and research done for the home energy management system DSM measure.</p> <p>A study based on the solar demand aggregation has been conducted by the Green Tree Global and Flock energy for finding the potential of some more roof top installation and report preparation is in under progress.</p> <p>Launch program have been planned for the energy efficient motor replacement program for industrial consumers mostly MSMEs.</p> <p>AVVNL: Discom submitted that under the IPDS, the Discom implemented smart metering system for single and three phase whole current meters with GPRS communication technology in 12 towns covering 68,673</p>
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	<p>consumers through M/s EESL. These smart meters are regularly monitored, and billing is carried out using the data communicated from these meters.</p> <p>To use digital technology to monitor, manage, control and optimize the distribution and consumption of electricity, Discom has recently selected M/s Genus Tripura SPV Pvt Ltd as AMISP for design, supply, install, commission, integrate and maintain smart prepaid metering on DBFOOT basis in all 3 zones of the Discom under the RDSS. This will enable two-way communication between the Discom and consumers, allowing for improved management of energy demand and supply. It is also submitted that the approval of hardware GTPs has been completed and it is expected that the field work for installation of smart meters shall commence at the earliest.</p> <p>Furthermore, 9,715 numbers of 33/11kV substations are equipped with Data Concentrator Units for AMR based feeder metering at all 33/11 kV substations to monitor, manage and optimize the distribution and consumption of electricity and feeder-level Energy Audit. Thus, the Discom is able to improve billing accuracy, improve outage detection and response, empower consumers and improve operational efficiency by lowering operational costs.</p> <p>Additionally, SCADA/Distribution Management system established under RAPDRP for Ajmer Town is currently operational. The system covers 31, 33/11 kV substations with 67 RMUs on Tee-Off & Double/Triple supply locations on 11 kV feeders. The SCADA/DMS system enables remote supervision and control of the substations and their associated 11 kV feeders, with real-time data acquisition for distribution</p>
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management.

AVVNL & JdVVNL:

Demand Side Management

Demand Side Management (DSM) is a strategic approach aimed at improving energy efficiency and reducing overall electricity demand. DSM programs also encourage the installation of end-use technologies that consume less energy, thereby reducing and/or shifting the customers' overall electric bill.

DISCOMs are the interface between consumers and regulators, and hence hold a crucial position in the success of any state Demand Side programme. So, Demand Side Management is any activity undertaken with an objective to lower the overall cost of electricity to the consumers of the Distribution Licensee as well as the Distribution franchisee, by economical and efficient use of resources, which shall include the measures/principles to:

➤ **AVVNL and JdVVNL have taken following measures under DSM program:**

1. Constitution of dedicated RE-DSM Cell:

AVVNL has constituted dedicated RE-DSM Cell to handle & continues monitoring all DSM related programs and initiative by the Discom. AVVNL and JdVVNL have deployed below listed manpower under RE-DSM Cell.

AVVNL:

Post	No of Manpower
XEN	1
AEN	2
JEN	2
Jr. Accountant	1

• **JdVVNL:**

Post	No. of Manpower
JEn.	1
Aen	6
Xen	1
In-charge(RE-DSM) CE (S&T-CSS,DSM)	1

2. Implementation of Solar Roof Top Schemes:

- On 13.02.2024, PM Surya Ghar Yojana was announced to install rooftop solar on one crore households by providing 300 units of free electricity per month.
- Subsequently on 16.03.2024, MNRE launched the PM Surya Ghar Yojana, a voluntary scheme for Discoms' consumers, with eligible subsidy provision
- In context of above, for wide publicity and awareness among the consumers to adopt RTS plant installation, AVVNL has conducted various camps at Gram Panchayat and divisional offices.
- AVVNL has issued various directives for ease of doing business under this scheme.
- Current progress on Solar RTS Program at AVVNL is as below:

- **Solar Application under PM- Surya Ghar :**

DISCOM	Registration (As per dashboard)	Application Status from		SPV Installed Status from 13.02.2024 Onwards till 10.02.2025	SPV Capacity (MW)
		Nos.	Nos.		

)
AVVNL	179686	81435	315.57	9484	39.05

• **Total RTS plant installation at AVVNL**

Category	No.	Total Capacity in MW as on 10.02.2025
Domestic	15863	93.46
Non-Domestic	2490	65.50
Small Industrial Power	442	4.47
Medium Industrial Power	804	53.16
Bulk Supply	162	9.61
Large Industrial Power	1284	343.97
Total	21,045	570.16

3. Solarisation of Agricultural Feeders:

- a. On 08.03.2019, MNRE launched PM-KUSUM Scheme with overall objective of providing financial & water security to farmer through implementation in three components viz, Component-A, B & C

PM-KUSUM	Particulars
Component A	Grid connected solar or other RE based power plants of 0.5 to 2 MW within 5 km radius of Discom's notified substations (@Rs. 3.14 per unit Ceiling by RERC. However, MNRE further allocated 1000 MW for Rajasthan Discoms (@Rs. 3.04 per unit Ceiling by RERC.
Component C Pump level Solarization	Solarization of grid connected existing agriculture pumps using SPV panels of twice capacity of pump capacity with 30% CFA & 30% state

		subsidy.
Component C Feeder level Solarization	Solar PV plant at feeder level to meet the annual power requirement of 11kV segregated agriculture feeder(s) with 30% CFA for pumps upto 7.5 HP	

b. Status of Solarisation: KUSUM-Component A

• under Phase -I

Discom	Awarded		PPA executed		Commissioned	
	Nos.	Capacity (MW)	Nos.	Capacity (MW)	Nos.	Capacity (MW)
JVVNL	112	105	56	60	40	45
AVVNL	110	108.5	110	108.5	79	82.50
JdVVNL	369	480	312	426	224	312.25

• under Phase -II

Discom	Awarded		PPA executed		Commissioned	
	Nos.	Capacity (MW)	Nos.	Capacity (MW)	Nos.	Capacity (MW)
JVVNL	226	331.19	1	2	-	-
AVVNL	228	329	-	-	-	-
JdVVNL	164	324	-	-	-	-

• under Phase -III

Discom	Awarded		PPA executed		Commissioned	
	Nos.	Capacity (MW)	Nos.	Capacity (MW)	Nos.	Capacity (MW)

JVVNL	-	-	-	-	-	-
AVVNL	-	-	-	-	-	-
JdVVNL	39	43.75	-	-	-	-

c. Component C (Pump solarization)

Discom	Pump Target by MNRE	Tendered Quantity (nos.)	Awarded				Completed
			Pump Quantity (nos.)	Feeder Count	Cost (Rs. Cr)	Pump Count	
JVVNL	6082	6391	4346	83	169	24	1
AVVNL	5893	5414	5414	101	292	1884	16
JdVVNL	525	525	525	18	21	127	1

d. Component C (Feeder solarization)

DISC OM	Tendered Quantity			Awarded Projects (LOI / LOA Issued)			Commissioned Projects (Out of Awarded Projects)		
	Ag. Pumps Count	No. of Plans	Capacity (MW)	Ag. Pumps Count	No. of Plans	Capacity (MW)	Ag. Pumps Count	Nos. of SPV Plans	Capacity (MW)
JVVNL	155 503	622	1574	112 119	404	1063 .83	965 0	36	96.4 8
AVVNL	109 012	412	952	952 92	380	857. 73	672 0	17	40.0 7
JdVVNL	3219 81	241 9	6324. 5	1556 34	113 6	2991. 27	1351 1	116	297.7 2

➤ AVVNL and JdVVNL proposed below DSM Measures for the implementation.

1. Promotion of Solar Roof Top for Domestic Consumer under PM -Surya Ghar Yojna:

- a. AVVNL & JdVVNL planned to initiate the various customer outreach programs at all circles through various electronic and print media communication channels to promote these schemes.
- b. JdVVNL's Target to achieve the 500 MW of

	<p>RTS installation upto Dec-25 under these Schemes.</p> <p>2. Decentralise Renewable Energy Generation through Solarisation of Agricultural Feeders under PM KUSUM Schemes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. AVVNL & JdVVNL planned to roll out the faster execution and grid connectivity of solar power plants which are awarded under above mentioned schemes through facilitation of developers through Dedicated RE-DSM Cell. b. JdVVNL also initiated the EoI for Grid Connected Solar Power Plant under PM KUSUM Component A for total 335 MW at notified 33/11 SS of the Discom at the RRECL approved of pre-fixed levelized tariff. c. The Discoms submitted that despite its immense potential, Rajasthan in the early part of the last decade grappled with scarcity of renewable energy reason being the technology being in its nascent stage, thus compelling Discoms to bear high thermal power costs. However, over time, Rajasthan has made significant strides to cater its energy needs through affordable RE power and at present is poised to make a paradigm shift to satisfy majority of its demand through RE sources, particularly solar. <p>3. Self-sustainable micro grids development:</p> <p>AVVNL & JdVVNL plan to implement 1 Model solar village at each district in accordance with guidelines issued by the MNRE for implementation of "Model Solar Village" under PM-Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana.</p>
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3	<u>Green transition :</u>	
	<p>Discoms are directed to meet the RPO targets notified by the Commission from time to time.</p> <p>The maximum generation capacity needs to be added specifically from solar power.</p> <p>Distributed Energy Resources (DER)</p> <p>Commission in its earlier orders has stressed on the need of promotion of</p>	<p>JVVNL & JdVVNL: Discoms submitted that they are committed towards fulfilling the RPO targets as set by the Commission and adequate capacity additions have been planned in near future to attain the same.</p> <p>AVVNL:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discom submitted that the RUVITL has planned requisite capacity to meet the RPO targets notified by the Commission from time to time. The Discom submitted that the targets and backlog upto FY 2023-24 could not be met for reasons beyond the control of the RUVITL such as outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, extensions in completion timelines by the MNRE, Judgments such as the Order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the Great Bustard matter, supply chain shortages, other developments leading to Change in Law claim, non-readiness of infrastructure for power evacuation, etc. As a result of these factors, planned projects got delayed. 2. The Discom further submitted that the RUVITL is striving towards adding maximum generation from solar so as to reap the rich potential of solar energy in the State and provide green and affordable power to consumers. The State is poised to add around 18,000 MW solar capacities till FY 2028-29. <p>Distributed Energy Resources (DER)</p> <p>JVVNL, AVVNL & JdVVNL: Discoms understand and emphasizes on the need of promotion of renewables and need to promote</p>

	<p>renewables and need to promote decentralized generation for which adoption of the DER Management system need to be deployed across the distribution network.</p> <p>(i) PM-KUSUM Yojana</p> <p>a) As per the MNRE against the target of 550 MW around 201 MW capacity (out of the total 256.78 MW installed on the All India level) has been installed in the State under component-A and the State is the National leader in this segment. Further under the Component- C (FLS) against the sanctioned 2 lakh solar pumps, so far 1268 pumps have been installed.</p> <p>b) Commission has approved more than 4000 MW capacity under the KUSUM component- C (FLS). The Discoms have been directed to approach MNRE for more allocation under Component-C (FLS) so as to reap the associated benefits as</p>	<p>decentralized generation and is committed towards the deployment of such measures.</p> <p>(i) PM-KUSUM Yojana</p> <p>It is submitted that JVVNL, AVVNL & JdVVNL are aggressively pursuing implementation of Component A and Component C (feeder level solarization) of PM-KUSUM Scheme which is aligned with MNRE target / sanction provided from time to time.</p> <p>Recently, MNRE vide OM No. 32/54/2018-SPV-Division dated 21.08.2024, sanctioned additional allocation of 1,000 MW wherein RERC approved pre-fixed levelized tariff of Rs. 3.04 per unit under Component A of PM-KUSUM Scheme.</p> <p>a. Further, till date, Rajasthan Discoms have awarded around 4,443 MW of Solar PV Capacity under Component C (feeder level solarization) of PM-KUSUM Scheme with the aim to solarize 3,12,829 nos. of Ag. Pumps. In view of this, Discoms had approached & requested MNRE for additional allocation under Component-C (FLS) so as to reap the associated benefits as well as take benefit from the Central Government by availing the maximum CFA.</p> <p>b. In view of request, recently MNRE sanctioned additional allocation of 2,25,000 nos. of pumps (in addition to 2,00,000 pumps) to Rajasthan Discoms.</p> <p>c. Ajmer Discom also submitted that the</p>
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	<p>well as take benefit from the Central Government by availing the maximum CFA.</p> <p>c) MNRE in its Guidelines for Component-C (FLS) has capped the CFA to the pump capacity of 7.5 HP. Due to this, the Discoms are not able to get the maximum benefit of subsidy as compared to other States where the pump capacity is 7.5 HP or lower.</p> <p>d) In this regard, the Discoms are directed to take up the matter with MOP/MNRE for the suitable increase in the CFA for the pump size of more than 7.5 HP.</p> <p>e) In addition to the above, the State Govt. is also advised to consider if they can provide assistance to the Discoms /farmers so as to fast track the solarisation of the grid.</p>	<p>Hon'ble Chief Minister vide letter dated 26.07.2021 and the Principal Secretary, GoR vide Letter No. F.15(4) Energy/2019 Jaipur requested MNRE to waive-off eligible CFA limit up to 7.5 HP and allow CFA as per actual pump capacity.</p> <p>d. As regards additional assistance from the GoR, no additional subsidy or assistance (apart from Central and State Government contribution under Component-B and Component-C) is proposed by the GoR.</p>
	<p>(ii) Roof Top Solar (RTS)</p> <p>i. The Commission during the hearing has expressed its concern about the slow progress in rooftop installations in the</p>	<p>(ii) Roof Top Solar (RTS)</p> <p>JVVNL & AVVNL:</p> <p>i. Jaipur Discom submitted as under:</p> <p>a) For allowing, the RTS installations up the cumulative capacity of 80% instead of 50%, in this regard JPR- 1073 has been issued by</p>

	<p>State. To expedite the installation process Commission has taken the following steps:</p> <p>(a) Allowed the RTS installations up the cumulative capacity of 80% instead of 50%.</p> <p>(b) In the case of the domestic category segment covered under the Net Metering arrangement, the buyback rate has been increased to bid rate plus incentive of 25%. For the Net billing arrangement, the purchase rate has been increased to bid rate plus incentive of 40%.</p> <p>(c) Net metering arrangement to be applicable for loads up to the 1 MW, for all categories of consumers.</p> <p>(d) The requirement of the technical feasibility study for the renewable generating systems up to 10 kW dispensed of. Amendment regulations, 2024.</p> <p>(e) The flexibility has been granted to the Educational Institution recognized by the GoI/GoR originally under</p>	<p>the JVVNL vide order No. JPD/SE (C)/XEN(OA)/F./D. 856 Dated 21.09.2021.</p> <p>b) In the case of the domestic category segment covered under the Net Metering arrangement, the buyback rate has been increased to bid rate plus incentive of 25%. For the Net billing arrangement, the purchase rate has been increased to bid rate plus incentive of 40%. The Jaipur Discom submitted that presently, feed-in-tariff for surplus energy injected into the grid has been computed to Rs. 2.71 per unit is applicable under Net Metering while Rs. 3.04 per unit is applicable under Net Billing Arrangement. Further, in this regard JPR-1158 has been issued by the JVVNL vide order No. JPD/SE(C)/XEN(OA)/F./D. 1722 Dated 01.02.2024.</p> <p>c) For Net metering arrangement to be applicable for loads up to the 1 MW, for all categories of consumers.</p> <p>JVVNL submitted that as per Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission (Grid Interactive Distributed Renewable Energy Generating Systems) Regulations, 2021</p> <p><i>"3.5 These Regulations do not preclude the right of State Nodal Agency or Distribution Licensee of the State to undertake Renewable Energy generating system of one megawatt and above capacity through alternative mechanisms. In this regard JPR- 1159 has been issued by the JVVNL vide order No. JPD/SE(C)/XEN(OA)/F./D. 1796 Dated 12.02.2024.</i></p> <p>d) The requirement for a technical feasibility</p>
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	<p>Net-Metering arrangement to opt the Net-Billing arrangement for a period of any two months during a financial year.</p> <p>ii. Recently PM Surya Ghar Yojana has been launched, which is expected to give a push to the RTS installations in the State. In the Modified Budget 2024 the Government of Rajasthan Under "Har Ghar-Har Khet Bijli" the State Government has declared various Energy Access Reforms:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Under the PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, in every district "Adarsh Saur Gram" is to be developed. 2. Each such village Decentralized Solar Power plants of capacity 2 MW will be established for which 40% subsidy will be provided by the State Government. <p>iii. The State Government has also announced Solar Energy based electricity for all government offices in a time bound manner.</p> <p>iv. In light of the above,</p> <p>study for renewable generating systems up to 10 kW has been dispensed with, as per the Amendment Regulations, 2024. The Jaipur Discom submitted that deemed feasibility will be adopted for systems up to 10 kW, with an actual feasibility check conducted by JVVNL at the back end to keep track of available DT capacity. If any augmentation is needed, it will be carried out by JVVNL. This is in accordance with The Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Amendment Rules, 2024, by JVVNL. Furthermore, the technical feasibility requirement has been waived for systems up to 10 kW, as per order No. 46 issued by the CMD of JVVNL on 25.01.2024.</p> <p>e) The flexibility has been granted to the Educational Institution recognized by the Gol/ GoR originally under Net-Metering arrangement to opt the Net-Billing arrangement for a period of any two months during a financial year.</p> <p>JVVNL is submitted that Discom shall follow directive by the Commission. Upon receiving intimation of Educational Institutions, recognized by Gol/GoR, same shall be intimated to Revenue / Billing Department for further proceedings / billing arrangement.</p> <p>ii. Jaipur and Ajmer Discoms submitted that implementation of Model Solar Village under PM-Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana aiming to create 01 Model Solar Village in each District is under preparation. Further, District Level Committee (DLC) for overall monitoring and coordination has been formed. Further, extensive plans are being formulated to implement the PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli</p>
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	<p>Discoms are directed to create an enabling environment so as to bring in more and more RTS systems online.</p> <p>Yojna, for which targets are being identified and modalities are being worked out.</p> <p>iii. Discoms submitted that Rajasthan Discoms / RRECL is already focusing on installation of rooftop solar on Government Buildings for ensuing solar energy-based electricity for all offices. RRECL has issued work order to 18 vendors for Design, Supply, Erection, Testing, Commissioning and Comprehensive Operation and Maintenance for 25 years of 489 MW Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Photovoltaic Power Projects on State Government buildings / State Government undertaking buildings in Rajasthan.</p> <p>iv. Discom submitted that Chairman Discoms & MD, JVVNL / AVVNL had already adopted various measures as received from MNRE / Energy Department, GoR and issued various orders for its implementation at ground level. Following measures to create an enabling environment in order to maximize RTS system online within JVVNL are as highlighted below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deemed feasibility adopted till 10 kW as per The Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Amendment Rules, 2024 notified on dated 22.02.2024. • In line with MNRE and based on budget announcement, Circle Wise (Monthly / Yearly) Target of 5,00,000 has been issued in all 03 Discoms on date 22.06.2024. • Rooftop Solar Project Timeline had been reduced from previously 80 Days to 18 Days. • Post created for SE (PM-Surya Ghar) for ensuring proper monitoring and timely installation of RTS.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In view of issues and challenges faced for release of RTS connection, issued Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and to ensure no visit of applicant at Discom Offices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 'No' fees shall be demanded at the time of application submission. ✓ No enhanced security amount will be charged in the demand note. ✓ Separate priority shall be maintained for applications received under PM Surya Ghar Yojana. ✓ No separate application for load enhancement is required. ✓ Facility for vendors to deposit the 'Solar & Net' Meters in bulk and well in advance for testing in order to avoid any delay in ✓ Commissioning of RTS. <p>To make the rooftop solar installation procedure simplified, JVVNL issued the order of collecting the all applicable charges from solar consumers after commissioning of solar power plant through their electricity bill.</p> <p>Further, to promote and secure subsidy for installation of rooftop solar, Rajasthan Discoms have made various efforts which are highlighted below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Door to door Campaign was organized by Discoms from dated 27th August 2024 till 30th August 2024 for those consumers who have applied under National Portal in order to educate, facilitate and motivate consumers. • On 02.09.2024, JVVNL issued orders to
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		<p>organize 03 days camps at various divisions/ sub-divisions levels for expedition of implementation of rooftop solar in respective sub-divisions. Aim is to enable and ensure sustainable eco-system among various stakeholders such as rooftop solar vendors, bakers / financial institutions, consumers and even Discom officials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weekly webinars / coordination meetings with JVVNL officials (AeNs /JeNs / other representatives / on-ground team) of each Circle are being organized to impart knowledge of the National Solar Portal and mitigating any issues / challenges faced by them on ground levels. • JVVNL distributed leaflets / pamphlets / banners at various divisions and sub-divisions levels to create awareness among stakeholders. • Additionally, online processing of submitted application in JVVNL NCMS module is under development stage. • Discoms also announced 'Rooftop Solar Champion Award' Program aimed at encouraging the adoption of rooftop solar installations by respective Divisions and Sub-divisions. <p>Progress under PM-KUSUM Scheme for JVVNL is illustrated below:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Particular</th><th colspan="3">Capacity Installed (In MW)</th><th rowspan="2">Capacity Contracted by JVVNL (In MW)</th></tr> <tr> <th>Component A</th><th>Component C (Pump Level Solarization)</th><th>Component C (Feeder Level Solarization)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>At the beginning</td><td>19</td><td>0.288</td><td>-</td><td>19.29</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Particular	Capacity Installed (In MW)			Capacity Contracted by JVVNL (In MW)	Component A	Component C (Pump Level Solarization)	Component C (Feeder Level Solarization)	At the beginning	19	0.288	-	19.29	
Particular	Capacity Installed (In MW)			Capacity Contracted by JVVNL (In MW)												
	Component A	Component C (Pump Level Solarization)	Component C (Feeder Level Solarization)													
At the beginning	19	0.288	-	19.29												

		of the FY (i.e. Up to Mar'23)			
	Addition during 1st Quarter	4	-	-	4
	Addition during 2nd Quarter	4	-	-	4
	Addition during 3rd Quarter	0.5	-	4.03	4.53
	Addition during 4th Quarter	0.5	-	2.30	2.80
	Total at the end of Financial Year 2023- 24	28	0.288	6.33	34.6 2

Particul ar	Capacity Installed (In MW)			Capacit y Contract ed by JVNL (In MW)
	Compo nent A	Component C (Pump Level Solarization)	Com pone nt C (Fee der Level Solariz ation)	
At the beginnin g of the FY (i.e. Up to Mar'24)	28	0.288	6.33	34.62
Additio n during 1st Quarter	-	-	2.20	2.20
Additio n during 2nd Quarter	6	-	6.10	12.10
Additio n during 3rd Quarter	2	-	41.2 8	43.28
Additio n during 4th Quarter	-	-	-	-
Total at the end	36	0.288	55.9 1	92.20

		of Financial Year 2024-25 (till 4th Quarter)			
<p>Apart from above commissioned projects, 27.55 MW solar PV capacity has been successfully commissioned after March 2024 while installation & commissioning of around 677.45 MW solar PV capacity is under progress.</p> <p>Further AVVNL submitted that Chief Engineer (Project) has directed all circle Superintending Engineers to meet the District Collector and organize camps for PM Surya Ghar Free Electricity Scheme and invite all empaneled vendors and bank officials to encourage to interested consumers. Promoting PM Surya Ghar free Electricity Scheme by putting flex on the vehicles of FRT team. From time to time, circle officials are promoting the benefits of the scheme and the subsidy available to the people through newspapers.</p> <p>Progress under PM-KUSUM Scheme for AVVNL is illustrated below:</p>					
Particulars	Capacity Installed (MW)			Capacity Contracted by AVVNL (MW)	
	Component-A	Component-C (Pump Level Solarization)	Component-C (Feeder Level Solarization)		
At the beginning of the FY (i.e., upto March 23)	6	6.38	-	12.38	
Addition during 1st Quarter	14	1.37	-	15.37	

