ORDER ON

Final true up for FY 2024-25,

ARR for Control Period from FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30

&

Retail Tariff for FY 2026-27

For

Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Company Ltd.
(CSPDCL)

June 15, 2026

Chhattisgarh State Electricity Regulatory Commission
Vidyut Niyamak Bhawan
Irrigation Colony, Shanti Nagar,
Raipur (Chhattisgarh)

CHHATTISGARH STATE ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION
RAIPUR

Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Co. Ltd. ...... P. No. 103/2025 (T)

Present: **Vivek Ganodwale, Member (Law)**
Ajay Kumar Singh, Member (Tech)

In the matter of –

Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Company Ltd. (CSPDCL) Petition for final true-up for FY 2024-25, approval of ARR for the Control Period from FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 and determination of Retail Tariff for FY 2026-27.

ORDER

(Passed on 15/06/2026)

1. As per provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 (hereinafter referred as 'the Act') and the Tariff Policy, the Commission has notified the Chhattisgarh State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for determination of Multi-Year Tariff) Regulations, 2025 (hereinafter referred as 'CSERC MYT Regulations, 2025') for determination of tariff for the generating company, transmission licensee, distribution licensees and CSLDC which is applicable for control period from FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30.

2. The Commission had notified the Chhattisgarh State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for determination of tariff according to Multi-Year Tariff principles and Methodology and Procedure for determination of Expected revenue from Tariff and Charges) Regulations, 2021 (hereinafter referred as 'CSERC MYT Regulations, 2021') for determination of tariff for the generating company, transmission licensee, distribution licensees, and CSLDC, which is applicable for

truing up for FY 2024-25 for the generating company, transmission licensee, distribution licensees and CSLDC.

3. This order is passed under the provisions of Section 62 read with Section 86(1) of the Act in respect of the petition filed by CSPDCL for final true-up for FY 2024-25 and determination of ARR for the control period from FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 and retail tariff for FY 2026-27.

4. The Commission, before passing this order on the above petition, has considered the documents filed along with the petition, supplementary information obtained after technical validation, suggestions emerging from CSPDCL, the consumers, their representatives and other stakeholders during the Public Hearing.

5. The petition was made available for perusal of public and stakeholders on the Commission's website and petitioner's websites. Hard copies of the petition were also made available at the offices of the petitioner for above purpose. Apart from these, for wide publicity a public notice along with the gist of the petition was also published in newspapers widely circulated in the State, inviting objections/suggestions as per the procedure laid down in the regulations. The Commission also conducted public hearings on 17th, 18th, 19th & 20th February 2026 on the petition. The Commission called a meeting of members of the State Advisory Committee on 21st February 2026, for seeking their valuable suggestions and comments.

6. The Commission has undertaken final true-up of ARR for FY 2024-25 for CSPDCL, based on the audited accounts submitted by CSPDCL and in accordance with the provisions of the CSERC MYT Regulations, 2021.

7. The revenue gap/(surplus) of CSPGCL, CSPTCL and CSLDC arising out of true-up for FY 2024-25, along with impact of order dated 25th March 2026 passed in review petition no. 90 of 2025 filed by CSPDCL for review of Tariff Order for FY 2025-26, is taken into account while computing the cumulative revenue gap/(surplus) to be allowed for CSPDCL for FY 2026-27.

8. The Revenue Gap of CSPDCL after applying the carrying cost for FY 2024-25 up to FY 2026-27 is approved as Rs. 2,778.77 Crore, as against Rs. 5,599.37 Crore sought by CSPDCL.

9. The Commission has approved the capitalisation for the MYT control period considering approved Capital Investment Plan (CIP) for the MYT Control Period and the past trend of capitalisation.

10. In its Petition, CSPDCL has sought approval for stand-alone ARR Rs. 25,460.30 Crore for FY 2026-27. However, in its revised submission dated 11th March 2026, CSPDCL submitted that the final stand-alone ARR is Rs. 25,455.80 Crore for FY 2026-27. As against the proposed ARR, the Commission, after prudence check and due scrutiny, has approved the ARR at Rs. 25,109.58 Crore. The Commission has also considered Rs. 646.42 Crore revenue from sale of surplus power for FY 2026-27. Finally, the Commission has approved stand-alone surplus of Rs. 2,222.79 Crore at existing Tariff against a revised Surplus of Rs. 760.42 Crore as proposed by CSPDCL.

11. CSPDCL, in its Petition for FY 2026-27, has sought approval for cumulative Revenue Gap of Rs. 7,064.16 Crore pertaining to previous years, along with the carrying cost. In its revised submission dated 11th March 2026, CSPDCL has claimed cumulative Revenue Gap of Rs. 7,066.47 Crore pertaining to previous years, along with the carrying cost. As against this, the Commission, after prudence check and due scrutiny, has arrived at a cumulative Revenue Gap of Rs. 3,884.29 Crore for previous years, for CSPDCL along with the carrying cost.

12. Accordingly, the net ARR for recovery through tariff for FY 2026-27 has been approved as Rs. 28,347.45 Crore for CSPDCL, as against the net ARR of Rs. 32,522.27 Crore sought by CSPDCL in its revised submission dated 11th March 2026. The adjusted ACoS has been approved as Rs. 7.13/kWh for FY 2026-27, compared to the effective ACoS of Rs. 8.40/kWh claimed by CSPDCL for FY 2026-27.

13. The primary objective of the Commission is to protect the interest of the consumer and at the same time ensuring recovery of reasonable and justified cost by CSPDCL. The Commission in this Order has taken various steps to balance interest of consumer and Utility.

14. The average tariff increase effectively as per CSPDCL's Petition was 24% to meet the Revenue Gap which translates to Rs. 1.63/kWh. The Average Billing Rate (ABR) estimated by the Commission at the existing tariff for FY 2026-27 is Rs. 6.71/kWh. Hence, the Commission has approved average tariff increase across all consumer categories of 6.23%, which translates to 42 paise/kWh.

15. In order to recover the net Revenue Gap of Rs. 1,661.50 Crore, the Commission has approved increase in the category-wise Tariff for FY 2026-27.

16. The tariff increase approved for different categories is reasonable and comparable to prevalent inflation indices. The Commission has also given certain directions to CSPDCL for improving its operational efficiency including improvement in metering, billing and collection efficiency.

17. As regards rationalisation of tariff categories and category-wise tariff, the Commission has made the following changes in this order as compared to the tariff categories approved in the previous tariff order:

   a) Offices of local bodies, has been shifted from LV-2: non-domestic category to LV-1: domestic category

   b) Tariff for Street light and public water works of CG Housing Board colonies has been shifted from LV-6: public utility category to LV-1: domestic category.

   c) Tariff specified for EV charging has been made applicable to consumers opting for minus metering facility.

   d) Student hostels located in Bastar avem Dakshin Kshetra Adivasi Vikas Pradhikaran area and Sarguja avem Uttar Kshetra Adivasi Vikas Pradhikaran area notified vide order dated August 22, 2005, have been shifted from LV-2: non-domestic category to LV-1: domestic category.

   e) A discount of 25% on energy charges has been made applicable to mobile towers set up in Bastar avem Dakshin Kshetra Adivasi Vikas Pradhikaran area and Sarguja avem Uttar Kshetra Adivasi Vikas Pradhikaran area notified vide order dated August 22, 2005.

   f) Concession on energy charges for non-subsidized agriculture pump connections has been increased from 30% to 40%.

   g) Temporary connection availed for domestic light and fan under LV-1 tariff category will be billed at normal domestic tariff after completion 2 years period.

   h) For Consumers of LV-1, LV-2.1, LV-2.2 (A) category having sanctioned load above 10 KW, a TOD discount of Rs. 0.20 per kWh shall be applicable for consumption recorded during in Off-peak load period (Solar Hours) i.e. from 09:00 hours to 17:00 hours.

i) Provisions for incremental Power factor incentive and incremental surcharge have been made.

j) Delay payment surcharge has been changed from 1.5% per month to 0.04% per day.

k) Rebate for LV consumers with pre-paid meter has been changed from 1.5% to 1% on energy charge (excluding FPPAS).

l) Rate for advance payment rebate has been changed from 1.25% per month to 0.75% per month.

m) Applicable transaction charges for online/digital payment, if any, shall be borne by the consumers.

n) Provision of automatic re-instatement of sanctioned load has been extended to tariff category LV-4.1 (A) and LV-4.1 (B) also.

o) Stone mines, stone mines with stone crusher unit, has been shifted from tariff category HV-2: Mines to tariff category HV-3: Other Industrial and General Purpose Non-Industrial.

p) Iron mines, iron mines with washery/beneficiation have been included in tariff category HV-2: Mines.

q) Standalone iron washery/beneficiation plant has been included in tariff category HV-4: Steel Industries.

r) Consumers availing 100% of power supply from CSPDCL shall only be eligible for tariff category of load factor less than or equal to 15% at 33 kV and 11 kV voltage level under HV-4 Category.

s) Only small/mini-micro hydro generators excluding biomass generating plants are exempted from payment of demand charge for the first five years from the date of commercial operation of their power plant,

t) Tariff category HV-11: Electric Vehicle charging stations, has also been made applicable to auxiliary power requirement of solar power plants.

u) Solar energy generators located in the State and achieving COD between 27.12.2023 (unless otherwise exempted by the Commission) and 31.10.2026 and supplying power through long-term/medium-term Open Access shall be required to pay 33% of the applicable transmission charges for a period of seven years from the COD.

v) Solar energy generators achieving COD after 31.10.2026 and supplying power through long-term/medium-term Open Access shall be required to pay 100% of the applicable transmission charges.

w) No cross-subsidy surcharge shall be payable in case a consumer procures power from waste to energy power plants and energy generated from green hydrogen and green ammonia through open access.

x) Tariff for the consumers, who have co-located captive generating plants and have reduced their contract demand to zero, has been specified in this order as Rs.15.82 per kWh.

18. The approved Tariff Schedule applicable is appended herewith as **Schedule**.

19. The Order will be applicable from 1st July 2026 and will remain in force till March 31, 2027, or till the issue of the next Tariff Order, whichever is later.

20. The Commission directs the CSPDCL to take appropriate steps to implement the Tariff Order.

Sd/-	**Sd/-**
(Ajay Kumar Singh)	**(Vivek Ganodwale)**
Member (Tech)	**Member (Law)**

CHHATTISGARH STATE ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

RAIPUR

Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Co. Ltd. ...... P. No. 103/2025 (T)

Present: **Vivek Ganodwale, Member (Law)**
Ajay Kumar Singh, Member (Tech)

In the matter of

Final true-up for FY 2024-25, approval of ARR for the Control Period from FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 and determination of Retail Tariff for FY 2026-27.

CORRIGENDUM ORDER
(Passed on 19/06/2026)

In the operative order and tariff schedule issued on 15.06.2026 in respect of above-mentioned petition, certain inadvertent typographical errors have been noticed. Therefore, following corrections are made in the aforesaid order:

1. In the para 17 (x) of the operative order, the words “Rs. 15.82 per kWh” shall be read as “Rs. 15.90 per kWh”.
2. In clause 1.1.11 (vii) of the tariff schedule, para given below the table i.e. “For example, consumers with Power Factor of 0.965 shall be considered as 0.97 and be eligible for power factor incentive of 4.0% of energy charges. Consumers with Power Factor of 0.964 shall be considered as 0.96 and be eligible for power factor incentive of 3.5% of energy charges.” shall be omitted.
3. Third and fourth para of clause 1.3 (1) of the tariff schedule, shall be read as under: *“Solar energy generators located in the State and achieving COD after 27.12.2023 (unless otherwise exempted by the Commission) and up to 31.12.2026 and supplying power*

through long-term/medium-term Open Access shall be required to pay 33% of the applicable transmission charges for a period of seven years from the COD.

Solar energy generators achieving COD after 31.12.2026 and supplying power through long-term/medium-term Open Access shall be required to pay 100% of the applicable transmission charges."

4. Para of clause 1.4 (a) of the tariff schedule, shall be read as under:

   "For consumers who wish to procure RE Power for the purpose of reducing their carbon footprint and seeking Certification for eligible period: Rs. 0.50/kWh"

5. Para 17(1) of clause 1.2.13 of the tariff schedule, shall be read as under:

   "Consumer shall have the option to pay bills online or offline. Applicable transaction charges for online/digital payment, if any, shall be borne by the consumers."

Sd/-	**Sd/-**
(AJAY KUMAR SINGH)	**(VIVEK GANODWALE)**
MEMBER (TECH)	**MEMBER (LAW)**

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Description
A&G	Administrative and General
ABR	Average Billing Rate
ADMS	Automatic Demand Management System
AFC	Annual Fixed Charges
AMC	Annual Maintenance Contract
APTEL	Hon'ble Appellate Tribunal of Electricity
ARR	Annual Revenue Requirement
AT&C	Aggregate Technical and Commercial
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
BSP	Bhilai Steel Plant
CAGR	Compounded Annual Growth Rates
CEA	Central Electricity Authority
CERC	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
CGS	Central Generating Stations
CIP	Capital Investment Plan
COD	Date of Commercial Operation
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSD	Consumer Security Deposit
CSEB	Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board
CSERC	Chhattisgarh State Electricity Regulatory Commission
CSLDC	Chhattisgarh State Load Despatch Centre
CSPDCL	Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Company Limited
CSPGCL	Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Company Limited
CSPHCL	Chhattisgarh State Power Holding Company Limited
CSPTCL	Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited
CSPTrCL	Chhattisgarh State Power Trading Company Limited
CTU	Central Transmission Utility
CWIP	Capital Work in Progress
DA	Dearness Allowances
DISCOM	Distribution Company
DPC	Delayed Payment Charges
DPS	Delayed Payment Surcharge
DS	Domestic Service
DSM	Deviation settlement mechanism
DT	Distribution Transformer
EHV	Extra High Voltage
FCA	Fuel Cost Adjustment
FY	Financial Year
GCV	Gross Calorific Value
GFA	Gross Fixed Assets
GoCG	Government of Chhattisgarh

Abbreviation	Description
GoI	Government of India
HP	Horse Power
HPO	Hydro Purchase Obligation
HR	Human Resource
HT	High Tension
HV	High Voltage
IDC	Interest During Construction
IoWC	Interest on Working Capital
IPDS	Integrated Power Development Scheme
IPP	Independent Power Producer
Kcal	Kilocalorie
Kg	Kilogram
Km	Kilometer
kV	kilo Volt
kVA	kilo Volt-Ampere
kW	Kilo Watt
kWh	kilo Watt-hour
LV	Low Voltage
M&G	Maintenance and General
MAT	Minimum Alternate Tax
MCLR	Marginal Cost of Fund based Lending Rate
MGR	Merry-Go-Round
Ml	Millilitre
MMC	Monthly Minimum Charges
MT	Metric Tonnes
MU	Million Units
MYT	Multi Year Tariff
NTI	Non-Tariff Income
NTPC	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
P&G	Pension & Gratuity
PGCIL	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
PLF	Plant Load Factor
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PTC	Power Trading Corporation of India Limited
R&M	Repair and Maintenance
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
RDSS	Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme
RE	Renewable Energy
RoE	Return on Equity
RPO	Renewable Purchase Obligation
Rs.	Rupees

Abbreviation	Description
RSA	Revenue Sharing Agreement
SAIL	Steel Authority of India Ltd.
SAMAST	Scheduling, Accounting, Metering and Settlement of Transaction
SBI	State Bank of India
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SERC	State Electricity Regulatory Commission
SLDC	State Load Despatch Centre
SLM	Straight Line Method
STPS	Super Thermal Power Station
STU	State Transmission Utility
T&D Loss	Transmission and Distribution Loss
ToD	Time of Day
TSAF	Transmission System Availability Factor
TSA	Transmission Service Agreement
TVS	Technical Validation Session
UDAY	Ujjwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana
UI	Unscheduled Interchange
VCA	Variable Cost Adjustment
WLDC	Western Regional Load Despatch Center
WPI	Wholesale Price Index
YoY	Year-on-Year

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 BACKGROUND AND BRIEF HISTORY 19

1.1 BACKGROUND 19

1.2 THE ELECTRICITY ACT, 2003 AND TARIFF POLICY 19

1.3 PROCEDURAL HISTORY AND REGULATIONS...19

1.4 ADMISSION OF THE PETITION AND HEARING PROCESS.....................................20

1.5 STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING 21

2 HEARING PROCESS, INCLUDING THE COMMENTS MADE BY VARIOUS STAKEHOLDERS, THE PETITIONERS' RESPONSES AND VIEWS OF THE COMMISSION..23

2.1 OBJECTIONS FOR CSPDCL..23

3 TRUE-UP OF FY 2024-25 FOR CSPDCL...66

3.1 BACKGROUND 66

3.2 ENERGY SALES...67

3.3 DISTRIBUTION LOSS AND ENERGY BALANCE 69

3.4 INCENTIVE/DISALLOWANCE FOR OVER/UNDER-ACHIEVEMENT OF DISTRIBUTION LOSS ...72

3.5 POWER PURCHASE COST 73

3.6 O&M EXPENSES 80

3.7 CAPITAL STRUCTURE...84

3.8 DEPRECIATION 86

3.9 INTEREST ON LOAN CAPITAL 87

3.10 INTEREST ON WORKING CAPITAL..88

3.11 RETURN ON EQUITY...89

3.12 NON-TARIFF INCOME 90

3.13 EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS..91

3.14 AGGREGATE REVENUE REQUIREMENT 92

3.15 REVENUE FROM SALE OF POWER..93

3.16 REVENUE GAP/(SURPLUS) 95

4 ARR OF CSPDCL FOR MYT CONTROL PERIOD FROM FY 2026-27 TO FY 2029-30 97

4.1 BACKGROUND 97

4.2 SALES PROJECTIONS..97

4.3 INTER STATE AND INTRA STATE TRANSMISSION LOSSES 104

4.4 DISTRIBUTION LOSSES 104
4.5 ENERGY BALANCE 105
4.6 POWER PURCHASE QUANTUM AND COST 108
4.7 OPERATION & MAINTENANCE EXPENSES 122
4.8 GROSS FIXED ASSETS 130
4.9 DEPRECIATION 132
4.10 INTEREST AND FINANCE CHARGES 137
4.11 INTEREST ON WORKING CAPITAL 139
4.12 RETURN ON EQUITY 142
4.13 PROVISION FOR BAD AND DOUBTFUL DEBTS 144
4.14 NON-TARIFF INCOME (NTI) 145
4.15 INTER-STATE SALE OF SURPLUS POWER 146
4.16 AGGREGATE REVENUE REQUIREMENT FOR THE MYT CONTROL PERIOD FROM FY 2026-27 TO FY 2029-30 147
4.17 REVENUE FROM SALE OF POWER 153
4.18 STAND-ALONE REVENUE GAP/(SURPLUS) FOR FY 2026-27 154
4.19 CUMULATIVE REVENUE GAP/(SURPLUS) FOR FY 2024-25 155
4.20 CARRYING COST ON GAP OF FY 2023-24 NOT ALLOWED IN TARIFF OF FY 2025-26 . 156
4.21 IMPACT OF APTEL ORDER 157
4.22 IMPACT OF REVIEW ORDER IN P. NO. 90 OF 2025 159

5 VOLTAGE WISE COST OF SUPPLY 162

6 TARIFF PRINCIPLES AND TARIFF DESIGN 171
6.1 APPROACH FOR TARIFF FOR FY 2026-27 171
6.2 TARIFF PHILOSOPHY FOR FY 2026-27 172
6.3 POWER FACTOR INCENTIVE AND SURCHARGE 172
6.4 METHOD OF PAYMENT OF BILLS 173
6.5 BILLING ON ACCUMULATED METER READING 173
6.6 CATEGORY-WISE TARIFF 173
6.7 MINIMUM BILLING DEMAND 178
6.8 ADVANCE PAYMENT REBATE 178
6.9 TIME OF DAY CHARGES 179
6.10 WHEELING CHARGES 180
6.11 REVENUE AT APPROVED TARIFF 180

6.12 Cross-subsidy 181
6.13 Cross-Subsidy Surcharge 182
6.14 Rebate in Transmission charges for Open Access Solar 183
6.15 Green Energy Charges 183
6.16 Fuel and Power Purchase Adjustment Surcharge (FPPAS) 184
6.17 Parallel Operation Charges 184
6.18 Applicability of Order 184

7 TARIFF SCHEDULE FOR FY 2026-27 185
7.1 Tariff Schedule for Low Voltage (LV) Consumers 185
7.2 Tariff Schedule for High Voltage (HV) Consumers 199
7.3 Open Access Charges including Renewable Energy transactions 211
7.4 Green Energy Charges 213

8 DIRECTIVES 214
8.1 Common Directives 214
8.2 Directive to CSPDCL 214

List of Tables

Table 3-1: Approved Energy Sales for FY 2024-25 (MUs) ... 68

Table 3-2: Distribution Loss and Energy Balance for FY 2024-25 as submitted by CSPDCL ... 70

Table 3-3: Revised Energy Balance submitted by CSPDCL for FY 2024-25 ... 71

Table 3-4: Approved Energy Balance and Distribution Loss for FY 2024-25 ... 71

Table 3-5: Sharing of Loss on account of underachievement of Distribution loss for FY 2024-25 as submitted by CSPDCL ... 72

Table 3-6: Sharing of Loss approved by the Commission on account of underachievement of Distribution loss for FY 2024-25 ... 73

Table 3-7: Approved Power Purchase Cost after True-up for FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore) ... 78

Table 3-8: Actual O&M expenses as submitted by CSPDCL (Rs. Crore) ... 80

Table 3-9: Pension and Gratuity expense claimed by CSPDCL for FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore) ... 81

Table 3-10: Normative M&G Expenses for FY 2024-25 as submitted by CSPDCL (Rs. Crore) ... 81

Table 3-11: Sharing of Gains/(Losses) in M&G Expenses for FY 2024-25 as submitted by CSPDCL (Rs. Crore) ... 82

Table 3-12: Actual O&M expenses as approved by the Commission for FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore) ... 83

Table 3-13: Revised Normative R&M and A&G Expenses approved by the Commission for FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore) ... 84

Table 3-14: Sharing of Gain/(Loss) as approved by the Commission for FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore) ... 84

Table 3-15: Capital Structure for FY 2024-25 as submitted by CSPDCL (Rs. Crore) ... 85

Table 3-16: GFA and Funding as Approved by the Commission for FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore) ... 86

Table 3-17: Depreciation Approved by the Commission for FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore) ... 87

Table 3-18: Interest Expenses approved by the Commission for FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore) ... 88

Table 3-19: IoWC as approved by the Commission for FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore) ... 89

Table 3-20: RoE as approved by the Commission for FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore) ... 90

Table 3-21: LPS considered by the Commission as part of NTI for FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore) ... 90

Table 3-22: Non-Tariff Income as approved by the Commission for FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore) ... 91

Table 3-23: Exceptional Expenses as approved by the Commission for FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore) ... 92

Table 3-24: Approved ARR for FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore) ... 92

Table 3-25: Additional Revenue from Agriculture Category considered by the Commission for FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore) ... 94

Table 3-26: Approved Revenue for FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore) ... 94

Table 3-27: ARR submitted by CSPDCL for FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore) ... 95

Table 3-28: Approved Revenue Gap/(Surplus) for FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore) ... 96

Table 4-1: Consumer Category Wise growth rate considered by CSPDCL for Sales Projections for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 ... 98

Table 4-2: Category-Wise Sales Projected by CSPDCL for FY 2026-27 TO FY 2029-30 (MU) ... 100