	Addition during 2nd Quarter				
	Addition during 3rd Quarter				
	Addition during 4th Quarter				
	Total at the end of FY 2023-24	20	7.75	-	27.75
Particulars	Capacity Installed (MW)			Capacity Contracted by AVVNL (MW)	
	Component-A	Component-C (Pump Level Solarization)	Component-C (Feeder Level Solarization)		
At the beginning of the FY (i.e., upto March 24)	20	7.75	-	27.75	
Addition during 1st Quarter	8	0.31	-	8.31	
Addition during 2nd Quarter	8.75	1.33	3.22	13.30	
Addition during 3rd Quarter	9.25	0.26	5.16	14.67	

	Addition during 4th Quarter during till 10.02.2025	4	-	1.7	5.7
	Till 10.02.2025	59	9.65	15.46	84.10

Progress under Rooftop Solar Scheme is as under

Particulars	Capacity Installed (MW)	Capacity Contracted by AVVNL (MW)
At the beginning of the FY (i.e., upto March 23)	347.003	347.003
Addition during 1st Quarter	17.07	17.07
Addition during 2nd Quarter	17.10	17.10
Addition during 3rd Quarter	28.18	28.18
Addition during 4th Quarter	25.96	25.96
Total at the end of FY 2023-24	435.30	435.30

Particulars	Capacity Installed (MW)	Capacity Contracted by AVVNL (MW)

		At the beginning of the FY (i.e., upto March 24)	435.30	435.30
		Addition during 1st Quarter	44.94	44.94
		Addition during 2nd Quarter	51.65	51.65
		Addition during 3rd Quarter	37.01	37.01
		Addition during 4th Quarter	1.25	1.25
		Till 25.11.2024	570.16	570.16
A.	<u>Maximizing RE power purchase by the Discoms</u>	A. <u>Maximizing RE power purchase by the Discoms.</u>		
	As stated, earlier Rajasthan is blessed with abundant solar and wind resources potential from which harnessing the same significant generation can be availed.	JVVNL, AVVNL & JdVVNL: It is submitted that in view of abundant solar resources potential, Discoms are aggressively implementing 'Decentralized Solar Power Plants' through PM-KUSUM Scheme vide Component A & Component C (feeder level solarization) and PM-Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana at larger scale. The Discom submitted that Despite its immense potential, Rajasthan in the early part of the last decade grappled with scarcity of renewable energy reason being the technology being in its nascent stage, thus compelling Discoms to bear high thermal power costs. However, over time, Rajasthan has made significant strides to cater its energy needs through affordable RE power and at present is poised to make a paradigm shift to satisfy majority of its demand through RE sources, particularly solar. RUVITL, in last 5 years, have secured a capacity		
i.	The Discom should buy maximum locally produced power from solar plants to reap the benefits in terms of cost-effectiveness and scalability.			
ii.	At present Discoms are not able to fulfill their RPO, to maximize the benefit for the consumer of the State they should even purchase the RE beyond			

	<p>their RPO.</p> <p>iii. As Rajasthan Urja Vikas Nigam Limited (RUVNL) is managing the purchase of electricity on behalf of Discom, they are advised to explore the possibility of engaging themselves in trading of green power either bilateral or through exchange and earn the trading margin which can be used to set off power purchase cost of Discoms.</p> <p>iv. The Commission also once again directs that to fulfill the RPO obligation for which the Discoms can initiate action to purchase energy through competitive bidding up to RPO under intimation to the Commission without any prior specific approval for the same and directly approach the Commission for the adoption of Tariff.</p> <p>v. To keep a tab on the progress of Renewable energy capacity addition and capacity contracted by Discoms of Rajasthan, the Discoms are directed to furnish the following information on quarterly basis.</p>	<p>of 4705 MW solar power, slated to commission by mid of next year. Further, RUVITL has arranged/started process to tie up further a staggering capacity of 18,085 MW solar powers by the FY 2028-29. This capacity, as suggested by commission, stands at threshold to provide widespread consumers with access to affordable supply. Notwithstanding, RUVITL has took a leap towards decentralized power generation and solar rooftop installation. Under KUSUM-A, PPAs for 602 MW capacity have been signed, with 282 MW already commissioned.</p> <p>Under KUSUM-C, Discoms have already awarded around 4550 MW capacity which is expected to Commission by December 2025. The energy from these projects will not only contribute significantly towards RPOs but will provide cost-effective electricity to remote consumers. Therefore, it can be said that RUVITL is diligently striving to procure maximum solar power at competitive and economically viable rates. RUVITL can contemplate trading green power and earn trading margin to offset the procurement cost once they find themselves comfortable in respect of power availability and RPO achievements.</p> <p>At present, Discoms are not able to fulfill their RPO, however Discoms are in regular practice of purchasing renewable energy from other sources. RPO of last 04 months (FY 2024-25) are as presented below:</p> <p>Further the tab on the progress of Renewable energy capacity addition and capacity contracted by Discom of Rajasthan is tabulated in the table below:</p>						
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>FY...</th> <th>Solar</th> <th>Wind</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	FY...	Solar	Wind				
FY...	Solar	Wind						

Particular	Capacity Installed by Discos	Capacity Contracted by Discos	Capacity Installed	Capacity Contracted by Discos	Month	Total Energy (MU)	Total				
							Target		Achievement		
							MU	%	MU		
At beginning of the FY(01.04)					April	8358.58	2500.05	29.91	1534.66	18.36	965.39
Addition during the 1st Quarter					May	10693.63	3198.46	29.91	2215.87	20.72	982.60
Addition during the 2nd Quarter					June	10595.48	3169.11	29.91	2404.24	22.69	764.87
Addition during the 3rd Quarter					July	9837.44	2942.38	29.91	2308.98	23.47	633.40
Total at the end of Financial Year					Total	39485.14	11810.00	29.91	8463.75	21.44	3346.26

Quarterly information Discoms as sought by the Hon'ble Commission is submitted below:

FY 2024-25				
Particulars	Solar		Wind	
	Capacity Installed	Capacity Contracted	Capacity Installed	Capacity Contracted
	MW	MW	MW	MW
At the beginning of the FY (01.04.2024)		4,010.50		4,359.63
Addition during the 1st Quarter	69			70.2
Addition during the 2nd Quarter	842.31			13.5
Addition during the 3rd Quarter				
Addition during the 4th Quarter				
Total at the end of the Financial Year		4,921.81		4,443.33

JdVVNL:

- Solar Application under PM- Surya Ghar

	Registration (As per	Application Status from	PV Plant Installed Status
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		Dashboard)	13.02.2024 Onwards		from 13.02.2024 Onwards	
JdVVNL	41121	No. of Application	SPV Capacity (MW)	No of SPV Plants Installed	SPV Cap acity (MW)	
		69788	282	7509	38.25	

Total RTS plant installation at JdVVNL:

Category	No.	Total Capacity in MW on Dec-24
Domestic	20,511	154,458
Non-Domestic	3,456	74,438
Small Industrial Power	267	3,136
Medium Industrial Power	878	47,36
Bulk Supply	191	27,071
Large Industrial Power	946	174,394
Agriculture	107	0,831
	26,356	481,695

B. Land Availability to RE Projects:

- a. In setting up a RE project, the availability of land has been a critical factor. To facilitate faster setting up of RE Projects

B. Land Availability to RE Projects:

JVVNL, AVVNL & JdVVNL:

Discoms understand that availability of clear titled land plays an important role in setting up a large scale RE project, hence, in order to eliminate any challenges associated with land aggregation, JVVNL on behalf of all three

	<p>in the State, the State Government was advised to explore the Land Aggregating Agency owned by Govt. like RIICO which may identify encumbrance-free chunks of the land in the State. Such lands may be offered to the solar power developers so as to save time and improve the investment climate in the State. However, initiatives and outcomes in this regard are yet to become visible.</p> <p>b. Once again, the State Government is advised to take appropriate steps in this regard. This will definitely provide a boost to the process of setting up RE plants in the State.</p>	<p>Discoms designed and developed 'Online Land Registration Web Portal' where interest farmers / landowners can offer their private land to the successful solar power developers. Till date, portal has received hits of ~12 lakhs. Further, in view to save time and improve the investment, JVVNL had awarded one of the solar power projects with 4.24 MW capacity on JVVNL's / Government provided land (32 Bigha) to the successful developer in Tonk District. Therefore, on similar lines, Discoms / RRECL may explore the 'Land Aggregating Agency' owned by Government which may identify encumbrance-free chunks of the land within the State.</p>
C. <u>Energy Storage Systems (ESS):</u>		<p>C. <u>Energy Storage Systems (ESS):</u></p> <p>JVVNL, AVVNL & JdVVNL: Discoms submitted that RUVITL understands that with increased share of RE power in energy mix, ESS is essential for stable grid operations. Besides, they also help in meeting the peak demand. To this end, RUVITL has tied up 490 MW solar plus PSP power, slated to commission by August next year. Further, 100 MW hydro power has been contacted with THDC from Tehri PSP, expected to commission by Sept. 2024. Moreover, RUVITL</p>

	<p>Distribution licensee including the deemed licensee. The ESO can be fulfilled by BESS as well as PSPs.</p> <p>(i) Battery Energy Storage (BESS)</p> <p>Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) in electricity distribution companies offer significant advantages. BESS enhances grid stability by providing frequency regulation and voltage control, improving reliability and reducing the risk of outages. It facilitates efficient peak demand management by storing excess energy during off-peak periods and releasing it during peak demand, lowering operational costs.</p> <p>BESS also integrates renewable energy sources by storing surplus energy and smoothing out intermittencies, maximizing renewable energy utilization. Moreover, BESS enhances grid resilience by providing backup power during outages, ensuring uninterrupted service for critical infrastructure. Overall, BESS implementation enhances</p>	<p>in FY 2023-24 had floated a tender for 1200 MW solar power with committed energy supply from energy storage systems. However, same was scrapped on account of high tariff discovery. Likewise, a tender was initiated for tie up of 1000MW / 6000 MWh per day (continuous discharge of 4 hours) on long term basis from Pump Storage based energy storage systems. However same has been kept in abeyance pending finalization of resource adequacy plan and policy formulation by RRECL for development of PSP plants.</p>
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	<p>grid performance, reduces costs, and promotes sustainability in electricity distribution.</p> <p>(ii) Pumped Storage Plants (PSPs)</p> <p>In the high RE scenario, the Pumped Storage Plants can play a vital role in meeting the ever-increasing electricity demand by providing a reliable and flexible energy storage solution. These plants store excess energy when power is surplus in the Grid and release it during high demand time can be crucial in the energy transition.</p> <p>The Discoms are directed to take appropriate steps to tie up the requisite storage capacity which will also help them to meet their ESO targets.</p>	
	<p>D. <u>Exploring Innovative Tender options:</u></p> <p>JVVNL, AVVNL & JdVVNL:</p> <p>a) The Discoms are directed to explore innovative tender designs considering the Round-The-Clock (RTC), RE+ Storage, Peak Power Supply, Firm and</p>	<p>RUVITL in recent past had floated three such tenders, two being for procurement of power from 1500 MW Wind-Solar Hybrid projects and 1200 MW solar power with committed energy supply from ESS. Both tenders were terminated due to lack of competition and high tariff discovery. The other tender, as aforementioned, is for tie up of 1000MW / 6000</p>

	<p>Dispatchable Renewable Energy (FDRE)etc., which will benefit them not only in terms of the price but will also provide them with more firm RE power.</p> <p>b) In addition to the above, Discoms are also directed to take suitable steps for the in-house capacity building to develop the capability to conduct the auctions/ tenders independently for the RE purchase. This will not only help them to cater the state-specific requirement, but they can also save on the trading margin.</p> <p>c) Further, the Discoms may renegotiate their existing PPAs, if need be and may also negotiate with intermediaries on trading margin to bring it down in the vicinity of 1 or 2 paise/kWh</p>	<p>MWh per day from Pumped ESS, currently in abeyance pending finalization of State's RA plan and relevant policy formulation by RRECL. To save on the trading margin and breaking away reliance on other utilities like SECI, RUVITL recently has conducted bidding and contacted 1000 MW solar power at a very competitive rate, slated to be commission by August next year.</p> <p>The short summary of bidding conducted for 1000 MW solar power at a very competitive rate is provided in table below:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name of Bidder</th><th>Capacity</th><th>Rate</th><th>PPA Date</th><th>Sub-station</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Solar Craft Power India Limited</td><td>150</td><td>2.61</td><td>21.02.2024</td><td>220 kV Bhopalgarh (Jodhpur)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Jakson Limited</td><td>100</td><td>2.61</td><td>21.02.2024</td><td>220 kV Bhawad</td></tr> <tr> <td>Shiva Corporation India Limited</td><td>50</td><td>2.61</td><td>21.02.2024</td><td>220 kV Bhawad</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sun-Free Energy Private Limited</td><td>200</td><td>2.61</td><td>20.02.2024</td><td>220 kV Jalore</td></tr> <tr> <td>Mahindra Susten Private Limited</td><td>200</td><td>2.61</td><td>22.02.2024</td><td>220 kV Chattargarh</td></tr> <tr> <td>Avada Energy</td><td>200</td><td>2.62</td><td>20.02.2024</td><td>220 kV Badnu</td></tr> <tr> <td>SJVN Green Energy Limited</td><td>100</td><td>2.62</td><td>10.03.2024</td><td>132 kV Nawa</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Further, the matter of reducing trading margin was taken up in June 2023 when Chairman RUVITL urged the Secretary- MoP and MNRE to</p>	Name of Bidder	Capacity	Rate	PPA Date	Sub-station	Solar Craft Power India Limited	150	2.61	21.02.2024	220 kV Bhopalgarh (Jodhpur)	Jakson Limited	100	2.61	21.02.2024	220 kV Bhawad	Shiva Corporation India Limited	50	2.61	21.02.2024	220 kV Bhawad	Sun-Free Energy Private Limited	200	2.61	20.02.2024	220 kV Jalore	Mahindra Susten Private Limited	200	2.61	22.02.2024	220 kV Chattargarh	Avada Energy	200	2.62	20.02.2024	220 kV Badnu	SJVN Green Energy Limited	100	2.62	10.03.2024	132 kV Nawa
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		consider reducing the relatively higher trading margin and amend the guidelines accordingly, safeguarding interest of all concerned parties and vast consumers.						
4	<u>Road map for EV charging stations</u>	<p>Commission directs Discoms to expedite the setting up of EV charging stations and also propose necessary investment for upgrading their network for seamless integration of EV infrastructure along with next Investment Plan & ARR petition.</p> <p>JVVNL: Discom submitted that, network strengthening for EV charging stations is also a part of the loss reduction interventions planned by the Discom under RDSS.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particular</th> <th>Units</th> <th>Sanctioned Units up to FY 26</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Network Strengthening for EV charging stations</td> <td>Nos.</td> <td>50</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Presently, the survey works of 30 Sanctioned units has been completed. The Discom is committed towards meeting up the targets as specified under RDSS and is working towards the same.</p> <p>Further, the Discom submitted that an order dated 23.09.2024 was issued by the office of the Superintending Engineer (Commercial) regarding the provision of electricity connections to electric vehicle charging stations at outlets of oil companies which was in compliance with the decisions taken in the meeting of the 88th DCF.</p> <p>AVVNL: Discom submitted that as on December 2024, 69 EV charging stations have been set up in the area served by Ajmer Discom. Details pertaining to electricity consumption of EV charging stations are submitted to the Central Electricity Authority.</p>	Particular	Units	Sanctioned Units up to FY 26	Network Strengthening for EV charging stations	Nos.	50
Particular	Units	Sanctioned Units up to FY 26						
Network Strengthening for EV charging stations	Nos.	50						

Moreover, Ajmer Discom, vide Circular AJ-933 dated 25.09.2024, in compliance with the decisions taken in the 88th DCF, issued directions regarding providing electricity connections to EV Charging Stations installed at the outlets of petrol pumps/CNG/LPG stations upto load of 200 kW on LT supply voltage.

The Discom further submitted network strengthening for EV charging stations is also a part of the loss reduction interventions planned by the Discom under RDSS. The circle-wise EV charging stations sanctioned under the RDSS is presented as under:

Circle	Target (Nos.)
ACC	3
ADC	3
Banswara	1
Bhilwara	3
Chittorgarh	2
Dungarpur	1
Jhunjhunu	2
Nagaur	2
Pratapgarh	1
Rajsamand	2
Sikar	2
Udaipur	3
Total	25

Capacity-wise details of EV charging stations sanctioned under RDSS for all Circles of the Discom are submitted below for the perusal of

the Commission:			
Circle	No. of EV Charging Stations with Capacity of 100 kVA	EV Charging Stations with Capacity of 160 kVA	Charging Stations Sanctioned under RDSS
ACC	0	3	3
ADC	2	1	3
Banswara	1	0	1
Bhilwara	1	2	3
Chittorgarh	2	0	2
Dungarpur	1	0	1
Jhunjhunu	1	1	2
Nagaur	2	0	2
Pratapgarh	1	0	1
Rajsamand	2	0	2
Sikar	2	0	2
Udaipur	0	3	3
Total	15	10	25

Presently, Discom has initiated survey works associated with the loss reduction works as specified under RDSS. The Discom is committed towards meeting up the targets as specified under RDSS and is working relentlessly towards the same.

JVVNL: Discom submitted that to boost the adoption of Electric Vehicles, it's very important to spread network of EV Charging Stations across the nation.

In this aspects, Rajasthan Discoms has taken

		<p>following initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ For Electrical Vehicle Charging Station, electricity connection up to load of 200 kW with contract demand above 50 kVA is also allowed to release on LT Supply Voltage through Nigam's Distribution Network ➤ Electric Infrastructure shall be constructed under RDSS Scheme wherein 60% Grant shall be borne by Gol, as per scheme guidelines <p>Approved infra under RDSS is as under:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Capacity</th><th colspan="2"></th><th colspan="2">Awarded</th><th colspan="2"></th></tr> <tr> <th>Qty</th><th>Amt (Lacs)</th><th>Qty</th><th>Amt (Lacs)</th><th>Qty</th><th>Amt (Lacs)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>100 kVA</td><td>13</td><td>489.84</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>16</td><td>239</td></tr> <tr> <td>160 kVA</td><td>12</td><td>467.16</td><td>20</td><td>384</td><td>5</td><td>48</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The Discom submitted that as on January 2025, 11 EV charging stations connections have been released in the area served by Jodhpur Discom.</p>	Capacity			Awarded				Qty	Amt (Lacs)	Qty	Amt (Lacs)	Qty	Amt (Lacs)	100 kVA	13	489.84	0	0	16	239	160 kVA	12	467.16	20	384	5	48
Capacity				Awarded																									
	Qty	Amt (Lacs)	Qty	Amt (Lacs)	Qty	Amt (Lacs)																							
100 kVA	13	489.84	0	0	16	239																							
160 kVA	12	467.16	20	384	5	48																							
5	<u>Flat rate category:</u>																												
	<p>The Commission directs the Discoms that in next year tariff petition; they should come up with a proposal of abolishing the flat rate category.</p>	<p>JVVNL: Discom submitted that based on actual data, 2,918 agricultural flat rate consumers existed as on 31.03.2023, which reduced to 17 (1 under JVVNL and 16 under DF) by 31.03.2024. The number is provisionally further reduced to 16 as on 31.03.2025, with JVVNL having zero such consumers and 16 remaining under DF. The reference to "no flat rate consumer" was made in context of JVVNL's active records.</p> <p>AVVNL: Discom submitted that there are no flat rate consumers being served by the Discom.</p> <p>JdVVNL: Discom submitted that, as on</p>																											

		30.04.2025, they have converted all Agriculture Flat rate consumers to Agriculture Metered.
6	High percentage of defective meters:	
	<p>Discoms are duty bound to keep all the meters in correct condition and no leeway can be granted to Discoms. The Commission again directs the Discoms to keep all meters in healthy condition and if a meter gets defective same should be replaced within 2 months.</p> <p>JVVNL: Discom reported that it is consistently monitoring the progress of defective meters and is undertaking replacements on a regular basis. Discom submitted that it has reduced the number of defective meters from 74850 (as on 31.03.2024) to 59737 till 31.10.2024.</p> <p>AVVNL: Discom accorded the highest priority to comply with the direction of the Commission, meters for agriculture consumers were installed within the transformer. As a result, in case of failure of the transformer, the meter would also be shown as defective. However, the Discom is now installing the meters outside the transformer.</p> <p>Discom submitted that as per provisional data pertaining to February 2025, the Discom recorded 116,483 defective meters in Agriculture category. Furthermore, of the 17 circles in the Discom, the Discom submits that directions for timely replacement of defective meters are regularly imparted to the concerned officers in various meeting like Sr. Officers meeting, Discom review meeting etc. held from time to time. As a result of the importance accorded to timely replacement of defective meters, zero defective meters in agriculture category are recorded in Banswara and Pratapgarh circles as on February 2025. Additionally Kekri, Dungarpur, Chittorgarh, Udaipur and Salumber circles have recorded less than 1% of defective meters in Agriculture category. Discom submitted that 11 circles of the 17 circles of the Discom have reported less than 4% of</p>	

	<p>defective meters in Agriculture category. Discom also submitted that a major proportion of defective meters in agriculture category are recorded in Nagaur, Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Neemkathana and Deedwana and Kuchaman circles of the Discom. Thus, of the 17 circles of the Discom, the major proportion of defective meters is recorded in these 5 circles. The Discom is making focused efforts towards reducing the quantum of defective meters in these 5 circles at the earliest.</p> <p>As regards replacement of meters, it is submitted that as on February 2025, the Discom has replaced 27,182 three phase meters and 57,896 single phase meters.</p> <p>JdVVNL: Discom submitted that the Chief Controller of Accounts has issued strict orders regarding all the AG(Flat) category consumers should be converted in AG(Metered) category within 2 Months and all the defective /non-working AG metered category should be replaced with working meters within 2 months. The Discom submitted that defective meters reduced from Mar'24 to March'25 and AG (Flat) category consumers converted to AG (Metered) category and reduced to 32085 in 31,March-24 from 0 consumers in 30, April-2025.</p> <p>Discom further submitted that it is committed to ensuring that meters are kept healthy and to replace defective meters at the earliest. The replacement of meters is an ongoing process and the Discom is continuously working to the best of its ability to ensure replacement of defective meters within the stipulated timeframe. It is submitted that replacement of defective meters is subject to availability of material in the Discom's inventory. Additionally, it is submitted that the Discom needs to</p>
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		<p>allocate its limited financial resources judiciously while incurring capital expenditure while at the same time adhering to its various commitments under the relevant Rules, Policies and Regulations.</p> <p>Discom submitted that despite all the challenges enumerated above, the Discom is committed to ensuring due compliance of the directions of the Commission.</p>
7	<u>Fixed Assets Register (FAR):</u>	<p>JVVNL: Discom submitted that RFSDL report consists of-</p> <p>Monetization of Discom Asset: - Secretary (Admn.), JVVNL vide order No. 2117 dt. 15.12.23 has constituted a committee in reference to the directives issued by RERC for asset monetization. The committee has finalized the Monetization Policy which has been duly approved and circulated. The analytical summary of the RFSDL report has been forwarded to the aforesaid committee for further needful action.</p> <p>Analysis of FAR: - The gap identified in the report has been reviewed and recommendations made on such gap shall be taken into consideration in preparing the FAR from FY 2023-24 onwards to the extent feasible.</p> <p>Implementation of ERP: Further, most of the observation made by the RFSDL identifies the absence of ERP/IT intervention for the existing gaps, remedial actions for the same will be taken once the ERP is implemented and integrated with the accounting system of the Discom.</p> <p>Presently, New RFP as per SBD 3.0 prepared and NIT was floated by RUVITL on 28.11.2024.</p>

	<p>Pre-bid meeting was held on 09.12.2024 and necessary clarifications were provided on 13.12.2024. Bid Submission end date is 12.02.2025.</p> <p>In further elaboration on the use of Geographical Information System (GIS) technology, Discom submitted that it enhances operational efficiency, improves decision-making for daily operations, simplifies planning for future networks, and improves response time to electrical asset faults. A Notice Inviting Tender (NIT) for the common Request for Proposal (RFP) titled 'Appointment of System Integrator (SI) for Implementation of GIS-based Asset Management, Network Analysis, Power Transformer Health Monitoring, Roster Management & Load Forecasting System for AG-Supply Feeders in Rajasthan Discoms (JVVNL, JdVVNL, AVVNL) under RDSS' was shared by JVVNL and floated by RUVITL on 17.12.2024. The pre-bid meeting was held on 27.12.2024, and the bid submission end date is 21.02.2025.</p> <p>AVVNL: Discom submitted that it is in process of providing GIS based Unique Consumer Indexing, mapping and asset coding for the electrical network entities and develop a network information management system with GIS software of the electrical network at all voltages which will also provide details of the distribution network assets. Furthermore, in compliance with the directions of the RERC, the Discom has submitted FAR for the period from FY 2017-18 to FY 2022-23. The Discom shall also submitted the FAR for FY 2023-24 as well.</p> <p>JdVVNL: Discom submitted that the Fixed Assets Register of Discom has been prepared in two stages:</p>
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	<p>A. Quantitative information has been prepared by SE office in prescribed format.</p> <p>B. Valuation of quantitative information has been done by AO office in prescribed format.</p> <p>It is to be noted that valuation includes bifurcation of Original Cost, supervision charges and Employee & Administrative cost. It is also submitted that valuation has been matched with the Audited Accounts for valuation purpose of every asset, Methodology of the same has already been prescribed vide letter no 490 dated 07.07.2020 which is in the same line of Jaipur Discom.</p> <p>The Depreciation on assets has been charged as per the RERC order dated 24.02.2014 and amount of Depreciation taken in Fixed Assets Register as a whole has been match with audited accounts. Accounting practice followed by Discom regarding depreciation is to charge depreciation on block of assets basis not on individual basis, to observation raised by the M/s RFSDL in their final report regarding discrepancy in depreciation by calculating depreciation on individual assets not on block wise assets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Discom submitted that to utilize IT tools for physical asset verification, capturing GPS Coordinates, photographs and videos and store data on a web server for centralized access and management, tender work for GIS based Asset Management, Network Analysis and Power Transformer Health Monitoring System will be taken up shortly by the Jaipur Discom for all 3 Discoms. SBD/RFP preparation work for same including finalization of technical specifications is under process. Besides, Voltage ratings and capacities will be included as attributes in GIS data model.
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		<p>It is submitted that Discom is actively working towards enhancing its ERP system, addressing existing functionality gaps, and ensuring that the new system effectively meets both current and future needs under the RDSS scheme. It is further submitted that challenges in the procurement process, primarily due to issues with bidder participation, have resulted in multiple tender extensions.</p> <p>Upon the award of the work order for the implementation of an integrated ERP system, all required features, including the Fixed Asset Register (FAR), will be incorporated and fully implemented.</p>								
8	<u>Voltage wise Losses:</u>	<p>The Commission directs the Discoms to conduct sample study of voltage wise losses for at least 2 Nos. 33/11KV urban and 2 Nos. 33/11 KV rural substations by an independent third party and associated lines representing proper sample for each circle. Voltage wise losses for the circle should be extrapolated based on that data and scientific methods. The concerned circle officers shall be made responsible for ensuring that the study is completed in time. Thereafter, the losses at Discoms level be reworked</p> <p>JVVNL, AVVNL & JdVVNL: Discoms submitted that in order to conduct a voltage-wise study of losses and the voltage-wise cost of supply, smart metering is an essential component. This will be implemented under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme, which will automatically enable energy audits. The scope of prepaid Smart metering includes remote Distribution Transformer metering; integration of communicable feeder metering; Smart prepaid metering; Consumer Indexing and energy accounting in the scope of AMI service provider (AMISP).</p> <p>JVVNL has awarded work order to appoint Advanced Metering Infrastructure Service Provider (AMISP) lot wise as under:-</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lot and TN</th> <th>JVVNL Circle</th> <th>Consumers</th> <th>DT</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lot 1- 95</td> <td>JCC-North, JCC-South & Dausa</td> <td>1254988</td> <td>14,822</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Lot and TN	JVVNL Circle	Consumers	DT	Lot 1- 95	JCC-North, JCC-South & Dausa	1254988	14,822
Lot and TN	JVVNL Circle	Consumers	DT							
Lot 1- 95	JCC-North, JCC-South & Dausa	1254988	14,822							

	<p>out. The data report of such study be furnished to the Commission within four months of the order and based on that the Commission may consider fixing voltage wise losses. In case report is not furnished timely, Commission may impose penalty in terms of reduction of ARR in the next ARR & Tariff petition.</p>	Lot 2-96	JPDC-North, JPDC – South, Tonk, Dudu & Kotputli	1110077	55,660
		Lot 3-97	Alwar, Bharatpur, Bhiwadi, Deeg & Karauli	12,81,029	23,860
		Lot 4-98	Baran, Bundi, Dholpur, Gangapur city, Jhalawar, Kota & Sawai- Madhopur	11,21,678	17,004
		Total		47,67,772	1,11,346

The AMISP will install AMI system for all consumers and DTs as well as consumer tagging on de-nova basis under the RDSS except Agriculture.

Therefore, in view of the above, it is submitted that the study of voltage-wise losses may take some time. Thus, Discoms would request the Commission to provide an appropriate timeframe to ensure that the necessary infrastructure is in place, taking full advantage of the RDSS.

| **9** | **Medium term business plan:** | | | | |
| | Commission directs Discoms to prepare a medium-term business | **JVVNL, AVVNL & JdVVNL:** Discoms submitted that major action points pertaining to medium-term business plan that addresses all | | | |

	<p>plan indicating likely impact strategy to deal with electric vehicles, distributed generation, prosumers and influx of renewable energy, Smart metering and other related trends of power sector. The optimization of capacity charges may be incorporated in medium term plan where a resource adequacy study should also be made which captures all type of sources including need for Battery Energy Storage System and pumped hydro Storage.</p> <p>The plan should also cover an action plan for reduction of losses, efficiency improvement, need for finances and turnaround strategy of Discoms. Such plan should be prepared and be submitted to the Commission within six months from the date of order.</p>	<p>the specified areas and aligns with the Commission's directives. Discoms are working diligently to ensure the plan is thorough and reflective of current and future trends in the power sector.</p> <p>The Discoms further submitted that works have been started in various target areas like distributed generation with emphasis on KUSUM as indicated in previous sections. The same shall be elaborated in the ARR petition to be filed by the Discoms. Also, the optimization of fixed charges for consumers shall also be presented in detail in the ARR and Tariff petition duly indicating the rationalization over the MYT period.</p> <p>JVVNL also submitted that regarding the need for Battery Energy Storage System and pumped hydro Storage, the Discoms submitted that RUVITL understands that with increased share of RE power in energy mix, ESS are essential for stable grid operations. Besides, they also help in meeting the peak demand. To this end, RUVITL has tied up 490 MW solar plus PSP power, slated to commission by August next year. Further, 100 MW hydro power has been contacted with THDC from Tehri PSP, expected to commission by Sept. 2024. Moreover, RUVITL in FY 2023-24 had floated a tender for 1200 MW solar power with committed energy supply from energy storage systems. However, same was scrapped on account of high tariff discovery. Likewise, a tender was initiated for tie up of 1000MW / 6000 MWh per day (continuous discharge of 4 hours) on long term basis from Pump Storage based energy storage systems. However same has been kept in abeyance pending finalization of resource adequacy plan and</p>
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		<p>policy formulation by RRECL for development of PSP plants.</p> <p>It is further submitted that all initiatives as mentioned above shall prove to be a significant factor in the reduction of losses and the turnaround of the Discom's financials in future.</p>
10	<u>Franchisee:</u>	<p>The Commission directs the Discoms to furnish report on the performance of the franchisee by independent auditor up to last financial year and submit a copy along with next ARR petition and be placed on the website also.</p> <p>JVVNL: Discom submitted that the audit reports furnished by the independent auditor for the audit of operations of distribution franchisees (KEDL and BESL) till March 21 have been submitted before the Commission. The independent auditor has also furnished the final audit report for the period from April'21 to September'22 and draft audit report for the period from October'22 to December'24. The same is under review of the Discom and shall be submitted before the Commission after finalization.</p> <p>AVVNL: Discom submitted that the independent auditor has completed its audit works under TN-05 for Distribution Franchisee Ajmer (TPADL) from the period July 2017 to March 2022 and has submitted its audit report. The same has been uploaded on the website of the Discom. The audit report for FY 2022-23 is under finalization and will soon be uploaded on the website. The audit report for FY 2023-24 is under review. However, it is pertinent to mention that M/s TPADL has proceeded with arbitration regarding some issues and the matter has been escalated to commercial court Ajmer which is under sub-judice. The financial implication may apply as per the decision of court which may also impact the independent audit report furnished by the</p>

	<p>independent auditor.</p> <p>JdVVNL: Discom submitted that Independent Auditor M/s Crisil was awarded work for audit of operations of Distribution Franchisee, Bkesl in Bikaner City for three years i.e., from April'17 To March'20 and upon analyzing of all its submitted 12 Quarterly audit reports at Zonal Level were found to be satisfactory in March'24. The all 12 audit reports have been approved by a committee constituted at corporate level and the same has been uploaded on Discom's website.</p> <p>Further, it is also submitted that the new tender of Audit of operations of Distribution Franchisee of M/s BkESL for the year April'20 to March'25 was floated and LOA (Work Order) was awarded to M/s KPMG Independent auditor in March'23. M/s KPMG has commenced work and have submitted the two Quarterly Audit Reports of 1st & 2nd qtrs of FY 2023-24 which have been accepted and draft reports of qtrs. 3rd & 4th of FY 2023-24 along with qtrs. 1st to 4th FY 2020-21 have been submitted for acceptance with rest been under progress.</p>
11	<p><u>Skill Development and Training:</u></p> <p>The Discoms are directed to create their own skill development and training center. Further, Discoms are again directed to incur at least 1% of total capex on the skill development and training of staff including training on safety and intimate the same to the Commission along with next Tariff petition.</p> <p>JVVNL: Discom submitted that a specific training center is yet to be established by Discom. However, a budget of Rs 37 lacs has been approved for Fy 26 for skill development training of the Discom officials.</p> <p>AVVNL: Discom submitted that skill development and training is accorded the highest importance by Ajmer Discom and accordingly, various training activities are conducted by the Discom. During FY 2024-25, the Discom incurred expenditure of Rs. 57.39 Lakh towards training of 5,246 employees with</p>

		<p>7,583 employees being provided Karmyogi online training. It is anticipated that during FY 2025-26, the Discom would incur estimated expenditure of Rs. 55 Lakh towards training, with 6,500 employees availing due benefit. Furthermore, additional training would be provided through Karmyogi online training during FY 2025-26 as well.</p> <p>JdVVNL: Discom submitted that regarding creation of own training institute , it is submitted that there are three lecture theatres well equipped for training , two at New Powerhouse Corporate office, and one at Old Power House, Jodhpur Discom , Jodhpur. The Discom has implemented various training as approved by Jodhpur Discom management. In FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25. Yearly expenditure is Rs. 23.55 Lacs in FY 2023-24 and Rs. 12.43 Lacs in the FY 2024-25 respectively. All training programs were conducted in compliance of CEA regulations also, national level training institutes. (REC, NPTI, HCM RIPA etc.) have conducted several sponsored training programs regarding skill development, capacity building and safety measures for JdVVNL's employees.</p>
12	<u>Monetization of Discom's Assets:</u>	<p>The Discoms are directed that Circle wise no of poles and cables be reported along-with their income In case income is shown as zero, the concerned Assistant Engineer should furnish an affidavit within three months of date of issue of this order to the concerned SE that he has</p> <p>JVVNL: Discom submitted that the Secretary (Admn.) vide his order No. 2117 dt. 15.12.2023 has constituted a committee in reference to directives issued by RERC for Monetization of Assets.</p> <p>The Commission in the directions given in ARR and Tariff Order dated 26.07.2024 has constituted a committee of Sh. D.P. Chiraniya and Sh. D.D. Agarwal vide their dated 05.08.2024 for carrying out complete census</p>

	<p>checked all his area and no poles or assets are being used by Telecom operators, cable operators etc. or for any other commercial purpose. Concerned SE will get such subdivision verified at his level.</p> <p>The Discoms are also directed to go through the report of RFSDL and take necessary action to monetize the assets through various other modes.</p> <p>Commission has taken the non-compliance and causal attitude of Discoms very seriously and directs the CMD/MD of each Discom to report the Commission, within 30 days of this order stating that why the Discoms have not complied with the Commission's order and also take action against erring employee.</p>	<p>of poles and revenue potential therefrom in Jaipur City Circle (JCC) of Jaipur Discom. The two-person committee will investigate slow recovery of pole rental charges in view of monetization of Nigam's assets.</p> <p>Further, as per office Order dated 14.10.2024, on recommendation of ZCE(J/Z), the XEn (CD-I), Jaipur Discom was nominated for making co-ordination between Nigam and the investing team.</p> <p>The suggestions, whenever possible, shall be considered by above committee for Asset Monetization.</p> <p>The Discom submitted the circle wise number of poles utilized and amount received as 193036 poles and Rs. 22.33 Crore for FY 2023-24 and 194706 poles and Rs. 24.73 Crore for FY 2024-25 upto Oct, 24.</p> <p>The Discom also submitted point-wise comments based on RFSDL report along with this compliance of Directive.</p> <p>AVVNL: The Discom submitted circle wise information regarding pole rental for FY 2023-24 as Rs.5.68 Crore.</p> <p>Furthermore, Discom submitted that following the notification issued by the Ministry of Communications, Government of India dated 17.09.2024, the Discom has revised the charges for application fees, pole rental charges of Rs. 100/Pole/Annum and installation of small cells on poles @ Rs. 300 for urban area and @ Rs. 150 for rural area vide Circular AJ-943 dated 22.01.2025.</p> <p>It is also submitted that the Discom has constituted a Committee vide Office Order No. 1374 D.No. 3995 dated 23.01.2024. On</p>
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	<p>18.11.2024, the Committee held a meeting wherein compliance of the Discom as regards matters pertaining to asset monetization was discussed in detail.</p> <p>JdVVNL: Discom is dedicated to increasing its revenue streams and ensuring long-term financial stability. In line with this commitment, JdVVNL has meticulously developed a thorough Asset Monetization Policy. The management of Discom acknowledges the crucial role that asset monetization plays in strengthening financial performance and improving operational efficiency. As part of this initiative, JdVVNL has also released an Asset Monetization Policy designed to optimize the use of current assets and identify new opportunities for generating income. The detailed response outlining Discom's current initiatives and future plans for asset monetization is provided below:</p> <p>1. Revenue Recovery from Pole Rentals:</p> <p>Discom has designated the Zonal Chief Engineer (ZCE) of each respective zone as the nodal officer responsible for the comprehensive oversight and proactive initiatives aimed at increasing revenue from pole rentals. The ZCE will be tasked with monitoring all related activities and implementing strategies to maximize income from this source. Furthermore, a detailed report summarizing these efforts and progress will be compiled and submitted to the Director (Technical) of Discom on a fortnightly basis for evaluation and guidance.</p> <p>Discom submitted the circle wise pole rental as Rs. 5.30 Crore. Further, the Affidavit of Circles with Zero pole rent is also submitted.</p> <p>2. EV Charging Infrastructure at available land:</p>
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	<p>In accordance with its Asset Monetization Policy, JdVVNL will systematically identify and catalog land parcels owned by the Discom that are held on a freehold basis. These land assets will be strategically leveraged to explore and implement various models for developing Public Electric Vehicle (EV) charging stations. This initiative is designed to optimize the utilization of existing resources, thereby generating additional revenue streams and contributing to the expansion of EV infrastructure across the state. By doing so, JdVVNL aims to support the growing demand for EV charging facilities and promote sustainable transportation solutions.</p> <p>The Superintending Engineer (Civil) will serve as the Nodal Officer responsible for establishing EV Charging Stations on the freehold lands of JdVVNL. The SE (Civil) will first obtain prior approval from the Department of Local Bodies. Following this, the proposal will be submitted to the Managing Director of JdVVNL for approval, in consultation with the Director (Finance).</p> <p>3. Leasing of Infrastructure:</p> <p>JdVVNL will proactively explore opportunities to lease out its vacant buildings and quarters to other government departments. The primary objective is to generate additional revenue through the efficient utilization of these unoccupied properties.</p> <p>However, it is important to note that since most of these buildings are held on a lease basis, their use for the aforementioned purpose will be subject to compliance with the applicable Rajasthan Land Revenue Rules and other governing regulations. Every effort will be made to ensure that the leasing arrangements conform to these legal and</p>
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	<p>regulatory frameworks, thereby ensuring proper adherence to all requirements.</p> <p>4. Asset based Advertising:</p> <p>Discom will actively explore potential revenue streams by leveraging available spaces for advertising. This initiative includes utilizing physical consumer bills, distribution transformers (DTs), and poles located in high-traffic areas with significant footfall and vehicle presence. By capitalizing on these opportunities, JdVVNL aims to generate additional revenue through strategic advertising placements.</p> <p>Discom remains steadfastly committed to identifying and capitalizing on various opportunities to generate new revenue streams through the strategic monetization of its assets. By diligently pursuing these initiatives, Jodhpur Discom aims to enhance its financial stability and support its long-term operational objectives.</p> <p>5. Solar Power Plants:</p> <p>Discom will actively explore the potential for developing Solar Power Plants on vacant lands and the rooftops of buildings owned by the Nigam. To ensure the feasibility and financial viability of such projects, a comprehensive cost-benefit analysis will be conducted. This analysis will help us assess the potential returns and benefits of investing in solar energy infrastructure.</p> <p>By harnessing solar power, JdVVNL aims to optimize the use of its available resources, contribute to sustainable energy initiatives, and potentially generate additional revenue streams. This endeavor aligns with our commitment to promoting renewable energy solutions and enhancing the overall operational efficiency of JdVVNL.</p>
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		Discom is dedicated to pursuing this initiative diligently and responsibly, ensuring that all aspects are thoroughly evaluated before moving forward with the development of Solar Power Plants.
13	<u>Intrastate and inter State Losses:</u>	<p>Discoms are again directed to keep a separate account of interstate and intrastate losses and give bifurcation while filing next ARR petitions, failing which the Commission may also impose a penalty apart from disallowing the excess transmission losses.</p> <p>JVVNL, AVVNL & JdVVNL: Discoms submitted that the analysis regarding the bifurcation of inter and intra losses are currently in progress.</p>
14	<u>Implementation of IT and ERP:</u>	<p>The Commission notes that Discoms are still under the tendering stage for ERP implementation. The desired progresses not achieved so far and Discoms have been submitting more or less a standard reply and not taking benefits of latest IT tools and softwares. Accordingly, due to noncompliance of IT & ERP implementation, the Commission in this order has withheld an amount upto 1% of ARR for non-implementation of ERP. The Discoms are again directed to look into the progress of IT & ERP implementation.</p> <p>JVVNL & AVVNL: Discoms submitted that, the following activities have been carried out in order to implement the ERP in all three Rajasthan Discoms:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. JVVNL published NIT on 22.02.2024 for ERP implementation on behalf of all three Discoms and pre-bid meeting was held on 07.03.2024. As per the queries received from prospective bidder, addendum/ amendment/clarifications were issued on 29.05.2024 & 06.07.2024. 2. As per the permission received from competent authority, the Technical Bid was opened on 23.08.2024 and it was found that two (2) bidders submitted their bids for the tender. 3. Accordingly, the Techno Commercial Bid Evaluation Committee in its meeting held on 02.09.2024 evaluated the mandatory qualification and other requirements submitted by the bidders.