Table 4-3: Approved Sales for the Control Period (in MUs) ... 103

Table 4-4: Distribution Losses Proposed by CSPDCL for the Control Period ... 104

Table 4-5: Approved Distribution Losses for FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (%) ... 105

Table 4-6: Energy Balance Projected by CSPDCL for FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (MU) ... 105

Table 4-7: Energy Balance Approved by the Commission for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (MU) ... 106

Table 4-8: Power Purchase Cost as projected by CSPDCL for the Control Period ... 110

Table 4-9: Transmission and SLDC Charges proposed by CSPDCL for the control period (Rs. Crore) ... 111

Table 4-10: Approved Power Purchase Quantum and Cost for FY 2026-27 ... 114

Table 4-11: Approved Power Purchase Quantum and Cost for FY 2027-28 ... 116

Table 4-12: Approved Power Purchase Quantum and Cost for FY 2028-29 ... 118

Table 4-13: Approved Power Purchase Quantum and Cost for FY 2029-30 ... 120

Table 4-14: CPI and WPI Index Considered by CSPDCL for projecting O&M Cost ... 122

Table 4-15: O&M Expenses proposed by CPSDCL for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore) ... 124

Table 4-16: Projection of O&M cost for the Base year 2025-26 as considered by the Commission (Rs. Crore) ... 127

Table 4-17: Approved O&M cost by the Commission for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore) ... 129

Table 4-18: Capital Structure proposed by CSPDCL for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore) ... 130

Table 4-19: Approved Capitalisation for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore) ... 132

Table 4-20: Funding of GFA Addition approved by the Commission for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore) ... 132

Table 4-21: Depreciation proposed by CSPDCL for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore) ... 133

Table 4-22: Depreciation as proposed by CSPDCL for the Wires and Retail business for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore) ... 134

Table 4-23: Depreciation approved by the Commission for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore) ... 136

Table 4-24: Depreciation as approved by the Commission for the Wires and Retail business for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore) ... 137

Table 4-25: Interest on Loan as submitted by CSPDCL for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore) ... 137

Table 4-26: Interest on Loan as proposed by CSPDCL for the Wires and Retail business for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore) ... 137

Table 4-27: Interest on Loan as approved by the Commission for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore) ... 138

Table 4-28: Interest on Loan for Wire and Retail Business as approved by the Commission for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 ... 139

Table 4-29: Interest on Working Capital as proposed by CSPDCL for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore) 139

Table 4-30: Interest on Working Capital approved by the Commission for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore) 141

Table 4-31: Return on Equity as proposed by CSPDCL for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore).......... 142

Table 4-32: Return on Equity as approved by the Commission for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore) 144

Table 4-33: Provision for Bad Debts as proposed by CSPDCL for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore) 145

Table 4-34: Non-Tariff Income submitted by CSPDCL for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore).......... 145

Table 4-35: Non-Tariff Income as proposed by CSPDCL for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore) 145

Table 4-36: Non-Tariff Income approved by the Commission for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore) 146

Table 4-37: Non-Tariff Income as approved by the Commission for Wires and Retail Business for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore) 146

Table 4-38: Surplus power submitted by CSPDCL and worked out by the Commission for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (in MU) 147

Table 4-39: ARR for Wires Business proposed by CSPDCL for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore) 147

Table 4-40: ARR for Retail Business proposed by CSPDCL for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore) 148

Table 4-41: ARR for Combined Business (Wires + Retail) proposed by CSPDCL for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore).......... 149

Table 4-42: ARR for Wheeling Business proposed by CSPDCL and approved by the Commission for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore) 150

Table 4-43: ARR for Retail Business proposed by CSPDCL and approved by the Commission for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore) 151

Table 4-44: ARR for Combined Business (Wires + Retail) proposed by CSPDCL and approved by the Commission for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore) 152

Table 4-45: Revenue from sale of power at existing tariff for FY 2026-27 as considered by the Commission (Rs. Crore) 153

Table 4-46: Standalone Revenue Gap/(Surplus) projected by CSPDCL for FY 2026-27 (Rs. Crore)154

Table 4-47: Standalone Revenue Gap/(Surplus) for FY 2026-27 (Rs. Crore).......... 155

Table 4-48: Cumulative Revenue Gap/(Surplus) for FY 2024-25 as proposed by CSPDCL (Rs. Crore) 155

Table 4-49: Cumulative Revenue Gap/(Surplus) for FY 2024-25 as approved by the Commission (Rs. Crore) 156

Table 4-50: Carrying Cost for FY 2023-24 not allowed in FY 2025-26 as submitted by CSPDCL (Rs. Crore) 157

Table 4-51: Carrying Cost for FY 2023-24 not allowed in FY 2025-26 as approved by the Commission (Rs. Crore) 157
Table 4-52: Past Claim of Negative IoWC as claimed by CSDPCL (Rs. Crore) 158
Table 4-53: Past Claim of Erroneous Calculation of Interest and Finance Charges as claimed by CSDPCL (Rs. Crore) 158
Table 4-54: Revised past Claim of Negative IoWC as submitted by CSDPCL (Rs. Crore) 159
Table 4-55: Revised Computation for the Erroneous Calculation of Interest and Finance Charges as claimed by CSDPCL (Rs. Crore) 159
Table 4-56: Approved Recovery : Case No. 90 of 2025 in FY 2026-27 (Rs. Crore) 160
Table 4-57: Cumulative Gap/(Surplus) in Rs. Crore and ACoS in Rs. Per Unit as submitted by CSPDCL for FY 2026-27 160
Table 4-58: Cumulative Revenue Gap/(Surplus) for FY 2026-27 and Adjusted ACoS as approved by the Commission (Rs. Crore) 161
Table 5-1: % Allocation provided by CSPDCL for Sharing fixed and Other Cost for Each Voltage Level 162
Table 5-2: Voltage Wise Losses as calculated by CSPDCL for FY 2024-25 163
Table 5-3: Energy Input, Technical Loss and sales at each voltage level as submitted by CSPDCL. 163
Table 5-4: Allocation of Variable Cost for each Voltage Level as submitted by CSPDCL 163
Table 5-5: Voltage wise Cost of Supply as submitted by CSPDCL for FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore) 165
Table 5-6: Voltage Wise Losses/ energy balance as calculated by the Commission for FY 2026-27 168
Table 5-7: Ex-Bus Generation Required for Sales at Each Voltage level as calculated by CSERC (in MUs) 169
Table 5-8: Power Purchase Cost considered for VCoS for FY 2026-27 170
Table 5-9: VCoS for each Voltage level as determined by the Commission for FY 2026-27 170
Table 6-1: Cumulative Revenue Gap/(Surplus) for FY 2026-27 and Adjusted ACoS as approved by the Commission (Rs. Crore) 171
Table 6-2: Revenue in FY 2026-27 at Tariffs approved by the Commission 180
Table 6-3: Cross-subsidy with Existing tariff and Approved tariff for FY 2026-27 181
Table 6-4: Sales and Revenue at Approved tariff for Subsidising Categories 182
Table 6-5: Approved CSS for FY 2026-27 (Rs./kWh) 183

1 BACKGROUND AND BRIEF HISTORY

1.1 Background

The Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board (CSEB) was restructured by the Government of Chhattisgarh (GoCG) in pursuance of the provisions of Part XIII of the Electricity Act, 2003. GoCG, vide notification No. 1-8/2008/13/1 dated December 19, 2008. The erstwhile CSEB was unbundled into five different Companies, viz., Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Company Limited (CSPGCL), Chhattisgarh State Power Transmission Company Limited (CSPTCL), Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Company Limited (CSPDCL), Chhattisgarh State Power Trading Company Limited (CSPTrCL), and Chhattisgarh State Power Holding Company Limited (CSPHCL). The assets and liabilities of the erstwhile CSEB have been allocated to the successor Companies w.e.f. January 1, 2009, according to the provisions of the CSEB Transfer Scheme Rules, 2010.

1.2 The Electricity Act, 2003 and Tariff Policy

Section 61 of the Electricity Act, 2003 (herein after referred as 'the EA, 2003' or 'the Act') stipulates the guiding principles for determination of tariff by the Commission and mandates that the tariff should progressively reflect the cost of supply of electricity, reduce cross subsidy, safeguard consumers interest and recover the cost of electricity in a reasonable manner. This Section also stipulates that the Commission while framing the Tariff Regulations shall be guided by the principles and methodologies specified by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission for determination of the tariff applicable to generating companies and transmission licensees.

Section 62 of the Act stipulates that the Commission shall determine the tariff for:

- Supply of electricity by a Generating Company to a Distribution Licensee;
- Transmission of electricity;
- Wheeling of electricity; and
- Retail sale of electricity.

The Tariff Policy notified by the Government of India in January 2006, as well as the amended Tariff Policy notified in January 2016, provides the framework to balance the conflicting objectives of attracting investments to ensure availability of quality power and protecting the interest of consumers by ensuring that the electricity tariffs are affordable.

1.3 Procedural History and Regulations

The Commission notified the Chhattisgarh State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for determination of tariff according to Multi-Year Tariff principles and Methodology and Procedure for determination of Expected revenue from Tariff and Charges) Regulations, 2021 (hereinafter referred to as MYT Regulations, 2021) on 14th November, 2021 for the Control Period from FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25 for determination of tariff for the Generating Company, Licensees, and CSLDC. Based on the above Regulations, the Commission issued the MYT Order dated 13th April 2022 for CSPGCL, CSPTCL, CSLDC, and CSPDCL for the Control Period from FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25.

The Commission notified the Chhattisgarh State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for determination of Tariff according to Multi-Year Tariff principles and Methodology and Procedure for determination of Expected revenue from Tariff and Charges) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2023 on May 10, 2023, which shall be effective from 1st April 2023.

In accordance with the MYT Regulations, 2021, as amended CSPDCL filed the Petition for approval of final true-up for FY 2024-25.

The Commission notified the Chhattisgarh State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for determination of Multi-Year Tariff) Regulations, 2025 (hereinafter referred to as MYT Regulations, 2025) on 11th December 2025 for the Control Period from FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 for determination of tariff for the Generating Company, Licensees, and CSLDC. Based on the above Regulations, the CSPDCL filed the petition for determination of ARR and Tariff for the Control Period from FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30.

In this instant Order, the Commission has undertaken the final true-up for FY 2024-25 in accordance with the provisions of the MYT Regulations, 2021 and determination of ARR for the Control Period from FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 and Tariff for FY 2026-27 for CSPDCL in accordance with the provisions of the MYT Regulations, 2025.

1.4 Admission of the Petition and Hearing Process

The Petition filed by CSPDCL was registered on 29th December 2025. CSPDCL was directed to publish the abridged version of the Petition in Hindi and English newspapers for inviting comments / objections / suggestions from all the stakeholders. The Petition were made available on the website of the Commission as well as on the Petitioners' websites. As required under Clause 21 of the CSERC (Details to be furnished by licensee etc.) Regulations, 2004, notices inviting suggestions /comments/objections from the stakeholders on the above proposals were published by the Petitioner in the leading newspapers of the State.

A period of twenty-one (21) days was given for submission of written objections and suggestions by the public. The Companies were also directed to submit written replies to the Commission with copies endorsed to the objectors.

In order to have better clarity on the data submitted by CSPDCL and to remove inconsistency in the data, the Technical Validation Sessions (TVS) were held on 13th February 2026. During the TVS, additional information required for processing of the Petitions was sought from the Petitioner. CSPDCL submitted the additional information sought during TVS.

The objections and suggestions from stakeholders were received on the Petitions filed by CSPDCL. The list of persons/entity who filed the written submissions is annexed as **Annexure-I.**

The Public Hearing on the Petition was held 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th February 2026. The Commission has ensured that the due process as contemplated under the law to ensure transparency and public participation was followed at every stage and adequate opportunity was given to all the persons to offer their views.

The issues raised by the stakeholders along with the response of the Petitioner and views of the Commission are elaborated in this order.

1.5 State Advisory Committee Meeting

A copy of the abridged Hindi and English version of the Petitions were sent to all the Members of the State Advisory Committee (SAC) for their comments.

A meeting of the SAC was convened on 21st February 2026 to discuss the Petitions and seek inputs from the Committee. CSPGCL, CSPTCL, CSLDC and CSPDCL presented the salient features of their petitions. Various aspects of the petitions and Tariff design were discussed by the Members of the Committee in the meeting. The list of the SAC Members who participated in the meeting is annexed as **Annexure II**.

The following suggestions and objections were submitted by SAC members:

a) It is observed that annual increase in retail tariff of CSPDCL is different for different years. Increase in tariff ranges from around 0% to 10% causing tariff shocks to the consumers. To avoid this tariff shocks, Retail tariff of CSPDCL should regularly be increased evenly to take care the impact of annual inflation.

b) Earlier various concessions were provided to RE power to promote green energy. Now that RE power has attained a fair growth and has attractive market, therefore, providing concessions to RE power may be reviewed.

c) The growth in Rooftop solar power will result in under recovery of network charges or fixed costs of CSPDCL. Therefore, some methodology should be devised so that network charges/fixed charges may be recovered from various consumers in appropriate proportion except from marginal consumers who have installed solar systems under government scheme.

d) Considering massive solar penetration, the ToD tariff should be aligned with Solar and Non-Solar hours.

e) Expenses incurred towards Smart Meters should be allowed after considering cost benefit analysis and reduction in the O&M costs.

f) Few of the members also suggested that possibility for installing smart meter (prepaid) for industrial consumers which will remove the burden of paying heavy security deposit.

g) The Commission should explore the possibility of fixing tariff so that it may take care of Wheeling Charges as separate component in addition to Fixed/ Demand Charges, and Energy Charges.

h) Parallel Operation Charges can be replaced by the Commitment Charges - fixed or service charges.

i) Annual Load Survey should be done in line with the Resource Adequacy Study so that the tariff can be further made cost reflective for different consumer categories.

j) The Capital Expenditure proposed by DISCOM should be approved based on improvement in Reliability Indices and reduction Distribution losses.

k) Use of Battery Energy Storage System may be explored for improving and reliability and quality of power supply.

l) The issue of arrears of Government department was also raised in the SAC meeting.

m) For the overall economic development of the State, it is necessary that the industrial tariff needs to be competitive. There should not be sharp hike in the industrial tariff. Further, provisions related to Renewable Energy, Open Access (Green/ Regular), Captive/ Group Captive should be revisited for future industrial growth. It was also suggested that the Industrial tariff should be set for entire control period which will give an idea about the trend in tariff.

n) Rebate provided to Steel industry should be linked with electricity consumption towards measure taking by industry to control pollution. Rebate for Steel industry may be linked for electricity consumption of ESP. Separate meter for ESP in the respective industry may be allowed and rebate given for the same.

o) Rebate for more than one agriculture pump connection should be allowed.

p) Electricity consumption of Municipal Corporation should be categorized under domestic category as no commercial activity is being performed by Municipal Corporation.

2 HEARING PROCESS, INCLUDING THE COMMENTS MADE BY VARIOUS STAKEHOLDERS, THE PETITIONERS' RESPONSES AND VIEWS OF THE COMMISSION

2.1 Objections for CSPDCL

2.1.1 Revenue Gap / Surplus for FY 2024-25 , Tariff of Steel Industries and Load Factor Rebate

The Objector submitted that in the tariff petition 103/2025, filed by CSPDCL, Revenue Gap /Surplus for FY 2024-25 is Rs. 3,823 Crore. The total ARR approved for year FY 2024-25 was Rs. 20,799 Crore, thus the total deviation w.r.t to total approved ARR is about 18%. The reasons for such huge deviation from estimate need to be unearthed, when both sides (petitioner and Commission) expert consultants are engaged. Here the petitioner cleverly compares actual expenses category wise with estimated/approved expenses in ARR in tariff order but did not reveal the under recovery/over recovery of revenue from consumers (category wise) in reference to the estimation/approval in the tariff order, unlike expenses. Truly this is a part of well thought financial conspiracy to give undue gain to big 50-60 steel industry consumers.

While filing the tariff petition, CSPDCL has overstated the ABR for steel industry category ignoring huge load factor relief and thus revenue at existing tariff form Steel industry(HV-4) so that the tariff of steel industry category may not be hiked during fixing of tariff and at the time of true-up, under recovery of revenue particularly under this category of consumers not revealed separately by petitioner - CSPDCL So general public remains unaware about the gimmick and finally, the huge under-recovery form steel industry category HV-4 generalised as under recovery from whole tariff and regarded as revenue gap and then this revenue gap is added in calculation of adjusted average cost of supply. Then of tariff petition petitioner CSPDCL requested with commission to fill the revenue gap in the tariff (energy charges) of across the consumer category.

Thus, under recovery from steel industry is recovered through hike in tariff of all categories and this conspiracy is continued since FY 2017-18 and interestingly the commission has accepted the same in its tariff order for FY 2020-21. In the same order, the load factor rebate rationalised restricted/reduced to 63% to 70% and capped load factor rebate up to 8%.

The objector claimed that after allowing huge Load Factor rebate (LF rebate in short) in FY 2021-22, after implementing new tariff, the actual average billing rate to such steel industries consumer is about Rs. 5.41 per unit i.e. almost 1 Rs. lower than ACoS of Rs.6.41 and thus it will become de facto a subsidized category. Thus, it is obvious that basic premise of allowing load factor rebate is going to be big hollow. The commission allowed load factor rebate so that these category consumers encouraged for higher consumption and thus the revenue of CSPDCL will improve, but the condition is just reverse as this does not remain subsidizing category when huge LF rebate availed; thus, so called encouraged higher consumption by them will put adverse impact on revenue of CSPDCL. Thus, what proposed LF rebate is going to do essentially is to encourage revenue loss for sale of each unit.

Therefore, the objector submitted that there are contradictions in the views of the Commission expressed in tariff order of FY 2020-21 and tariff order FY 2021-22. There is financial conspiracy in Tariff fixing of steel industry (HV-4) is continued since FY 2017-18 to till date and in this conspiracy not only concerned officials of petitioners CSPDCL, its consultant, but concerned officials and consultant of the Commission are also involved, knowingly. In this conspiracy they deliberately ignore financial impact of the rebate of load factor relief etc. while calculating ABR of Steel industry tariff (HV 04) and railway and when the expected revenue is not generated from such category of consumers then such amount of under recovery is recovered by uniform hike in tariff of all category of consumers by recognising the under recovery as revenue gap of previous year tariff true up.

Finally, the objector sought relief from the Commission as following; -

a) Under recovery (i.e. difference between ABR actual and as approved in tariff order multiplied by unit sold to such category of consumers) from Steel industry (HV-4) and Railway (HV-1) to be workout for FY 2019-20 and previous years and financial impact should be loaded to the same category of consumers but not all category of consumers
b) Calculation of Average billing rate (ABR) for each category of consumers should be done with appropriate due diligence and all parts of tariff such as demand charge, energy charges, load factor rebate (allowed if any), Time of day tariff etc. must be considered, appropriately, on the basis of past data.
c) In order to maintain transparency, the calculation details of ABR and expected revenue from tariff shall be mentioned in detail, at least in tariff order.
d) To maintain transparency, the petitioner should be instructed to share the details of above calculations considering load factor rebate and share with public including Objector association though petition itself.
e) To keep steel industry as subsidizing category the Load Factor rebate (1%-25%) given in the Tariff Order for FY 2025-26 needs to be withdrawn/abolished from FY 2026-27.

CSPDCL's Reply

It is denied that CSPDCL has committed / indulged in any kind of financial conspiracy. Filing of the tariff petition for consideration / approval of ARR is a regular exercise, which is done in terms of the provisions of the multiyear tariff regulations. This time also CSPDCL has carried out the same exercise. It is submitted CSPDCL has not considered inflated ABR in respect of Steel industry in its tariff petition. Sales figures of all categories of Consumers including steel industries are considered considering provisions of Regulations, past trend and economic scenario as a whole. Giving load factor rebate to steel industry is the prerogative of the Commission, however, CSPDCL in its petition has requested the Commission to reduce the load factor rebate in case of Steel industry (HV4) presently from 25 % to 10%.

Commission's View

The Commission approves ARR based on estimation and there are uncontrollable items such as, inflation, variation in the power purchase cost, and sales mix of consumers etc. During the Truing Up for the respective year, the cost implications due to variation in controllable and uncontrollable items are examined and revenue gap/surplus arising due to such variations are adjusted in the ARR of the ensuing year. It may be worthy to note that subsection 3 of the Section 62 of the Act mandates that the Commission can decide the retail tariff based on various other factors such as consumer's load factor, power factor, voltage, total consumption of electricity during any specified period or the time at which the supply is required or the geographical position of any area and the nature of supply and the tariff is designed accordingly.

2.1.2 Retail Tariff Proposal

The Objector submitted that CSPDCL has requested to reduce the load factor 25% to 10%. The Tariff Order for FY 2021-22, the Commission has provided Load Factor rebate for Load Factor equal to or higher than 50% and increased the cap for Load Factor to 25%, which is to be achieved at 74% Load Factor. Since, the objective of the rebate was to increase the utilisation of power supply from CSPDCL, this facility of Load Factor rebate shall not be applicable to those consumers in HV-4 category having captive generating facility with installed capacity above 1 MW. This will encourage higher consumption by this subsidising category, which would improve the revenue of CSPDCL.

Whereas after allowing huge Load Factor rebate (LF rebate in short) the actual average billing rate to such steel industries consumer is less than Rs. 5.41 per unit i.e. almost 1 Rs lower than ACoS of Rs.6.41 per unit and thus it will become de facto a subsidized category.

From above it is obvious that basic premise of allowing load factor rebate is going to be big hollow. Hon'ble commission allowed load factor rebate so that these category consumers encouraged for higher consumption and thus the revenue of CSPDCL will improve, but the condition is just reverse as this does not remain subsidizing category when huge LF rebate availed; thus, so called encouraged higher consumption by them will put adverse impact on revenue of CSPDCL. Thus, what proposed LF rebate is going to do essentially is to encourage revenue deficit. As much as these consumers consume power, the revenue will decline. Therefore, to keep steel industry as subsidizing category the Load Factor rebate needs to be withdrawn / abolished.

A careful reading of 62(3) reveals that The Appropriate Commission shall not, while determining the tariff under this Act, show undue preference to any consumer of electricity. Thus, mandated differentiation u/s 62(3) is to be made on basis of all six parameters and this is meant for creating category of tariff category. These parameters are to differentiate the consumers of different tariff categories and not to give any kind of incentive, rebate, concession or undue preference to any sub class of particular consumer category. Further, expression "may" be employed in 2nd part of Section 62(3) does not mean that the said term grants absolute discretion.

It is amply clear that the impugned tariff order shows undue preference to particular class of consumers in HV-4 category which are not having captive generating facility with installed capacity above 1 MW. This is simply not allowed u/s 62(3) Load factor rebate cannot be allowed to any particular industry or any particular class of consumer. This type of Load Factor rebate goes against the Article 14 of the Constitution of India.

In this regard, Hon'ble APTEL's decision in Mumbai International Airport Vs. Maharastra (195/2009) is important which says that determination of tariff should not offend Article 14 of the Constitution and expression "may" employed in 2nd part of Section 62(3) does not mean that the said term grants absolute discretion to Commission.

It is fact that overall higher load factor reduces the average cost of supply of a distribution company irrespective of the fact that which particular class/categories of consumers are contributing the higher load factor. This is similar to higher power factor. In case of higher power factor incentive is payable to all class /categories of consumers. TOD tariff is also not restricted to any sub class of consumer category. Similarly, if load factor incentive has to be given then it should be planned after detailed technical and financial analysis/study for all categories of consumers but not be limited to a particular class/categories of consumers. In tariff order FY 2021-22, nowhere any justification/financial calculation was given why, the cut-off of load factor for rebate shifted upward from 63% to 50%, it is totally baseless and giving undue benefit to particular class/section of Steel industry consumers. Similarly, there is no technical/financial justification of giving higher load factor rebate on energy charges of entire consumption.