	<p>DISCOMs are also directed to integrate FAR with IT and ERP systems. Discoms should also ensure that targets and benchmark of RDSS are achieved, so that Discoms can avail full grant available to them under RDSS.</p>	<p>4. The recommendations of the Techno Commercial Bid Evaluation Committee were placed before the Common Purchase Committee (CPC) of three Discoms in the meeting held on 10.09.2024,</p> <p>5. After the meeting, the aforesaid tender was dropped on 23.09.2024.</p> <p>Now, The Discoms submitted that regarding the progress of the implementation of IT and ERP, a new RFP as per SBD 3.0 has been prepared, and an NIT was floated by RUVITL on 28.11.2024. The pre-bid meeting was held on 09.12.2024, and necessary clarifications were provided on 13.12.2024. The bid submission end date is 12.02.2025.</p> <p>Discom has modernized its operations through several key digital initiatives aimed at improving consumer convenience and operational efficiency. The Bijli Mitra App and Web Portal enable consumers to apply for new connections, change load or name details, pay bills, and register complaints online, providing a seamless and user-friendly experience. The New Connection Management System (NCMS) digitizes all application processes, ensuring transparency and faster service delivery. To maintain accountability, the Vigilance App allows field officers to submit on-spot inspection reports digitally, promoting ethical practices. Feeder Monitoring System tracks electricity supply quality and reliability through AMR system, enabling supply improvement.</p> <p>The Vendor Self Services System streamlines procurement by allowing vendors to submit materials and inspection details online, improving transparency and coordination.</p>
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	<p>Customer support is strengthened through a 24x7 Customer Relationship Centre, accessible via toll-free numbers, SMS, email, social media, and the Bijli Mitra app, ensuring easy complaint registration and prompt resolution. The Rajasthan Discoms have introduced and implemented various avenues for digital payment of bills by the consumers which includes bill desk, Paytm and Bijli Mitra app etc.</p> <p>Overall, these digital initiatives have enhanced transparency, efficiency, and consumer empowerment, setting Jaipur Discom as a model for modern, customer-focused power distribution.</p> <p>IT/OT Works under RDSS: Jaipur Discom is also intending to implement following IT/OT initiative under RDSS by 2026:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cyber Security Assessment and Implementation of security measures • ERP implementation • GIS, Network analysis & Asset management • Roaster Management & load forecasting System for Ag Supply • PT tracking and Health Monitoring System • Business Intelligence, Data Analytics <p>Ajmer Discom also submitted that it has always been committed to the adoption of IT tools and technologies. Toward this end, Discom has implemented IT for metering, billing, collection and other modules under R-APDRP. Furthermore, SCADA/DMS has been implemented for Ajmer Town. Other IT initiatives implemented by the Discom include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobile application for Spot Vigilance activities through online mode • Payment of energy bills by consumers
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	<p>through online payment gateway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urja Sarthi app with facilities such as downloading energy bill, bill payment, application for new connection, load extension/reduction, lodging complaints, etc. • Web self-services are available with link of Discom's website is implemented for viewing, downloading and paying electricity bills, lodging complaints, availing services for new connection/meter replacement/load extension or reduction, etc • Customized call center with toll-free number (1912) to receive online complaints operational since 2013 • Fault Rectification Teams deployed at various sub divisions to attend faults at the earliest. <p>Ajmer Discom has awarded work for implementation of Unified Billing System under SaaS model. Implementation of the same is under progress. Additionally, the roster management and load forecasting system for electricity supply to agriculture consumers and power transformer tracking and its health monitoring system shall be established under the RDSS. GIS, Network Analysis and Asset Management/Network Management System and Enterprise Management System shall also be established under the RDSS. Moreover, cyber security operation center for monitoring of IT infrastructure shall also be established by the Discom under the RDSS.</p> <p>JdVVNL: Discom submitted current status of progress for implementation of IT & ERP system as below:</p> <p>A common bid for implementation of standard cots-based ERP project containing 10 standard modules including asset management</p>
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	<p>module, has since been issued by Common IT company – RUITVL. After evaluation of tender the price bid has been opened first week of May 25. Tender is under negotiation with L1 bidder and likely to be awarded by 3rd week of May-25.</p> <p>JVVNL & JdVVNL:</p> <p>A Common tender for the implementation of a standard COTS based ERP Project, comprising 8 standard modules (including the Material Management module) has been issued by the Common IT Company, RUVITL. Various modules to be implemented are as given below: -</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sr No</th><th>Function Module</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td><td>Finance & Accounts Management</td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>Human Resource Management</td></tr> <tr> <td>3</td><td>Material Management</td></tr> <tr> <td>4</td><td>Project Management</td></tr> <tr> <td>5</td><td>Asset Maintenance Management</td></tr> <tr> <td>6</td><td>Business Reporting</td></tr> <tr> <td>7</td><td>Document Management System</td></tr> <tr> <td>8</td><td>Governance, Risk and Compliance (GRC)</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Sr No	Function Module	1	Finance & Accounts Management	2	Human Resource Management	3	Material Management	4	Project Management	5	Asset Maintenance Management	6	Business Reporting	7	Document Management System	8	Governance, Risk and Compliance (GRC)
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8	Governance, Risk and Compliance (GRC)																		

Sr. N	Project Phase	Timeline (In Months)
1	Project Initiation & Procurement of Infrastructure (DC, DRC) & SD-WAN	T1=T+3 Month
2	Bussiness Blueprinting	T2=T1+1 Month
3	Design Customization	T3=T2+3 Month
4	ERP System Roll-out at all location	T4=T3+2 Month
5	ERP System Stabilization Support	T5=T4+6 Month
6	Facility Management System	6 years
<p>As per tender document the timeline for various activities will be as follows ('T' is the date of issue of LOI)</p> <p>Also, with reference to the Consumer Services, the petitioner submits that a provision to map the consumer compensation mechanism, as per the SOP of RERC, has been incorporated into the Unified Billing System. The module has been developed and demonstrated before the Implementation Committee, and it is expected to be implemented shortly after integration with the Customer Care Centre (CCC) application.</p>		
15	<u>Voltage wise cost of supply:</u>	
	Discoms submitted that they are in process for rolling out the tender regarding sample study for voltage wise sales and losses. Further, Discoms submitted that detailed report shall be submitted once the same is completed. The Commission again	JVVNL, AVVNL & JdVVNL: Discoms submitted that in order to conduct a voltage-wise study of losses and the voltage-wise cost of supply, smart metering is an essential component. This will be implemented under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme(RDSS), which will automatically enable energy audits. The scope of prepaid Smart metering includes remote Distribution Transformer metering; integration of communicable feeder metering; Smart prepaid metering; Consumer Indexing and energy accounting

	<p>shows its displeasure towards non-compliance of direction related to submission of voltage wise Cost of Supply based on a study. Therefore, Discoms are again directed to submit Voltage wise cost of supply based on actual voltage wise losses and sales in the next year ARR and Tariff Petition for FY 2025-26.</p>	<p>in the scope of AMI service provider (AMISP). The AMISP will install AMI system for all consumers and DTs as well as consumer tagging on de-nova basis under the RDSS except Agriculture.</p> <p>Therefore, in view of the above, it is submitted that the study of voltage-wise losses may take some time. Thus, Discoms would request the Commission to provide an appropriate timeframe to ensure that the necessary infrastructure is in place, taking full advantage of the RDSS.</p> <p>JVVNL has awarded work order to appoint Advanced Metering Infrastructure Service Provider (AMISP) lot wise as under:-</p>	
Lot and TN	JVVNL Circle	Consumers	DT
Lot 1- 95	JCC-North, JCC-South & Dausa	1254988	14,822
Lot 2-96	JPDC-North, JPDC – South, Tonk, Dudu & Kotputli	1110077	55,660
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Lot 4-98	Baran, Bundi, Dholpur, Gangapur city, Jhalawar, Kota &	11,21,678	17,004

			Sawai-Madhopur		
		Total		47,67,772	1,11,346

16 Consumer Awareness and Compensation:

The Commission again directs that wherever smart meters are installed Discom should start reporting all parameters including above based on smart meters and pay direct compensation immediately. For other consumers also they shall institute a system for direct compensation and report the same in formats being submitted to the Commission as well as along with next ARR.

The licensee is required to maintain SAIFI and SAIDI and also need to pay compensation for this as well as the shortfall in other services. The Discoms are required to provide uninterrupted power supply to the Consumers.

Commission directs Discoms to intimate information of power cuts as per provision of RERC (Standards of Performance for Distribution Licensees) Regulations, 2021. Even for unscheduled load shedding the Discom should intimate consumers

JVVNL: The work orders for installation of Smart Meters on all consumers under RDSS have been placed and the Sr.AO (Billing) has also been directed to formulate logic to utilize the parameters provided by the Smart Meters to pay direct compensation to consumers immediately.

As per the provisions of RERC (Standards of Performance for Distribution utility) the information regarding planned and unplanned power cut/load shedding information is available on Jaipur Discom's website

[“https://energy.rajasthan.gov.in/jvvnl/”](https://energy.rajasthan.gov.in/jvvnl/) under the tab “Bijli Band Soochna” and facility is available for sending the SMS to consumers.

It is also highlighted that the Discom fully complies with the SOP Regulations 2021 and accordingly submitted the details pertaining to SAIFI and SAIDI on quarterly basis to RERC.

AVVNL: As per the Consumer Service Rating of Discoms (CSRD) report for FY 2022-23 issued by the Ministry of Power, Discom has been accorded rating of B+ with the Discom recording rating of A+ on 2 of the 4 parameters measured by the CSRD report, i.e., connection and other services and fault rectification and grievance redressal. Moreover, AVVNL has received the highest rating among the Rajasthan Discoms.

Discom is committed to ensuring installation of smart meters as laid out in the RDSS. The Discom has recently selected M/s Genus

	<p>as soon as possible through SMS, WhatsApp etc.</p> <p>Tripura SPV Pvt Ltd as AMISP to design, supply, install, commission, integrate and maintain smart prepaid metering on DBFOOT basis. Implementation of the smart metering programme is being monitored at the highest levels of management and regular interventions are taken to ensure that the Discom implements smart metering in all 3 zones of the Discom at the earliest.</p> <p>As regards compliance with the provisions of the RERC (Standards of Performance for Distribution Licensees) Regulations, 2021 (SOP Regulations), the Discom complies with all provisions of the Regulations. Furthermore, the Discom fully adheres to its commitments under the SOP Regulations. Quarterly information is submitted for the perusal of the Commission as per the prescribed timelines. Quarterly details of SAIFI and SAIDI are submitted to the Commission as per the prescribed formats.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Discom is complying with the mechanism of compensation instituted by the RERC. To raise awareness among the consumers, the Discom has published SOP Booklets has been placed on the website of the Discom for easy reference. As regards automatic compensation, Ajmer Discom submitted that it has recently awarded work order for implementation of Unified Billing System under SaaS model. To provide automatic compensation against failure to meet the standards as specified by the RERC (Standards of Performance for Distribution Licensees) Regulations, 2021, Ajmer Discom shall make provisions in the Unified Billing System which is presently being rolled out. The Discom also submitted that the Discom provides due intimation to consumers</p>
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		<p>regarding power cuts. Furthermore, the Discom is committed to ensuring compliance of the RERC (Standards of Performance for Distribution Licensees) Regulations, 2021.</p> <p>JdVVNL: Discom submitted that regular campaigns are carried out with an aim of spreading awareness amongst the consumers of the Discom. More options shall also be explored by the Discom in future to further reach out to the consumers and spread awareness amongst them.</p> <p>The Discom further submitted that, an Outage Management System has been developed and is used to broadcast planned outages to consumers which improve customer satisfaction and increase reliability.</p>
17	ToD tariff:	<p>The Commission directs Discoms to submit proposal for ToD tariff structure every year after making detailed analysis. Further, such ToD structure should include parameters such as hours of rebates and surcharge, seasonal variation in Time-of-Day Tariffs, and applicability of ToD tariff for consumers with load more than threshold limit say 10 kW.</p> <p>JVVNL, AVVNL & JdVVNL: It is submitted that the Commission has recently revised the ToD Tariff in its ARR and Tariff Order for FY 2024-25 dated 26.07.2024. The Commission while determining the ToD Tariff has considered the previous year's data and the analysis done on the same data and the subsequent report submitted by Prayas Energy Group. Hence, all factors associated with the ToD tariff like Discom's demand pattern, power market procurement pattern, market clearance rate etc. have been considered already. It is submitted that the current analysis resonates with the ToD Tariff as has been approved by the Commission.</p> <p>Further, for the study some more time shall be required to further analyze if there are any changes in the existing patterns as observed during previous years. Accordingly, the same shall be reassessed once the current financial</p>

	<p>year is completed and accordingly proposals shall be submitted along with ARR Petition.</p> <p>JdVVNL: Discom submitted that the Commission has duly revised the structure of the ToD Tariff vide its Tariff Order for FY 2024-25 dated 26.07.2024. It is submitted that detailed analysis of the revised ToD structure introduced by the Commission would need to include critical parameters such as seasonal variation. As the revised structure has been introduced only recently, Discom requested that the Commission grant the Discom some more time to submit proposal for ToD tariff structure.</p> <p>JVVNL & JdVVNL: Discoms submitted that the Billing pf consumer having more than 10 Kw will be billed as per existing TOD Billing procedure followed by the Discom.</p> <p>Further, In the cases of consumer having a Solar Roof Top under net metering arrangement is exporting excess generation to grid and same is being adjusted from the consumption recorded in meter from all sources. While calculating ToD rebate this exported units is being adjusted from the consumption consumed during off peak period.</p>
18	<p><u>Reduction of Losses –adoption of circles by MD:</u></p> <p>The Commissions also directs that MDs shall continue to furnish the information of Losses and revenue realized in the three (3) circles with highest losses adopted by their MD/Director also indicating interventions made and</p> <p>JVVNL: Discom acknowledges the Commission's directive and will submit the necessary details with the next ARR Petition as instructed. Furthermore, the Discom has implemented the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution loss reduction targets have been set for each circle, with instructions for further allocation by sub-division. • Guidelines have been issued for the M&P

	<p>outcome in terms of reduction of losses and with next year ARR they will give a snapshot of losses of FY 2021-22, FY 2022-23, FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25(till filing).</p> <p>wing to monitor daily energy drawl, ensuring any increase is effectively converted into energy sales.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instructions have been provided for the prompt issuance of initial bills. • Directions have been given for the timely replacement of defective meters to ensure accurate billing and minimize losses from consumer rebates for meters that remain defective for over two months. • Vigilant measures are in place to reduce theft, and efforts are being made to promptly resolve pending VCRs. <p>AVVNL: Discom submitted that apart from Nagaur circle, the Managing Director, AVVNL has adopted Sikar and Jhunjhunu circles as per the direction of the RERC. The snapshot of losses for the period from FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-24 is illustrated below:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Circle</th><th>FY 2021-22</th><th>FY 2022-23</th><th>FY 2023-24</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Nagaur</td><td>27.57%</td><td>23.49%</td><td>24.97%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Jhunjhunu</td><td>13.96%</td><td>12.74%</td><td>14.64%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sikar</td><td>13.07%</td><td>11.51%</td><td>11.99%</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>As directed by the Commission, a detailed snapshot of losses, including the interventions taken by the Discom, will be submitted along with the ARR Petition.</p> <p>JdVVNL: Discom submitted that Jodhpur CC, Bikaner DC and Churu circles are areas of concern for the Discom historically had significant high losses. Discom has been closely and regularly monitoring the progress of various interventions for loss reduction in these areas. Accordingly, the Discom has appointed Nodal Officers to expedite and monitor overall revenue recovery and</p>	Circle	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	Nagaur	27.57%	23.49%	24.97%	Jhunjhunu	13.96%	12.74%	14.64%	Sikar	13.07%	11.51%	11.99%
Circle	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24														
Nagaur	27.57%	23.49%	24.97%														
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		<p>reduce T&D and AT&C losses.</p> <p>The checking conducted in FY 2023-24 by Vigilance Officers for the relevant circles are illustrated below:</p>		
Circle	No. of Checkin g	Theft Detect ed	Assess ment (Rs. Lakh)	Realiza tion (Rs. Lakh)
Jodhpur CC	2500	327	389.38	219.17
Bikaner CC	1524	1270	442.97	168.17
Churu	3020	1098	622.41	190.32
<p>Furthermore, the Discom has undertaken various loss reduction works under the RDSS during FY 2023-24 and the impact of these works is envisaged to reflect in the ongoing FY 2024-25 onwards. The Discom is committed to expediting works under the RDSS to ensure that losses are reduced at the earliest.</p>				
<p>The Discom submitted that the following measures are being taken to reduce the losses.</p>				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vigilance campaigns are periodically conducted by the responsible XEN/AEN/JEN. 2. The Assistant Engineer (O&M) of the circle regularly replaces stopped, burnt, or defective single-phase meters. 3. Cross-verification of meter readings taken by meter readers is performed to ensure accuracy. 4. Monthly spot billing using BCIT software was initiated last month, enabling accurate calculation of units sold and reducing losses. 5. The bifurcation of feeders is part of the RDSS 				

		<p>scheme, and work has already begun on this, which will help reduce losses.</p> <p>6. New 33/11 kV substations are proposed under the RDSS scheme, with construction already underway and showing promising progress.</p> <p>Furthermore, the snapshot of T& D losses in these Circles for the period from FY 2023-24 (Upto September) to FY 2024-25 (upto September 2024) is illustrated below:</p> <p>As can be seen from table below, the Discom has been able to reduce losses in 2 circles.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Circle</th><th>FY 2023-24 (Upto Sept.)</th><th>FY 2024-25 (upto Sept 2024)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Jodhpur DC</td><td>29.95%</td><td>39.51%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Bikaner DC</td><td>30.16%</td><td>28.17%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Churu</td><td>21.16%</td><td>20.02%</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Circle	FY 2023-24 (Upto Sept.)	FY 2024-25 (upto Sept 2024)	Jodhpur DC	29.95%	39.51%	Bikaner DC	30.16%	28.17%	Churu	21.16%	20.02%
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Bikaner DC	30.16%	28.17%												
Churu	21.16%	20.02%												
19	<u>Energy Audit:</u>	<p>The Commission directs that Discoms shall submit the name of feeder where meter remained defective for more than one billing cycle and details of action taken against the Officer/Official responsible for it. Commission also directs that Discoms should publish the same on website.</p> <p>JVVNL: The Discom submitted that the M&P wing makes all the efforts to keep functional the feeder meters and replace the same whenever it gets defective in shortest possible time as per the availability of feeder meters. In case any feeder meter (main meter) gets defective, the consumption of those feeders is taken from respective meter installed in the circuit breaker (stand by meter).</p> <p>Further, it is to submit that no feeder meter was defective in Jaipur M&P Circle at the end of FY 2023-24.</p>												

	<p>AVVNL: Discom reiterated its commitment to ensure that no feeder meter remains defective for more than one billing cycle. Towards compliance of the same, AEN (FIS) has been posted at each circle of the Discom.</p> <p>Furthermore, it is submitted that with the implementation of the web and mobile application for GIS based asset management, network analysis, network management system and Enterprise Management System under the RDSS, the accuracy of energy audit shall be improved.</p> <p>Additionally, the Discom submitted that in compliance to the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Manner and Intervals for Conduct of Energy Audit in electricity distribution companies) Regulations, 2021, energy accounting report is submitted on quarterly basis. The same has already been placed on the website of the Discom.</p> <p>JdVVNL: As per the Energy Conservation Act, 2001, "Energy Audit" means the verification, monitoring and analysis of use of energy including submission of technical report containing recommendations for improving energy efficiency with cost benefit analysis and an action plan to reduce energy consumption.</p> <p>The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) through Ministry of Power, Government of India issued regulations called the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Manner and Intervals for Conduct of Energy Audit in electricity distribution companies) Regulations, 2021 and its amended Regulations, 2022 for Conduct of Mandatory Annual Energy Audit and Periodic</p>
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		<p>(Quarterly) Energy Accounting in DISCOM.</p> <p>Accordingly, Jodhpur Discom being Designated Consumer, has an Energy Auditor posted under SE (M&P-ZPC) and creation of a Centralized Energy Accounting and Audit Cell comprising of the Addl. Chief Engineer (M&P-IT) as Nodal Officer, AEn (E&M), BEE Accredited/ Certified Energy Auditor as Energy Manager, XEn (IT) as IT Manager and AO (IT-M&P) as Financial Manager is under process.</p> <p>The mandatory report Periodic Energy Accounting & Audit for all the four quarters of FY 2023-24 conducted by the Discom's Energy Manager has been submitted to State Designated Agency (Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited) as well as Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power, Govt. of India as per time and manner defined in the BEE Regulations, 2021 & its amended Regulations, 2022.</p> <p>Further, Quarter second report submitted for FY 2023-24 on 14th Nov, 2024 before scheduled time.</p> <p>The Annual Energy Accounting & Audit has been conducted by selected BEE empaneled Accredited Energy Auditing Agency M/s SGS. Pvt. Ltd. and Discom's Energy Manager under BEE Regulations, 2021 & its amended Regulations, 2022 and detailed Report as per guidelines and standard operating procedure is in progress and will soon be submitted to RRECL and BEE as per prescribed stipulated timeline.</p>
20	<u>Mode of Payments:</u>	
	Discoms were directed to	JVVNL: Discom submitted office order dated

	<p>comply with RERC (Electricity Supply Code and Connected Matters) Regulations, 2021: "In respect of energy bill payments, i.e., monthly power supply charges up to and inclusive of Rs 10,000/- or such other limit as may be notified by the Commission from time to time may be made by cash or cheque or Demand Draft or any electronic mode. Payments above the amount notified shall be made by a cheque or Demand Draft or electronic mode only"</p> <p>The Discoms are directed to suitably modify the orders within one month from the date of issue of this order.</p>	<p>12.11.2024 pertaining to this matter.</p> <p>AVVNL: Discom submitted that in compliance with the directions of the Commission, the Discom has issued Order dated 20.11.2024.</p> <p>JdVVNL: Discom submitted that they have appropriately revised the order in question vide order dated 18.11.2024.</p>
21	<p><u>Interest on Security Deposit:</u></p>	
	<p>Discoms were directed to send a communication by email or SMS to the consumer regarding amount of interest on security deposit being credited and adjusted in their bills of July every year. Accordingly, the Commission again directs that in July while the Discoms credit the interest they should also issue a press release in major</p>	<p>JVVNL: Discom submitted that necessary directions have already been issued to the Billing Agency M/s BCITS to intimate the consumers on their registered e-mails regarding the amount of security credited or adjusted in Bills.</p> <p>Furthermore, The consumers have been intimated through e-mail and SMS regarding the amount of interest on security deposited credited & adjusted in bills. The e-mail message and SMS forwarded to consumers is as under:</p> <p>"Dear Consumer, the amount of Interest on</p>

	<p>newspapers and at the same time inform each consumer through e-mail and SMS about credit of Interest on Security Deposit.</p>	<p>Security deposit for Rs. xxxx has been credited and adjusted in your K.No. xxxxxxxxxxxx Electricity bill for the month of xxxx, 2024 issued on dated xxxxx. For payment of this bill and any other electricity related services kindly use Bijlimitra app."</p> <p>AVVNL: Discom submitted that it is committed to compliance of the Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission (Electricity Supply Code and Connected Matters) Regulations, 2021. Accordingly, the Discom credits the accumulated interest on security deposit and adjusts the same as per the Regulations of the Commission. The Discom reiterated its commitment to adhere to directions and Regulations of the Commission.</p> <p>JdVVNL: Discom submitted that for interest on security deposit, as per direction of Revenue wing, as per defined SMS format template.</p> <p>SMS template - Dear Consumer, the amount of interest on the security deposit for Rs. {#var#} has been credited and adjusted in your K No {#var#} electricity bill for the month of {#var#} issued on dated {#var#} - Jodhpur Discom".</p> <p>Total SMS sent for FY 2024-25 to 8,75,310 consumers</p> <p>Furthermore, the consumers have been intimated through SMS regarding the amount of interest on security deposited credited & adjusted in bills.</p> <p>JVVNL and JdVVNL submitted that the interest on Security Deposits is being credited/adjusted in Consumers account as per the provisions laid out in the Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission (Electricity supply code and connected matters) Regulation,</p>
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		2021 Clause 8.7.
22	<u>Terminal benefit:</u>	<p>Commission observes that Discoms have not deposited the terminal benefits as approved by the Commission in the designated trust. Commission viewed it seriously.</p> <p>Therefore, Commission again directs the Discoms that they should deposit the amount atleast equivalent to approved by the Commission in future and also make a plan to meet their liability towards terminal benefit.</p> <p>JVVNL: Discom reported that in November 2024, payment of Rs. 20 crore was made towards the Superannuation Fund. Furthermore, the Discom assures that they are committed to making every effort to deposit an amount at least equivalent to what has been approved by the Commission in the future.</p> <p>AVVNL: Discom has been making sincere efforts to deposit the Terminal Benefits as approved by the Commission in the designated trust. Additional contributions are also being made along with regular contribution in the said trust pertaining to terminal benefits. The Discom is confident that it shall cover up the prior liability towards terminal benefits in coming years.</p> <p>Accordingly, the Discom has made a provision of Rs. 637 Crore towards terminal benefits for FY 2023-24.</p> <p>JdVVNL: Presently, Jodhpur Discom is making regular payment on daily basis on account of terminal benefit as per availability of funds. During the current financial year, Discom has so far remitted a sum of Rs. 209 crores up to Dec 24.</p> <p>In this matter, it is stated that due to severe liquidity crisis, JdVVNL is facing difficulties in fulfilling not only the obligation of terminal liabilities but also of the others like power purchase, debt servicing & other liabilities.</p> <p>However, Discom is committed to make payment of amount as approved by Commission towards actuarial liabilities.</p>

		Discom will make all out efforts to remit the approved amount during the financial year and any gap shall be met out from the additional source of funds as and when received.
23	<u>Merit Order Dispatch:</u>	<p>The Discoms while making power purchase should strictly follow the Merit Order Dispatch. The Discoms are also directed to monitor the availability of these plants and pay fixed charges in accordance with provision of RERC Tariff Regulations.</p> <p>JVVNL: Discom submitted that the Same is being complied with.</p> <p>AVVNL & JdVVNL: Discoms submitted that RUVITL makes power purchase on behalf of the Discoms. It is ensured by RUVITL that the principles of merit order dispatch are duly followed.</p>
24	<u>Safety measures:</u>	<p>Material like earth rods, earth wire, stay wire, stay insulators are not made available as per CEA safety Regulations 2023 in field, causing undesirable accidents of public and personnel of Discoms. Commission directs Discoms to comply with the safety regulations. Discoms should provide safety tools to the workman and focus on earthing, guarding and fencing.</p> <p>Commission observes that Discoms should also use advance technology. For example, Robotic Portable Grounding tools to measure</p> <p>JVVNL: Discom submitted that all safety equipment & tools are being provided by the all SE(O&M) after procuring or get it arranged from the MM wing on requirement. The requirement of safety items for FY 2024-25 has already been submitted to the MM wing. All safety equipment/tools are being provided by SE(O&M) to field employees and also arrange to replace damaged safety equipment/tools on demand of technical employees. All circle SE(O&M) also ensures earthing, guarding & fencing as per CEA Regulations.</p> <p>Regular directions regarding safety measurements are being circulated from Chief Personnel Officer and further, circle SE(O&M) also issues directions to their subordinate officers for strict compliance. In addition to above, regular field inspection of various 33/11 KV S/S, 33KV & 11 KV lines/feeders and Ag connections are being carried out by the officers of QC & Safety wing. The shortage of safety items/tools and shortcomings found during such inspections are being intimated to concerned SEs, XENs, AENs and AENs (HTM) for rectification. The progress report of each</p>

	<p>voltage from distance etc. Further, the Commission has reiterated many times that if Discoms need to spend any money for compliance of the Safety Regulations, the same can be claimed through Investment Plan/ARR and the Commission reiterates that it is willing to consider any additional amount spent on training of employees and for compliance of Safety Regulations.</p>	<p>month is being submitted in monthly reports to the higher authorities.</p> <p>JVVNL has submitted that the guidelines related to safety regulations, use of advance technology and availability of proper safety equipment to the workman are issued to the Circle SEs for strict compliance and regular field visits are being conducted by the officers regarding the same.</p> <p>The Progress report of inspection carried out is as follows: -</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>FY</th><th>33/11 KV S/S /AG Conn. (in nos.)</th><th>33 KV Feeders (in nos.)</th><th>11 KV Feeders (in nos.)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2023-24</td><td>650</td><td>57</td><td>331</td></tr> <tr> <td>2024-25 (Up to Oct-24)</td><td>656</td><td>49</td><td>284</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	FY	33/11 KV S/S /AG Conn. (in nos.)	33 KV Feeders (in nos.)	11 KV Feeders (in nos.)	2023-24	650	57	331	2024-25 (Up to Oct-24)	656	49	284
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	<p>AVVNL: Discom submitted that safety of the Discom's staff and the public is of the utmost priority. The Discom ensured that there is adequate availability of safety equipment for the staff of the Discom, as corroborated by the fact that during FY 2023-24, the Discom has recorded an expenditure of Rs. 4.30 Crore towards safety devices.</p> <p>Moreover, the Discom is committed to complying with the provisions of the Central Electricity Authority (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2023 (CEA Safety Regulations). Accordingly, the Discom vide Circular AJ.No. 937 dated 29.11.2024 has specified the minimum ground clearance of the lowest conductor of overhead lines as per Regulation 60 of the CEA Safety Regulations and directed to ensure compliance of the CEA Safety Regulations.</p> <p>JdVVNL: Discom submitted that all the aforesaid items</p>													

		<p>mentioned are being procured as per the latest specifications approved by the Technical Approval Committee of the three Discoms.</p> <p>Further latest item wise PO details are as under:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>SNo.</th><th>Name Of Item</th><th>PO Quantity</th><th>PO Issue Date</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td><td>FRP Earthing Rod</td><td>1338 Nos.</td><td>22-07- 2024</td></tr> <tr> <td>2.</td><td>G.I.Wire</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>6 SWG</td><td>31.40 MT</td><td>09-07-2024</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>8 SWG</td><td>100.00 MT</td><td>09-07-2024</td></tr> <tr> <td>3.</td><td>Stay Insulator</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>11KV</td><td>604751 Nos.</td><td>06-10-2023</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>33 KV</td><td>47805 Nos.</td><td>27-09-2024</td></tr> <tr> <td>4.</td><td>Stay Wire</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>7/8 SWG</td><td>363.10 MT</td><td>03-07-2023</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>7/10 SWG (TN-1938)</td><td>358.860 MT</td><td>15-03-2024</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>7/10 SWG (TN-1993)</td><td colspan="2">LOA issued for 773.00 MT & Counteroffer issued for the balance qty. of 1159.50 MT on dated 18-11-2024 Tender Quantity- 1932.50 MT Tender Under Finalization</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	SNo.	Name Of Item	PO Quantity	PO Issue Date	1.	FRP Earthing Rod	1338 Nos.	22-07- 2024	2.	G.I.Wire				6 SWG	31.40 MT	09-07-2024		8 SWG	100.00 MT	09-07-2024	3.	Stay Insulator				11KV	604751 Nos.	06-10-2023		33 KV	47805 Nos.	27-09-2024	4.	Stay Wire				7/8 SWG	363.10 MT	03-07-2023		7/10 SWG (TN-1938)	358.860 MT	15-03-2024		7/10 SWG (TN-1993)	LOA issued for 773.00 MT & Counteroffer issued for the balance qty. of 1159.50 MT on dated 18-11-2024 Tender Quantity- 1932.50 MT Tender Under Finalization	
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25	Inspection from Drone are very useful for Geo route Mapping, Automatic Network Creation,	JVVNL: Discom submitted that the provision of inspection from Drone for difficult terrains for Geo route mapping and automatic Network creation is also made in the RFP for GIS																																																

	<p>Identification of Unsafe Conditions, Theft Detection, Thermo scanning, Identify Tree Trimming and Flood identification & restoration. Accordingly, Commission directs Discoms to take necessary initiatives to implement the mechanism for inspection from Drone for difficult terrains to start with.</p>	<p>(Geographical Information system) for distribution Asset mapping work.</p> <p>JdVVNL: As per directives of commission, an initiative for use of Drone survey for Geo Route Mapping, Automatic Network Creation, Identification of Unsafe Conditions, Theft Detection, and Thermo scanning. Identify Tree Trimming and Flood identification & restoration activities shall be taken up soon as same is included in the tender for GIS based Asset Management, Network Analysis work sanctioned under RDSS Scheme.</p>
26	<p>Commission directs Discom that electricity bills are distributed on time and bills should also be sent through email, SMS and any other electronic mode. So as to reach consumer before the timeline specified in the Regulation.</p>	<p>JVVNL: Discom submitted that it delivers on spot energy bills to consumers having sanctioned connected load up to 18.65 KW. Further, Discom provide message through SMS and E-Mail regarding generation of monthly electricity bill including payment due to those consumers whose mobile number and mail IDs has been registered in the software which accounts nearly 95% and 47% respectively of total consumers.</p> <p>Also, platform "Bijali Mitra App" has been developed by Discom wherein consumers can get all bill details, payment details, consumption details etc. and monthly electricity bill in PDF mode.</p> <p>AVVNL: Discom submitted that it is committed to ensuring compliance with the timelines specified by the Commission for disbursement of bills on time through e-mail, SMS and any other electronic mode. Additionally, the Discom has developed Urja Sarthi app with various facilities such as downloading energy bill, bill payment, etc.</p> <p>JdVVNL: Discom submitted that they comply with this directive. Presently, SMS for electricity bill generation are sent to consumers with</p>

		outstanding amount and due date of payment.
27	Commission directs Discoms that while planning for power purchase; Discom should consider seasonal demand and ensure that there is no shortage during upcoming Rabi season.	JVVNL, AVVNL & JdVVNL: RUVITL has made arrangements for forthcoming Rabi season. Solar capacity of around 2000 MW is expected to commission by Dec. 2024 from already planned capacity. Efforts being made to operate State, Central & Private generating stations at full capacity. Moreover, State is pursuing with MoP for additional allocation of power from central generating stations. Notwithstanding this, RUVITL had also arranged capacity of up to 700 MW through short term tender for Rabi season.
28	Commission directs polyhouses be covered under Mixed Load category under HT/ LT tariff schedule based on their voltage level as per supply code Regulations. As far as creation of separate schedule for Agriculture consumers is concerned, the Discoms may examine the issue and if need be, they may file suitable proposal based on government policy with their next tariff petition.	JVVNL, AVVNL & JdVVNL: In this context, the Discoms informed that there have been amendments made to the Tariff Cost of Service (TCOS). Specifically, these changes involve the inclusion of the "Polyhouse" category within the "Mixed Load" category. Discoms also submitted that the issue will be examined and a suitable proposal, if need be, will be filed for the approval of the Commission.
29	Commission observes that appropriate implementation of following measures shall also be suitably considered by the Discoms. These measures are beneficial for reliability	<p>JVVNL: The detailed response to each point is provided below:</p> <p>i- JVVNL submitted that, Jaipur Discom have installed the AMR system on 5500 Nos. high value consumers and Smart Meters will be installed on remaining consumers under RDSS. The Event, load profile, temper,</p>

	<p>of supply, power cuts, monitoring, consumer satisfaction etc.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Automated Meter Reading for high-value consumers which enables Discoms to enhance accuracy, efficiency, and customer service by eliminating manual reading errors, providing real-time data insights, and improving billing accuracy. Additionally, it helps in revenue protection through quick detection of unauthorized usage and enhances compliance with regulatory standards. (ii) Outage Management System (OMS) which allows Discoms to respond faster to outages, improve customer communication, enhance operational efficiency, and optimize resource allocation, ultimately leading to increased reliability and customer satisfaction. (iii) Substation Automation which revolutionizes grid management 	<p>billing parameters, instantaneous parameters etc. of Meter installed on those consumers (which are having AMR system) are also collected through AMR system.</p> <p>ii- Discom is planning to implement Outage Management system under the initiative of GIS, Substation automation and ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) which allow Discom to respond faster to outage, improve customer communication, enhance operational efficiency and optimize resource allocation, ultimately leading to increased reliability and customer satisfaction.</p> <p>iii- The Discom submits that, in Jaipur city the SCADA/DMS system is working on 78 No's of 33/11 KV Sub-stations and 600 FRTUs installed on various RMU's. In Kota city the SCADA/DMS system is working on 19 No's of 33/11 KV Sub-stations and 240 FRTUs installed on various RMU's. From the SCADA/DMS system real time Status of breaker and load parameters for power transformers & 11 KV/ 33KV feeders are monitored in SCADA control room. In RDSS (as per the DPR document send for approval to REC) the new SCADA/DMS is proposed on 25 Nos Sub-stations in Alwar City and up-gradation of exiting SCADA/ DMS is proposed on 70 Nos Sub-station in Jaipur City. The Basic SCADA is proposed on 150 Nos Sub-stations in 45 Towns and RTDAS is proposed on 27 Nos Sub-stations in 19 Towns. It is further submitted that Feeder Monitoring system have been installed on 9121 Nos. Feeders through which the feeder data and its parameters are collected through installed DCU.</p>
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	<p>enhancing reliability, operational efficiency, and safety. Through real-time monitoring and control, it enables faster fault detection and restoration, reducing outage durations and improving customer satisfaction. Automation streamlines routine tasks, such as monitoring and maintenance, leading to cost savings and optimized resource allocation. By providing valuable data on substation performance and power quality, it empowers utilities to make informed decisions for network optimization. Integration with smart grid technologies facilitates a more holistic approach to grid management, fostering innovation and resilience. Moreover, Substation Automation enhances safety by minimizing the need for manual intervention, ensuring a secure working environment for personnel. Overall, it transforms distribution</p>	<p>iv- For reliability of supply, power cuts, monitoring, customer satisfaction etc, Jaipur Discom is taking initiatives for following IT/OT projects: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Billing system and associated modules on billing, customer care, energy audit, NSC and disconnection etc. b. Smart Metering Project Under RDSS, c. Enterprise Resource Planning under RDSS, d. Roaster Management & load forecasting System for Ag-Supply e. PT tracking and Health Monitoring System f. Cyber Security Assessment and Implementation of security measures g. Business Intelligence, Data Analytics and Data Warehousing Software. h. GIS, Network analysis & Asset management, Network Management System & Enterprise Management System (EMS) <p>AVVNL: Ajmer Discom submitted that for high value consumers, reading is regularly carried out and bills are generated after taking MRI of meters and analysis of load survey data for enhanced accuracy, efficiency and customer service by eliminating reading errors and improving accuracy. The Discom is committed to ensuring implementation of AMI for all high value consumers after implementation of smart metering which is envisaged to improve efficiency.</p> <p>JdVVNL: The point-wise replies are elaborated below:</p> <p>i. AMR for high value consumers: Presently, MRI for high values consumers are being taken to avoid human intervention and to enhance accuracy efficiency and</p>
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	<p>networks into smarter, more efficient, and reliable systems capable of meeting the evolving demands of modern energy distribution.</p> <p>(iv) AMI/Smart Meter is useful for Outage Management (Last Gasp Integration with ADMS, Meter Ping in consumer complaint), Asset Utilization (Load Monitoring & Forecasting), Power Quality Improvement, Behavioral Demand Response and Revenue Protection.</p>	<p>customer service by eliminating manual reading errors and improving billing accuracy. Besides, AMI work for all consumers except Ag consumers will be taken up shortly under smart metering project sanctioned under RDSS Scheme for which tendering process has been completed and work order will be awarded soon.</p> <p>ii. Outage Management System Jodhpur Discom submitted that an Outage Management System has been developed and is used to broadcast planned outages to consumers which improve customer satisfaction and increase reliability.</p> <p>iii. Substation Automation A SCADA system for Jodhpur City and Bikaner City has already been developed and operational. FMS for five years has been completed for existing system. Besides, DPR for SCADA system for 54 towns has been sent to REC for sanction under RDSS which includes following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 36 municipal towns (Basic SCADA) 2. 17 municipal towns (RTDAS) 3. 1 Jodhpur City (SCADA upgradation and augmentation) <p>iv. AMI/Smart Metering Smart Metering work for all consumers (Except Ag consumers) of Jodhpur Discom has been sanctioned under RDSS. Tendering work for same has been completed and LOI has been issued to selected bidder. Work order for same will be issued soon. Presently, 56,027 Nos Smart Meters for consumers are installed and operational in 5 Sub divisions of Jodhpur City Circle sanctioned under IPDS Scheme and has been integrated with RAPDRP Billing Application.</p>
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Directives to Discoms:

The Commission has consistently emphasized the need for improvement in the performance of the Discoms and has issued various directions in its previous orders. While the Discoms have submitted compliance reports, the Commission notes with concern that many of the directions have not been specifically complied with. In several instances, the submissions merely reiterate the issuance of directions without presenting any result-oriented action or outcomes.

The Commission once again directs the Discoms to thoroughly review the status of compliance and submit a detailed, directive-wise compliance report with specific actions taken.

Based on the submissions of stakeholders, deliberations recorded in this order, previously issued directives, the issues raised during the hearing, and the compliance reports submitted by the Discoms, the Commission hereby issues the following follow-up and fresh directives for compliance by the Discoms and conveys certain advisory suggestions to the Government of Rajasthan for their consideration.

1. Reporting of Govt. Subsidy:

The tariff has been determined for each category without considering any subsidy. The subsidy, if provided by the Govt., would result in reduced amount payable by consumer of such category. Further, the Government, if it provides subsidy, should pay such subsidy in advance as per RERC (Terms & Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2025 and in accordance with section 65 of the Act.

Commission directs that Discoms should furnish a quarterly report indicating demand for subsidy raised by the Discoms, energy consumed by the subsidized category, consumer category wise per unit subsidy declared by the state Govt., actual payment of subsidy received in accordance with the section 65 of the Act, gap in subsidy due and paid as well as other relevant details as directed vide Commission order dated 26.07.2024 and ensure that they timely receive the subsidy from the Government.

2. Smart grid and Demand Side Management

Commission in its order dated 26.07.2024 directed Discoms for Constitution of Smart Grid and demand side management Cell(s) with well-defined roles & responsibilities. AVVNL & JdVVNL submitted that they have constituted

dedicated RE DSM cell, however, JVVNL has not constituted any DSM cell. The provision related to DSM is also incorporated in the Tariff Regulations 2025, the same is reproduced hereunder:

"(7) Implementation of Demand Side Management Measures

(1) The Distribution Licensee shall consider the implementation of Energy Efficiency Schemes and Demand Side Management (DSM) including demand response measures as a part of investment plan and ARR petition.

(2) The Distribution Licensee shall endeavor to reduce its self-consumption by implementing Energy Efficiency/Conservation measures.

(3) The Distribution Licensee shall submit its existing level of own energy consumption and Energy Conservation measure at the beginning of the Control Period and provide the trajectory for the reduction of such own energy consumption through the implementation of Energy Efficiency improvement scheme/plan under Capital Expenditure or Opex Expenditure as part of the MYT Petition along with the target of Energy Efficiency related savings, and monitoring plan.

(4) Distribution Licensee Shall constitute a Demand Side Management Cell.."

The Commission again directs JVVNL for constitution of DSM cell with well-defined roles & responsibilities and all Discoms should make scheme for demand side management &demand response and focus on reduction of self consumption as envisaged in Regulations.

3. Need for focus on Roof top solar and promotion of PM Surya-Ghar Scheme

Rooftop solar photovoltaic (PV) installations confer multiple operational advantages upon distribution licensees. Primarily, such decentralized generation facilitates a substantive reduction in peak load demand on the distribution network, particularly during daytime hours, thereby aiding in load management and grid stability. Furthermore, the localized nature of rooftop solar generation results in a diminution of aggregate technical and commercial (AT&C) losses, as energy is consumed proximate to the point of generation, thereby minimizing transmission and distribution losses.

The integration of rooftop solar systems further enables distribution licensees to defer capital expenditure on network augmentation, including but not limited to the up gradation of transformers and feeder lines. Additionally, rooftop solar generation contributes directly towards the fulfillment of Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPOs) as mandated by the RPO regulations, thereby assisting distribution licensees in achieving statutory compliance without the necessity of establishing additional renewable energy infrastructure.

In view of this, the distribution licensees are hereby directed to actively promote the adoption of rooftop solar photovoltaic (PV) systems within their respective areas of supply. This shall include, but not be limited to, the implementation of simplified application and interconnection procedures, timely approval of net metering connections, public awareness campaigns, and coordination with nodal agencies for subsidy disbursement and consumer facilitation.

The Commission has recently taken proactive steps to promote ease of doing business for rooftop solar installations particularly for PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana by simplifying procedures such as removing the requirement for a separate net metering agreement and waiving meter testing charges. In continuation of this approach, the DISCOMs are encouraged to identify and bring to the notice of the Commission any additional regulatory or procedural challenges being faced by Discoms or consumers. The Commission shall consider further rationalization or facilitation measures, wherever necessary, to promote rooftop solar deployment and enhance consumer convenience.

4. Energy Storage Systems (ESS):

With increase of share of RE in the total energy mix, for the stable grid operations the Energy Storage Systems are required. Commission in the RERC (Renewable Purchase Obligations) Regulations,2023 has also provided for Energy Storage Obligation (ESO) for the Distribution Licensee including the deemed licensee. The ESO can be fulfilled by BESS as well as PSPs. Recently the Commission in its order on green energy open access has also mandated use of storage systems.

(i) Battery Energy Storage (BESS)

- a) Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) in electricity distribution companies offer significant advantages. BESS enhances grid stability by providing frequency regulation and voltage control, improving reliability and reducing the risk of outages. It facilitates efficient peak demand management by storing excess energy during off-peak periods and releasing it during peak demand, lowering operational costs.
- b) BESS also integrates renewable energy sources by storing surplus energy and smoothing out intermittencies, maximizing renewable energy utilization. Moreover, BESS enhances grid resilience by providing backup power during outages, ensuring uninterrupted service for critical infrastructure. Overall, BESS implementation enhances grid performance, reduces costs, and promotes sustainability in electricity distribution.
- c) Discoms may take steps for integration of Battery Energy Storage Systems

(BESS) with Distributed Renewable Energy (DRE) sources and while doing so the DISCOMs should carefully evaluate critical parameters such as the optimal location of BESS installations, suitable discharge timings aligned with demand patterns, and the preferred distributed configuration to maximize system benefits. Additionally, potential network congestion issues must be thoroughly assessed to ensure grid stability and efficient power flow. A well-planned approach considering these factors will help in leveraging the full potential of BESS, improving grid resilience, and enhancing the overall efficiency of renewable energy integration.

(ii) Pumped Storage Plants (PSPs)

- a) In the high RE scenario, the Pumped Storage Plants can play a vital role in meeting the ever-increasing electricity demand by providing a reliable and flexible energy storage solution. These plants store excess energy when power is surplus in the Grid and release it during high demand time can be crucial in the energy transition.
- b) The Commission observes that for managing the intermittency of the RE Power being injected into the Grid and to manage grid stability, Energy Storage based solutions like Pump Storage, are one of the most suitable options and more emphasis should be put by the RE rich states like Rajasthan. The Discoms are directed to take appropriate steps to tie up the requisite storage capacity which will also help them to meet their ESO targets.