Presently, load factor rebate (1% 25%) is allowed in Tariff Order for FY 2025-26 to Steel industries (HV-4) after achieving certain level of load factor on energy charges calculated on entire energy consumption whereas load factor rebate should be given to motivate the industry for more consumption, by utilising the contribution margin of Distribution Company. But the economic purpose gets defeated when it is allowed for all units consumed by such consumer. Therefore, it was requested that the Commission that if load factor rebate has to be allowed then it should for the energy charges corresponding to the electricity consumed beyond cut off load factor but not on entire energy consumption.

CSPDCL's Reply

It is submitted that CSPDCL has proposed the cumulative revenue gap to be recovered in FY 2026-27 including the past revenue gaps for previous years. It is the purview of the Hon'ble Commission to decide the tariff for each of the consumer categories. CSPDCL further requested the Commission to approve the tariff for all consumer categories in such a way so that the entire revenue gap claimed in the Petition till FY 2026-27 is recovered through such tariff and its ARR for the ensuing year is also protected.

Giving load factor rebate to steel industry is the prerogative of the Commission, however, CSPDCL in its petition has requested the Commission to reduce the load factor rebate in case of Steel industry (HV4) presently from 25 % to 10%.

Commission's View

The Commission has noted the objection and reply submitted by CSPDCL. The Commission has addressed the issues in subsequent section of this order.

2.1.3 Restoration of Electricity Rebate, Solar Panel Installation, Additional facilities, Outstanding electricity dues, Establishment of Pensioners' office

The Objector submitted that the concession granted to electricity employees has historically been an integral part of their Service Conditions. Discontinuing this benefit constitutes a detrimental blow to both their morale and their financial stability.

In several other states across the country (such as Uttar Pradesh and Punjab), electricity employees and pensioners are provided with electricity at concessional rates. While this constitutes a minuscule fraction—merely 0.001 percent—of the company's total revenue, it is absolutely essential for maintaining employee efficiency, fostering a sense of psychological attachment to the company, and boosting morale. Other electricity utilities, as well as organizations such as Indian Railways, Coal India, and various other Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), also provide similar facilities to their employees in accordance with their respective operational frameworks. In light of this, the decision by electricity companies to curtail a long-standing benefit—one that has been in place for many years—is utterly incomprehensible.

The Commission should issue directives to the power companies, mandating the immediate restoration of the 50%/25% electricity rebate to its former status. Furthermore, the mandatory requirement for pensioners to install rooftop solar panels should be abolished, and the 25% rebate on electricity bills should be reinstated as it existed previously.

The Objector submitted that compelling electricity personnel to install solar panels at their own expense is unjust, particularly in cases where they are company pensioners or reside in company-provided housing.

The responsibility for achieving net metering targets and meeting solar energy goals lies with the power utility company. The installation of solar panels on employees' residences should be classified as part of the company's 'CAPITAL EXPENDITURE' (CAPEX). Respected pensioners are often neither physically nor financially capable enough to undertake new projects. At this stage of life, installing solar panels would be an extremely arduous task for them and would only serve to exacerbate their mental stress.

The financial burden of installing solar panels must not be imposed upon the personnel or pensioners. Power utility companies should install solar panels at their own expense under the 'ROOFTOP SOLAR' scheme; this approach would also serve to alleviate the burden on electricity tariffs in the future.

The Objector submitted that in the era of 'ONE NATION, ONE GRID,' facilities and benefits should also be uniform. Risk allowances and other incentives are superior in Maharashtra, Gujarat, and the South Indian states.

The Regulatory Commission should study the 'Best Practices' of power companies in other progressive states and issue time-bound guidelines for their implementation in Chhattisgarh as well.

The Objector submitted that outstanding electricity dues from the industrial sector and major consumers must be recovered with strictness. As is being reported, a sum of Rs. 6,000 crore has currently become a bad debt. Action must be ensured against the individuals and officials responsible for this situation, and the State Government itself should bear this financial loss from its own budgetary allocations, rather than recovering it from other electricity consumers by unjustifiably increasing the electricity tariff burden.

The Objector submitted that consideration of the Previously Approved Application from the Pensioners' Association. A building or space should be allocated at the Head Office for the establishment of a Pensioners' Office, so that seating arrangements can be provided for pensioners visiting from across the state, ensuring they do not have to wander from place to place to get their work done.

CSPDCL's Reply

CSPDCL submitted that the concern regarding non-deposit of regular contributions to the pension fund is not valid, as adequate provisions for pension fund requirements have already been considered in the tariff petition for the ensuing years. Accordingly, no further comments are required on this issue.

With regard to demands such as restoration of electricity rebate for employees/pensioners, rooftop solar requirements, and extension of facilities similar to other states, CSPDCL submitted that these matters do not fall within the scope of the tariff petition. Hence, no specific response is being provided in this regard.

On the issue of revenue recovery, CSPDCL submitted that tariff determination is based on accrual principles and does not depend on the level of arrears. The utility is continuously undertaking efforts to improve billing efficiency and reduce outstanding dues, including through initiatives such as smart metering. Other administrative matters, including provision of office space for pensioners, are also outside the scope of tariff proceedings.

Commission's View

The Commission has noted the submissions made by the objectors and reply submitted by CSPDCL.

2.1.4 Smart Meter

The Commission has received multiple representation on Smart Meters from few consumers.

The first Objector submitted that the CPSDCL has awarded contracts to various companies for the installation of smart meters. A primary condition of these contracts was that smart meters would first be installed on government electricity connections. One of the underlying reasons for installing smart meters was the fact that bills for government electricity connections often remain pending for extended periods. To date, smart meters have not been fully installed across all government connections. The Commission had issued directives within the relevant regulations for the formulation of a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) regarding the installation of smart meters. While smart meters have been installed in approximately 55 percent of non-government electricity connections, the SOP was only formulated after nearly 2.5 million meters had already been installed.

Regarding government electricity connections which number fewer than 150,000 smart meters have been installed in only 30% of cases. The payment stipulated for smart meters ranges between Rs. 80 and Rs. 90 for single-phase meters. Although these meters have not yet been utilized, payments amounting to approximately Rs. 200 Crore have already been disbursed to the contractors.

Payments are currently being made for the reading, billing, and collection services associated with the old meters. Simultaneously, payments amounting to approximately Rs. 200 Crore have also been made to the smart meter contractors. Who will bear the burden of this dual expenditure?

The payment structure for smart meters encompasses more than just the meter rental; it includes the cost of meter rental, reading, billing, collection, and the subsequent deposit of these funds into the accounts of the Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Company.

In Chhattisgarh, the monthly electricity bills for 2 million BPL (Below Poverty Line) consumers and 1 million general consumers remain under Rs. 100; given this, what is the rationale behind installing smart meters for approximately 3 million consumers? Furthermore, the electricity dues of BPL consumers are paid directly by the State Government.

The Government of India is soon set to implement a scheme under which solar panels—ranging from 1 to 2 kilowatts—will be installed on the homes of BPL beneficiaries, as well as on houses constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana and the Chief Minister's Housing Scheme. Consequently, the smart meters installed at these premises will be rendered redundant.

Who will bear the unnecessary financial burden of these meters, each costing ₹8,000? At the very least, the implementation of this expenditure plan could be deferred for the remaining BPL beneficiaries and small-scale consumers.

Another objector raised an issue of lack of transparency and proper communication, as consumers are neither being provided with meter test reports nor given adequate information or training on the operation and benefits of the new system. The Objector has requested the Commission to ensure appropriate verification, consumer awareness, and necessary corrective measures before large-scale implementation.

CSPDCL's Reply

In response to second objection, CSPDCL submitted that the concerns raised by the objector regarding smart meter installation and transparency are not tenable. It is submitted that all smart meters are installed only after due testing and certification as per prescribed standards, and their accuracy and functionality are ensured prior to deployment. CSPDCL further clarifies that the testing and validation of meters are carried out through authorised processes, and therefore there is no requirement to separately provide individual test reports to each consumer.

Additionally, CSPDCL submitted that smart meters are being implemented under a structured programme aimed at improving billing efficiency, transparency, and consumer convenience. The apprehensions regarding incorrect billing or lack of reliability are unfounded, as smart meters are designed to provide accurate, real-time consumption data and reduce manual intervention. Necessary awareness initiatives and support mechanisms are also being undertaken to familiarise consumers with the system.

Commission's View

The Commission has noted the submissions made by the objectors and reply submitted by CSPDCL.

2.1.5 Reclassification of Telecom Towers from Commercial Tariff to Industrial Tariff Category and waiver in Energy charges in difficult area

The Commission has received few objections related to classification of telecom tower from Commercial Tariff to Industrial Tariff. The first Objector submitted that telecom services are recognized as both "Industry" and "Public Utility Services" under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Further based on Section 62 (3) of the Electricity Act 2003, TRAI Recommendation and provisions in the Tariff Policy, relevant APTEL judgement and practice followed in other states such as Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana Himachal Pradesh the Objector has sought reclassification of Telecom Towers from Commercial Tariff to Industrial Tariff Category. Further, few Objectors has requested for the waiver of 50% on Energy Charges in difficult areas because of increased O&M expenses as the establishment and operation of mobile towers in such areas are essential for communication, governance, and socio-economic development, especially in geographically challenging and underserved locations. The Objectors has requested the Commission to restore the earlier rebate of 50% on energy charges for mobile towers installed in Government-notified LWE-affected districts, in order to support continued telecom services and infrastructure development in these critical areas.

Another objector has also strongly advocated for classification of telecom infrastructure under the Industrial tariff category instead of the existing Commercial/Non-industrial category, citing its continuous operations, infrastructure nature, and alignment with national priorities such as digital connectivity and public service delivery.

On the similar lines, the Objector submitted that telecom sector is a critical infrastructure service operating on a 24×7 basis. Any increase in electricity tariffs would significantly raise operational costs for telecom infrastructure such as towers, network equipment, and data centres, particularly affecting rural and remote areas like Bastar and Surguja where higher deployment and maintenance costs are already incurred. It has further requested continuation of higher concessions on energy charges in such areas to support network expansion and service affordability.

The Objector submitted that COAI primarily focus on the impact of the proposed tariff changes on the telecom sector, which is a critical infrastructure service operating on a 24×7 basis. COAI has highlighted that any increase in electricity tariffs would significantly raise operational costs for telecom infrastructure such as towers, network equipment, and data centres, particularly affecting rural and remote areas like Bastar and Surguja where higher deployment and maintenance costs are already incurred. It has further requested continuation of higher concessions on energy charges in such areas to support network expansion and service affordability.

COAI has also strongly advocated for classification of telecom infrastructure under the Industrial tariff category instead of the existing Commercial/Non-industrial category, citing its continuous operations, infrastructure nature, and alignment with national priorities such as digital connectivity and public service delivery. Additionally, it has emphasised the need for clarity on Green Energy Open Access provisions, particularly regarding applicable charges and losses for LT consumers, to enable telecom operators to effectively adopt renewable energy. Accordingly, COAI has requested the Hon'ble Commission to refrain from increasing tariffs, reclassify telecom services under Industrial category, and clearly define open access charges and losses to support sustainable and cost-effective telecom operations.

CSPDCL's Reply

CSPDCL submitted that Cellular Operators Association of India (COAI) has filed an appeal before the Hon'ble APTEL in which one of the reliefs sought is to allow the classification of Telecom Service Providers in the industrial tariff category such that only industrial tariff is charged to Telecom Service Providers. Hence, since the matter is sub-judice, no further reply/submission is necessary.

The second request made by the objector pertains to discount on energy charges of 50%, in Bastar & Sarguja areas because of increased O&M expenses, due to sparse population. In this regard, it is submitted that any discount in tariff, results in additional loading on consumers of other categories. Hence, the Commission is requested to not consider the same.

CSPDCL further mentioned that under section 62 of the Electricity Act-2006, the Commission is vested with powers to determine the tariff for retail sale of electricity, however, CSPDCL prayed that its ARR for FY 2026-27, may be protected while determining tariff for any category of consumers.

Regarding the request for classification of telecom infrastructure under the Industrial tariff category, CSPDCL submitted that the matter is currently sub judice before the Hon'ble APTEL, and therefore no comments are being offered in this regard.

Finally, CSPDCL has requested the Commission to take an appropriate view on the matter while ensuring that the financial viability of the utility is safeguarded and the impact on overall tariff is duly considered.

Further, on the issue of Green Energy Open Access, CSPDCL submited that the same does not pertain to the present tariff petition, and hence no response is being furnished.

Commission's View

The Commission has kept the tariff category of the objector unchanged in view of the matter being sub-judice before the Hon'ble APTEL. Regarding allowing rebate to connection issued for mobile towers located in LWE areas, considering this request, the Commission has allowed 25% discount for mobile tower connections issued in Bastar avem Dakshin Kshetra Adivasi Vikas Pradhikaran & Sarguja avem Uttar Kshetra Adivasi Vikas Pradhikaran.

2.1.6 Provision of Rationalize Tariff

The Objector requested the Commission to rationalise tariff provisions by reducing demand and energy charges for FY 2026–27 and ensuring that demand charges are not based solely on peak-period readings. It has highlighted the continuous increase in energy charges and sought continuation of existing provisions such as the Time-of-Day tariff at 120% during peak hours, opposing the proposed increase to 125% due to the non-shiftable nature of steel operations. The submission also emphasises retention of benefits for high-voltage consumers and continuation of load factor rebates, along with removal of restrictions like exclusion of outage hours in load factor computation.

Further, the consumer has requested reduction of cross-subsidy surcharge based on voltage-wise cost of supply, particularly for 220 kV consumers, and continuation of concessional transmission charges (33%) for open access solar procurement. It has opposed reduction in advance payment rebate, citing its role in improving financial discipline. Additionally, it has proposed continuation of earlier tariff provisions for captive/co-generation plants, including billing based on a minimum proportion of contract demand and limiting penalties only to excess consumption beyond contracted levels. Overall, the submission seeks a stable, cost-reflective tariff framework to support the operational viability and competitiveness of steel industries.

CSPDCL's Reply

CSPDCL submitted that the issues raised by the objector have been duly examined in line with the prevailing regulatory framework and applicable MYT Regulations. The retail tariff has been determined by the Commission based on the approved ARR, and therefore the request for tariff reduction is devoid of merit and liable to be dismissed. With regard to variable cost (VCoS) data, CSPDCL submitted that the requisite details are being compiled and shall be furnished before the Commission in due course. Further, the proposal for billing HV-4 category consumers at 125% of the normal tariff during peak load hours is justified considering the demand–supply gap during such periods and is essential for effective load management and grid stability.

CSPDCL further submitted that no consumer should be permitted to avail dual benefits under different tariff provisions, such as reduced demand charges for low load factor alongside reduced energy charges for higher load factor, as this would lead to undue advantage and revenue imbalance. The existing framework ensures equitable treatment across consumer categories while safeguarding the financial sustainability of the distribution utility. Provisions such as "power hours" and restrictions relating to open access have been designed to maintain system discipline and ensure that benefits like load factor rebates are not misused. It is also submitted that the current provisions are in the larger interest of all consumers, particularly smaller consumers who may otherwise be adversely impacted.

Commission's View

The Commission, after detailed deliberation and study, has designed the ToD tariff structure to optimize power procurement costs, especially considering the anticipated influx of the solar power and to promote demand response schemes to flatten the load curve to minimize peak-hour power purchases and optimize generation capacity tie-ups.

Further, the Commission has computed the VCoS for FY 2026-27 based on the Hon'ble Tribunal's judgement dated dated 1st July 2025, in Appeal No. 303 of 2019 (M/s Jayaswal Neco Industries Ltd Vs CSERC & Ors) and judgement date 30th May 2011 in Appeal No. 102,103 & 112 of 2010 (M/s Tata Steel Ltd Vs Orissa Electricity Regulatory Commission & Ors). Determination of VCoS and Tariff Design are discussed at length in the respective chapters of this order.

2.1.7 Enhanced transparency, regulatory compliance, and efficiency in CSPDCL's operations

The Objector submitted that primarily emphasized the need for enhanced transparency, regulatory compliance, and efficiency in CSPDCL's operations. It has requested detailed disclosures such as station-wise power purchase data, time-block wise import/export details, and SLDC-certified reports to ensure adherence to the Merit Order Dispatch principle. The Objector has also highlighted the importance of strict enforcement of Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) targets and suggested that penalties be imposed for non-compliance.

Further, the Objector has raised concerns regarding cost elements impacting consumers and has recommended prudence in allowing expenses. These include disallowance of losses arising from theft, fire, or misappropriation, limiting provisions for bad debts, and avoiding escalation of transmission charges. It has also suggested appropriate treatment of Late Payment Surcharge (LPS) and emphasized that compensation should only be allowed where the utility is not at fault. Additionally, the Objector has proposed alignment of R&M expenses and return on equity with regulatory standards and asset conditions.

The Objector has also commented on broader financial and policy aspects, including the treatment of pension and gratuity based on audited accounts and the need to prevent inefficiencies from being passed on to consumers. It has been recommended that such inefficiencies be supported through higher government subsidies instead. Overall, PFI has urged the Commission to consider its suggestions in the True-Up and Tariff Petition to ensure cost-reflective, efficient, and consumer-friendly tariff determination.

CSPDCL's Reply

CSPDCL has submitted a detailed response as provided below:

Issue No. 1: Pending dues of Govt. Department put an additional burden on Discom in the form of short-term loan at higher interest rate. State Govt. to bear this burden and the same shall not socialized through tariff. Hence additional revenue over and above the actual revenue may be considered which is equivalent to the amount of pending dues

Reply: CSPDCL submitted that the Commission approves the revenue for True-up year on accrual basis and not on actual realization of amount from debtors. Further, it is submitted that there is no additional burden of short term loan due to non-realization of billing amount since the working capital loan and its interest that is approved by the Commission for consideration in Tariff is on the basis of norms specified in the MYT Regulations and not on the basis of actual working capital loan.

Therefore, there is no impact on tariff due to pending dues from Govt. Departments. Hence, there is no basis for consideration of additional revenue in line with the amount reflecting under pending Govt. dues as it has no relation to the tariff decided by the Commission.

Issue No. 2: Audited Accounts for FY 2024-25 does not provide station wise break-up of power purchase; hence it is difficult to ascertain the station wise cost claimed as actual. Various other states like Bihar, Delhi and Uttarakhand provide such break-up in audited accounts. CSPDCL to submit station wise details in audited accounts.

Reply: CSPDCL submitted that the Audited Accounts are prepared in line with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS) which is in line with the Companies Act. As per Ind-AS, there is no such requirement of providing the station wise details in the audited accounts under power purchase.

Accordingly, station wise details are not provided under power purchase in the audited accounts. However, for stakeholders to understand the station wise per unit cost of power purchase, CSPDCL has submitted the Tariff Formats for FY 2024-25, along with the True-up Petition which provides the station wise break-up of power purchase cost and rates. Hence, the Objector is requested to kindly refer the Tariff formats submitted along with the True-up Petition for accessing the station wise details under power purchase cost for FY 2024-25.

Issue No. 3: There is mismatch in Late Payment Surcharge. CSPDCL has reduced the amount of Rs. 42 Crore from power purchase cost, whereas the audited accounts show the amount of Rs. 4.63 Crore.

Reply: CSPDCL submitted that the Late Payment Surcharge paid to Generators is Rs. 42 Crore as per audited accounts and therefore the same has been deducted from power purchase cost while claiming in True Up for FY 2024-25. Further, it is submitted that the amount of Rs. 42 Crore is not directly visible in the notes to audited accounts as this amount has been extracted from the trial balance for FY 2024-25.

The amount that the Objector refers to is against the Late Payment Surcharge for differential amount of ED (Electricity Duty) for previous years raised by Korba Power Ltd. and is not the total amount that is paid to all generators during FY 2024-25.

Issue No. 4: Overlapping in Banking and Bilateral Transactions to be checked time block wise and shall be allowed only if there is no overlapping found in the transactions.

Reply: CSPDCL submitted that it handles its power portfolio with the list of contracted generators in an efficient manner. CSPDCL banks power with other states only if the demand and supply of CSPDCL is counter fitting with the demand and supply pattern of other states for the same seasonal load. CSPDCL also submitted that as per the directions of the Hon'ble APTEL, CSPDCL has not claimed any amount with respect to the banking carried out with other states. The banking transactions are therefore unit to unit transaction, without involving any financial transactions.

Further, CSPDCL submitted that bilateral transactions are carried out after estimating the demand and supply pattern on short term basis which is undertaken by CSPDCL. Therefore, no such overlapping of transactions take place. Bilateral transactions are undertaken only when there is a need to meet the short-term demand for CSPDCL.

Issue No. 5: CSERC to scrutinize short term purchase and sales of power. Short term purchase shall be restricted to average power purchase cost of Rs. 4.30 per unit and accordingly cost allowed shall be restricted.

Reply: In response to the objection, CSPDCL submitted that Power planning is done on long term, short term and on daily basis depending on power demand on long term, short term and on daily basis. Accordingly, CSPDCL enters PPAs for long & short term and for any anticipated short fall in availability on daily basis, the same is met through power exchanges. Apart from this, CSPDCL also undertakes Power banking with other States /Utilities based on the seasonal surplus and shortages. It is to mention that the requirement of short-term power is either on account of demand variation or due to outages /less generation of power by generators with whom CSPDCL has long term contracts. Hence, to meet the immediate requirement, power is purchased from power exchanges where in the discovered rate may be more or less than the average power purchase rate of CSPDCL. As such the proposal of the objector for restricting the rate of short-term power to average power purchase rate of Rs 4.30 per kWh and accordingly allowing 782 Crore provisionally against Rs 1,218 Crore claimed and the difference be borne by the State Govt, has no justification and should be rejected outrightly.

About sale of power, CSPDCL submitted that a lot of RE Power is injected in the grid (RE Power is designated as must run power plants) during day hours when our demand is also low. Hence due to surplus of RE Power, the thermal power plant is required to be backed down. However, a thermal power plant cannot be stopped 100% generation on account of requirement of running of a thermal plant to a technical minimum level.

During this period, plant will continue to generate albeit with reduced capacity. However, still there is some generation which is surplus for DISCOM. Thus, the generation of thermal plant and remaining RE power after meeting demand becomes surplus, which has to be disposed of instantly. Efforts are always made to sell this surplus power on power exchanges, to maximize revenue, which is disposed off at the discovered rate on the power exchange.

The Objector through a graph stated that a lot of power was purchased during off-peak months whereas maximum purchase was done in the month of October and not in the month of March when peak was observed. CSPDCL submits that it is not appropriate to analyze in such a way that the purchase on exchanges needs to be done only during peak months and sell power on exchanges only during off-peak months. CSPDCL purchases power as per its requirement. Further, it is also submitted that the power planning can only be analyzed if the same is done on 15-minute time block basis. Correct conclusion may not be arrived in case the same is analyzed on monthly basis, since Off-peak months will also have peak time blocks / periods and peak months will also have off-peak time blocks / periods.

CSPDCL submitted that the overall rate at which power is sold during FY 2024-25 on exchanges being lower than the average rate of power purchase cost does not indicate poor planning involved by CSPDCL. As discussed above lot of factors come into play during real time power planning, most of which are beyond control of CSPDCL and therefore the Hon'ble Commission is requested not to disallow any cost on account of power purchase and sale from exchanges as submitted in the Petition.