5. Exploring Innovative Tender options:

- a) The Discoms are directed to maximize the VGF grant being received from GoI for BESS and also explore innovative tender designs considering the Round-The-Clock (RTC), RE+Storage, Peak Power Supply, Firm and Dispatchable Renewable Energy (FDRE)etc., which will benefit them not only in terms of the price but will also provide them with more firm RE power.
- b) In addition to the above, Discoms are also directed to take suitable steps for the in-house capacity building to develop the capability to conduct the auctions/ tenders independently for the RE purchase. This will not only help them to cater the state-specific requirement, but they can also save on the trading margin. Discoms should ensure that they do not incur heavy expenses on trading margin when they are already sharing expenses of RUVN and they should use their expertise for doing various tenders so as to save on trading margin.

- c) Further, the Discoms may also relook into their existing PPAs and restructure these, if need be and may also negotiate with intermediaries on trading margin to bring it down in the vicinity of 1 or 2 paise/kWh.

6. Road map for EV charging stations:

Commission observes that EV charging infrastructure in electricity distribution companies fosters several advantages. It opens revenue streams through charging services while supporting the transition to electric mobility. Additionally, it enhances grid reliability by incentivizing smart charging strategies and load management. Moreover, by catering to the growing EV market, distribution companies position themselves as key players in sustainable transportation, contributing to environmental goals and customer satisfaction.

Accordingly, Commission directs Discoms to expedite the setting up of EV charging stations and propose necessary investment for upgrading their network for seamless integration of EV infrastructure along with next Investment Plan & ARR petition. Discoms are also required to carry out study of Grid to vehicle and vehicle to grid supply of power in light with the study report published by the CEA.

7. Flat rate category:

Commission observes that JdVVNL has converted all Agriculture Flat rate consumers to Agriculture Metered as on 30.04.2025. AVVNL also submitted that there are no flat rate connections in their area of supply.

Jaipur Discom submitted that JVVNL has no flat rate consumers as on 31.03.2025 however, there are 16 Nos. flat rate consumers in its DF area. Further, stakeholder submitted that when there is no flat rate Consumer under Agriculture Category than why petitioner has proposed Agriculture Flat Category tariff. Jaipur Discom submitted that since there exists 16 Nos. consumers in DF area, Discom has proposed flat rate tariff structure.

JVVNL also submitted that to ensure billing continuity and service stability, the Petitioner proposes to retain the existing flat rate tariff. Further, as per the Tariff Conditions of Supply (TCOS), billing for defective meters is aligned with the flat rate tariff, justifying its continued applicability. Accordingly, category-wise tariff proposals, including for the Agriculture (Flat Rate) category, have been submitted for FY 2025-26. Commission observes that it is the duty of licensee to comply with the Commission's direction in all its area including DF.

The Commission directs that Jaipur Discom should convert remaining flat rate

consumers within two months of the issue of this order and furnish report to the commission. Discoms should also review the relevance of proposing flat rate tariff in their next tariff petition when there are no flat rate consumers.

8. High percentage of defective meters:

Commission observed the details of defective meters under agriculture metered category as on 31.03.2024 as submitted by the Discoms as under:

Particulars	JVVNL	AVVNL	JdVVNL
Ag. Working Meters	604,744	550885	275963
Ag Defective Meters	31,795	109910	187563
Total Ag Meters	636,539	660795	463526

The Commission while carrying out the truing up of ARR has disallowed the higher sale assessed for defective meter and made it equivalent to sale of working meters. The Discoms instead of complying with directions of the Commission have replied that it is a continuous process and they are committed to ensure due compliance of the directions of the Commission.

However, in Commission's view the Discoms are duty bound to keep all the meters in correct condition and no relaxation can be granted to Discoms. The Commission again directs the Discoms to keep all meters in healthy condition and if a meter gets defective same should be replaced within 2 months. The Commission reiterates that it shall not allow higher consumption to be assessed in the garb of defective meters.

9. Fixed Assets Register (FAR):

JVVNL, AVVNL and JdVVNL have submitted the Fixed Assets Registers up to 31.03.2024 of all circles to the Commission.

Commission directs that Fixed Assets Registers should be placed on Discoms website and Discoms should introduce IT based system for procurement and asset management.

10. Voltage wise Losses:

In compliance to Commission directives, JVVNL & JdVVNL submitted that in order to conduct a voltage-wise study of losses and the voltage-wise cost of supply, smart metering is an essential component. This will be implemented under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme. JVVNL also requested the Commission to provide an appropriate timeframe to ensure that the necessary

infrastructure is in place, taking full advantage of the RDSS.

AVVNL submitted that Discom is presently in the process of finalizing the RFP for conducting the required study and obtaining requisite approvals. Once the approvals are in place, the Discom would be able to invite tenders for carrying out sample study as per the directions of the Commission.

Considering the request of the Discoms, the Commission again directs the Discoms to conduct sample study of voltage wise losses for at least 2 Nos. 33/11KV urban and 2 Nos. 33/11 KV rural substations and associated lines representing proper sample for each circle. Voltage wise losses for the circle should be extrapolated based on feeder metering data and scientific methods. The concerned circle officers shall be made responsible for ensuring that the study is completed in time. Thereafter, the losses at Discoms level be reworked out. The data report of such study be furnished to the Commission and based on that the Commission may consider fixing voltage wise losses.

11. Franchisee:

The Commission in previous ARR & Tariff orders directed Discoms to finalize the report on the performance of the franchisees by independent auditor within 3 months from the date of the issuance of that order and also place the same on the website.

The Commission observes that JVVNL has furnished final audit report of the independent auditor for the period from April'21 to September'22 and draft audit report for the period from October'22 to December'24. The same is under review of the Discom and shall be submitted before the Hon'ble Commission after finalization. AVVNL submitted that the audit report for FY 2023-24 is under review. However, submitted that M/s TPADL has proceeded with arbitration regarding some issues and the matter has been escalated to commercial court Ajmer which is under sub-judice.

JdVVNL submitted that M/s KPMG has commenced work and has also submitted two Quarterly Audit Reports of 1st & 2nd qtrs of FY 2023-24 which have been accepted and draft reports of qtrs. 3rd & 4th of FY 2023-24 along with qtrs. 1st to 4th FY 2020-21 have been submitted for acceptance and work for remaining report is under progress.

Considering the request of the Discoms, the Commission again directs the Discoms to furnish report upto last financial year and comprehensive report of working of franchisee alongwith next ARR petition and same may also be

placed on the website of Discoms.

12. Skill Development and Training:

Commission also observes that implementation of policy for Skill Development in Discoms, it will boost workforce competency and adaptability. It may offer tailored training programs, fostering innovation and reducing dependency on external agency. By investing in employee growth and safety, Distribution licensees ensure operational efficiency and enhance overall performance, staying competitive in a dynamic industry landscape.

Therefore, the Discoms are again directed to ensure necessary training of all staff including training on safety as per CEA Safety Regulations and intimate the same to the Commission along with next Tariff petition along with the amount spent on it.

13. Monetization of Discom's Assets:

The Commission in previous ARR & Tariff orders have issued directions regarding Monetization of Discom's Assets.

In compliance to Commission directives, JVVNL has submitted that the circle wise number of poles utilized and amount received as 193036 poles and Rs. 22.33 Crore for FY 2023-24 and 194706 poles and Rs. 24.73 Crore for FY 2024-25 upto Oct, 24.

AVVNL submitted circle wise information regarding pole rental for FY 2023-24 as Rs.5.68 Crore. JdVVNL submitted circle wise pole rental as Rs. 5.30 Crore. AVVNL also submitted that following the notification issued by the Ministry of Communications, Government of India dated 17.09.2024, the Discom has revised the charges for application fees, pole rental charges of Rs. 100/Pole/Annum.

Stakeholders submitted that If Discoms recover the amount from Telecom companies as per rules and Regulations along with GST and interest, Discoms would not require increasing any tariff. Further, It was submitted that all communication cables laid on poles are not laid as per technical specification mentioned in its orders. Maximum number of communication cables to be laid on a pole is not mentioned, causing a serious situation for a fault attending person of Discom. Since Per pole rent for year is now reduced to Rs. 100/ per year, all communication wires be removed from poles.

Discoms submitted that they have taken cognizance of the Commission's

concerns regarding inadequate revenue realization from pole rent as observed in the ARR and Tariff Order dated 26.07.2024. In compliance with the Commission's directives, necessary instructions have been issued by the management to all Circle Superintending Engineers (SEs) to identify rented poles and ensure timely and complete recovery of dues.

Commission observes that Discoms have not furnished the details of circle wise No. of poles & cables where income is shown as zero. Commission also observes that there is substantial difference in revenue generated from pole rent among Discoms.

Stakeholder also submitted that with reduction in rates, the revenue is not that important as safety. As such, safety is to be given prime importance. Commission agrees with this and directs Discoms to ensure that for laying communication cables on poles, safety regulations should not be ignored at any cost. Discoms should strictly follow safety regulations.

The Commission observes that the Discoms are the state govt. owned companies and have prime responsibility to supply safe, reliable, and affordable power to the consumers of the state. It is in the best interest of Discoms themselves to ensure full revenue realisation from monetisation of its assets including cable on poles. Accordingly, the Commission directs the Discoms to take all necessary steps for measurement / verification of revenue for use of their assets and monetize revenue for such business. At the cost of repetition Commission would like to again mention that this is not the core business of utilities and in any case safety is to be given prime importance.

Accordingly, the Management of Discoms are directed to take an appropriate view as regards ensuring measurement & verification of assets in use and revenue from them in consultation with the State Govt. and also give prime importance to safety of its system, employees and consumers.

14. Intrastate and inter State Losses:

Discoms submitted that the analysis regarding the bifurcation of inter and intra state transmission losses are currently in progress.

Commission has observed that Discoms during earlier years have also replied that a committee has been formed and multiple deliberations have been done regarding segregation of inter and intra state transmission losses. This time also Discoms replied that the analysis regarding the bifurcation of inter and intra state transmission losses are currently in progress.

The commission in its order has considered transmission losses on normative basis only so as not to burden the consumer with excess transmission loss. However, it is in the interest of the power sector of the Rajasthan that transmission losses are bifurcated.

Discoms are again directed to keep a separate account of interstate and intrastate losses and give bifurcation while filing next ARR petitions.

15. Implementation of IT and ERP:

Discoms submitted that in order to implement the ERP in all three Discoms, JVVNL published NIT on 22.02.2024 for ERP implementation on behalf of all three Discoms. However, after the recommendations of the Techno Commercial Bid Evaluation Committee, the aforesaid tender was dropped on 23.09.2024.

Jaipur Discom submitted that they intend to implement IT/OT & ERP under RDSS by 2026 viz. Cyber Security Assessment and Implementation of security measures, ERP implementation, GIS, Network analysis & Asset management, Roaster Management & load forecasting System for Ag Supply, PT tracking and Health Monitoring System & Business Intelligence, Data Analytics.

Ajmer Discom submitted that they have awarded work for implementation of Unified Billing System under SaaS model. Roster management and load forecasting system for electricity supply to agriculture consumers and power transformer tracking and its health monitoring system, GIS. Network Analysis and Asset Management/Network Management System and Enterprise Management System and cyber security operation centre for monitoring of IT infrastructure shall be established by the Discom under the RDSS.

Discoms submitted that a common bid for implementation of standard costs-based ERP project containing 10 standard modules including asset management module, has since been issued by Common IT Company – RUITVL. After evaluation of tender the price bid has been opened in the first week of May 25. Tender is under negotiation with L1 bidder and likely to be awarded by 3rd week of May-25

The Commission observes that despite directive and withholding the amount in true up proceedings, Discoms are not yet able to implement the ERP. Whereas this should have been the top priority as implementation of IT will bring in necessary synergies and efficiency, control & decision making in the system. Accordingly, the Discoms are directed to make all out efforts for early implementation of IT & ERP across all modules. Discoms should also ensure that

targets and benchmark of RDSS are achieved, so that Discoms can avail full grant available to them under RDSS.

16. Voltage wise cost of supply:

Discoms submitted that in order to conduct a voltage-wise study of losses and the voltage-wise cost of supply, smart metering is an essential component. This will be implemented under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme, which will automatically enable energy audits.

Discoms have submitted the computation of voltage wise cost of supply as per the methodology suggested by Hon'ble APTEL.

Discoms are further directed to institute a study for submitting Voltage wise cost of supply based on actual voltage wise losses and sales and submit a report along with the next year ARR and Tariff Petition for FY 2026-27.

17. Consumer Awareness and Standards of Performance:

Jaipur Discom submitted that the work orders for installation of Smart Meters on all consumers under RDSS have been placed and the Sr.AO (Billing) has also been directed to formulate logic to utilize the parameters provided by the Smart Meters to pay direct compensation to consumers immediately. Further, as per the provisions of RERC (Standards of Performance for Distribution utility) the information regarding planned and unplanned power cut/load shedding information is available on Jaipur Discom's website. Discom also submitted that it fully complies with the SOP Regulations 2021 and accordingly submitted the details pertaining to SAIFI and SAIDI on quarterly basis to RERC.

Ajmer Discom submitted that the Discom complies with all provisions of the RERC (Standards of Performance for Distribution Licensees) Regulations, 2021 (SOP Regulations). Furthermore, Quarterly details of SAIFI and SAIDI are submitted to the Commission as per the prescribed formats Also, the Discom is complying with the mechanism of compensation instituted by the RERC. To provide automatic compensation against failure to meet the standards, Ajmer Discom shall make provisions in the Unified Billing System which is presently being rolled out. The Discom also submitted that the Discom provides due intimation to consumers regarding power cuts.

Jodhpur Discom submitted that regular campaigns are carried out with an aim of spreading awareness amongst the consumers of the Discom. More options shall also be explored by the Discom in future to further reach out to the consumers and spread awareness amongst them. The Discom further submitted

that, an Outage Management System has been developed and is used to broadcast planned outages to consumers which improve customer satisfaction and increase reliability.

Commission observes that The RERC (Standards of Performance for Distribution Licensees) Regulations, 2021 provides for compensation provisions to be paid by the Licensee/franchisee to the affected person upon lodging of a claim for compensation, in case of failure of a licensee/franchisee to meet the Guaranteed SoP as specified in these Regulations.

These Regulations also provides mechanism for complaints related to "No Current complaints", "no- current complaint due to meter" and "testing of Meters parameters, wherein, there shall not be a need to file the complaint for compensation purpose and the licensee, based on its records, shall credit the compensation amount in next bill i.e. provide automatic compensation.

The Commission observed that smart meter implementation has started. Accordingly, the Commission again directs that wherever smart meters are installed Discom should start reporting all parameters including above based on smart meters and pay direct compensation immediately.

The licensee is required to maintain SAIFI and SAIDI and need to pay compensation for this as well as the shortfall in other services. The Discoms are required to provide uninterrupted power supply to the Consumers. Discoms are also directed to indicate the details of automatic compensation made and their preparedness to include more parameters for inclusion in the list of automatic compensation.

Accordingly, Commission directs Discoms to intimate information of power cuts to the concerned as per provision of RERC (Standards of Performance for Distribution Licensees) Regulations, 2021. Even for unscheduled load shedding the Discom should intimate consumers as soon as possible through SMS, Whatsapp etc.

Commission also observes that during the hearing it was pointed out by stakeholders that Discoms may arrange bijli chaupals for interaction with consumers and also pointed out that Discoms are charging high cable testing charges.

Regarding bijli chaupals commission observes that in its earlier orders commission directed Discoms to arrange regular bijli chaupals and in compliance Discoms replied that they have been arranging regular bijli

chaupals. Stakeholder submission regarding cable testing charges is not related to tariff, however, Discoms may also look into stakeholders submission regarding cable testing charges.

18. ToD tariff:

With increase in Distributed Energy Resources (DER), adopting a ToD tariff for DER consumers incentivizes better load management, promotes grid stability, and ensures more efficient utilization of renewable energy. It also discourages over-dependence on the grid during peak evening hours when solar generation ceases and the cost of electricity procurement increases. Furthermore, ToD pricing aligns consumer behaviour with grid requirements, thereby reducing the need for additional infrastructure investments and supporting the financial sustainability of distribution licensees. Discoms may also keep these in view while proposing TOD structure in future.

Further, battery energy storage systems can play a pivotal role in supporting the implementation of Time-of-Day (ToD) tariffs for rooftop solar and other DER consumers. By enabling the storage of excess Renewable energy generated during low-demand periods (typically midday), batteries allow consumers to utilize stored power during peak demand hours, thereby reducing their reliance on the grid when electricity prices are highest. This not only enhances consumer savings under a ToD tariff regime but also contributes to peak load shaving, improved grid reliability, and better integration of intermittent renewable sources. Furthermore, battery storage enhances the overall value proposition of rooftop solar systems by ensuring energy availability beyond sunlight hours and supporting ancillary services such as frequency regulation and voltage control.

In this regard, The Commission directs Discoms for analysis of ToD structure regularly and make suitable proposal in next tariff petition keeping their load curve and need to shift load based on the availability of power viz-a-viz power requirement during different season.

DISCOMs should also explore mechanisms to incentivize consumers—particularly those with distributed energy resources—for adopting Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) at the consumer level. Encouraging behind-the-meter storage will not only enhance the overall penetration of BESS but also help in optimizing load management and improving reliability at the local level. Such decentralized adoption can significantly reduce the need for DISCOMs to invest in large-scale upstream storage infrastructure and will also alleviate stress on the distribution network by flattening demand peaks and supporting voltage

regulation.

19. Reduction of Losses –adoption of circles by MD:

Distribution licensees are also directed to continue to undertake a focused, time-bound diagnostic study of all high-loss circles i.e. where AT&C losses are more than 20%, with the objective of determining the root causes of elevated losses. The assessment shall encompass a detailed analysis of feeder-level and distribution transformer-level losses, metering coverage and accuracy, billing and collection efficiencies, and incidences of electricity theft or unauthorized consumption.

Pursuant to this analysis, DISCOMs shall prepare and submit a comprehensive, circle-wise Loss Reduction Action Plan outlining targeted interventions in metering, system audit, enhance vigilance and consumer engagement. These shall include, but not be limited to, accelerated deployment of smart meters, replacement of defective or bypassed meters, feeder and DT metering, system audits, enhanced vigilance and enforcement mechanisms, and structured consumer engagement initiatives. Necessary network strengthening measures—such as conductor re-sizing, transformer augmentation, and load balancing—must also be incorporated where technical losses are significant.

The Commissions also directs that MDs shall continue to furnish the information of Losses and revenue realized in the adopted three (3) circles with highest losses adopted by their MD/Director also indicating interventions made and outcome in terms of reduction of losses and with next year ARR they shall give a snapshot of losses of adopted circles for FY 2021-22, to FY 2025-26.

20. Energy Audit:

JVVNL submitted that no feeder meter was defective in Jaipur M&P Circle at the end of FY 2023-24.

Commission observes that discoms `have not submitted circle wise energy audit data. Discoms submitted that replacement of defective meters is an ongoing process, which is carried out with utmost urgency.

AVVNL submitted that as per Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Regulations, energy accounting report is submitted on quarterly basis and has been placed on the website of the Discom.

The Commission after reviewing the compliance, again directs that Discoms should review the position of defective meter and where meter remained

defective for more than one billing cycle and action be taken against the Officer/Official responsible for it. Commission also directs that Discoms should publish their energy audit report on website after due review at management level.

21. Interest on Security Deposit:

Discoms were directed to send a communication by email or SMS to the consumer regarding amount of interest on security deposit being credited and adjusted in their bills of July every year.

JVVNL & JdVVNL have submitted that the consumers have been intimated through e-mail and SMS regarding the amount of interest on security deposited credited & adjusted in bills. AVVNL submitted that Discom credits the accumulated interest on security deposit and adjusts the same as per the Regulations of the Commission.

Commission observes that AVVNL have not sent e-mails and SMS to the consumers. As such, Discoms have not fully complied with the direction.

Accordingly, the Commission again directs that in July while the Discoms credit the interest they should also issue a press release in major newspapers and at the same time inform each consumer through e-mail and SMS about credit of Interest on Security Deposit.

22. Terminal benefit:

Commission observes that Discom have not deposited the terminal benefits as approved by the Commission in the designated trust and have not submitted any plan to meet their liability towards terminal benefit. Commission viewed it seriously.

Stakeholder also apprehended that there is huge shortfall in the terminal benefit funds due to non funding of amount into the trust as per actuarial liability of all Discoms specially jodhpur Discom.

The Commission has viewed it seriously and again directs the Discoms that they should deposit the required amount in the funds and also take up the matter with State Govt. and make a plan to meet their liability towards terminal benefit and ensure that the required contribution is deposited in the terminal benefit trusts. The Discoms in consultation with the State Govt. should make a plan to fulfil the same and start depositing the amount in respective trust. Discom should file a detailed report indicating their plan to fulfil their liability and action

taken on that with next ARR/tariff petition positively.

23. Safety measures:

Stakeholders submitted that refresher training should be provided to the working employees to prevent accidents and increase efficiency. Discoms should create awareness on safety to general public. Earthing of single phase transformers in rural area is not proper. Feeders are lengthy without protection. Burning rate of transformers is quite high. Also, Discoms are not complying with the Safety Regulations. Communication cables on poles are not laid as per technical specification and safety requirement.

Commission has viewed it seriously. Commission time and again has directed Discoms to comply with the safety regulations and in commission view safety provision should not be ignored and kept at forefront (i.e. safety first) Discoms should provide safety tools to the workman and focus on earthing, guarding and fencing.

It is noted that CEA has issued CEA (Measures Relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2023. The Discoms are directed to strengthen their M&P wing and carry a comprehensive review of their safety practices including requirement of breakers & fuses at various places in light of these Regulations.

The Commission reiterates that it is willing to consider any additional amount spent on training of employees and on safety for compliance of Safety Regulations.

Other Directives:

24. Use of electricity derivatives through Power Market by the Discoms to hedge risks :

Electricity derivatives serve as effective financial instruments for distribution companies (DISCOMs) to hedge against the risks associated with electricity price volatility and demand fluctuations. By entering into these contracts, DISCOMs can lock in prices for future power procurement, thereby ensuring cost stability and budget predictability. This becomes particularly important during periods of high demand or unexpected supply shortages, where spot market prices may spike sharply. The use of electricity derivatives allows DISCOMs to mitigate market price risks, stabilize cash flows, and plan finances more effectively. It also supports the setting of more affordable and consistent consumer tariffs, as procurement costs become more predictable. Furthermore, integrating derivatives into power procurement strategies

enables DISCOMs to diversify their energy portfolios and adopt more flexible, optimized approaches to meeting demand.

In light of the above, it is suggested that Discoms may explore electricity derivatives as a strategic component of their power procurement and risk management practices. By building internal capacity or engaging financial experts, Discoms can effectively utilize these tools to hedge against market uncertainties. They may also develop a structured risk management policy incorporating derivatives. Proactive participation in the derivatives market will not only protect DISCOMs from financial shocks but may also contribute to long-term tariff stability and improved operational efficiency.

25. Use of Artificial Intelligence in Demand Forecasting and Demand Response :

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as a critical enabler in enhancing the efficiency, accuracy, and responsiveness of power system operations, particularly in the domains of demand forecasting and demand response. In the area of demand forecasting, AI-based algorithms, including advanced machine learning and neural network models, are capable of processing large volumes of historical and real-time data such as consumer usage patterns, meteorological inputs, temporal factors, and market dynamics. These systems offer utilities and distribution licensees the ability to generate highly accurate and dynamic forecasts, thereby facilitating more effective resource planning and grid management. AI further enables predictive modeling through simulation of various stress scenarios, including peak load conditions and weather-induced demand variations, which aids in maintaining grid reliability and operational resilience.

Distribution licensees are advised to proactively adopt and implement Artificial Intelligence (AI)-based technologies across demand forecasting and demand response operations to enhance operational efficiency, grid reliability, and consumer satisfaction. In view of the increasing complexity of load patterns and the growing penetration of renewable energy, AI integration has become imperative for accurate load projections and timely system balancing. DISCOMs shall undertake necessary system upgrades, including deployment of advanced metering infrastructure (AMI), data acquisition tools, and AI-enabled analytics platforms. They are further directed to develop institutional capacity and technical expertise for the effective use of AI tools in planning and real-time decision-making processes.

26. Exploring Cost-Effective Power Procurement through Power Exchanges:

DISCOMs may also proactively explore and enhance procurement of cost-effective power and also try to reap maximum benefit through power exchanges such as the Day-Ahead Market (DAM), Real-Time Market (RTM), Term-Ahead Market (TAM), and Green Energy Market. These platforms provide flexibility and opportunities to procure power at competitive rates, especially during periods of low market clearing prices or surplus availability in the grid.

The Discoms may also study practices being adopted by other state utilities for taking optimum benefit of short term market and may undertake the following measures:

- Periodic analysis of merit order dispatch and real-time price trends to identify opportunities for exchange-based procurement.
- Review of existing long-term PPAs to identify high-cost and underutilized contracts, and explore their rationalization or phased reduction, subject to regulatory approval and contractual obligations.
- Development of a procurement strategy that incorporates short-term market mechanisms as a regular and integral component of the power sourcing mix.
- Capacity-building and training of system operations and trading teams to enhance participation in various exchange segments, including newer instruments like Market-Based Economic Dispatch (MBED), green day-ahead market, and ancillary services.

Discoms should aim to improve their overall power procurement efficiency, reduce financial burdens, and pass on the benefits of lower costs to consumers in the form of stable or reduced tariffs.

- 27.** During the public hearings, multiple stakeholders raised concerns regarding the alarmingly high rate of distribution transformer (DT) failures across various operational areas of the DISCOMs. Frequent transformer burnouts not only disrupt power supply and diminish consumer confidence but also impose significant financial and operational costs on the utility. These failures are indicative of systemic deficiencies, including persistent overloading, inadequate preventive maintenance, and insufficient protection mechanisms.

In view of the gravity of the issue, the Commission hereby directs the Discoms to constitute a high-level technical committee to undertake a comprehensive diagnostic study on transformer failure trends. The scope of the study shall

encompass an in-depth analysis of loading conditions, failure modes, protection coordination, maintenance protocols, installation practices, and equipment quality. Based on the study's findings, the DISCOM shall formulate a time-bound and actionable mitigation plan. This plan must include measures such as load rationalization, installation of suitable protection and monitoring devices, strict enforcement of preventive maintenance schedules, enhancement of procurement standards, and deployment of remote health monitoring systems. The plan must clearly specify implementation timelines, measurable targets, and resource requirements. The Discoms are directed to take necessary action to reduce transformer burning rate and submit an action taken report along with next tariff petition.

- 28.** During the public hearings, several stakeholders raised serious concerns regarding the misuse of agricultural electricity connections for commercial and non-agricultural activities, particularly in the peripheral areas of Jaipur and other major urban centres. Instances were cited where farmhouses, resorts, and various commercial establishments are operating under agricultural tariffs, thereby unlawfully availing subsidized electricity. This not only leads to significant revenue leakage but also undermines the integrity of the tariff framework.

In view of the above, the Commission hereby directs the distribution licensees to initiate a focused and time-bound enforcement drive to identify verification of all such agricultural connections being used for non agriculture purposes in their area of supply.

- 29.** Many stakeholders raised the issue of disproportionate revenue and units billed of open access, therefore the commission directs the Discoms to file the voltage wise/category wise break up of number of units billed under open access and corresponding revenue collected under each head i.e. wheeling, CSS and additional surcharge with next true up petition for FY 2024-25 along with reasons for deviation, if any.

- 30.** Commission directs Discom that electricity bills are distributed on time and bills should also be sent through email, SMS and any other electronic mode. So as to reach consumer before the timeline specified in the Regulation.

- 31.** During public hearings, many stakeholders pointed out that the ARR petitions submitted by distribution licensees were mostly scanned and hard to read, making it difficult for consumers and public representatives to properly review and respond.

- 32.** To improve transparency and access to information, Discoms are directed to submit ARR petitions and related data in a clear, machine-readable format in future.
- 33.** Discoms shall ensure timely submission of Standards of Performance (SoP) reports as per the provisions of the SOP Regulations 2021.
- 34.** Discoms are directed to undertake a study for implementing automatic compensation to consumers for rest of the parameters specified under the Standards of Performance Regulations 2021 and submit an application to the commission indicating their preparedness for further implementation of automatic compensation
- 35.** Discoms should file the Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) and true-up petitions on time as specified in the Regulations, duly completed with information required, in all form and accompanied by audited financial statements, to avoid any delay in issuing the orders.
- 36.** Discoms should ensure timely completion of the projects sanctioned under the PM-KUSUM scheme, as per approved timelines by MNRE.
- 37.** Discoms are advised to conduct an impact assessment study in the operational areas (circles) where PM-KUSUM solar plants have been commissioned, to evaluate their effect on grid operations and feeder load patterns.
- 38.** Commission reiterates that appropriate implementation of following measures shall also be suitably considered by the Discoms. These measures are beneficial for reliability of supply, power cuts, monitoring, consumer satisfaction etc.:-
- (i) Outage Management System (OMS) which allows Discoms to respond faster to outages, improve customer communication, enhance operational efficiency, and optimize resource allocation, ultimately leading to increased reliability and customer satisfaction.
 - (ii) Substation Automation which revolutionizes grid management by enhancing reliability, operational efficiency, and safety. Through real-time monitoring and control, it enables faster fault detection and restoration, reducing outage durations and improving customer satisfaction. Automation streamlines routine tasks, such as monitoring and maintenance, leading to cost savings and optimized resource allocation. By providing valuable data on substation performance and power quality, it empowers utilities to make informed decisions for network optimization. Integration with smart grid technologies facilitates a more

holistic approach to grid management, fostering innovation and resilience. Moreover, Substation Automation enhances safety by minimizing the need for manual intervention, ensuring a secure working environment for personnel. Overall, it transforms distribution networks into smarter, more efficient, and reliable systems capable of meeting the evolving demands of modern energy distribution.

- (iii) AMI/Smart Meter is useful for Outage Management(Last Gasp Integration with ADMS, Meter Ping in consumer complaint), Asset Utilisation (Load Monitoring & Forecasting), Power Quality Improvement, Behavioral Demand Response and Revenue Protection.

Commission's Advice(s) to State Government:

1. During previous years the Commission has issued certain advices to the State Government, the Commission based on proceedings of this order and the working of ARR and Tariff deems fit to give few more advices to the Government and repeat some of the advices given earlier.
2. The State Government, as the principal owner of the Discoms, is advised to constitute a task force to monitor performance of Discoms and to take corrective measure to improve their operational efficiency and financial management.
3. The State Government is advised to facilitate coordination among power sector companies, for this purpose it may consider constituting a coordination committee comprising representatives from all power sector companies.
4. The Government of Rajasthan may start Voluntary Disclosure Scheme (VDS) to increase the load of agricultural power connections in rural areas. The consumers at times tend to install higher HP motors to water their fields than the permissible load causing overloading of transformers and ultimately breakage of machinery and financial loss to the electricity department. The Government may make such scheme lucrative for more participation.
5. It is observed that while paying the tariff subsidy, grant towards capital works and loss subsidy under other schemes etc. to Discoms, there has been a delay by Government in payment of such subsidy & grants, which causes financial burden on the Discoms and deteriorate the financial position of Discoms. Therefore, the Government of Rajasthan is advised to pay the subsidy and grant due to Discoms on time, further carrying cost

may also be paid on such dues by Government to Discoms.

6. The Government of Rajasthan (GoR) has approved participation of Discoms in RDSS and to take maximum benefit of the Scheme it is imperative that the State fulfils the Pre-Qualification Criteria. The Commission accordingly again advises the Government of Rajasthan (GoR) to ensure :
 - (i) That DISCOMs do not create new Regulatory Assets in latest tariff determination cycle, the Government should undertake to give additional subsidy to each Discom so as Regulatory Assets are not created for any of the Discom.
 - (ii) 100% payment of subsidy for the previous year and advance payment of subsidy up to current period in line with section 65 of EA, 2003 and wipe out the remaining subsidy amount by the end of the project period.
 - (iii) All Government Departments/ Attached Offices/ Local Bodies/ Autonomous Bodies/ Boards/Corporations have made 100% payment of current electricity dues.
7. Till FY 2023-24 the Commission has allowed additional interest burden of Rs. 7730 Crore due to additional interest being charged by Govt. on UDAY loans. All this has added to Regulatory Assets of the Discom. The Government of Rajasthan (GoR) may consider to waive off the additional interest being charged by it on UDAY loans so that the Regulatory Assets are reduced to that extent and its impact on consumers will be reduced.
8. State Government, as per Section 161 (2)(b) of the Electricity Act, 2003 may ask the Electrical Inspector or any other agency to inquire and report to it (i) cause of accident and (ii) the manner and extent to which the rules and regulations pertaining to safety are being complied by the Discoms or any other utility. State Government may also monitor the compliance of CEA Safety Regulations and issue necessary directions to Discoms & Electrical Inspector whenever required for ensuring safety.
9. State Government shall appoint required Chartered Electrical Safety Engineer as per CEA (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2023 to assist the owner or supplier or consumer of electrical installations for the specified voltage for the purpose of self-certification under regulation 32 & 45 of these regulations. State Government should also issue guideline to regulate their working.

- 10.GOR may provide cheap land and facilitate Discoms by providing additional financial assistance under innovative model to handle distributed energy as feeder level monitoring units/ profit centres.
- 11.The Govt. may allow Discoms to continue to retain Electricity Duty FY 2023-24 onwards over and above the loss subsidy. This will help the Discoms to curtail their accumulated losses and also reduce the Regulatory Assets.
- 12.The Commission also advises State Govt. to direct Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation to introduce the concept of Saur Mitra / Vayu Mitra where technically qualified persons are trained and appointed in suitable numbers at all major places in the State so as to:
- (i) Assist prospective prosumers in installation of solar rooftop systems and guide them for resolution of technical and procedural problems.
 - (ii) Assist farmers to install plants under various components of KUSUM
 - (iii) Assist prospective investors to understand the benefits of investing in RE in the State.
- 13.The Commission also advises the State Government, being the principal owner of the Discoms, to ensure continued and adequate funding towards terminal benefit liabilities, especially in light of the significant actuarial liability and existing deficit in the pension funds. This is essential to enable Discoms to meet their obligations on this account in a timely and sustainable manner.
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Annexure A

Sr. No.	Name
1	Ms. Aarti Dogra,, Chairman Discoms & MD, JVVNL for the Petitioners
2	Dr. Bhanwarlal, MD, JdVVNL
3	Sh. K.P. Verma, MD, AVVNL
4	Adv. Bipin Gupta for Discoms
5	Sh. Himanshu Chawla for Power Foundation of India
6	Sh. Anshuman Gothwal for CEEP
7	Ms. Ann Josey for Prayas Energy, Pune
8	Sh. Sachin Sharma for Vipra Samaj Rajasthan
9	Sh. Jitendra Kumar Dabariya for Jan Chetna Rural Research Sansthan
10	Mrs. Mamta Bhardwaj for Life @ SRV Society
11	Sh. Liyakat Ali for UMAS
12	Sh. Narendra Agarwal, Stakeholder
13	Sh. D.P. Chirania, Stakeholder
14	Sh. Dharam Deo Agarwal, Stakeholder
15	Sh. L.N. Nimawat, Stakeholder & for M/s Dynamic Fine Paper Mills Ltd., M/s Kaladera Industries Development Association, M/s Oswal Papers Pvt. Ltd., M/s Bhagwati Kripa Paper Mills Pvt. Ltd. & M/s Raj Shree Pulp & Board Mills (P) Ltd.
16	Sh. Rajesh Gupta for Laghu Udyog Bharti, Jaipur Prant, Jodhpur Prant & Alwar Chambers of Commerce & Industries.
17	Sh. R.K. Jain for Mewar Chamber of Commerce & Industries
18	Adv. Susan Mathew for RTMA & SBF Ispat
19	Sh. Y. K. Bolia for Upbhokta Adhikar Sangthan
20	Sh. N.K. Jain for Employers' Association of Rajasthan
21	Sh. Amarjit Singh for Shree Cement Ltd.
22	Adv. Chetan Garg for Bharti Hexacom Ltd.
23	Sh. Parinay for M/s Continuum Green Energy Ltd.
24	Adv. Harsha Rao for M/s DCM Shriram Ltd.
25	Adv. Aditya Singh for M/s Lord Chloro Alkali Ltd. & M/s Hindustan Zinc Limited
26	Sh. Dinesh Gupta for M/s Rajshree Micron
27	Sh. Hari Prasad Yogi, Consumer Activist
28	Sh. V.K. Gupta, Stakeholder
29	Sh. G.L. Sharma, Stakeholder
30	Sh. B.M. Sanadhyा for Samta Power
31	Sh. Pankaj Bhatia for Udaipur Chamber of Commerce Industry

Annexure- B

List of abbreviations		
A&G	:	Administrative and General Expenses
AMR	:	Automatic Meter Reading
APTEL	:	Appellate Tribunal for Electricity
ARR	:	Aggregate Revenue Requirement
AT & C	:	Aggregate Technical and Commercial
AVVNL	:	Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.
CAGR	:	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CEA	:	Central Electrical Authority
CPP	:	Captive Power Plants
CTPP	:	Chhabra Thermal Power Plant
DA-JGUA	:	Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan
DBFOOT	:	Design, Build, Finance, Own, Operate, and Transfer
DF	:	Distribution Franchisee
DISCOM	:	Distribution Company
DRC	:	Distribution Reform Committee
DSM	:	Demand Supply Management
EA, 2003	:	Electricity Act, 2003
ED	:	Electricity Duty
EMS	:	Energy Management System
ERP	:	Enterprise Resource Planning
ESO	:	Energy Storage Obligation
EV	:	Electric Vehicle
FR	:	Flat Rate
FRBM	:	Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management
FY	:	Financial Year
GIS	:	Geographic Information System
GFA	:	Gross Fixed Assets
GoR	:	Government of Rajasthan
HVDS	:	High Voltage Distribution System
HPO	:	Hydro Power Purchase Obligation
HT	:	High Tension
JdVVNL	:	Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited
JVVNL	:	Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited
KTPS	:	Kota Thermal Power Station
KW	:	Kilo Watt
KWH	:	Kilo Watt Hour
KVA	:	Kilo Volt Ampere

List of abbreviations		
LT	:	Low Tension
LTL	:	Long-Term Loans
MNRE	:	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
MMH	:	Mini Micro Hydro
ML	:	Mixed Load
MoU	:	Memorandum of Understanding
MU	:	Million Unit
MW	:	Mega Watt
NCES	:	Non Conventional Energy Sources
NDS	:	Non Domestic Supply
NHPC	:	National Hydro Power Corporation
NLC	:	Neyveli Lignite Corporation
NPCIL	:	Nuclear Power Corporation
NTPC	:	National Thermal Power Corporation
NVVN	:	NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam
O&M	:	Operation & Maintenance
PGCIL	:	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.
PLF	:	Plant Load Factor
PM KUSUM	:	PM Kisan Urja Surksha Uthan Mahabhiyan
POC	:	Parallel Operation Charges
PP	:	Partnership Projects
PPA	:	Power Purchase Agreement
PSERC	:	Punjab State Electricity Regulatory Commission
PWW	:	Public Water Works
RAPDRP	:	Restructured Accelerated Power Development & Reform Programme
RBI	:	Reserve Bank of India
RDSS	:	Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme
RERC	:	Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission
RGTPS	:	Ramgarh Gas Thermal Power Station
RLDC	:	Region Load Dispatch Centre
RoE	:	Return on Equity
RPO	:	Renewable Purchase Obligation
RRECL	:	Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited
RTS	:	Roof Top Solar
RUVNL	:	Rajasthan Urja Vikas Nigam Ltd.
RVPN	:	Rajasthan Vidyut Prasaran Nigam
RVUN	:	Rajasthan Vidyut Utpadan Nigam
R&M	:	Repairs & Maintenance

List of abbreviations		
SCADA	:	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SCL	:	Sanctioned Connected Load
SECI	:	Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited
SERC	:	State Electricity Regulatory Commission
SIP	:	Small Industrial Power
SLDC	:	State Load Dispatch Centre
SLM	:	Straight Line Method
STPS	:	Suratgarh Thermal Power Station
ToD	:	Time of Day
TSA	:	Transmission Service Agreement
T&D	:	Transmission & Distribution

Approved Tariff for FY 2025-26

Annexure C

Tariff for Retail Consumers

DOMESTIC CATEGORY (LT-1 and HT-1)

Existing Tariff			Approved Tariff		
Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges
BPL, Astha Card Holders and Small Domestic*			BPL, Astha Card Holders and Small Domestic*		
Consumption up to first 50 units per Month	Rs. 4.75 per unit	Rs. 150 per connection per month	Consumption up to first 50 units per Month	Rs. 4.75 per unit	Rs. 150 per connection per month
General Domestic – 1 (Consumption up to 150 units per month)			General Domestic – 1 (Consumption up to 150 units per month)		
Consumption up to first 50 units per month	Rs. 4.75 per unit	Rs. 250 per connection per month	Consumption up to first 50 units per month	Rs. 4.75 per unit	Rs. 150 per connection per month
Consumption above 50 units and up to 150 units per month	Rs. 6.50 per unit		Consumption above 50 units and up to 150 units per month	Rs. 6.00 per unit	
General Domestic – 2 (Consumption up to 300 units per month)			General Domestic – 2 (Consumption up to 300 units per month)		
Consumption up to first 50 units per month	Rs. 4.75 per unit	Rs. 300 per connection per month	Consumption up to first 50 units per month	Rs. 4.75 per unit	Rs. 300 per connection per month
Consumption above 50 units and up to 150 units per month	Rs. 6.50 per unit		Consumption above 50 units and up to 150 units per month	Rs. 6.00 per unit	
Consumption above 150 units and up to 300 units per month	Rs. 7.35 per unit		Consumption above 150 units and up to 300 units per month	Rs. 7.00 per unit	
General Domestic – 3 (Consumption up to 500 units per month)			General Domestic – 3 (Consumption up to 500 units per month)		
Consumption up to first 50 units per month	Rs. 4.75 per unit	Rs. 400 per connection per month	Consumption up to first 50 units per month	Rs. 4.75 per unit	Rs. 500 per connection per month
Consumption above 50 units and up to 150 units per month	Rs. 6.50 per unit		Consumption above 50 units and up to 150 units per month	Rs. 6.00 per unit	
Consumption above 150 units and up to 300 units per month	Rs. 7.35 per unit		Consumption above 150 units and up to 500 units per month	Rs. 7.00 per unit	
General Domestic – 4 (Consumption above 500 units per month)			General Domestic – 4 (Consumption above 500 units per month)		
Consumption up to first 50 units per month	Rs. 4.75 per unit	Rs. 450 per connection per month	Consumption up to first 50 units per month	Rs. 4.75 per unit	Rs. 800 per connection per month
Consumption above 50 units and up to 150 units per month	Rs. 6.50 per unit		Consumption above 50 units and up to 150 units per month	Rs. 6.00 per unit	
Consumption above 150 units and up to 300 units per month	Rs. 7.35 per unit		Consumption above 150 units and up to 500 units per month	Rs. 7.00 per unit	

Existing Tariff			Approved Tariff		
Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges
Consumption above 300 units and up to 500 units per month	Rs. 7.65 per unit				
Consumption above 500 units per month	Rs. 7.95 per unit		Consumption above 500 units per month	Rs. 7.50 per unit	
HT Domestic (DS/HT-1)			HT Domestic (DS/HT-1)		
For contract demand above 50 kVA	Rs. 7.15 per unit	Rs. 275 per kVA of billing demand per month	For contract demand above 50 kVA	Rs. 6.50 per unit	Rs. 300 per kVA of billing demand per month

*Note: The BPL and Astha card Holder domestic tariff shall be exclusively applicable to individual consumer person and shall not be applicable to any institution. In case any BPL, Astha Card Holder and Small Domestic consumers has consumed more than 50 unit per month in any billing cycle, the consumer will be charged as per the applicable tariff of the respective slab under the LT-I domestic category for the additional units consumed.