Issue No. 6: No reports have been submitted by CSPDCL confirming Merit Order Dispatch as certified by SLDC to ensure is followed in true spirit.

Reply: CSPDCL submitted that CSPDCL has been continuously adhering to the Merit Order Dispatch principle. Moreover, following Merit order dispatch principle is an integral part of SLDC's operation, there is no further requirement of any certificate in this regard. CSPDCL has not submitted the monthly reports as it is not part of the information that is required to be submitted along with the Tariff / True Up Petition.

Issue No. 7: The Commission should impose penalty on non-compliance of RPO target as per buyout price of Rs. 245/MWh proposed by Hon'ble CERC vide Suo Moto Order 22 October 2025. Inefficiency of Discom shall not be passed on to consumers

Reply: CSPDCL submitted that it has made continuous efforts to increase power procurement from RE to meet its RPO requirement as per Regulations. CSPDCL has entered multiple PPAs to increase renewable energy in its portfolio. CSPDCL has tied up to 4,247 MW of RE Power to increase its renewable energy share and to meet its RPO Obligation. Through this RE Power tie-up and through subsequent RE power procurement planned in the future, CSPDCL plans to meet its existing and future RPO obligation as provided in the Regulations.

Issue No. 8: Contribution to Pension and Gratuity shall be allowed based on actual as reflecting in the Audited Accounts for FY 2024-25.

Reply: CSPDCL submitted that the Commission has always adopted the approach for allowing contribution to Pension and Gratuity based on actual payout irrespective of the amount reflecting in Audited Accounts. During the True-up for FY 2023-24, the Commission allowed the actual payout for FY 2023-24 even though the amount reflecting in audited accounts was higher on account of provision. In accordance with this approach adopted by the Commission, CSPDCL has claimed the amount based on actual payout during FY 2024-25 which is Rs. 826 Crore, and not as per the amount reflecting in audited accounts which is after adjusting liability towards pension fund.

Issue No. 9: Legal and Professional Fees utilized for going against the Order/Regulations of the Commission shall not be allowed in case the ruling is not in favor of CSPDCL.

Reply: CSPDCL submitted that the Electricity Act, 2003 gives rights to CSPDCL to review/appeal against any Order/Regulations of the Hon'ble Commission before appropriate forum. Further, CSPDCL submitted that the outcome of any petition/review/appeal may or may not be in Favor of CSPDCL however, CSPDCL has all the rights to go for appeal/review, and CSPDCL exercises its rights after taking proper legal opinion. CSPDCL has preapproved fee schedule for all the for counsels working for it and the fee is claimed by Counsel by the filings done by them and the appearances made before respective Courts/Tribunals/ Commissions. Therefore, it is not appropriate to say that legal / professional fee should be based on the outcome of the case.

Issue No. 10: Submit case to case reason of accident and allow pass through of compensation only in cases where the reason is not attributable to the DISCOM.

Reply: CSPDCL submitted that the accidents are unfortunate incidents and occur by chance for which CSPDCL may not be responsible and it may have occurred due to lapses on part of the individual, therefore CSPDCL cannot be hold accountable for all such accidents. Further, in the true-up for FY 2023-24, the Commission disallowed the entire compensation paid by CSPDCL stating that it is due to unsafe operations by CSPDCL. Hence, CSPDCL prays to the Commission not to fully disallow the compensation paid and may review the individual cases to ascertain the legitimacy of the claim. Hence, the compensation that is to be paid by CSPDCL on account of such accidents is a legitimate expense and is to be claimed by CSPDCL in its Tariff Petition.

Issue No. 11: Loss due to theft fire and misappropriation not to be allowed as insurance charges are already allowed under A&G expenses.

Reply: CSPDCL submitted that the loss on account of fire and misappropriation are unfortunate incidents which were beyond the control of CSPDCL, hence it can be allowed.

Issue No. 12: Financing Cost of Late Payment Surcharge under Non-Tariff Income to be considered after deducting the actual working capital requirement for non-realization of this amount on which late payment is charged.

Reply: CSPDCL submitted that as per the approach adopted by the Hon'ble Commission in previous Tariff Orders, Late Payment Surcharge (LPS) recovered from consumers and late payment surcharge paid to generators does not form part of ARR of CSPDCL. Further the Commission has excluded the LPS that is recovered and that is paid by CSPDCL so that both the income and the expenses are on account of CSPDCL. CSPDCL has accordingly not claimed any amount of Late Payment Surcharge under Non- Tariff Income.

Issue No. 13: True-up ARR for FY 2024-25 is not as per regulatory provisions and hence it should be borne by Govt. of Chhattisgarh in the form of subsidy.

Reply: CSPDCL submitted that it has claimed the True-up ARR for FY 2024-25 in line with the provisions of MYT Regulations 2021 amended from time to time and requested the Commission to kindly approve the True-up ARR as claimed in the Petition.

Issue No. 14: No surplus power has been projected despite actual sale of surplus power in previous years. Scheduling of Power Purchase is done on time block basis and it is very difficult to imagine CSPDCL would be able to meet the projected demand exactly in each time block without any surplus. Resource Adequacy framework is implemented in most of the states to assess the demand supply position in each time block. CSERC has also published Draft CSERC (Framework for Resource Adequacy) Regulations, 2004 in September 2024 for preparation of Resource Adequacy Plan. Accordingly, power purchase cost and quantum to be re-submitted after doing detailed hourly study.

Reply: CSPDCL submitted that it has made power purchase projections in line with the provisions of CSERC MYT Regulations 2025. It is submitted that at the planning stage when CSPDCL is submitting the power purchase projection for the Control Period, there is no such intention to sell surplus power on exchanges. The intention is to only run the necessary power plants that are required to meet the demand of CSPDCL on the basis of Merit Order Dispatch and back down the rest of the plants. Accordingly, CSPDCL has submitted its power purchase plan for Control Period. However, the surplus power is sold on exchanges due to various factors that occur on real time basis which are beyond control of CSPDCL and hence sale of surplus power can only be ascertained at the time of True-up for respective years.

With respect to power purchase projection on time block basis and on the basis of Resource Adequacy Regulations, CSPDCL submits that the relevant Regulations with respect to submission of Resource Adequacy Plan is at Draft stage and is yet to be notified by the CSERC. CSPDCL on notification of such Regulations shall submit the power purchase projections on time block basis if the Resource Adequacy Regulations provides for the same. Currently, since the MYT Petition is to be filed on the basis of MYT Regulations 2025, CSPDCL has projected the power purchase based on the provisions of CSERC MYT Regulations, 2025 which does not require to project power purchase plan on time block basis.

Issue No. 15: Transmission charges to be allowed same for FY 2026-27 based on the actual for FY 2024-25. Difference if any shall be allowed under FPPAS for FY 2026-27. It is not prudent to allow upfront loading in Tariff. The difference in claimed power purchase and that submitted by Objector shall be borne by Govt. of Chhattisgarh in the form of subsidy

Reply: CSPDCL submitted that the transmission charges based on the past trend of actual transmission charges that are borne by CSPDCL. As seen historically, transmission charges were showing an increasing trend over the last few years. Since it was increasing on year-on-year basis, CSPDCL considered the CAGR of last 4 years and accordingly projected the transmission charges. It is submitted that the purpose of MYT projections is to project all the components of ARR in a realistic manner without unnecessarily suppressing any cost. It would not be prudent to keep the same transmission charges as that for FY 2024-25 if there is a clear trend of increase in charges observed in the past few years. Further, FPPAS is for the purpose of allowing the difference in approved and actual cost, Allowing the difference in FPPAS does not mean that the cost shall be intentionally suppressed and there shall be no escalation in transmission charges while approving the MYT ARR for the Control Period. CSPDCL submits that transmission charges for CSPTCL are determined by the Hon'ble Commission and accordingly the Hon'ble Commission may consider the same while approving the transmission charges for CSPDCL. Hence projected transmission charges are subjected to change based on the charges approved by the Commission for CSPTCL.

Issue No. 16: Provision for Bad Debts not claimed in the past 3 years. Bad Debts to be allowed based on past trend of bad debts written off in previous years. Hence no bad debts to be allowed

Reply:

CSPDCL submitted that the bad debts are claimed in line with the Regulation 87 of CSERC MYT Regulations, 2025, which provides for components of tariff to be claimed. The relevant extract is as below:

> *"87.1. The ARR for retail supply business of the distribution licensee for each year of the Control Period shall comprise the following:*
>
> *(1) Power purchase costs;*
>
> *(2) Transmission and SLDC charges;*
>
> *(3) O&M expense*
>
> *a) HR expenses*
>
> *(i) Employee expenses;*
>
> *(ii) Impact of Pay revision;*
>
> *(iii) Manpower deployed on outsourcing basis;*
>
> *b) M&G expense;*
>
> *(4) Pension & Gratuity Trust Fund contribution;*
>
> *(5) Depreciation;*
>
> *(6) Interest and finance charges;*
>
> *(7) Interest on working capital;*
>
> *(8) Return on equity;*
>
> *(9) Provision for bad and doubtful debts;…."*

As seen from the above extract, the CSERC MYT Regulations provides for claiming provision for bad and doubtful debts under ARR for projection period. Accordingly, CSPDCL has claimed the provision for bad and doubtful debts. The Hon'ble Commission may consider the actual bad debts written off at the time of True-up and accordingly adjust the approved amounts as provided in the Regulations.

Issue No. 17: R&M to be linked with GFA and shall not be allowed based on increase/decrease in WPI index. Hon'ble Commission to use power to relax provision as per Regulation 113 of CSERC Tariff Regulations 2025

Reply: CSPDCL has claimed the R&M expenses in line with the provisions of the MYT Regulations 2025 and CSPDCL has no further comments to offer in this regard.

Issue No. 18: Return on Equity shall be bifurcated into two parts base return on equity and additional return on equity. In consumer interest the additional Return on equity shall be only allowed if standard of performance are met.

Reply: CSPDCL has claimed the Return on Equity in line with the provisions of the MYT Regulations 2025. CSPDCL has no further comments to offer in this regard.

Issue No. 19: ARR for FY 2026-27 is not as per regulatory provisions and hence it should be borne by Govt. of Chhattisgarh in the form of subsidy.

Reply: It is submitted that CSPDCL has claimed the ARR for FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 in line with the provisions of CSERC MYT Regulations 2025. Hon'ble Commission is therefore requested to kindly approve the MYT ARR as claimed in the Petition.

Commission's View

The Commission has considered the submissions of the objector & CSPDCL. Views of the Commission in this matter are provided in the relevant chapter of this order.

2.1.8 Financial Losses are huge compared to Gujarat although the quantum of sale of electricity and ARR are almost in the same range

During FY 2023-24, although quantum of sale of electricity and ARR is in almost same range, Distribution Cost is about 232%, O&M Cost per unit sale is 229%, Employee Cost per unit sale is 203% and distribution Losses are 180% and Collection Efficiency is also low in Chhattisgarh when compared to Gujarat even than Chhattisgarh is suffering huge losses whereas Gujarat is earning profits.

CSPDCL's Reply

CSPDCL submitted that each state has its own peculiarities in terms of demographics, weather conditions, economic factors etc. All these factors play a pivotal role in functioning of any State. Therefore, when any two states are being compared, it is important to consider all these factors so that the comparison is fruitful.

Gujarat is a state which was formed in 1960 and since then it has started its growth to become one of the leading states in the Country. On the other hand, Chhattisgarh was formed in year 2000 (i.e. 40 years after Gujarat was formed), which is a younger state and is currently in developing stage. Further, it is submitted that the consumer mix in Chhattisgarh is largely different from the consumer mix in Gujarat. The following data shows the consumer mix of Gujarat and Chhattisgarh

Gujarat has maximum industrial consumption (i.e. 54%) followed by commercial (i.e. 28%). Both, being subsidizing categories and with consumption at higher voltages, significantly bring down the distribution loss of the Utility. Both these categories have very high billing and collection efficiency which helps to bring down the overall loss of the system. Hence the overall cost to serve or cost of supply is comparatively very less. Also, the subsidized categories such as the domestic and agriculture accounts for only 17% of total consumption, On the other hand, Chhattisgarh has only 39%- industrial consumption. The second highest consumption is domestic (i.e. 21%) followed by agriculture consumption (i.e. 20%). Both these categories are subsidized category. In both these categories consumption is at the lowest voltage level & therefore has inherent distribution losses. The billing and collection efficiency is also affected due to higher consumption from these categories.

CSPDCL further submitted that CSPDCL has been making efforts to bring down its distribution losses to the target levels in the last 5 years.

Commission’s View

The Commission has considered the submissions of the objector & CSPDCL. Views of the Commission are provided in the relevant chapter of this order.

2.1.9 Pension Fund

The Objector submitted the concerns regarding the adequacy and management of the pension and gratuity fund of the erstwhile Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board. It highlights that although the fund was initially created with sufficient provisions, its financial position has weakened over time, particularly after the unbundling of the Board and formation of successor companies. The Objector points out that, despite earlier directives requiring successor companies to contribute towards making the fund self-sustainable and to account for unfunded terminal liabilities based on actuarial valuation, these provisions have not been effectively implemented.

The Objector further submitted that repeated representations on this matter have not yielded satisfactory outcomes and that the financial security of retired employees remains at risk. In this regard, it has requested the Hon’ble Commission to intervene and facilitate appropriate directions, including coordination with the State Government and relevant stakeholders, to ensure proper funding and sustainability of the pension trust. It has also suggested convening a joint meeting of concerned entities to resolve the issue in a time-bound manner, keeping in view the welfare of retired personnel.

CSPDCL’s Reply

CSPDCL submitted that the issue raised regarding the pension fund does not pertain to tariff determination and falls outside the regulatory purview of the present proceedings. The matter relates to legacy financial and administrative arrangements of the erstwhile Board and subsequent obligations of successor entities, which are being addressed at the appropriate level in accordance with applicable policies and directives of the State Government.

CSPDCL further submitted that it has no specific comments to offer in this regard within the scope of the current tariff petition. Hence, the objection may be treated as not relevant to the present proceedings.

Commission’s View

The Commission has carried out prudence check on the submissions of the CSPDCL and accordingly has taken a view on the Pension and Gratuity Trust Contribution. The Commission has always been proactive for the terminal benefits of the employees and has allowed appropriate funding to the Trust. However, the Commission is also conscious that as per the mandate of the Act, the interests of all the stakeholders are protected. In the instant case too, the Commission has done prudence check on the submissions of power companies and has accordingly approved the Pension & Gratuity contribution. It has been deliberated in detail in relevant part of this Order.

2.1.10 Categorisation and tariff treatment of Iron Ore

The Objector submitted that the concern pertains to the categorisation and tariff treatment of its iron ore beneficiation plant at Kirandul. The current classification under the HV-2 category is inappropriate, as the beneficiation process does not involve mining activity but only processing of pre-mined iron ore fines sourced from NMDC. Therefore, such plants shall be reclassified under the HV-4 (steel industry) category, considering their operational nature and contribution to the steel value chain and national infrastructure development.

Further, the existing load factor rebate of 25% should be continued to support energy-intensive steel operations. The proposal mandating 100% power procurement from CSPDCL would adversely impact ability of consumers to source renewable energy and optimise power costs. Therefore, exemption shall be provided from compulsory supply provisions for HV-4 consumers.

CSPDCL's Reply

CSPDCL submitted that the categorisation of consumer connections is the prerogative of the Commission, and the issue raised regarding reclassification from HV-2 to HV-4 is already under consideration through a separate review petition; hence, being sub judice, no detailed comments are being offered. However, CSPDCL has opposed the inclusion of the objector under the HV-4 category on the grounds that no specific steel manufacturing activity is being carried out at the concerned facility. It is further submitted that any change in categorisation should ensure protection of the utility's ARR while determining or revising tariffs.

Additionally, CSPDCL has highlighted that steel industry consumers are already being billed at around 98% of the average cost of supply, and continuation of higher load factor rebates (such as 25%) would further reduce ARR. It has also pointed out that several HV-4 consumers avail power through open access, including renewable and WHRB sources, which leads to operational challenges for DISCOMs—such as backing down of conventional generation during surplus periods and procurement at higher costs during peak hours. Therefore, CSPDCL submitted that load factor rebates should be restricted only to those consumers who are fully dependent on CSPDCL for power supply, to maintain cost recovery and system balance.

Commission's View

The Commission has noted the submissions made by the objector and CSPDCL. The Commission has dealt the issue in relevant section of this order.

2.1.11 Operational and financial challenges faced by rice mills

Overall, the Objector has urged the authorities to consider these measures to support the sustainability of rice mill operations.

The Objector submitted the concern regarding the operational and financial challenges faced by rice mills due to prevailing electricity tariffs. The Objector has stated that rice mills are currently operating under difficult conditions and that the existing LT and HT tariff rates are significantly high, thereby increasing their cost burden. A reduction of electricity tariffs, suggesting a 50% relief was proposed by the Objector to support the viability of the sector.

Further, the Objector has emphasised that rice mills are closely linked to agricultural activities, as a substantial portion of their operations is related to processing paddy procured from farmers and government procurement systems. Therefore, the rice mills should be reclassified under the agricultural category instead of the existing industrial category. The Objector has also sought reinstatement of earlier concessions on electricity duty for rice mill connections, which was discontinued in July 2025. It has also requested that the rate applicable for adjustment of solar energy units be maintained at the current levels.

CSPDCL's Reply

CSPDCL submitted that the issues raised regarding tariff reduction, change in consumer category, and restoration of concessions are matters within the regulatory domain of the Commission. The determination of tariff and categorisation of consumers is carried out by the Commission based on applicable regulations and principles of cost recovery.

CSPDCL further submitted that any change in category or grant of concessions to a specific consumer segment may have an impact on the overall revenue requirement and tariff structure. Therefore, the Commission may take an appropriate view in the matter while ensuring that CSPDCL's ARR is adequately safeguarded.

Regarding the request related to solar power provisions, CSPDCL submitted that the same does not pertain to the present tariff petition and hence no comments are being offered in this regard.

Commission's View

The Commission has noted the submissions made by the objector and CSPDCL.

2.1.12 Reduction in advance payment rebate proposed in the CSPDCL tariff petition

The submission also highlights the need for supportive tariff provisions to facilitate expansion of such units, particularly in rural areas, and to promote agricultural and allied sector growth.

The Objector raised its concerns regarding the reduction in advance payment rebate proposed in the CSPDCL tariff petition. The rebate has been reduced from 1.25% per month to 0.50%, which would adversely impact consumers who make advance payments, and therefore a request was made to retain the earlier higher rebate to encourage timely payments.

Its operations being aligned with animal husbandry and agriculture-related activities, including feed plants, poultry farms, and associated solar installations, the objector requested that such units be appropriately classified under relevant agricultural/industrial categories (such as HV-3/HV-5) and that allied facilities be included within the same framework to enable operational viability.

CSPDCL's Reply

CSPDCL submitted that the proposal to reduce the advance payment rebate from 1.25% to 0.50% is justified, as the existing rebate is comparatively high when benchmarked against prevailing interest rates on borrowings from financial institutions. Therefore, the revised rebate is reasonable and aligned with prudent financial principles, and the Commission may consider approving the same as proposed in the tariff petition.

Regarding the request of the objector for grant of tariff concessions or changes in consumer category, CSPDCL submitted that such matters fall within the jurisdiction of the Commission. CSPDCL further submitted that any grant of concession or reclassification of consumers should be undertaken in a manner that safeguards the ARR of CSPDCL to ensure financial sustainability of the utility.

Commission's View

The Commission has noted the submissions made by the objector and CSPDCL. The Commission has dealt the issue in relevant section of this order.

2.1.13 Improving transparency, affordability, and consumer understanding of electricity billing

Overall, the submission seeks greater clarity, wider subsidy coverage, and improved consumer-friendliness in billing practices. The Objector commented on improving transparency, affordability, and consumer understanding of electricity billing: 1) Clear reflection of Fuel and Power Purchase Adjustment Surcharge either in the same month's bill or explicitly stated if it is being charged in the subsequent month, to avoid confusion among consumers, 2) Extending the benefit of concessional consumption slabs, currently applicable to domestic consumers up to 400 units, to those consuming up to 500 units, thereby providing relief to a larger section of households and 3) Simplification of the bill formats to make them more easily understandable for common consumers

CSPDCL's Reply

CSPDCL submitted that the levy of Fuel and Power Purchase Adjustment Surcharge (FPPAS) is carried out strictly in accordance with the provisions of the applicable Tariff Regulations, 2025, and the same is being implemented as per the approved framework.

Regarding the request for enhancement of subsidy/relief limits for domestic consumers, CSPDCL submitted that such matters pertain to policy decisions of the State Government and are not within the scope of the tariff petition.

Further, on the suggestion regarding simplification of electricity bills, CSPDCL submitted that the existing billing format is already aligned with the applicable tariff regulations, and no further modification is proposed under the present tariff petition.

Commission's View

The Commission has noted the submissions of the objector and CSPDCL. The issue of simplification of electricity bill format will be taken up by the Commission separately.

2.1.14 Rising cost of electricity and the overall financial position of the distribution utility

The Objector submitted its concerns regarding the rising cost of electricity and the overall financial position of the distribution utility. The significant revenue gap is largely driven by high power purchase costs, which constitute a major portion of tariff determination. The Objector has expressed concern that increasing tariffs to bridge this gap places an additional burden on consumers and may not be a sustainable approach.

The Objector has further emphasised the need for improving efficiency in power procurement, particularly during peak hours when electricity is purchased at higher rates from the market. It has suggested that better planning and utilisation of resources, including development of BESS, could help reduce peak power costs and stabilise tariffs. Reference has also been made to earlier representations submitted in this regard, which have not been acted upon.

Additionally, the Objector has drawn attention to the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, highlighting the advisory role of the Commission in promoting efficiency, economy, and investment in the electricity sector and urged the Commission to take appropriate steps to ensure availability of affordable electricity to consumers, including examining alternative measures to reduce power purchase costs and improve system efficiency.

CSPDCL's Reply

CSPDCL submitted that it is actively taking steps towards deployment of BESS infrastructure to optimise power procurement, particularly during peak hours, and to improve overall system efficiency.

CSPDCL has undertaken the process for development of BESS projects under the VGF scheme supported through PSDF, with planned capacity of around 500 MWh / 125 MW (with approximately 4-hour storage).

CSPDCL further submitted that the e-reverse auction for procurement of BESS capacity has been conducted by NVVN as the bidding agency, wherein M/s Shreya Sortex Industries Pvt. Ltd. emerged as the L1 bidder with a quoted tariff of Rs. 2.98/kWh. CSPDCL has also floated a separate tender for development of 360 MW BESS capacity.

Commission's View

The Commission has noted the submissions of the objector and CSPDCL.

2.1.15 Socio-environmental impact of power generation activities

Overall, the submission requests the Commission to consider region-specific relief measures, considering the contribution of the district to power generation as well as the environmental and health impacts borne by its residents.

The Objector raised concerns regarding the socio-environmental impact of power generation activities in Raigarh district and the perceived burden of electricity tariffs on local residents. Despite the district being a major hub for power generation and contributing significantly to the State's energy supply, local consumers continue to face relatively high electricity tariffs. The submission highlighted adverse environmental conditions arising from coal-based power generation, including air pollution, groundwater depletion, and overall deterioration of living conditions, which, according to the objector, has increased dependency on electricity for basic needs such as cooling and water purification, thereby inflating household electricity expenses.

The Objector also pointed out that industrial activities and coal transportation have led to environmental degradation and public health concerns, placing an additional indirect financial burden on residents. Therefore, the local consumers, particularly in Raigarh district, should be provided relief in electricity tariffs, including proposals for providing a certain quantum of free electricity (up to 600 units) to compensate for the environmental and social externalities faced by them.