NON-DOMESTIC CATEGORY (LT-2 & HT-2)

Existing Tariff			Approved Tariff		
Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges
Non-Domestic (NDS/LT-2)					
NDS up to 5 kW of SCL (Type 1) Consumption up to 100 units per month			NDS up to 5 kW of SCL (Type 1) Consumption up to 100 units per month		
Consumption up to first 100 units per month	Rs. 7.55 per unit	Rs. 330 per connection per month	Entire Consumption up to 100 units per month	Rs. 7.00 per unit	Rs. 350 per connection per month
NDS up to 5 kW of SCL (Type 2) Consumption up to 200 units per month			NDS up to 5 kW of SCL (Type 2) Consumption up to 200 units per month		
Consumption up to first 100 units per month	Rs. 7.55 per unit	Rs.330 per connection per month	Consumption up to first 100 units per month	Rs. 7.00 per unit	Rs. 350 per connection per month
Consumption above 100 Units and up to 200 Units per Month	Rs. 8.50 per unit		Consumption above 100 Units and up to 200 Units per Month	Rs. 8.50 per unit	
NDS up to 5 kW of SCL (Type 3) Consumption up to 500 units per month			NDS up to 5 kW of SCL (Type 3) Consumption up to 500 units per month		
Consumption up to first 100 units per month	Rs. 7.55 per unit	Rs. 420 per connection per month	Consumption up to first 100 units per month	Rs. 7.00 per unit	Rs. 450 per connection per month
Consumption above 100 Units and up to 200 Units per Month	Rs. 8.50 per unit		Consumption above 100 Units and up to 500 Units per Month	Rs. 8.50 per unit	
Consumption above 200 Units and up to 500 Units per Month	Rs. 8.85 per unit				
NDS up to 5 kW of SCL (Type 4) Consumption above 500 units per month			NDS up to 5 kW of SCL (Type 4) Consumption above 500 units per month		
Consumption up to first 100 units per month	Rs. 7.55 per unit	Rs. 500 per connection per month	Consumption up to first 100 units per month	Rs. 7.00 per unit	Rs. 700 per connection per month
Consumption above 100 Units and up to 200 Units per Month	Rs. 8.50 per unit		Consumption above 100 Units	Rs. 8.50 per unit	
Consumption above 200 Units and up to 500 Units per Month	Rs. 8.85 per unit				
Consumption above 500	Rs. 8.95 per				

Existing Tariff			Approved Tariff		
Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges
Units per Month	unit				
NDS above 5 kW of Sanctioned Connected Load (LT Supply)					
Consumption up to first 100 units per month	Rs. 7.55 per unit	Rs. 150 per kW of Sanctioned Connected Load per month	Consumption up to first 100 units per month	Rs. 7.00 per unit	Rs. 160 per kW of Sanctioned Connected Load per month
Consumption above 100 Units and up to 200 Units per Month	Rs. 8.50 per unit		Cons. above 100 Units and up to 500 Units per Month	Rs. 8.50 per unit	
Consumption above 200 Units and up to 500 Units per Month	Rs. 8.85 per unit				
Consumption above 500 Units per Month	Rs. 8.95 per unit	Rs. 165 per kW of Sanctioned Connected Load per month Or Rs. 300 per kVA of Billing Demand per month (If SCL is more than 18.65 KW)	Consumption above 500 Units per Month	Rs. 8.50 per unit	Rs. 200 per kW of Sanctioned Connected Load per month Or Rs. 320 per kVA of Billing Demand per month (If SCL is more than 18.65 KW)
Non Domestic (NDS/HT-2) (For Contract Demand over 50 kVA)					
All units	Rs. 8.85 per unit	Rs. 300 per kVA of Billing Demand per month	All units	Rs. 8.50 per unit	Rs.320 per kVA of Billing Demand per month

PUBLIC STREET LIGHTING (LT-3)

Existing Tariff			Approved Tariff		
Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges
Population <1 Lakh	Rs. 7.55 per unit	Rs. 130 per Lamp point per month subject to a maximum of Rs. 1300 per service connection per month	Population <1 Lakh	Rs. 7.00 per unit	Rs. 150 per Lamp point per month
Population = >1 Lakh	Rs. 8.10 per unit	Rs. 160 per Lamp point per month subject to a maximum of Rs. 3120 per service connection per month	Population = >1 Lakh	Rs. 7.50 per unit	Rs. 200 per Lamp point per month

AGRICULTURE (Metered and Flat Rate) (LT-4)

Metered (AG/MS/LT-4)			Flat /Unmetered (AG/MS/LT-4)		
Existing Tariff			Approved Tariff		
Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	Particulars	Energy Charges (EC)	Fixed Charges (FC)
(i) General (getting supply in block hours)	Rs. 5.55 per unit	Rs. 30 per HP per Month of SCL	(i) General (getting supply in block hours)	Rs. 5.25 per unit	Rs. 30 per HP per Month of SCL

Metered (AG/MS/LT-4)			Flat /Unmetered (AG/MS/LT-4)		
Existing Tariff			Approved Tariff		
Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	Particulars	Energy Charges (EC)	Fixed Charges (FC)
(ii) All others not covered under items (i) and getting supply more than block hours	Rs. 7.10 per unit	Rs. 60 per HP per month of SCL	(ii) All others not covered under items (i) and getting supply more than block hours	Rs. 7.00 per unit	Rs. 60 per HP per month of SCL
Flat /Unmetered (AG/FR/LT-4)			Flat /Unmetered (AG/FR/LT-4)		
Existing Tariff			Approved Tariff		
Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	Particulars	Energy Charges (EC)	Fixed Charges (FC)
(i) General (getting supply in block hours)	Rs. 745 per HP per Month	Rs.30 per HP per month of SCL	(i) General (getting supply in block hours)	Rs. 745 per HP per Month	Rs.30 per HP per month of SCL
(ii) All others not covered under items (i) and getting supply more than block hours	Rs. 895 per HP per Month	Rs. 60 per HP per month of SCL	(ii) All others not covered under items (i) and getting supply more than block hours	Rs. 895 per HP per Month	Rs. 60 per HP per month of SCL

SMALL INDUSTRIES (LT-5)

Existing Tariff			Approved Tariff		
Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges
Small Industrial Service (LT-5) (Load not exceeding 18.65 kW (25 HP))					
Upto 500 units	Rs. 6.00 per unit	Rs. 90 per HP per month of SCL	Up to 500 units	Rs. 6.00 per unit	Rs. 90 per HP per month of SCL
Above 500 units	Rs. 6.45 per unit	Rs. 120 per HP per month of SCL	Above 500 units	Rs. 6.00 per unit	Rs. 150 per HP per month of SCL

MEDIUM INDUSTRIES (LT-6 and HT-3)

Existing Tariff			Approved Tariff		
Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	Particulars	Energy Charges*	Fixed Charges
Medium Industrial Service (LT-6 and HT-3)					
Medium Industrial Service (LT-6)	Rs. 7.00 per unit	Rs. 130 per HP per month of sanctioned connected load or Rs. 255 per KVA of Billing Demand per month	Medium Industrial Service (LT-6)	Rs. 6.50 per unit	Rs. 150 per HP per month of sanctioned connected load or Rs. 275 per KVA of Billing Demand per month
Medium Industrial Service (HT-3)	Rs. 7.00 per unit	Rs. 255 per KVA of Billing Demand per month	Medium Industrial Service (HT-3)	Rs. 6.50 per unit	Rs. 275 per KVA of Billing Demand per month

BULK SUPPLY FOR MIXED LOAD (LT-7 and HT-4)

Existing Tariff			Approved Tariff		
Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges
Bulk Supply for Mixed Load Category (LT-7 and HT-4)					
Bulk Supply for Mixed Load Service (LT-7)	Rs. 8.05 per unit	Rs. 115 per HP per month of sanctioned connected load or Rs. 240 per KVA of Billing Demand per month	Bulk Supply for Mixed Load Service (LT-7)	Rs. 7.50 per unit	Rs. 150 per HP per month of sanctioned connected load or Rs. 300 per KVA of Billing Demand per month
Bulk Supply for Mixed Load Service (HT-4)	Rs. 8.05 per unit	Rs. 240 per KVA of Billing Demand per month	Bulk Supply for Mixed Load Service (HT-4)	Rs. 7.50 per unit	Rs. 300 per KVA of Billing Demand per month

LARGE INDUSTRIES (HT-5)

Existing Tariff			Approved Tariff		
Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	Particulars	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges
Large Industrial Service (HT-5)*					
SCL above 150 HP or having Contract / Maximum Demand above 125 KVA	Rs. 7.30 per unit	Rs. 300 per KVA of Billing Demand per month	SCL above 150 HP or having Contract / Maximum Demand above 125 KVA	Rs. 6.50 per unit	Rs. 380 per KVA of Billing Demand per month
Billing demand of 1 MVA for the billing month and having load factor 50% or more for the billing month	Rs. 6.30 per unit	Rs. 300 per KVA of Billing Demand per month			

VOLTAGE-WISE TARIFF * FOR LARGE INDUSTRIES CATEGORY

Voltage wise Tariff* for Consumer having SCL above 150 HP or having Contract/Maximum Demand above 125 kVA			Voltage wise Tariff* for Consumer having SCL above 150 HP or having Contract/Maximum Demand above 125 kVA		
Particulars	Existing Tariff		Particulars	Approved Tariff	
Voltage Level	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	Voltage Level	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges
11 kV	Rs. 7.30 /Unit	Rs. 300 per KVA of Billing Demand per month	11 KV	Rs. 6.50/Unit*	Rs. 380 per KVA of Billing Demand per month
33 kV	Rs. 7.081/Unit				
132 kV	Rs. 7.008/Unit				
220 kV	Rs. 6.935/Unit				
Voltage wise Tariff* for Consumer having Billing demand of 1 MVA or more for the billing month and having load factor 50% or more for the billing month					

Voltage Level	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges			
11 kV	Rs. 6.3/Unit	Rs. 300 per KVA of Billing Demand per month			
33 kV	Rs. 6.111/Unit				
132 kV	Rs. 6.048/Unit				
220 kV	Rs. 5.985/Unit				
*No other voltage rebate shall be applicable for Large Industrial Category.			*voltage rebate at approved tariff shall be applicable as detailed in forgoing para.		

MINIMUM ENERGY CHARGES

Particulars	Existing Tariff	Particulars	Approved Tariff
Voltage Level	Energy Charges	Voltage Level	Energy Charges
11 kV	Rs. 6.00/Unit	11 kV	Rs. 6.00/ Unit
33 kV	Rs. 5.82/Unit		
132 kV	Rs. 5.76/Unit		
220 kV	Rs. 5.70/Unit		

ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING STATION (LT-8 and HT-6)

Particulars	Existing Tariff		Approved Tariff		
	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	
Public charging station (LT-8)	Rs. 6.00 per unit	Rs. 45 per HP per month of sanctioned connected load	Public charging station (LT-8)	Rs. 6.00 per unit	Rs. 45 per HP per month of sanctioned connected load
Public charging station (HT-6)	Rs. 6.00 per unit	Rs. 150 per kVA per month	Public charging station (HT-6)	Rs. 6.00 per unit	Rs. 150 per kVA per month

TRACTION LOAD (HT-7)

Existing Tariff		Approved Tariff	
Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges
Rs. 5.70 per unit	Rs. 150 per kVA of billing demand per month	Rs. 5.70 per unit	Rs. 150 per kVA of billing demand per month

ToD Rebate and Surcharge (applicable for consumers with connected load above 10kW except agriculture)

Slots	6:00 AM to 8:00 AM (2 Hrs) Surcharge on energy charges	12:00 PM to 4:00 PM (4 Hrs) Rebate on energy charges	6:00 PM to 10:00 PM (4 Hrs) Surcharge on energy charges
Time of Day (ToD)	5%	10%	10%

Voltage Rebate

Contract demand based tariff is applicable for supply at 11 KV. Voltage rebate will be allowed to HT consumer including Large Industrial Category consumers on the Energy charges for the month if the consumer takes or gives supply at voltage mentioned below:

Voltage Level	Rebate
33 KV	3%
132 KV	4%
220 KV	5%

Other Tariff:

Wheeling Charges for	FY 2025-26
Wheeling Charges at 132 KV and above Voltage Level (Rs./kWh)	0.01
Wheeling Charges at 33 KV Voltage Level (Rs./kWh)	0.12
Wheeling Charges at 11 KV Voltage Level (Rs./kWh)	0.62

Cross Subsidy Surcharge

FY 2025-26		
Category of Open Access Consumer	Voltage Level	Cross Subsidy Surcharge (Rs./KWh)
NON DOMESTIC SERVICE	11 KV	1.58
	33 KV	1.58
	132 KV and above	1.58
MIXED LOAD/ BULK SUPPLY	11 KV	1.58
	33 KV	1.58
	132 KV and above	1.58
LARGE INDUSTRIAL SERVICE	11 KV	1.58
	33 KV	1.58
	132 KV and above	1.58

Additional Surcharge

Additional Surcharge (Rs./kWh)	0.72
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Green Tariff

Green Tariff (Rs./kWh) over and above the normal tariff	0.05
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POC charges to be levied on the HT CPP (co-located) consumers are as under:

CPP Type	Approved POC charges
Conventional CPP	Rs 27.237 per KVA per month of the installed capacity of CPP
Renewable CPP	Rs 11.90 per KVA per month of the installed capacity of CPP
Hybrid Plants	Both of the above in the ratio of the conventional and renewable share

- (i) Rooftop Solar Plants under net metering and gross metering shall be excluded from the levy of Parallel Operation Charges (POC).
- (ii) Levy of Parallel Operation Charges shall be limited to only the power consumed by the on-site/co-located load and not on offsite CPP and it shall apply to the net capacity (Total capacity -Open access capacity) of the generators.
- (iii) The POC charges shall be leviable on co-located plants irrespective of its captive status to the extent capacity utilized for co-located load.
No POC charges shall apply to Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) capacity entered into by Discoms with CPP.

Regulatory Surcharge

Particulars	Rs./kWh
Domestic Consumer having consumption upto 100 Units/Month	0.70
Balance domestic and other category consumers	1.00

The above Regulatory Surcharge shall be combination of Fuel and Power Purchase Adjustment Surcharge (FPPAS) to be levied as per Regulation 87 of the RERC Tariff Regulations 2025.

General Note:

1. All existing provisions which are not modified by this order, shall continue to be in force.

Annexure D

Power purchase details for FY 2025-26

	Rajasthan			JVNL			AVNL			JdVVNL					
	Net Generation (MU)	Total Annual Fixed charges (Rs. Cr.)	Variabile Cost (Rs./unit)	Net Generation (MU)	Total Annual Fixed charges (Rs. Cr.)	Variabile Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Total Cost JVNL (Rs. Cr.)	Net Generation (MU)	Total Annual Fixed charges (Rs. Cr.)	Variabile Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Total Cost AVNL (Rs. Cr.)	Net Generation (MU)	Total Annual Fixed charges (Rs. Cr.)	Variabile Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Total Cost JdVVNL (Rs. Cr.)
NTPC															
FGUTIPS (UN)-2	233	31	3.87	89	12	34	46	64	9	25	33	80	11	31	42
FGUTIPS (UN)-3	136	20	3.85	52	8	20	28	37	6	14	20	47	7	18	25
FGUTIPS (UN)-4	522	97	3.72	199	37	74	111	143	27	53	80	180	33	67	100
F.S.T.P.S (FARRAKA)	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KH-1	175	19	2.98	67	7	20	27	48	5	14	19	60	7	18	24
KH-2	757	70	2.67	289	27	77	104	208	19	56	75	261	24	70	94
KHPS-1	386	85	2.17	147	32	32	64	106	23	23	46	133	29	29	58
NCTPS 1D															
NCTPS 2	96	6	4.61	36	2	17	19	26	2	12	14	33	2	15	17
RIHAND-1	731	58	1.73	279	22	48	70	201	16	35	51	252	20	44	64
RIHAND-2	865	59	1.80	330	23	59	82	238	16	43	59	298	20	54	74
RIHAND-3	939	128	1.73	358	49	62	111	258	35	45	80	323	44	56	100
SINGUARLI	2373	168	1.79	904	64	162	226	652	46	117	163	817	58	146	204
SINGUARLI-Hydel	5	0	5.04	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	1	1
TANDA-II STPS	646	99	3.22	246	38	79	117	178	27	57	84	222	34	72	106
Others	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NTPC GREEN ENERGY LTD(BHADLA-II -Solar)	409	0	5.00	156	0	78	78	112	0	56	56	141	0	70	70
NTPC NSM-BUNDLED Solar	1348	0	4.52	514	0	232	232	370	0	167	167	464	0	210	210
NTPC NSM-BUNDLED Tharmal	2192	258	2.40	835	98	201	299	602	71	145	216	754	89	181	270
NTPC - MEJA	554	129	3.09	211	49	65	114	152	35	47	82	191	44	59	103
Total NTPC	12367	1228	2.68	4713	468	1262	1730	3397	337	909	1247	4257	423	1139	1562
NHPC															
SALAL	93	9	1.87	35	3	7	10	26	2	5	7	32	3	6	9
TANAKPUR	41	13	3.04	16	5	5	10	11	4	3	7	14	5	4	9
CHAMERA-I	398	39	1.14	152	15	17	32	109	11	12	23	137	13	16	29
URI	167	20	1.43	64	8	9	17	46	6	7	12	57	7	8	15
CHAMERA-II	156	25	1.21	59	9	7	17	43	7	5	12	54	9	6	15
DHAULIGANG	127	20	1.42	48	8	7	14	35	5	5	10	44	7	6	13
DULHASTI	283	61	2.72	108	23	29	53	78	17	21	38	98	21	27	48
URI-II	153	31	3.01	58	12	18	29	42	8	13	21	53	11	16	26
PARBATI III	71	36	1.37	27	14	4	17	19	10	3	12	24	12	3	16
SEWA II	47	16	2.42	18	6	4	10	13	4	3	7	16	5	4	9
CHAMERA-III	126	34	2.09	48	13	10	23	35	9	7	17	43	12	9	21
KISHANGANGA	21	10	2.55	8	4	2	6	6	3	1	4	7	4	2	5
Total NHPC	1683	313	1.85	641	119	119	238	462	86	86	172	579	108	107	215

	Rajasthan			JVNL			AVNL			JdVN					
	Total Annual Fixed charges (Rs. Cr.)	Variable Cost (Rs./unit)	Net Generation (MU)	Total Annual Fixed charges (Rs. Cr.)	Variab le Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Total Cost JVNL (Rs. Cr.)	Net Generation (MU)	Total Annual Fixed charges (Rs. Cr.)	Variable Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Total Cost AVVN L (Rs. Cr.)	Net Generation (MU)	Total Annual Fixed charges (Rs. Cr.)	Variable Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Total Cost JdVN NL (Rs. Cr.)	
SJVNL															
NATHPA-JHAKRI	635	85	1.20	242	32	29	61	174	23	21	44	218	29	26	55
RAMPUR	176	44	2.04	67	17	14	30	48	12	10	22	61	15	12	28
Total SJVNL	811	129	1.38	309	49	43	92	223	35	31	66	279	44	39	83
IPP/UMPP															
NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION LTD	1551	309	1.11	591	118	66	183	426	85	47	132	534	106	59	166
ARAVALI POWER CO PVT LTD	108	22	4.19	41	8	17	26	30	6	12	18	37	8	16	23
NVVN BUNDLED POWER -Solar	385	0	10.62	147	0	156	156	106	0	112	112	133	0	141	141
NVVN BUNDLED POWER -Tharmal	2110	249	2.43	804	95	196	290	580	68	141	209	726	86	177	262
COASTAL GUJRAT	2235	248	3.74	852	95	319	413	614	68	230	298	769	85	288	373
ADANI POWER RAJASTHAN LIMITED	8936	979	3.56	3405	373	1213	1586	2455	269	874	1143	3076	337	1095	1432
SASAN POWER LTD	2968	44	1.33	1131	17	150	167	815	12	108	120	1021	15	135	151
PTC (KARCHAM WANGTOO)	457	46	1.05	174	18	18	36	125	13	13	26	157	16	16	32
PTC (DB)	2437	514	1.98	929	196	184	380	670	141	133	274	839	177	166	343
PTC (MARUTI)	1389	245	2.12	529	93	112	206	382	67	81	148	478	84	101	186
PTC(Sikkim Urja Ltd) (old Name- PTC (TEESTA)	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SKS	86	0	2.88	33	0	9	9	24	0	7	7	30	0	9	9
TOTAL IPP/UMPP	22662	2656	2.82	8636	1012	2439	3451	6225	730	1758	2488	7800	914	2203	3117
NAPP	417	0	2.99	159	0	48	48	115	0	34	34	144	0	43	43
RAPP-I &II	978	0	3.34	373	0	125	125	269	0	90	90	337	0	113	113
RAPP-III &IV	795	0	3.34	303	0	101	101	218	0	73	73	273	0	91	91
RAPP-V & VI	759	0	3.92	289	0	113	113	208	0	82	82	261	0	103	103
RAPP 7	2248	0	4.50	857	0	386	386	618	0	278	278	774	0	348	348
RAPP 8	409	0	4.50	156	0	70	70	112	0	51	51	141	0	63	63
Total NPCIL	5606	0	3.94	2137	0	843	843	1540	0	607	607	1930	0	761	761
Others															
TEHRI	305	59	2.19	116	22	25	48	84	16	18	34	105	20	23	43
KOTESHWAR	121	35	3.16	46	13	15	28	33	10	10	20	42	12	13	25
KHURJA	1722	465	2.21	656	177	145	322	473	128	105	232	593	160	131	291
PTC TALA (BHUTAN)	12	0	2.27	5	0	1	1	3	0	1	1	4	0	1	1
Total Others	2160	559	2.26	823	213	186	399	593	153	134	288	743	192	168	360
STATE GEN. & OTHER															
RVUN															
KTPS(1 to 7)	8146	492	3.79	3104	188	1176	1363	2238	135	848	983	2804	169	1062	1231
STPS(1 to 6)	7259	557	4.89	2767	212	1354	1566	1994	153	976	1129	2499	192	1223	1414
SSCTPP (7&8)	6996	1178	3.76	2666	449	1002	1451	1922	324	723	1046	2408	406	905	1311
CTPP (1-4)	6558	663	3.26	2499	253	815	1067	1802	182	587	769	2257	228	736	964
CSCTPP (5 & 6)	8051	1226	3.02	3068	467	928	1395	2211	337	669	1006	2771	422	838	1260

	Rajasthan			JVNL			AVNL			JdVN					
	Net Generation (MU)	Total Annual Fixed charges (Rs. Cr.)	Variabile Cost (Rs./unit)	Net Generation (MU)	Total Annual Fixed charges (Rs. Cr.)	Variabile Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Total Cost JVNL (Rs. Cr.)	Net Generation (MU)	Total Annual Fixed charges (Rs. Cr.)	Variabile Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Total Cost AVNL (Rs. Cr.)	Net Generation (MU)	Total Annual Fixed charges (Rs. Cr.)	Variabile Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Total Cost JdVN NL (Rs. Cr.)
RGTPP(1-3)	460	42	5.83	175	16	102	118	126	12	74	85	158	14	92	107
KaTPP#1&2	7566	1040	3.32	2883	396	958	1354	2078	286	690	976	2604	358	865	1223
MAHI	212	23	0.30	81	9	2	11	58	6	2	8	73	8	2	10
MAHI MMH	1	0	4.58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MANGROL	6	0	4.58	2	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	2	0	1	1
STPS MMH	1	0	4.58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total RVUN	45255	5220	3.67	17247	1990	6338	8327	12431	1434	4568	6003	15577	1797	5724	7521
RAJWEST POWER LIMITED	6377	1084	2.87	2430	413	698	1112	1752	298	503	801	2195	373	631	1004
SHARE PROJECTS															
BBMB(BHAKRA,DEHAR&PONG	2471	0	0.63	942	0	60	60	679	0	43	43	851	0	54	54
CHAMBAL/SATPURA	691	0	0.00	263	0	0	0	190	0	0	0	238	0	0	0
Total Shared Projects	3162	0	0.50	1205	0	60	60	869	0	43	43	1088	0	54	54
R.F.F.	186	0	3.85	186	0	72	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NCES															
Wind RPO	6360	0	4.30	2424	0	1041	1041	1747	0	751	751	2189	0	940	940
HPO	467	0	4.50	178	0	80	80	128	0	58	58	161	0	72	72
Others RPO	12644	0	3.11	4819	0	1497	1497	3473	0	1079	1079	4352	0	1352	1352
Waste to energy (Jindal)	54	0	7.31	54	0	39	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total NCES	19524	0	3.54	7474	0	2657	2657	5348	0	1887	1887	6702	0	2365	2365
Total	119793	11189	3.21	45801	4264	14717	18981	32841	3074	10528	13602	41150	3851	13192	17043
Short Term	-3637	0	4.89	-648	0	0	0	321	0	157	157	-3310	0	0	0
Net	116155	11189	0	45153	4264	14717	18981	33162	3074	10685	13759	37840	3851	13192	17043