CSPDCL's Reply

CSPDCL submitted that the request made by the objector for provision of free electricity up to 600 units to consumers of Raigarh district is not within the scope of the present tariff petition.

CSPDCL further submitted that any provision of free electricity or grant of subsidy to a specific category or region of consumers falls under the policy domain of the State Government and is to be implemented in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003. CSPDCL implements such subsidies strictly as per directions issued by the State Government.

Therefore, the objection raised by the applicant is not related to tariff determination and may not be considered in the present proceedings.

Commission's View

The Commission has noted the submissions of the objector and CSPDCL. The Commission has observed that the raised issue is not related to present petition.

2.1.16 Transparency and agricultural tariff issues

The submission seeks lower tariffs and greater support for the agricultural sector. The Objector submitted its concerns regarding the transparency and agricultural tariff issues. The Objector also requested that the tariff petition be made available in Hindi to ensure wider public participation.

Further, concerns have been raised regarding levy of fixed charges on agricultural consumers, utilisation of government subsidies, and higher tariff burden on farmers compared to other categories. The Objectors have also highlighted the need to utilise cheaper power during solar hours for agriculture and questioned the basis of cross-subsidy and tariff increases, extending subsidy benefits to multiple pumps, simplifying procedures for temporary/seasonal connections, and ensuring that infrastructure-related costs are not passed on to farmers.

CSPDCL's Reply

CSPDCL submitted that, as per the CSERC (Conduct of Business) Regulations, 2009, proceedings of the Commission may be conducted in either Hindi or English. In practice, tariff petitions are filed in English; however, a gist is also published in Hindi in newspapers, and stakeholder representations received in either language are duly responded to in the same language.

Regarding agricultural consumers, CSPDCL submitted that capital subsidy provided by the State Government is primarily for network extension to facilitate pump connections, while strengthening of the upstream distribution network is also necessary, for which applicable fixed charges are levied. Consumers also have the option to avail fully subsidised power subject to prescribed consumption limits. Further, supply to agricultural consumers is regulated during peak load hours, and it is not correct to state that they are deprived of power during solar hours. It is also submitted that the agriculture category is already subsidised, with tariffs lower than the Average Cost of Supply, and cross-subsidy is determined in accordance with the Tariff Policy within prescribed limits.

Finally, CSPDCL submitted that provision of subsidy to any consumer category falls within the policy domain of the State Government and is not a matter of tariff determination. Accordingly, issues raised which do not pertain to the present tariff petition do not warrant specific consideration in these proceedings.

Commission's View

The Commission has noted the submissions of the objector and CSPDCL.

2.1.17 Consumer service, transparency, and procedural improvements in electricity supply and billing

Overall, the suggestions aim at enhancing transparency, accountability, and consumer-centric service delivery in the electricity distribution system.

The Objector submitted its concerns regarding consumer service, transparency, and procedural improvements in electricity supply and billing. Further it was suggested that proper testing and verification reports of smart meters should be provided before installation, along with adequate consumer awareness and guidance on monitoring electricity consumption. Strengthening of grievance redressal mechanisms has also been emphasised, including provision of multiple contact channels and ensuring independent testing (such as through NABL-accredited laboratories) in case of meter-related disputes.

Further, the Objector has highlighted the need for greater transparency in billing practices, including issuance of annual detailed statements covering all charges. Concerns were also raised regarding installation of electrical infrastructure on private land, with a recommendation that due process and appropriate compensation should be ensured. It was also suggested that consumer communication and documents should be made available in Hindi to improve accessibility for most users.

The submission also touches upon broader issues such as recovery from defaulters, ensuring uninterrupted supply to regular-paying consumers, and rationalisation of internal benefits extended to electricity department employees.

CSPDCL's Reply

CSPDCL submitted that all smart meters are installed only after undergoing testing; currently, there is no provision for providing the individual test report for each meter to the consumer. CSPDCL submitted that information pertaining to smart meters is available on the websites of Tata Power and Genus Power Infrastructure Ltd., which may be accessed for reference. A request in this regard is also being submitted to the relevant department of the Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Company Ltd. (CSPDCL). In the event of any doubts concerning the functioning of a smart meter, one may contact their respective Zonal Office to request an inspection in accordance with the prescribed rules. Currently, CSPDCL maintains meter testing laboratories at CTL Bhilai (Raipur) and Bilaspur; notably, the CTL Bhilai facility is accredited by NABL.

CSPDCL submitted that transformers or utility poles are not installed on private land; furthermore, there is no provision for land acquisition or for the payment of compensation in such instances. CSPDCL submitted that complaints may also be registered at the centralized Call Center by dialing 1912 and the regulations issued by the Commission are also available in Hindi on the Commission's official website. CSPDCL further submitted that the recovery of outstanding dues bears no direct relation to the current tariff petition; therefore, no comments are being offered on this matter. Please note that electricity tariffs are determined on an "accrual basis" (accrual accounting); consequently, the actual recovery of dues has no direct bearing on whether the tariff rates increase or decrease. The concessions being extended to officers and employees do not fall within the scope of the current tariff petition. The installation of smart meters in replacement of old meters is currently in progress; subsequent to this, the requisite action regarding the prepaid system is anticipated.

Commission's View

The Commission has noted the submissions of the objector and CSPDCL. However, the Commission also observed that the raised issue is not related to present petition. The Commission will take up the matter separately.

2.1.18 Transparency and data availability in agricultural consumption and tariff determination

The Objector submitted that the concerns regarding transparency and data availability in agricultural consumption and tariff determination. It has been requested that key reports, including studies on agricultural consumption and status of metering of agricultural connections, as directed in earlier tariff orders, be made available along with the current tariff order. The submission also emphasises the need for realistic assessment of consumption, reduction of unmetered supply, and discontinuation of practices such as en-masse assessed billing.

Further, concerns have been raised regarding metering and billing practices, including defective meters, irregular meter readings, and charging of meter rent where meters are not installed. The stakeholder has suggested implementation of a time-bound action plan for 100% metering, regular meter reading, and replacement of defective meters. It has also been highlighted that delays in release of permanent agricultural connections are significant, and a structured plan is required to expedite pending connections and regulate provisional billing practices in line with consumer protection norms.

Additionally, the submission draws attention to issues of revenue assessment and sectoral equity, suggesting that additional revenue from other consumer categories should be appropriately considered while determining agricultural tariffs. It has also been proposed that a state-level committee comprising representatives from the Commission, CSPDCL, farmers, and subject experts be constituted to address long-standing issues of agricultural consumers in a systematic manner.

CSPDCL's Reply

CSPDCL submitted the existing tariff / ABR approved by respective State Commission in each State for Agriculture consumer. The agriculture tariff in Chhattisgarh is one of the lowest among the given states. Therefore, the contention of the Objector that Agriculture tariff in Chhattisgarh is already high is not appropriate. It is also submitted that Agriculture pump consumers are subsidized by the State Government and the consumers have the option of availing free supply up to 6,000 units for 3 HP pump connections and 7,500 units for 5 HP pump connections under the Flat Rate option for consumer billed under KJJY scheme introduced in 2023 by the GoCG.

However, under both the schemes, the State Government is reimbursing CSPDCL only up to 6,000 and 7,500 units for 3 HP and 5 HP respectively. CSPDCL has raised demand for the excess consumption beyond 6,000/7,500 units before the State Government. However, no amount has been received so far. CSPDCL has also taken up the matter with State Government to revise the subsidy reimbursement on consumption beyond limit of 6,000 and 7,500 units for the consumers opting for monthly payment on Flat Rate basis. CSPDCL requested the Commission not to consider any deemed revenue on account of any difference in ABR.

In addition, the consumption of this category cannot be compared with other states as it depends upon many factors such as the type of crop and the climate etc., apart from the number of hours of supply. Chhattisgarh has one of the highest supply hours among neighbouring states. CSPDCL also requested the Commission to approve/design tariff for all consumer categories in such manner that the entire cumulative revenue gap claimed by CSPDCL in its Petition is recovered and its ARR for the ensuing year is protected.

With regards to the suggestion of the objector, about the Report on Study on Agriculture Consumption and Report on metering of Agriculture consumption, CSPDCL submitted that it has no comments to make. With regards to replacement of defective meters and assessment-based billing, CSPDCL submitted that the conventional meters are being replaced by smart meters, and the old meters retrieved thereafter, will be utilized for installation in the Agriculture Pump connections. The Commission is also being apprised that the work of agriculture pump feeder separation is under progress, and the progress/plan can be submitted, if so directed. Further, the work of installation of DT meters is under progress under RDSS project. With regards to the registration of Suo-Motu petition is the prerogative of the Commission and CSPDCL has no comments to make. With regards to the request to approve sales based on realistic data it is submitted that the sales figures provided along with the petition is as per record maintained by CSPDCL and the Commission is humbly prayed to approve the same.

Further, CSPDCL submits that meter rent is levied as per provisions of approved miscellaneous and general charges as amended from time to time. With regards to the assessed billing cases one of the reasons is that the premises of pump connections are usually not manned. Hence, due to the premises being locked, assessment has to be done for that month. However, CSPDCL always endeavours to issue bills based on meter reading. Further, efforts are being made to replace defective meters at the earliest.

The extension of line or installation of new transformers substations, as required for serving new agriculture pump connections are carried out from the capital grant provided by the State Govt. for this work. Further, the grant is provided for the no. of pumps which are targeted to be energized each year. These applicants, who are waiting for completion of their respective extension work, avail temporary connections until the time their work is complete. In addition, those applicants who are not in the target list of applicants, for the grant from State Govt., also avail temporary connection for irrigation of their crop. In Chhattisgarh State, the major crop is paddy, which is highly water intensive, hence, those dependent upon agriculture cannot sustain without pump connections. Therefore, the no. of temporary connections for agriculture pumps is always in the higher side.

CSPDCL prayed that no deduction on this account may be made, as this issue is subject matter of the appeal no. 161 of 2021, filed by CSPDCL before the Hon'ble Appellate Tribunal, and as such, the matter is sub-judice.

While responding to the suggestions of forming a high power state level committee to look into the issues of agriculture consumers, CSPDCL submitted that formation of committee is the purview of the Commission and CSPDCL has no comments to offer in this regard.

Commission's View

The Commission has noted the detailed submissions of the objector and CSPDCL. The Commission has time to time issued directives to CSPDCL to improve its operational efficiency – Metering billing and Collection, especially agricultural consumers.

2.1.19 Tariff treatment of 132 kV steel industry consumers

The Objector submitted that the concerns regarding the tariff treatment of 132 kV steel industry consumers under the HV-4 category, highlighting certain perceived disparities and operational challenges.

The benefits related to power-off hours, which are extended to 33 kV and 11 kV steel industry consumers, are not being provided to 132 kV consumers without any clear technical justification. The Objector has emphasised that such benefits are essential for undertaking maintenance of continuous process equipment and for reducing operational stress, and their absence places 132 kV consumers at a disadvantage.

Further, it has been pointed out that 132 kV consumers make substantial capital investments in dedicated infrastructure, including EHV substations and transmission lines, without corresponding tariff support. Additionally, transformer losses and associated costs are borne significantly by such consumers. The withdrawal of earlier support in energy charges for this category has also been highlighted as a discouraging factor for industries considering 132 kV connectivity.

The Objector has also raised concerns regarding comparatively higher energy charges for 132 kV consumers and has requested that more competitive tariffs be introduced to promote industrial investment in the state. It has been further submitted that the enforcement of load shedding on 132 kV consumers, despite many of them having captive generating plants governed by grid regulations, requires reconsideration.

The Objector requested that parity in power-off hour benefits be extended to 132 kV consumers, energy charges be rationalised, and operational constraints such as load shedding be reviewed to create a more conducive environment for industrial growth.

CSPDCL's Reply

CSPDCL submitted that the provision of power-off hours, as specified in the prevailing tariff order, is uniformly applicable to consumers under the HV-4 category across all voltage levels, and there is no discrimination in this regard.

With respect to the concern on energy charges for 132 kV consumers, it is submitted that tariff determination falls within the jurisdiction of the Commission and is based on established regulatory principles, including cost of supply, voltage-wise categorisation, and overall revenue requirement. CSPDCL has proposed tariffs in accordance with the applicable regulatory framework and ARR considerations, without extending any undue preference or concession to any specific consumer category.

Further, the issue pertaining to load management is not a part of the present tariff petition and relates to system operation and grid management practices. Hence, no specific response is required in this regard.

CSPDCL submitted that the concerns raised have been duly addressed within the regulatory framework and may be considered accordingly.

Commission's View

The Commission has noted the submissions of the objector and CSPDCL.

2.1.20 Difficulties faced in obtaining a direct electricity connection

The Objector submitted that the concerns regarding the difficulties faced in obtaining a direct electricity connection from CSPDCL for her commercial establishment. The Objector has stated that she is operating a mobile shop in a commercial complex at Raipur, where electricity is presently being supplied through a private arrangement.

It has been submitted that the electricity is being charged at a high rate of approximately ₹13.10 per unit, resulting in a significant financial burden and difficulty in making regular payments. This situation is adversely affecting her economic condition and the sustainability of her business operations.

Finally, the Objector has requested that CSPDCL may provide a direct electricity connection for her shop, enabling her to avail electricity at regulated tariff rates and avoid reliance on costly private supply arrangements.

CSPDCL's Reply

CSPDCL submitted that the issue raised regarding provision of electricity connection does not pertain to the present tariff petition and hence falls outside the scope of tariff determination.

It is further submitted that matters related to individual service connections are governed by the applicable supply code and administrative procedures, for which the consumer may approach the concerned field office of CSPDCL for necessary action.

Commission's View

The Commission has noted the submissions of the objector and CSPDCL.

2.1.21 High T&D losses, alleging inefficiencies in loss reduction despite significant investments

The Objector submitted that the concerns regarding the high T&D losses, alleging inefficiencies in loss reduction despite significant investments such as smart metering and IT systems and has questioned the prudence of such expenditures, highlighted gaps in metering (especially in rural and agricultural areas), and pointed out technical losses due to poor infrastructure and maintenance. The objector has requested disallowance of excess losses beyond normative levels, feeder-wise transparency, and independent technical audits to ensure accountability.

The Objector has also objected to organisational inefficiencies, including a top-heavy management structure and inadequate staffing at operational levels, along with poor maintenance practices leading to accidents and equipment failures. It has emphasised that losses due to negligence and imprudent expenditure should not be passed on to consumers through tariff and has sought detailed scrutiny of employee costs, outsourcing practices, and infrastructure investments.

Further, the submission raises issues related to consumer and employee welfare, including improper billing due to defective meters, unjust recovery from pensioners, and disparities in subsidy benefits. Concerns have also been raised regarding smart meter procurement costs, meter rent increases, and potential financial burden on consumers. The Sangh has recommended measures such as cost audits, cap on meter rent for low-consumption consumers, equitable subsidy implementation, and ensuring financial security of pensioners through mechanisms like escrow accounts.

CSPDCL's Reply

CSPDCL submitted that continuous efforts have been undertaken to reduce T&D losses, with measurable improvement achieved over the years. It is further clarified that losses are determined and shared in accordance with the provisions of the applicable tariff regulations. Investment in smart metering and related systems is aimed at improving billing efficiency, reducing losses, and strengthening overall revenue management; hence, such expenditure cannot be termed imprudent. Issues relating to replacement of transformers and organisational structure are outside the scope of the present tariff proceedings.

With regard to concerns on accidents, maintenance, and alleged misuse of resources, CSPDCL submitted that such incidents are isolated in nature and not indicative of systemic negligence. Matters related to utilisation of old meters and infrastructure are being addressed in compliance with regulatory directions, and necessary information has already been submitted before the Commission. Issues relating to pension security, escrow mechanisms, subsidy policies, and recovery from employees/pensioners are policy or administrative matters and do not fall within the ambit of tariff determination.

On the issues of defective metering, billing discrepancies, and smart meter implementation, CSPDCL clarifies that billing is carried out in accordance with applicable regulations and supply code provisions. It is further submitted that smart meters are being deployed under approved programmes, involving integrated systems such as MDM and HES, to enhance operational efficiency and consumer services. The associated AMISP charges are part of the approved framework, and recovery of such costs is in line with regulatory provisions.

Commission's View

The Commission has noted the submissions of the objector and CSPDCL.

2.1.22 Determination of voltage-wise cost of supply

The objector has also opposed to various proposals of CSPDCL in the Tariff Petition, like reducing load factor from 25 % to 10%, Reducing the ToD tariff for HV 4 Consumers during Solar hours from 80% to 70% and increase from 120% to 125% during peak hours, To remove 30 hrs "Power off hours" for HV-4 consumers for computation of load factor, revert back to 100% transmission charges for Long/Medium open access Solar prosumers. etc. and emphasised that tariff design should be based on actual data, including voltage-wise cost, losses, load factor, and other relevant parameters to ensure fairness and transparency.

The Objector submitted that the concerns regarding the need for determination of voltage-wise cost of supply in line with the directions of the Hon'ble APTEL. It has requested that CSPDCL be directed to complete the study in a time-bound manner and, in the interim, tariff should be based on voltage-wise cost principles rather than average cost of supply. The petitioner has also sought re-determination of tariff specifically for EHV (220/132 kV) consumers based on actual cost of supply and reduction of cross-subsidy.

The submission further raises concerns regarding the projected ARR and revenue position of CSPDCL, indicating that the utility appears to be in surplus and may be overstating the revenue gap. It has also highlighted that energy losses remain high and require corrective measures, as these directly impact tariffs, particularly for EHV consumers. Additionally, it has suggested that power purchase cost should be assessed on a voltage-wise basis rather than adopting a uniform approach.

CSPDCL's Reply

CSPDCL submitted that Pursuant to Hon'ble APTEL's directions vide order dated 1st July 2025 in Appeal No. 303 of 2019, CSPDCL has initiated tendering process for engagement of consultants for undertaking study for voltage wise cost of supply. However, as directed by the Commission, the VCoS data has been submitted in additional submission to the instant tariff petition.

CSPDCL submitted that both the ARR and the Revenue for FY 2026-27 are normative projection, hence, there is some revenue surplus, however, this surplus is in standalone condition. The normative projections of the ARR are based on the MYT Tariff Regulations, which varies during actual conditions. For example, in the projection, no power purchase from power exchanges has been contemplated, but the actual demand may necessitate such procurement. Preciously due to this reason, True-up of the projected expenses undergo Regulatory process. Further, claiming past gap is the legitimate right of CSPDCL, which has accrued on account of difference between the projected ARR (including the past gap) - Revenue from sales, in comparison of their respective actuals. Therefore, the contention of the objector that the current tariff is over estimated is incorrect, accordingly, it is requested to the Hon'ble Commission to allow the entire revenue gap of the past period in the coming tariff order.

CSPDCL further submitted that CSPDCL has made continuous efforts over the last few years to reduce the distribution losses through implementation of various schemes requiring capital expenditure. CSPDCL had been able to reduce the distribution losses gradually and brought it almost at par to the target approved by the Commission.

CSPDCL submitted that distribution loss reduction requires rigorous efforts and CSPDCL has been able to demonstrate its efforts by bringing the distribution losses into a downward trend in the last few years. Therefore, CSPDCL is very much on the track to achieve the desired target.

CSPDCL submitted that there is no basis for reducing POC Charges @ 50 % of the present charges. POC Charges are calculated by the Hon'ble Commission taking into account all the parameters / costs of the Grid relevant for the computation of POC Charges. As such request of the objector to reduce the POC Charges to any arbitrary number such as 50% of the present rate should not be accepted.

CSPDCL submitted that CSPDCL has filed the tariff petition for trueing up of the ARR for FY 2024-25 and approval for ARR for FY 2026-27 to 2029-30, under Multi Year Tariff Regulations, however, determination of tariff is the prerogative of the Commission. In the tariff petition, CSPDCL has claimed all the True-up expenses based on audited accounts for recovery of cost so as to provide quality supply to its esteemed consumers.

Commission's View

The Commission has calculated the VCoS for EHV, HV and LV category based on the limited data submitted by CSPDCL and tried to rationalize tariff. The Commission has discussed Commission's methodology and approach in the chapter on VCoS and tariff philosophy and tariff design.

2.1.23 Time-of-Day (ToD) tariff framework

The Objector submitted that revised ToD structure, daytime solar generation is now classified under off-peak hours, while consumption continues during normal and peak periods, resulting in limited set-off and significantly higher power costs.

The objector have also highlighted that the current settlement mechanism adjusts banked solar energy primarily within the same ToD slot, leading to minimal adjustment of solar generation against higher tariff periods. This has adversely impacted the financial viability of the project, which was originally planned based on the earlier tariff design and expected returns. As a result, despite negligible generation cost, the overall cost of power procurement has increased substantially.

Finally, the Objector requested the Commission to introduce an appropriate regulatory mechanism or allow continuation of the earlier ToD framework for solar plants commissioned prior to FY 2024-25, so as to protect the viability of such investments and ensure fair adjustment of solar generation against consumption.

CSPDCL's Reply

CSPDCL opposed any change in the ToD structure for any category of consumers. It is important to point out that the Time of the Day tariff structure is designed to pass on the benefits to the consumers, when the supply is more and demand is comparatively less.

Commission's View

The Commission has dealt the issue in relevant section of this order.

2.1.24 Categorization under the existing HV-3 tariff

The Objector submitted that the solar power plants should not be categorised under the existing HV-3 (General Purpose) tariff, as their grid usage is limited to minimal auxiliary consumption such as control systems, lighting, and maintenance. The petitioner has requested creation of a separate tariff category for solar plants based on cost causation, considering their low load on the grid and their role as net generators supporting grid stability.

The consumer has also raised concerns regarding operational issues such as backing down and load shedding instructions being communicated informally, leading to ambiguity in billing. It has requested formal documentation of such instructions and relief measures including exemption from Parallel Operation Charges during isolated operation, proportionate demand charges during backing down periods, and protection of banked solar energy from lapsing due to circumstances beyond consumer control.

Further, the submission seeks restoration of minimum demand charges from 85% to 80% of contract demand and re-determination of Parallel Operation Charges based on the latest ARR and actual grid support cost. Overall, the petitioner has emphasised the need for a fair, transparent, and cost-reflective tariff framework that supports renewable energy investments while ensuring equitable treatment of consumers.

CSPDCL's Reply

The point wise reply submitted by CSPDCL is provided below:

- Creation of Separate Tariff Category for Solar Plants - The purpose and use of auxiliary power in Solar power plants is the same as that by the consumers covered under General category HV-3, as such there is no need to create a separate group for auxiliary power in Solar power plants.
- Documentation of Backing down and load shedding - This issue pertains to SLDC. During backing down period, if any, a Captive generator remains connected with the grid and avails the benefit from the grid as such exemption from parallel operation charges is not justified.
- Proportionate Demand Charges during backing down period - It is to mention that Steel industries are given sufficient off hours for different purposes which also takes care of backing down period, at the same time they are also given adequate load factor rebate, as such there is no need to further give any concession on demand charges for backing down period.
- Protection of Banked Solar Energy - Banking of solar energy is governed by different regulations and doesn't come under multiyear tariff regulations, as such the objector may raise this issue while any amendment is proposed by Hon'ble Commission in the relevant regulation.
- Restoration of Minimum Demand Charges from 85% to 80%- Determination of tariff including fixing minimum charges is the prerogative of Hon'ble

Commission. However, it is to mention that raising of limit for Minimum Demand Charges from 80% to 85% of the Contract Demand has been done by the Commission after due deliberation so as to recover the fixed cost of DISCOM adequately. Any reduction in limit may result in under recovery of fixed cost of DISCOM.

- Re-determination of Parallel Operation Charges based on latest ARR - Determination of parallel operation charges is the prerogative of the Hon'ble Commission, hence, no comment is being submitted.

Commission's View

The Commission has noted the submissions of objector and CSPDCL and has dealt the issue in relevant section of this order.

2.1.25 Disparity within the HV-4 (Steel Industries) tariff category

The Objector submitted that there exists disparity within the HV-4 (Steel Industries) tariff category, wherein consumers connected at lower voltages (11/33 kV) are subjected to differential tariff based on load factor, while EHV consumers (132/220 kV) are charged at a uniform rate. The petitioner has requested uniform tariff treatment across all voltage levels within the same category, stating that such differentiation leads to inconsistency, distortion in cost-reflective pricing, and unequal treatment of similarly placed consumers.

The consumer has further highlighted issues related to classification and supply to Independent Power Producers (IPPs), stating that there is no regulatory basis to restrict them only to start-up power category (HV-7). It has requested that IPPs be allowed flexibility to avail supply under HV-3 (General Purpose) or HV-7 based on operational needs, and also sought permission to procure start-up power through open access, citing principles of non-discrimination, competition, and consumer choice under the Electricity Act, 2003.

Additionally, the objector has raised serious operational concerns regarding frequent backing down, load shedding, and manual tripping instructions issued by SLDC without adequate notice, which adversely impact continuous process industries like ferro alloys. The objector also requested removal of captive power plants from such tripping groups, issuance of structured and advance instructions, and exemption from Parallel Operation Charges during forced disconnection and emphasised the need for a consultative and technically feasible load management mechanism to ensure plant safety, operational continuity, and equitable regulatory treatment.

CSPDCL's Reply

No Reply received from Petitioner.

Commission's View

The Commission noted the submissions of objectors & CSPDCL. The Commission will take up the matter separately.

2.1.26 Facing financial stress and declining viability of poha processing units

The Objector submitted that poha processing units, being agro-based industries, play a significant role in value addition of locally produced paddy and contribute to employment generation in the state. However, due to rising electricity costs and competitive pressure from other states, these units are facing financial stress and declining viability.

The Objector has requested restoration and enhancement of existing incentives, including increase in rebate linked to power factor maintenance, reduction in fixed charges/demand charges, and extension of benefits to units installing solar systems. It has also sought continuation and enhancement of the existing 10% special rebate, proposing an increase up to 50% to support the sustainability of the sector.

The objector has requested the Commission to provide additional tariff concessions and incentives to poha industries to improve their competitiveness, reduce operational costs, and support employment and agro-based industrial growth in the state.

CSPDCL's Reply

CSPDCL submits that 5% rebate on Energy Charges be provided to all Food Processing Units including Poha Murmura Mills in the relevant category.

Commission's View

The Commission has noted the submissions of objector and CSPDCL. The issue is dealt in relevant section of this order.

2.1.27 Facing severe financial stress due to high electricity tariffs

The Objector submitted that stand-alone steel rolling mills, largely categorised as low load factor industries, are facing severe financial stress due to high electricity tariffs. These units operate with low load factors (typically 15–25%) and limited operating hours yet are subjected to high demand charges and overall billing rates ranging from around Rs. 9.50 to Rs. 10/- per unit, significantly higher than the average cost of supply. The Objector has highlighted that the current tariff structure imposes a disproportionate cross-subsidy burden and adversely impacts the viability of these small and labour-intensive industries.

The Objector further pointed out that earlier tariff provisions recognised the unique nature of such industries by providing a separate category and appropriate tariff design. However, subsequent changes, including merging with other industrial categories and imposition of demand charges, have led to a sharp increase in costs. It has also been submitted that stand-alone rolling mills are at a competitive disadvantage compared to integrated steel plants and combined units, which benefit from higher load factors and lower per-unit costs, thereby threatening the survival of these units and associated employment.

Based on the above submission, the Objector requested the Commission to reintroduce a separate tariff category for low load factor industries, reduce demand charges and energy charges, and limit cross-subsidy burden. Specifically, it has sought reduction in demand charges to around ₹100/kVA/month, energy charges to about ₹Rs. 6–6.5 per unit, and overall tariff rationalisation to bring the average billing rate closer to Rs. 7 per unit, along with rejection of proposals that remove existing relaxations for such industries.

CSPDCL's Reply

CSPDCL submitted that currently, Steel Industrial are already being billed at 98% of the ACoS, further if the load factor 25% is considered then the ARR further reduces. As many consumers of HV-4 category are availing power through open accers from Co-located or remotely located solar plant or WHRB plants, the DISCOMs are placed in a peculiar situation, where in, during day hours conventional plants have to be backed down due to surplus availability, during which the fixed costs have to be paid (thus bloating the Power Purchase Cost), and during peak load hours, power has to be procured at a premium from exchanges. This cost is passed on to the consumers who are only dependent on CSPDCL for power. Hence, it is appropriate that the rebate due to low load factor is allowed only to such consumers who avail power from CSPDCL only.

Commission's View

The Commission has noted the submissions of objector and CSPDCL. The issue is dealt in relevant section of this order.

2.1.28 Industry is facing a cost disadvantage, impacting competitiveness in both domestic and export markets

The Objector submitted that ferro alloys manufacturing is highly power-intensive, with electricity constituting a significant portion of production cost. Due to comparatively higher tariffs in Chhattisgarh vis-à-vis neighbouring states and captive/open access sources, the industry is facing a cost disadvantage, impacting competitiveness in both domestic and export markets. The Objector emphasised that these units operate at very high load factors (above 85%), ensuring stable and continuous demand, thereby contributing positively to grid stability and revenue realisation for the utility.

The Objector further highlighted that higher tariffs have adversely affected industry viability, leading to reduced capacity utilisation, stalled investments, and risk of plant closures, which may result in loss of employment and reduction in state revenue. The Objector also pointed out that ferro alloys industries contribute significantly to the state economy through value addition to mineral resources, employment generation, and revenue contribution.

Finally, the Objector requested the Commission to either create a separate category for power-intensive ferro alloys industries or rationalise tariffs to make them competitive (around Rs. 5 per unit). Alternatively, it sought suitable reductions in energy charges, demand charges, or duties so that the effective tariff aligns with competitive levels, ensuring sustainability of the sector.

CSPDCL's Reply

CSPDCL submits that the tariff in Chhattisgarh for Ferro Alloys is very much comparable with the tariff applicable in neighbouring states. Also, in comparison to the tariff in Madhya Pradesh, the energy charge in Chhattisgarh may be slightly higher than the energy charge of Madhya Pradesh but the fixed charge is almost 40% lower than the fixed charge in Madhya Pradesh. Therefore, it is not appropriate to say that the tariff for Ferro alloys is the highest in Chhattisgarh among neighbouring States.

Commission's View

The Commission has noted the submissions of objector and CSPDCL. The issue is dealt in relevant section of this order.

2.1.29 Current tariff structure has adversely impacted operational viability

The Objector submitted that mini steel plants are a key component of the state's industrial ecosystem, contributing significantly to production, employment, and state revenue. These units are power-intensive in nature and account for a substantial share of electricity consumption, while also supporting downstream industries such as rolling mills. The Objector highlighted that the current tariff structure has adversely impacted their operational viability, making it difficult to sustain operations under rising electricity costs.

The Objector requested stability and predictability in tariff through adoption of a multi-year tariff (MYT) framework, along with creation of a separate category for power-intensive industries. It has proposed that the average billing rate for such industries be rationalised to around Rs. 5.50 per unit to ensure competitiveness with other states and further seeking continuation of load factor incentives, rationalisation of demand and energy charges, and relief measures such as adjustments in power-off hours, restructuring of additional charges like FPPA and FCA, and improved mechanisms for billing, payment, and surcharge calculation.

In addition, the Objector suggested policy support for solar adoption, including removal of restrictive conditions and additional charges, and implementation of consumer-friendly measures such as smart/prepaid metering and transparent billing practices. The Objector requested the Commission to consider these measures holistically to ensure sustainability of mini steel plants, protect employment, and maintain the industrial growth of the state.

CSPDCL's Reply

CSPDCL submitted that the existing MYT control period is already defined (FY 2026–27 to FY 2029–30) and any decision regarding tariff framework or consumer categorisation falls within the jurisdiction of the Commission. The request to fix tariff for steel industries at Rs. 5.50 per unit is also a regulatory matter; however, tariff determination must ensure recovery of the approved ARR and financial viability of the utility.

With respect to load factor incentives and related concessions, CSPDCL has stated that the present provisions may require rationalisation, as excessive concessions increase fixed cost burden and impact per-unit cost. Certain demands such as additional power-off relaxation and preferential treatment for specific consumers are not considered appropriate from a system operation and grid discipline perspective. Further, FPPA/FCA charges are determined as per approved regulations based on actual cost variations and are transparently applied.

CSPDCL also clarified that issues such as solar policy provisions, billing mechanisms, and specific operational relaxations are either outside the scope of the current tariff petition or governed by separate regulations. Therefore, CSPDCL requested the Commission to consider these aspects prudently while ensuring regulatory consistency, cost recovery, and overall sector sustainability.

Commission's View

The Commission has noted the submissions of objector and CSPDCL. The issue is dealt in relevant section of this order.

2.1.30 Restoration of the load factor incentive

The Objector submitted that railway traction is an essential public utility service and requires a reasonable and cost-reflective tariff aligned with the principles of cost of supply. It has requested restoration of the earlier load factor incentive (20% rebate on traction energy charges), which was withdrawn, stating that its removal has adversely impacted operational costs and financial viability of railway operations in the state.

The Objector further emphasised the unique nature of railway traction load, which is continuous and contributes to grid stability and efficient utilisation of infrastructure. In view of this, it has sought recognition of traction load characteristics and continuation of incentives in line with past regulatory practices and provisions adopted in other states.

Additionally, the Objector requested extension of suitable tariff concessions considering its role as a strategic bulk consumer providing clean and efficient public transport. It also sought reduction or reclassification of tariffs for non-traction railway loads, proposing that such loads be treated at par with public utility categories instead of industrial tariff.

CSPDCL's Reply

CSPDCL submitted that fixation of tariff, including load factor rebate, is the prerogative of the CSERC, however, CSPDCL humbly prays that in case the Commission considers providing any discount to any category of consumers, then the ARR of CSPDCL may be protected.

Commission's View

The Commission has noted the submissions of objector and CSPDCL. The issue is dealt in relevant section of this order.

2.1.31 Current tariff framework for Renewable Energy (RE) generators operating in bi-directional mode does not adequately account for the technical realities

The Objector submitted that the current tariff framework for RE generators operating in bi-directional mode does not adequately account for the technical realities of such operations. The objector highlighted that during synchronisation and transition between import and export modes, transient variations in power factor and reactive power are inevitable. However, due to high-resolution metering, these short-duration events are being recorded as reactive power spikes, near-zero power factor, and inflated maximum demand, leading to unintended penal billing despite no sustained non-compliance with Grid Code requirements.

The Objector further submitted that there exists a regulatory inconsistency between the provisions of the Grid Code and the tariff framework, as the latter applies consumer-based penalties without distinguishing RE generators from conventional consumers. This results in financial implications for events that are technical, transient, and unavoidable in nature. It therefore seeks alignment of tariff provisions with grid regulations and operational characteristics of RE generators.

The objector requested the Commission to either clarify that reactive power and power factor compliance for RE generators shall be governed strictly by Grid Code provisions or introduce a distinct tariff treatment for bi-directional RE generators. This includes billing based on actual auxiliary consumption during import and excluding transient synchronisation events from reactive power and maximum demand assessment, thereby ensuring regulatory consistency, fairness, and promotion of renewable energy development.

CSPDCL's Reply

CSPDCL submitted that the objector has raised his objections/suggestions on the tariff order for FY 2025-26, which has already attained finality as the objector has neither challenged the order before higher court nor filed any review before the Commission, as such objections now raised cannot be entertained.

Further, CSPDCL admitted fact on the part of the objector that the RE Power generators are injecting lot of reactive power. Reactive power injected by RE Generators cause harmonics and also cause pollution in the grid, as such RE Generators should maintain discipline and install suitable instruments /equipment to stop injecting reactive power in the grid and harmonics instead of seeking any amendment in the existing Regulations / Grid Code. Furthermore, the issue raised is not related to the regulatory process of tariff as the tariff order only contains the rate of billing in case of any deviation from standard parameters (such as excess supply) apart from the tariff for retail consumers.

Commission's View

The Commission has noted the submissions of the objector and CSPDCL. However, the Commission observes that the issue raised is not related to the present tariff petition.

2.1.32 Current tariff framework for RE generators connected in bi-directional mode does not distinguish between steady-state operation and transient conditions occurring during grid synchronisation

The Objector submitted that the current tariff framework for RE generators connected in bi-directional mode does not distinguish between steady-state operation and transient conditions occurring during grid synchronisation. It has highlighted that during transition between import and export modes, short-duration technical phenomena such as reactive power spikes, near-zero power factor, and apparent increase in maximum demand are inherently recorded due to high-resolution metering. These events, though transient and unavoidable, are being treated as non-compliance, leading to inflated MD and penal billing.

The petitioner has further pointed out a lack of alignment between the Grid Code requirements and tariff provisions, as RE generators are required to comply simultaneously with IEGC, CSERC Grid Code, and tariff regulations. In dynamic operating conditions, particularly during synchronisation, compliance with one framework may inadvertently trigger adverse readings under another. The absence of a specific provision to address such transient events results in inequitable treatment and unintended financial burden on RE generators.

Accordingly, the Objector has requested the Hon'ble Commission to issue suitable clarification or amendment in the Tariff Order to ensure that reactive power and power factor compliance for RE generators are assessed in line with Grid Code provisions rather than consumer-based criteria. Alternatively, it has proposed creation of a separate tariff framework for bi-directional RE generators, wherein billing is based on actual auxiliary consumption and transient synchronisation events are excluded from MD and PF assessment, thereby ensuring fair, technically sound, and consistent regulatory treatment.

CSPDCL's Reply

CSPDCL submitted that the objector has raised his objections/suggestions on the tariff order for FY 2025-26, which has already attained finality as the objector has neither challenged the order before higher court nor filed any review before this Hon'ble Commission, as such objections now raised cannot be entertained.

Further, it is admitted fact on the part of the objector that the RE Power generators are injecting lot of reactive power. Reactive power injected by RE Generators cause harmonics and also cause pollution in the grid, as such RE Generators should maintain discipline and install suitable instruments /equipment to stop injecting reactive power in the grid and harmonics instead of seeking any amendment in the existing Regulations / Grid Code. Furthermore, the issue raised is not related to the regulatory process of tariff as the tariff order only contains the rate of billing in case of any deviation from standard parameters (such as excess supply) apart from the tariff for retail consumers.

Commission's View

The Commission has noted the submissions of the objector and the reply submitted by CSPDCL. However, the Commission observes that the issue raised is not related to the present tariff petition.

2.1.33 Imposition of an additional 5% charge on energy charges for contract demand

The Objector submitted that the imposition of an additional 5% charge on energy charges for contract demand exceeding 150 MVA is adversely impacting its the financial viability of its integrated steel plant. It has highlighted that the associated transmission infrastructure has already been upgraded to meet its load requirements and that significant capital investments have been made in both plant and transmission systems. The Objector requested waiver of the additional 5% charge and discontinuation of FPPA/FCA applicability on such charges, stating that payments are being made under protest.

The Objector further requested continuation of the existing tariff rebate applicable to consumers in the Bastar region, citing locational disadvantages such as higher logistics cost, infrastructure constraints, and operational challenges, which affect competitiveness. Additionally, it emphasised the need for expeditious installation of the proposed 500 MVA transformer to ensure reliable power supply, along with timely upgradation of ToD meters and installation of summation meters, highlighting delays despite necessary payments and follow-ups.

Further, the Objector raised concerns regarding billing practices, including delayed issuance of monthly energy bills, which constrains internal processing timelines. In this regard, it requested that CSPDCL be directed to ensure timely billing, complete pending metering infrastructure upgrades, and facilitate smoother operational and financial management for large industrial consumers.

CSPDCL's Reply

CSPDCL submitted that the Objector has requested the Commission for waiver of additional charge of 5% being levied by CSPDCL as per provisions of clause 3.4 of the Chhattisgarh State Electricity Supply Code, 2011 and the relevant tariff order. In this regard, CSPDCL submitted that modification of the Chhattisgarh State Electricity Supply Code 2011 is not the subject matter of the instant tariff petition. Hence, CSPDCL prayed to the Commission to not to consider the request of the objector. Further, the provisions of the above clause of the Chhattisgarh State Electricity Supply Code 2011 are appropriate to deter the consumer to avail supply at the appropriate voltage level, failing which it shall be difficult to design and operate a distribution system as per clause 3.3 of the Electricity Supply Code 2011.

The Objector requested the Commission to continue with the special rebate of 10% on energy charge for consumers availing supply at above voltage level of 132 KV and located in "Baster avem Dakshin Kshetra Adivasi Vikas Pradhikaran" and "Sarguja avem Uttar Kshetra Adivasi Vikas Pradhikaran" (both, notified vide order dated August 22, 2005). In this regard, CSPDCL submitted that the Steel Industry category consumers are availing load factor rebate of 25% (in the tariff petition CSPDCL requested to reduce this rebate to 10%) thus, they are being billed at a rate below ACoS, therefore, providing extra rebate of 5% is prejudicial to other consumer categories. Hence, CSPDCL prayed to the Commission to allow CSPDCL's request for reducing the rebate in energy charges to the special area mentioned above from 10% to 5%.

Installation of additional 500 MVA transformer: the matter relates to CSPTCL; hence, no reply is deemed necessary.

The other issues raised by the objector, such as, upgradation of ToD, Installation of summation meter at Township & Timely release of Energy Bill does not pertain to tariff petition, hence, no reply is being provided. However, Superintending Engineer (Meter Testing) CSPDCL Raipur is being advised to submit report/ compliance of the issues. If the issues are not resolved, then may please contact ED (Jagdalpur Region) CSPDCL Jagdalpur.

Commission's View

The Commission has noted the submissions of the objector and CSPDCL. However, the Commission observes that the issue raised is not related to the present tariff petition.

2.1.34 Tariff rationalization

The Objector submitted that tariff rationalisation is required to ensure fairness between HT and LT consumers, noting that in certain cases HT consumers are paying higher bills than comparable LT consumers for similar consumption. The Objector emphasised that electricity tariffs directly impact the public at large and should be kept as low as possible through prudent cost management and avoidance of unnecessary expenditure by utilities.

The submission also pointed out issues related to pension and gratuity fund contributions by power utilities, requesting regulatory direction for timely and adequate funding. Further, strict adherence to MYT provisions has been emphasised, along with the need to clarify and amend Supply Code provisions (particularly Clause 7.29) to ensure balanced treatment of consumers, including refund mechanisms in cases of incorrect tariff application by utilities.

CSPDCL's Reply

No Reply received from Petitioner.

Commission's View

The Commission has noted the submissions of objector and CSPDCL. The issue is dealt in relevant section of this order.

2.1.35 Hike in Electricity Tariff

The Objector submitted that prior to considering any hike in electricity tariffs, all accounts of the CSPDCL must undergo an audit by the CAG; only thereafter the company's petition should be taken up for consideration.

The Objector submitted that when the CSEB was unbundled into five separate companies, the public was assured that this restructuring would result in a more reliable power supply at reasonable rates. It was argued that operating smaller entities would facilitate greater operational efficiency and professional management. Regrettably, CSPDCL is currently being managed with neither efficiency nor professional competence. There is no visible evidence on the ground of any efforts to curtail expenses, streamline the distribution network, or optimize power distribution strategies to maximize revenue generation; instead, the same archaic work culture and operational methods that prevailed in the past appear to persist even today. A palpable lack of agility and efficiency is evident across the entire organization.

It is precisely to mask these systemic failures that the Power Distribution Company is demanding a tariff hike, citing arguments such as rising operational costs and the need to meet its ARR. There are hundreds of commercial precedents across the country where, despite increases in raw material costs, labor wages, and other overheads, the unit price of manufactured goods has witnessed a significant decline—driven primarily by enhanced operational efficiency and technological advancements. The steel, electronics, and computer sectors serve as prime examples of this phenomenon. This objective is even more attainable within the service sector, where efficient management alone can suffice to achieve such goals. It is an utterly archaic and incompetent mindset—reminiscent of the 18th century—to assume that price hikes are an annual inevitability and the sole means of covering operational expenses.

Surprisingly, the CSPDCL maintains that it is impossible to effect any reduction in its expenditures. Furthermore, the CSPDCL appears oblivious to its social responsibilities. It fails to grasp that it is an entity established under government directives—one that is duty-bound to remain mindful of the common public's capacity to pay. Indeed, the monopoly status granted to it within the state was conferred precisely to facilitate the fulfilment of this objective. Instead, it seems to assume that the economic capacity of domestic consumers—who are already burdened by inflation—has somehow surged sufficiently within the span of a single year to enable them to absorb an increase in electricity tariffs.

Small-scale industries constitute the backbone of the nation's economy. Comprising 34 million units across the country, this sector has played a pivotal role in reducing the ranks of the unemployed by providing gainful employment to 60 million people. This sector—which accounts for 40 percent of the nation's total exports and 45 percent of its total industrial output—is currently in dire need of sympathetic consideration; yet, a staggering 50 percent tariff hike has been proposed for Low Tension (LT) small-scale industrial consumers. Both the government and the country's leading economists acknowledge that, even during periods of economic recession, the small-scale industrial sector has served as a bulwark, preventing the national economy from collapsing. This sector is currently grappling with a severe crisis, facing a multitude of challenges—the most formidable of which is the difficulty in selling their manufactured goods. Consequently, LT small-scale industrial consumers are currently in no position to absorb even a marginal increase in electricity tariffs.

The Objector submitted that, rather than resorting to simplistic measures such as tariff hikes, CSPDCL should channel its energies into more constructive initiatives—such as apprehending electricity thieves, minimizing "transmission losses," implementing superior distribution management systems, procuring high-quality transformers and other equipment, and ensuring efficient overall administration. Were it to focus on these measures, there would be absolutely no need to increase electricity tariffs.

The Objector requested to reject the application submitted by the CSPDCL and decline to approve the proposed tariff hikes for both domestic and LT consumers. The millions of small-scale industrialists and consumers across the state would remain eternally grateful for taking such a timely, courageous, and public-spirited decision. Indeed, the Chairman of the Commission has previously demonstrated his willingness to take precisely such socially beneficial decisions in the past and same will be continued by the present Commission.

CSPDCL’s Reply

CSPDCL submitted that the tariff petition has been prepared based on audited accounts and applicable regulatory provisions. It is further clarified that, in addition to statutory audit, the accounts are also subject to review and verification by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG), ensuring transparency and regulatory compliance. Hence, the allegations regarding lack of transparency or procedural lapses are unfounded.

CSPDCL also submitted that the provisions of the MYT Regulations empower the distribution licensee to undertake necessary expenditures for efficient power procurement and supply, and such costs are duly examined and approved by the Commission. Therefore, the objections raised in this regard are not tenable.

Further, CSPDCL submitted that tariff determination is carried out by the Commission in accordance with established regulatory principles and not solely based on the petition filed by the utility. Accordingly, the objections raised do not warrant any specific intervention in the present tariff proceedings.

Commission’s View

The Commission has noted the submissions of the objector and CSPDCL.

2.1.36 Rebate on advance payment, increased in electricity tariff

The Objector submitted that CSPDCL has requested to reduce the advance payment rebate from the 1.25% per month granted in the previous tariff order to 0.50%; however this advance payment rebate shall be retained at the previously established rate of 1.25%.

The Objector submitted that regarding reconsideration of the proposed Increase in Electricity Tariffs: Trade and industry sectors are already grappling with rising operational costs. Therefore, it is requested that this proposed tariff hike be kept to a bare minimum. The burden of fixed charges on small and medium-sized traders should be alleviated. The concessions currently being provided based on the load factor should neither be abolished nor reduced; instead, they should be continued as an incentive. Peak hour tariffs should be rationalized to ensure that they do not impose an undue additional burden on small-scale industries. The excessive burden of cross-subsidy currently imposed on the industrial and commercial sectors should be reduced. New consumers adopting solar energy should be provided with additional incentives and a simplified process. Commercial consumers should be granted a special rebate of up to 20% on electricity consumed during daytime hours (as you mentioned during today's online discussion, we have a surplus of electricity during the day).

CSPDCL's Reply

CSPDCL submitted that the rebate on prompt payment as provided in the Tariff Order for FY 2025–26 has been determined by the Commission after due regulatory consideration, and any modification in such provisions falls within the jurisdiction of the Commission. Hence, the request for further increase or revision in rebate is not tenable in the present proceedings.

CSPDCL further submitted that tariff determination, including provisions relating to load factor incentives and other rebates, is carried out by the Commission based on cost of supply, revenue requirement, and overall tariff design. The utility does not unilaterally determine such elements, and therefore, the objections raised in this regard do not warrant specific intervention.

Additionally, CSPDCL submitted that suitable provisions already exist for promotion of renewable energy and efficient consumption. Any further incentives or schemes may be considered by the Commission in accordance with prevailing policies and regulatory framework. Accordingly, the submissions made do not call for any change in the present tariff proposal.

Commission's View

The Commission has noted the submissions of objector and CSPDCL. The issue is dealt in relevant section of this order.

3 TRUE-UP OF FY 2024-25 FOR CSPDCL

3.1 Background

CSPDCL has filed the Petition for final True-up of FY 2024-25 based on the Audited Accounts in accordance with Regulations 10.2, 10.3, and 10.4 of the MYT Regulations, 2021, which specify as under:

> *"10.2 .... The Distribution Licensee shall file an application for truing up of the previous year(s) and determination of tariff for the ensuing year, within the time limit specified in these Regulations.*
>
> *Provided that the generating company or STU/transmission licensee or distribution licensee, or SLDC, as the case may be, shall submit to the Commission data and information in such form as may be prescribed by the Commission, together with the Audited Accounts duly certified by the Auditor, extracts of books of account and such other details as the Commission may require to assess the reasons for and extent of any variation in financial performance from the approved forecast.*
>
> *10.3. In case the audited accounts are not available, the provisional truing up shall be done on the basis of un-audited/ provisional account and shall be subject to further final truing up, as soon as the audited accounts is available.*
>
> *10.4 The scope of the truing up shall consist of comparison of the performance of the generating company or STU/ transmission licensee or distribution licensee or SLDC with the approved forecast and shall include following:*
>
> *(a) A comparison of the audited performance of the applicant for the previous financial year(s) with the approved forecast for such previous financial year(s), subject to the prudence check including pass-through of impact of all uncontrollable factors;*
>
> *(b) Review of compliance with directives issued by the Commission from time to time;*
>
> *(c) Other relevant details.*
>
> *10.5 The net financial impact of true ups in case of generation company or STU/ transmission licensee or distribution licensee shall be accounted for as per the provisions of Regulation 12 and Regulation 13 considering the factors like inflation, natural calamity, etc., by the Commission, and shall be passed through on annual basis."*

In this Chapter, the Commission has analysed all the elements of audited expenditure and revenue of CSPDCL for FY 2024-25 and undertaken final true-up based on the above regulatory provisions.

The Commission has approved the sharing of gains and losses on account of controllable factors between CSPDCL and the consumers, in accordance with Regulation 13 of the MYT Regulations, 2021. The details are discussed in the subsequent paragraphs.

In its True Up Petition CSPDCL has also provided the details of the issues raised in the review Petition bearing Diary No. 90 of 2025 against the amount disallowed by the Commission in the Order dated 11th July 2025 passed in petition no. 98 of 2024 (T) filed by CSPDCL for true-up of FY 2023-24, determination of ARR and retail tariff for FY 2025-26.

As the matter was pending for adjudication, CPSDCL has not included its revenue impact in the true up gap of FY 2024-25 but has requested the Commission that if the issues raised in the Review Petition are decided in favour of CSPDCL then its revenue impact along with the carrying cost, may be included in the ARR of the Petitioner for the year FY 2026-27.

The Commission has issued the Review Order on 25th March 2026 and allowed some issues in favour of CSPDCL. Their Revenue Impact is considered separately while determining the ARR for FY 2026-27.

3.2 Energy Sales

CSPDCL's Submission

During FY 2024-25, CSPDCL submitted that it served total 64,97,847 consumers which includes 64,93,716 consumers at LV level and 4,131 consumers at HV and EHV level. CSPDCL also submitted that the connected load recorded during FY 2024-25 was 9,008.82 MW at LV level and 4,430.93 MW at EHV and HV level totalling to 13,439.75 MW.

CSPDCL submitted that actual sales recorded in FY 2024-25 was 34,495.87 MU. CSPDCL requested the Commission to approve the actual sales for FY 2024-25 as 34,495.87 MU which consists of 19,376.59 MU sales to LV consumers and 15,119.27 MU to HV and EHV Consumers.

Commission's View

The Commission sought actual category-wise and slab-wise sales for consumer categories. The Commission also sought voltage-wise break up for HV and EHV sales for FY 2024-25. In response, CSPDCL submitted the R-15 data for LV, HV and EHV categories for FY 2024-25.

Commission has confirmed the category wise no. of consumers and their connected load based on R-15 report. While going through the sales, the Commission observed that in case of few consumer categories the sales has increased /decreased sharply compared to the sales approved in the Tariff Order for FY 2024-25 dated 01st June 2024, particularly in case of agricultural (+16%) and mining (-25%). The Commission asked CSPDCL to submit the details and to justify the sharp change in the sale in these categories.

In response to the Commission's query, CSPDCL submitted that as compared to FY 2023-24, number of agriculture consumers increased by 7.50%, load increased by 6.70% and consumption increased by 14.45% in FY 2024-25. However, sales increased by 16% than the sales approved by the Commission for FY 2024-25. CSPDCL also submitted the month-wise average hours of supply to the agriculture category shows average supply of 20.7 hours. Commission observed that the supply hours has increased from 18.27 hours/day in FY 2023-24 to 20.7 hours in FY 2024-25.

The Commission also sought details of load factor of consumption by LV Agriculture category. In response, CSPDCL submitted the details of month-wise load factor for FY 2024-25. It is observed that actual average annual load factor recorded was 59.55% for FY 2024-25 which is increased from 49.42% in FY 2023-24. The monthly load factor was in the wide range of 40.16% in May 2024 to highest 81.78% in February 2025.

Agricultural consumers being subsidized consumers, maintaining accurate sales and supply hour data is crucial as it has direct impact on revenue, subsidy and distribution loss. Therefore, CSPDCL is again directed to ensure that the agricultural connections are metered properly and are read on time, so that the agricultural consumption is reported correctly. Necessary directive in this matter has been provided in relevant chapter.

In response to the sharp decrease in sales in the Mining category, CSPDCL submitted that the sales projection for the Mining category for FY 2024-25 was on slightly higher side. Further, in FY 2024-25, new solar prosumers having capacity of 8,044 KVA have been added which has contributed to reduction in sales. The trend is continuing in FY 2025-26, wherein, so far new Solar prosumers with capacity of about 43,000 KVA have been added under Open Access and Net Metering mechanism. Therefore, there will further reduction in sale to the Mining category in future.

Regulation 11.1 of the MYT Regulations, 2021 provides that the Sales mix and quantum of sales are uncontrollable factors. Based on above discussion and applicable regulatory provisions, the Commission, therefore, approves the energy sales as submitted by CSPDCL in its Petition for final True-up of FY 2024-25.

The consumer category-wise sales for FY 2024-25 approved in the last Tariff Order, actual sales as submitted by CSPDCL in the instant petition, and Trued-up sales approved by the Commission in the instant Order are shown in the Table below:

Table 3-1: Approved Energy Sales for FY 2024-25 (MUs)

Sr. No.	Code	Consumer Categories	Tariff Order dated 01.06.2024	Petition	Approved
(A) Low Voltage					
1	LV 1	Domestic including BPL Consumers	7,156.77	7,066.56	7,066.56
2	LV 2.1	Slab Wise	376.53	377.52	377.52
	LV 2.2	Above 15 KW	1,086.88	1,068.17	1,068.17
3	LV 3	Agriculture	5,701.49	6,613.88	6,613.88
4	LV 4	Agriculture Allied Activities	43.84	44.94	44.94
5	LV 5	LT Industry	755.62	800.47	800.47
6	LV 6	Public Utilities	914.17	1,046.46	1,046.46
7	LV 7	IT & Export Oriented Textile Industries	1.00	0.50	0.50
8	LV 8	Temporary Supply	1,872.66	2,358.10	2,358.10
Total Low Voltage Sales			**17,908.96**	**19,376.59**	**19,376.59**

Sr. No.	Code	Consumer Categories	Tariff Order dated 01.06.2024	Petition	Approved
(B) High Voltage					
1	HV 1	Railway Traction	1,450.87	1,399.42	1,399.42
2	HV 2	Mines	821.17	618.68	618.68
3	HV 3	Other Industrial & General Purpose Non-Industrial	2,179.37	2,289.84	2,289.84
4	HV 4	Steel Industries	11,237.67	10,329.10	10,329.10
5	HV 5	Irrigation & Agriculture Allied Activities, PWW	285.06	256.00	256.00
6	HV 6	Residential	192.90	183.87	183.87
7	HV 7	Start-up Power Tariff	7.94	11.95	11.95
8	HV 8	Industries related to manufacturing equipment for RE generation	5.90	12.42	12.42
9	HV 9	IT & Export Oriented Textile Industries	1.15	2.44	2.44
10	HV 10	Temporary Connection at HV	-	15.54	15.54
Total High Voltage Sales			**16,182.03**	**15,119.27**	**15,119.27**
Total Sales (LV and HV)			**34,090.99**	**34,495.87**	**34,495.87**

It should be noted that the HV sales of 15,119.27 MUs shown in the above Table also include 6,364.92 MUs sales of the consumers connected at EHV level.

3.3 Distribution Loss and Energy Balance

CSPDCL's Submission

CSPDCL submitted that the energy losses for the Distribution System have been computed based on Regulations 98.1, 98.2, and 98.3 of the MYT Regulations, 2021, as reproduced below:

"98.1 The energy loss for 33 KV and below voltage level, shall be computed as per relevant provision(s) of the State Grid Code 2011 as amended from time to time. The difference between the energy injected at 33 KV voltage level and the sum of energy sold to all its consumers (retail and open access), at voltage level 33 KV and below shall be the energy loss for the 33KV and below system. The same shall be considered for the gain/ loss at the time of true up.

98.2. Energy sold shall be the sum of metered sales and assessed unmetered sales, if any, based on prudence check by the Commission.

98.3. Energy Loss trajectory for distribution licensee shall be as specified by the Commission in the tariff order."

In view of the above said provisions, CSPDCL submitted the Distribution Loss and Energy Balance for FY 2024-25, as shown in the Table below, and requested the Commission to approve the same:

Table 3-2: Distribution Loss and Energy Balance for FY 2024-25 as submitted by CSPDCL

Sr. No.	Particulars	Tariff Order	Petition
1	LV Sales	17,908.96	19,376.59
2	HV Sales	10,132.49	8,754.35
3	**Total Sales below EHV Level (1+2)**	**28,041.45**	**28,130.94**
4	**Distribution Loss below 33 kV (in %)**	**15.00%**	**16.43%**
5	Distribution Loss below 33 kV (in MU) (5/6)	4,948.49	5,530.16
6	Gross Energy requirement at 33 kV Level	32,989.94	33,661.10
7	*Less:* Direct Input to distribution at 33 kV Level	351.77	264.26
8	Net Energy Input required at Distribution Periphery at 33 kV Level (6 -7)	32,638.17	33,396.84
9	Sales to EHV consumers	6,049.54	6,364.92
10	Net energy requirement at Distribution periphery (8+9)	38,687.71	39,761.77
11	**Distribution loss including EHV Sales**	**12.68%**	**13.82%**

Commission's View

For the true-up for FY 2024-25, the Commission has gone through the submission made by CSPDCL and the data submitted by CSPTCL for ascertaining the energy input available at distribution level.

Commission asked CSPDCL to cross check net Energy Input at distribution periphery as considered by CSPDCL (33,661,10 MUs) and CSPTCL (33195.12 MUs) in their respective True-up Petition for FY 2024-25. CSPDCL was also asked to submit Voltage wise Energy Balance, starting from EHV level to HT/LT level considering actual transmission/distribution losses at each voltage level in discussion with CSPTCL.

In its response dated 18th February 2026, CSPDCL confirmed that the input energy in its True-up Petition is verified and found to be correct. CSPDCL also submitted that if the output from CSPTCL i.e. 33,195.12 MUs is considered as input to CSPDCL, then the distribution losses will become 13.31% against the actual distribution loss of 13.82%, as submitted in the True-up Petition. CSPDCL claimed that it has submitted actual distribution loss at DISCOM periphery based on metered data.

In its response, however, CSPDCL did not submit the Energy Balance at each Voltage Level. The Commission shared a revised Energy Balance format to CSPDCL vide Data Gap 3 and asked to resubmit the Energy Balance and Distribution Loss calculation for FY 2024-25.

CSPDCL has submitted the revised Energy Balance for FY 2024-25 vide its response dated 09th March 2026 as shown in the Table below.

Table 3-3: Revised Energy Balance submitted by CSPDCL for FY 2024-25

Sr. No.	Particulars	Unit.	FY 2024-25
1	Power purchased from ISTS Sources including banking	MUs	21,565.61
2	ISTS Transmission Losses	%	3.67%
3	Energy at EHV (State Boundary) ISTS<>(InSTS) Level	MUs	20,774.15
4	State Generation at EHV InSTS Level	MUs	25,855.08
5	**Total Energy Available at State Periphery**	**MUs**	**46,629.23**
6	InSTS Transmission Losses	%	3.29%
7	InSTS Transmission Losses	MUs	1,534.10
8	Net Power Available at State Periphery after InSTS Losses	MUs	45,095.13
9	Surplus Sale to IEX, UI and Banking Sale If any	MUs	5,105.18
10	**Energy Available at State Periphery after deducting the InSTS Transmission Losses**	**MUs**	**39,989.95**
11	Sales at EHV level, surplus sale (If any), and banking sale	MUs	6,364.92
12	**Energy input at Distribution level T<>D Periphery**	**MUs**	**33,625.03**
13	Energy Injected at HT Level 33/11 KV	MUs	264.26
14	Total Energy Available at Distribution level (T<>D Periphery)	MUs	33,889.29
15	HT Sales	MUs	8,754.35
16	LT Sales (including energy export to the net metering Consumers)	MUs	19,376.59
17	Distribution Loss	MUs	5,758.35
18	**Distribution Loss**	**%**	**16.99%**

The Commission has considered the revised Energy Balance based on the actual Inter State as well as Intra State Transmission losses, Energy sales approved in this Order, and actual quantum of power procured during FY 2024-25.

The Commission has approved the Energy Balance as per the provisions of the MYT Regulations, 2021 and revised submission made by CSPDCL. The approved Distribution Losses and Energy Balance for FY 2024-25 is shown in the Table below:

Table 3-4: Approved Energy Balance and Distribution Loss for FY 2024-25

Sl.	Particulars	Petition	Final True-up
A	**Input: Total Energy available (MU)**	**40254.21**	**40254.21**
	i. Available at 33 kV outgoing feeder	33625.03	33625.03
	ii. Injected by CPP/IPP at 33/11kV S/s	264.26	264.26
	iii. Available a EHV Level	6364.92	6364.92
B	**Output: Total Energy Sales (MU)**	**34495.86**	**34495.86**
	i. LV Sales	19376.59	19376.59
	ii. HV Sales	8754.35	8754.35
	iii. EHV Sales	6364.92	6364.92
C	**Energy Loss below 33 kV (MU)** ***{(Ai + Aii) – (Bi +Bii)}(MU)***	5758.35	5758.35
D	**Energy Loss below 33 kV** ***{C/(Ai+Aii)*100}*** **(%)**	**16.99%**	**16.99%**
E	**Distribution Loss Including EHV Sales (*A – B*) (MU)**	**5758.35**	**5758.35**
F	**Distribution loss including EHV Sales** *(E/A*100)* (%)	**14.30%**	**14.30%**

The above Energy Balance format provides clarity on various inputs and sale at each voltage level. Therefore, the Commission direct CSPDCL to maintain and submit the Energy Balance in the above format only.

3.4 Incentive/Disallowance for over/under-achievement of Distribution Loss

CSPDCL's Submission

CSPDCL submitted the distribution loss and computation of incentives/penalty with respect to achievement of targeted Distribution Loss for FY 2024-25, as shown in the Table below:

Table 3-5: Sharing of Loss on account of underachievement of Distribution loss for FY 2024-25 as submitted by CSPDCL

Sr. No.	Particulars	Legend	Petition
1	Energy Input considered for Distribution Business (MU)	A	33,661.10
2	Total Sales (MU)	B	34,495.87
3	Power Purchase Cost (Rs. Crore)	C	22,537.02
4	Gross Power Purchase Quantum (MU)	D	47,420.68
5	Power Purchase Cost excluding Transmission Charges (Rs. Crore)	E	20,378.47
6	Per Unit Cost of Power Purchase (Rs/kWh)	F = E/D*10	4.30
7	Targeted Distribution Losses (%)	G	15.00%
8	Actual Distribution Losses (%)	H	16.43%
9	Under achievement (%)	I = H – G	1.43%
10	MU Shortfall	J = I*A	481.00
11	Loss Due to Under-achievement (Rs. Crore)	K=J*F/10	206.70
12	**CSPDCL Share (Rs. Crore)**	**L = K*2/3**	**137.80**

CSPDCL submitted that the Distribution Loss target approved for FY 2024-25 in the Tariff Order dated 01 June 2024 is 15%, against which CSPDCL has achieved actual Distribution Losses of 16.43%. CSPDCL has computed the under-achievement as a deduction of Rs. 137.80 Crore (2/3 share) from the ARR for FY 2024-25.

Commission's View

The Commission has approved the Distribution Loss target of 15% below 33 kV level in the Tariff Order for FY 2024-25. Based on the revised Energy Balance submitted by CSPDCL, the actual Distribution Loss below 33 kV works out to 16.99%. Thus, CSPDCL has reported higher Distribution Loss in FY 2024-25.

The MYT Regulations, 2021 specifies as under, regarding sharing of efficiency losses on account of under-achievement of Distribution Losses:

"13.2 The mechanism for sharing of aggregate net loss on account of under achievement in reference to the target set in tariff order for efficiency linked controllable items and energy losses computed in accordance to Regulation 98 shall be passed on to the beneficiary / consumer(s) and by the generating

company or the licensee, as the case may be, in the ratio of 1:2 or as may be specified in the Order of the Commission passed under this Regulation.”

Further, the Transmission Charges should be excluded while computing the average cost of power purchase for the purpose of computing efficiency gains/losses on account of Distribution Losses. The approved average Power Purchase Cost of Rs. 4.28 per unit has been considered for calculating the sharing of Efficiency Losses. The approved Power Purchase Cost is discussed in subsequent Section.

The Commission observed that CSPDCL has considered additional input at Distribution level due to the higher Distribution Losses for calculating the impact of efficiency losses and its share. However, the additional input at Distribution Level needs to be grossed by the Transmission Losses to determine actual impact of the higher Distribution losses or underachievement of target in the power purchase cost at Ex-bus Generation. Therefore, the Commission has assessed the impact of under-achievement of Distribution Loss vis-à-vis the targeted Distribution Loss, grossed up by 3.50%, weighted average Transmission loss (ISTS + InSTS) to arrive at the additional power purchase required due to incremental losses at Generation end.

In accordance with the MYT Regulations, 2021, Commission has considered 2/3rd of the efficiency losses as CSPDCL’s share as shown in the Table below:

Table 3-6: Sharing of Loss approved by the Commission on account of underachievement of Distribution loss for FY 2024-25

Sr. No.	Particulars	Petition	Approved after true-up
1	Per Unit Cost of Power Purchase (Rs/kWh)	4.30	4.28
2	Targeted Distribution Losses (%)	15.00%	15.00%
3	Actual Distribution Losses (%)	16.43%	16.99%
4	Under achievement (%)	1.43%	1.99%
5	MU Shortfall	481.00	695.61
6	Loss Due to Under-achievement (Rs. Crore)	206.70	297.38
7	**CSPDCL Share (2/3) (Rs. Crore)**	**137.80**	**198.25**

The above impact of under-achievement of Rs. 198.25 Crore to be borne by CSPDCL has been adjusted against the ARR of CSPDCL for FY 2024-25.

3.5 Power Purchase Cost

CSPDCL’s Submission

CSPDCL has purchased power from different sources such as Central Generating Stations (CGS), CSPGCL generating stations, Renewable Energy (RE) sources such as Bio-mass, Solar, Wind and other RE sources, Concessional power from Independent Power Producers (IPPs) and other short-term sources such as Power Exchanges, Banking and UI etc., to meet the energy requirement of the State during FY 2024-25.

CSPDCL submitted that the net power purchase cost as per audited annual accounts is Rs. 22,700.62 Crore, which includes Rs. 218.43 Crore towards banking charges. CSPDCL has not claimed this amount of banking charges in line with the judgement of

Hon'ble APTEL dated 01 July 2014 in Appeal No. 220 of 2013. A provision of Rs. 218.43 Crore has been made in the Balance Sheet for FY 2024-25 against cost of power obtained through banking. This being a notional cost, which is recorded in the accounting statements as required under the (Ind AS) Accounting Standards, the same has not been included in the cost of Power Purchase claimed by CSPDCL for the year FY 2024-25.

CSPDCL submitted that it has sourced 1,186.45 MU and returned 627.59 MU through banking arrangement, the cost of both the transactions have been considered as NIL for the purpose of claiming power purchase cost in line with above APTEL judgement.

With regards to delay payment surcharge, CSPDCL submitted that an amount of Rs. 42.01 Crore has been excluded from the power purchase cost for FY 2024-25, in line with the provision of CSERC Clause 29.1 of MYT Regulations 2021.

The accrued revenue of Rs. 1,552.53 Crore on account of sale of 5105.18 MU through Power exchange/UI/Banking/RRAS settlement (average per unit rate of Rs. 3.04 per unit) has been considered under revenue head and it has not been adjusted in the power purchase cost.

CSPDCL has claimed the gross purchase cost of Rs. 20,378.47 Crore (excluding the transmission Charges) for purchase of 47,420.68 MU, at an average rate of 4.30 per unit. CSPDCL has requested Commission to approve gross power purchase expenses of Rs. 22,537.02 Crore (including Transmission charges of Rs. 2,158.55 Crore) for FY 2024-25 at an average rate of Rs. 4.75 per unit.

Commission's View

In reply to the Commission's query, CSPDCL submitted the month wise source-wise fixed charges and variable charges of power purchase for FY 2024-25. CSPDCL also submitted the reconciliation of the power purchase expenses claimed in the true-up Petition with the power purchase expenses reported in the Audited Accounts of FY 2024-25.

In its response dated 09th March 2026, CSPDCL submitted that the source wise power purchase cost as reflecting in R-4 statement and the power purchase cost as per audited accounts is submitted along with this reply. There was a difference of Rs. 91.03 Crore. CSPDCL has submitted that this difference occurs primarily because of additional bills for power supply made in past year and the bills are raised in the current year. Further, the power management section does not include the delay payment surcharge, which comes into play only if the payments are delayed beyond the due date. In such instance, the amount in the books may be more than that mentioned in the R-4 register. In case, if any inconsistency is observed in the bills raised by generator, then, deduction is made, which results in payment of reduced bills. CSPDCL has claimed the power purchase cost as reflecting in audited accounts for FY 2024-25 in its True-up Petition.

The Commission has analysed the source-wise power purchase quantum and costs and approved the same after prudence check in the final truing up for FY 2024-25, as discussed in the paragraphs below.

CSPGCL Stations

CSPDCL has claimed purchase of 17,693.72 MU at a cost of Rs. 6,781.47 Crore from CSPGCL Stations at an average rate of Rs. 3.83 per unit.

The Commission has examined the reconciliation of the cost of power purchase from CSPGCL with the revenue from sale of power to CSPDCL, as claimed by CSPGCL. Accordingly, the Commission has considered the cost of power purchase from CSPGCL as claimed by CSPDCL.

The Commission has hence, approved power purchase of 17,693.72 MU at a cost of Rs. 6,781.47 Crore from CSPGCL Stations for FY 2024-25 at an average rate of Rs. 3.83 per unit.

Central Generating Stations (CGS)

CSPDCL has claimed purchase of 18,072.62 MU at a cost of Rs. 9,122.10 Crore from CGS Stations at an average Rate of Rs. 5.05 per unit.

The power purchase quantum and cost against other CGS sources, viz., NTPC, NTPC-SAIL, NPCIL and OHPCL, NHPCL, NEEPCO, etc., and the total cost of purchase from CGS Sources have been verified and considered as submitted by CSPDCL in its Petition.

The Commission has accordingly approved power purchase of 18,072.62 MU at a cost of Rs. 9,122.10 Crore from CGS Stations at an average Rate of Rs. 5.05 per unit. in the true-up for FY 2024-25.

Renewable Energy Sources

The Commission has scrutinised the source-wise details of RE purchase during FY 2024-25 based on the details provided by CSPDCL in the Petition and its subsequent response to the Data gaps. The Commission has verified the rates of power purchase based on tariffs approved by the Commission in the past. CSPDCL has claimed Rs. 2,329.17 Crore against the purchase of RE of 5,099.39 MUs at an average rate of Rs. 4.57 per unit.

In case of power procured from Biomass Energy, Commission has observed that CSPDCL has claimed 1,110.09 MUs costing Rs. 1,035.04 Crore. However as per R-4 statement it shows 1,114.77 Mus costing Rs. 916.56. The per unit rate claimed by CSPDCL in its True Up Petition is around Rs. 9.32 per unit which is higher than what approved by Commission in the past. Commission also observed that for 14 Generators CSPDCL has paid Rs. 23.66 Crore but no units has been purchased. CSPDCL has not provided any justification for increase in the Power purchase cost from Biomass Energy.

The Commission asked CSPDCL to submit the details of the power purchase cost of Biomass sources. Vide response dated 11th March 2026, CSPDCL submitted Energy Charges, ED, Water Charges and WRLDC Fees and other Charges/ Recovery from the generators. The Total Power Purchase Cost of Rs. 1,035.09 Crore was matching with the True Up Petition. The Average Energy Rate is about Rs. 8.05 per unit which is in line with the Rate approved by the Commission.

The Commission observed that CSPDCL has also claimed Rs. 105.49 Crore against payment to CREDA. However, the details or nature of payment was not explained. On further verification, it was found that CSPDCL has made a provision related to RPO compliance. Being a provision made and not an actual expense, the Commission has not considered this payment of Rs. 105.49 Crore in the power purchase cost for FY 2024-25.

Based on above discussion, the Commission has approved the quantum and cost of power purchase from RE Sources for FY 2024-25 as 5,099.39 MU costing Rs. 2,223.68 Crore at an average rate of Rs. 4.36/kWh in the true-up for FY 2024-25.

Power Purchase from CSPTrdCL (Concessional Power)

It is observed that CSPDCL has claimed purchase of 3,060.12 MU of concessional power at the cost of Rs. 710.24 Crore during FY 2024-25 at an average rate of Rs. 2.32/kWh.

After prudence check, the Commission has approved purchase of concessional power during FY 2024-25 as proposed by CSPDCL at the cost of Rs. 710.24 Crore for 3,060.12 MUs at an average rate of Rs. 2.32/kWh.

Power Exchange Purchase and Sale

CSPDCL in its petition has considered an amount of Rs. 1,218.38 Crore for purchase of 1,818.17 MUs power from IEX during deficit hours at an average rate of Rs. 6.70/kWh in FY 2024-25. Further, CSPDCL has also sold 4,007.96 MUs during the surplus hours at a cost of Rs. 1,455.68 Crore at a rate of Rs. 3.63 per unit.

The Commission, after prudence check, has approved the purchase of 1,818.17 MU at a cost of Rs. 1,218.38 Crore and Sale of 4,007.96 MUs for Rs. 1,455.68 Crore at a in the true-up of FY 2024-25 at Power Exchanges as a Revenue from sale of surplus power as submitted by CSPDCL.

UI Purchase & Sale

In the Petition, CSPDCL had submitted that during FY 2024-25, CSPDCL has purchased 488.37 MU under Interstate UI at a rate of Rs. 2.51/kWh, with total cost of Rs. 122.40 Crore and Rs. 68.13 Crores under Intrastate UI. Further, CSPDCL has also sold 469.63 MUs at a cost of Rs. 80.43 Crore at a rate of Rs. 1.71 per unit.

The Commission, after prudence check, has accepted the total UI purchase of 488.37 MU and cost of Interstate UI power as Rs. 122.40 Crore at an average rate of Rs. 2.51/kWh, as submitted by CSPDCL. Commission has also considered a Sell of 469.63 MUs under UI mechanism for Rs. 80.43 Crore at a rate of Rs. 1.71/kWh under Revenue from Sale of Surplus Power as submitted by CSPDCL.

Total adjustment of Rs. 1,552.53 Crore of Revenue from sale of surplus power is included in the total Revenue for FY 2024-25 as discussed in the subsequent section.

Banking Purchase and Sale

CSPDCL submitted that it purchased 1186.45 MU through banking arrangement and returned 627.59 MU of banked power during FY 2024-25. CSPDCL has stated that it has considered the cost of banking purchase and sale in FY 2024-25 as NIL, in accordance with the Judgment of the Hon'ble APTEL dated 01 July 2014 in Appeal No. 220 of 2013.

In line with the regulatory principles, banking of power involves cashless transaction, where interchange of units must be accomplished. The Commission has considered the quantum of banking purchase and sale as submitted in CSPDCL's Petition, in the true-up for FY 2024-25.

Transmission Charges

CSPDCL has claimed Inter State Transmission Charges of Rs. 994.85 Crore, Intra State Transmission Charges of Rs. 1,154.14 Crore, and CSLDC Charges of Rs. 9.56 Crore, totalling to Transmission Charges of Rs. 2,158.55 Crore.

T**he Commission approves the Transmission Charges of Rs. 2,158.55 Crore in the true-up for FY 2024-25**.

The source-wise power purchase quantum and cost approved by the Commission after true-up for FY 2024-25, is shown in the Table below:

Table 3-7: Approved Power Purchase Cost after True-up for FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore)

Source	Tariff Order			Petition			Final True-up		
	Quantum (MU)	Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Rate (Rs./ kWh)	Quantum (MU)	Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Rate (Rs./ kWh)	Quantum (MU)	Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Rate (Rs./ kWh)
Central Generating Stations	**15,546.97**	**6,240.59**	**4.01**	**18,072.62**	**9,122.10**	**5.05**	**18,072.62**	**9,122.10**	**5.05**
NTPC	14,301.96	5,735.09	4.01	16,262.58	8,259.74	5.08			
NPCIL	288.76	99.05	3.43	870.28	343.44	3.95			
NSPCL	307.97	133.66	4.34	294.05	134.45	4.57			
OHPCL	648.28	272.80	4.21	16.44	3.28	2.00			
NHPCL (Kishanganga)				387.34	279.73	7.22			
NEEPCO				58.70	25.88	4.41			
NVVNL Bundled Thermal Power				183.24	75.59	4.13			
NTPC – SAIL	279.94	133.49	4.77	-	-	-			
CSPGCL	**18,120.18**	**6,209.46**	**3.43**	**17,693.72**	**6,781.47**	**3.83**	**17,693.72**	**6,781.47**	**3.83**
HTPS, Korba (West)	18,040.37	6,191.02	3.43	4,130.79	1,541.16	3.73			
DSPM, Korba (East)				3,367.68	1,151.69	3.42			
Korba (W) Ext.				3,408.92	1,153.89	3.38			
ABVTPS				6,329.05	2,818.10	4.45			
Hasdeo Bango	-	-	-	418.57	105.39	2.52			
Gangrel	79.81	18.44	2.31	21.25	5.95	2.80			
Sikasar				11.29	3.75	3.33			
Small Hydro Plant KW				6.16	1.54	2.50			
Short-term Purchase				**2,308.38**	**1,410.94**	**6.11**	**2,308.38**	**1,410.94**	**6.11**
Short-term Purchase (IEX)	-	-	-	1,818.17	1,218.38	6.70			
Border Villages	-	-	-	1.85	2.02	10.94			
UI Purchase – Central	-	-	-	488.37	122.40	2.51			
UI Purchase – State	-	-	-	-	68.13	-			
Concessional Power - through CSPTrdCL	**2,395.56**	**688.16**	**2.87**	**3,060.12**	**710.24**	**2.32**	**3,060.12**	**710.24**	**2.32**
Renewables	**4,761.24**	**2,119.49**	**4.45**	**5,099.39**	**2,329.17**	**4.57**	**5,099.39**	**2,223.68**	**4.36**
Biomass	815.35	624.56	7.66	1,110.09	1,035.04	9.32	1,110.09	929.55	8.37
Solar	662.70	489.87	7.39	477.68	350.86	7.35	477.68	350.86	7.35

Source	Tariff Order			Petition			Final True-up		
	Quantum (MU)	Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Rate (Rs./ kWh)	Quantum (MU)	Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Rate (Rs./ kWh)	Quantum (MU)	Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Rate (Rs./ kWh)
Hydel	1,773.69	580.62	3.27	2,694.59	711.02	2.64	2,694.59	711.02	2.64
PM KUSUM Yojna Component-A	-	-	-	2.71	0.90	3.33	2.71	0.90	3.33
Wind	-	-	-	814.33	231.35	2.84	814.33	231.35	2.84
Other RE (Solar Rooftop banking)	1,509.50	424.44	2.81						
Banking Purchase				1,186.45	-		1,186.45		
Reactive Charges	-			-	24.55			24.55	
Transmission Charges		**2,342.89**	**-**	**-**	**2,158.55**			**2,158.55**	
Inter-State Transmission Charges		1,094.38			994.85			994.85	
Intra-State Transmission Charges		1,226.30			1,154.14			1,154.14	
CSLDC Charges		22.21			9.56			9.56	
Gross Power Purchase Cost excluding Transmission Charges	**40,823.95**	**15,257.69**	**3.74**	**47,420.68**	**20,378.47**	**4.30**	**47,420.68**	**20,272.98**	**4.28**
Gross Power Purchase Cost including Transmission Charges	**40,823.95**	**17,600.58**	**4.31**	**47,420.68**	**22,537.02**	**4.75**	**47,420.68**	**22,431.53**	**4.73**
Less: Adjustments									
Sale of Surplus power				**5,105.18**	**1,552.53**	**3.04**	**5,105.18**	**1,552.53**	**3.04**
Power Exchange				4,007.96	1,455.68	3.63	4,007.96	1,455.68	3.63
UI Sales				469.63	80.43	1.71	469.63	80.43	1.71
Banking Sale				627.59	0.00	0.00	627.59	0.00	0.00
RRAS Settlement					16.41			16.41	
Net Power Purchase Cost				**42,315.51**	**20,984.49**	**4.96**	**42,315.51**	**20,879.00**	**4.93**

The Commission approves Power Purchase Cost of Rs. 22,431.53 Crore (including the Transmission Charges) after final Truing-up for FY 2024-25.

3.6 O&M Expenses

CSPDCL's Submission

CSPDCL submitted that as per the MYT Regulations, 2021, the O&M Expenses includes HR Expenses and Maintenance and General (M&G) Expenses. HR Expenses comprise Employee cost, impact of wage revision and manpower cost on outsourcing basis. CSPDCL requested the Commission to approve Employee expenses of Rs 1,283.88 Crore for FY 2024-25 based on Audited Accounts.

CSPDCL submitted that the services required in distribution business such as Power consumption expenses, Rents, Rates and Taxes, Insurance, Vehicle Charges, Water Charges, Telephone Charges, Audit and Legal fees etc. have been considered under the head of A&G head.

Further, under R&M expenses maintenance of Plant and Machinery, Buildings and Other expenses have considered. CSPDCL requested the Commission to approve actual M&G Expenses (sum of A&G expenses and R&M expenses) of Rs. 470.35 Crore.

Based on Audited Accounts, CSPDCL submitted the actual O&M expenses of Rs. 1,754.24 Crore for FY 2024-25 excluding Terminal Benefits (Pension and Gratuity) and Smart Meter Charges, as shown in the Table below:

Table 3-8: Actual O&M expenses as submitted by CSPDCL (Rs. Crore)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Tariff Order	Petition
1	Employee Costs (including outsourcing)	1,373.97	1,283.88
2	A&G Expenses	96.09	92.95
3	R&M Expenses	268.17	377.40
4	Pension & Gratuity	826.32	826.31
5	Smart Meter Charges	-	15.91
6	**Total O&M Expenses**	**2,564.55**	**2,596.45**

CSPDCL has also claimed Pension and Gratuity expense of Rs. 826.31 Crore almost equal to that approved by Commission in its Tariff Order dated 01 June 2024. CSPDCL submitted that it has claimed this amount in line with the approach adopted by the Commission in previous Tariff Order. In the tariff order for FY 2025-26, the Commission had deducted an amount of Rs. 59.14 Crore considering it to be provision made in audited accounts, based on actuarial analysis.

In FY 2024-25 CSPDCL has contributed Rs. 826.31 Crore as approved in the Tariff order, however, Rs.700.42 Crore has been recorded in the balance sheet against the head of P&G (Note 24 Rs. 509.38 Crore and Rs. 191.04 Crore P&L account under Other Comprehensive Income). Balance amount of Rs. 125.87 Crore has been adjusted against liability towards pension fund (Note 17 under Pension & Gratuity).

CSPDCL has provided reconciliation of P&G expense reflecting in Audited Accounts against P&G and the amount allowed by the Commission in previous Tariff Order during true-up of FY 2023-24 as shown in the Table below.

Table 3-9: Pension and Gratuity expense claimed by CSPDCL for FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore)

Sr. No	Financial Year	Actual Pay out	Adjustment	Amount in audited account	Amount allowed in FY 23-24/claimed in FY 24-25
1	FY 2023-24	768.41	59.13	827.53	768.41
2	FY 2024-25	826.31	-125.87	700.423	826.31

CSPDCL has also claimed Smart Meter Charges of Rs. 15.91 Crore which is to be borne by CSPDCL, for installation of smart meter for various consumers, under RDSS. CSPDCL submitted that the Smart Metering project is being implemented in the state as mandated under the Central Electricity Authority (Installation and operation of meters) (Amendment) Regulations, 2019 framed under sub-section (1) of section 55 read with clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 177 of the Electricity Act 2003, and its subsequent amendment.

Sharing of Gains/(Losses) on account of M&G Expenses

CSPDCL submitted that in accordance with the MYT Regulations, 2021, the HR Expenses including the Employee Expenses and outsourced employee costs are allowed at actuals in the truing up, and no sharing of gains/(losses) is to be done for the HR expenses.

CSPDCL submitted that as per clause 83.4.2 (d) to (i) of CSERC Tariff Regulations 2021, it has calculated the normative A&G and R&M expenses for the FY 2024-25, by escalating the normative A&G and R&M expenses approved for FY 2023-24, with the increase in escalation indexes as tabulated in table below. Further, for computing the normative A&G and R&M Expenses CSPDCL has considered escalation in WPI index (2.27%) of FY 2024-25 to work out R&M Expenses and escalation in CPI and WPI index (2.94%) in the ratio of 60:40 for FY 2024-25 to work out A&G expenses. The Normative A&G and R&M Expenses as submitted by CSPDCL are shown in the Table below:

Table 3-10: Normative M&G Expenses for FY 2024-25 as submitted by CSPDCL (Rs. Crore)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Revised Normative for FY 2023-24 as per Tariff Order dated 11.07.2025	Revised Normative for FY 2024-25 to be claimed in True-up
1.	A&G Expenses	94.39	97.16
2.	R&M Expenses	271.40	277.57
	Total	**365.79**	**374.73**

CSPDCL submitted the sharing of efficiency gains/(losses) on account of M&G expenses for FY 2024-25, as per Clause 13 of CSERC Tariff Regulations 2021. The same is as shown in the Table below:

Table 3-11: Sharing of Gains/(Losses) in M&G Expenses for FY 2024-25 as submitted by CSPDCL (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Revised Normative	Actual Expenses	Efficiency (Gain)/Loss	Share of (Gain)/Loss	
				CSPDCL	Consumers
A&G Expenses	97.16	92.95	(4.21)	(1.40)	(2.81)
R&M Expenses	277.57	377.40	99.83	66.55	33.28
Total	**374.73**	**470.35**	**95.62**	**65.15**	**30.47**

CSPDCL requested the Commission to approve the sharing of efficiency loss of Rs. 65.15 Crore against M&G expenses for FY 2024-25.

Commission's View

The Commission had approved O&M expenses of Rs. 1,738.23 Crore in the Tariff Order for FY 2024-25. As against this, CSPDCL has claimed actual O&M Expenses of 1,754.24 Crore for FY 2024-25 excluding Terminal Benefits (pension and gratuity) and Smart Metering Charges, based on Audited Accounts.

Actual O&M Expenses

CSPDCL has claimed actual employee expenses of Rs 1,283.88 Crore for FY 2024-25 based on the Audited Accounts. The Commission has verified the actual employee expenses from the Audited Accounts of FY 2024-25 which includes Rs. 305.57 Crore against manpower on meter reading, FOC, contract and others. CSPDCL has also added Rs. 7.13 Crore against Leave Encashment from P&L statement.

The Commission finds the employee expenses claimed are as per Audited Accounts and in line with regulatory provisions and hence, approves the actual employee expenses of Rs. 1,283.88 Crore as submitted by CSPDCL in the truing up of FY 2024-25.

CSPDCL has claimed A&G Expenses of Rs. 92.95 Crore in the final true-up for FY 2024-25. The Commission observed that CSPDCL has claimed Rs. 6.27 Crore against Claim and Compensation (Outside) under the 'Miscellaneous Expenses' of Rs. 20.60 Crore claimed under A&G expenses.

The Commission is of the view that such claims cannot be recovered from the consumers and must be borne by CSPDCL. Hence, in line with the approach taken by Commission in past, the Commission has disallowed expenses of Rs. 6.27 Crore from the actual A&G expenses. **The Commission thus approves the actual A&G expenses of Rs. 86.67 Crore in the true-up of FY 2024-25**.

CSPDCL has claimed actual R&M Expenses of Rs. 377.40 Crore for FY 2024-25. **The Commission has verified these expenses from the Audited Accounts of FY 2024-25 and allows the actual R&M expenses of Rs. 377.40 Crore in the true-up of FY 2024-25.**

Actual P&G Expenses

Commission has asked CSPDCL to provide actual payout under the head P&G from the Trust to Employees for FY 2024-25 and estimated numbers for the next Control Period. In its response dated 11th March 2026, CSPDCL submitted that it has contributed amount of Rs. 826.31 Crore to the P&G fund in FY 2024-25. The Commission has verified the P&G expense booked in the Annual Account. The Pension trust has also confirmed Rs. 826.31 Crore deposited by CSPDCL.

Therefore, the Commission has considered actual P&G expenses contribution of Rs. 826.31 Crore.

Smart Meter Charges

The Commission has considered the Smart Metering charges of Rs. 15.91 Crore as verified from the audited account for FY 2024-25 as the Smart Metering was proposed under TOTEX (CAPEX+ OPEX) mode.

The actual O&M Expenses approved by the Commission for FY 2024-25 are given in the following Table:

Table 3-12: Actual O&M expenses as approved by the Commission for FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Tariff Order	Petition	Approved
1	Employee Costs (including outsourcing)	1,373.97	1,283.88	1,283.88
2	A&G Expenses	96.09	92.95	86.67
3	R&M Expenses	268.17	377.40	377.40
4	Pension & Gratuity	826.32	826.31	826.31
5	Smart Meter Charges	-	15.91	15.91
6	**Total O&M Expenses**	**2,564.55**	**2,596.45**	**2,590.18**

Normative O&M Expenses

In accordance with 83.4.2 (d) to (i) of CSERC Tariff Regulations 2021, at the time of true up, the HR/employee expenses must be considered at actuals and shall not be subjected to sharing of gains/(losses). Accordingly, the **Commission has not computed the sharing of gains/(losses) for HR expenses and has allowed the actual HR expenses of Rs. 1,283.88 Crore, as approved earlier in this Chapter**.

Based on the above Regulations, the Commission has computed the revised normative A&G expenses and R&M expenses for FY 2024-25. The MYT Regulations, 2021 specify that at the time of true-up, only the actual inflation has to be considered instead of the projected inflation rate considered at the time of the MYT Order, which has to be applied to the normative A&G expenses and R&M expenses for FY 2023-24, approved in the final true-up for FY 2023-24 in the Order dated 11 July 2025.

The base A&G expenses and R&M expenses for FY 2023-24, as determined in the final true-up for FY 2023-24 in the Order dated 11 July 2205 are Rs. 94.39 Crore and Rs. 271.40 Crore, respectively. The Commission has considered escalation factor of 2.94% equal to the actual increase in WPI and CPI for FY 2024-25, with 40:60 weightage to WPI: CPI, for projecting the revised normative A&G Expenses for FY 2024-25. The Commission has considered escalation factor of 2.27% equal to the actual increase in WPI for FY 2024-25, for projecting the revised normative R&M Expenses for FY 2024-25.

The revised normative A&G expenses and R&M expenses as approved by the Commission for FY 2024-25 are shown in the Table below:

Table 3-13: Revised Normative R&M and A&G Expenses approved by the Commission for FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Petition	True-up
1	A&G Expenses	97.16	97.16
2	R&M Expenses	277.57	277.57

As per the provisions in the MYT Regulations, 2021, the Commission has computed the efficiency gains/(losses) of M&G expenses for FY 2024-25 based on revised normative A&G expenses and R&M expenses, as shown in the following Table:

Table 3-14: Sharing of Gain/(Loss) as approved by the Commission for FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Revised Normative	Actual Expenses	Efficiency (Gain)/Loss	Share of (Gain)/Loss	
				CSPDCL	Consumers
A&G Expenses	97.16	86.67	(10.49)	(3.50)	(6.99)
R&M Expenses	277.57	377.40	99.83	66.55	33.28
Total	**374.73**	**464.07**	**89.34**	**63.06**	**26.28**

The Commission approves the sharing of Efficiency Loss of Rs. 63.06 Crore to be borne by CSPDCL, after true-up for FY 2024-25.

3.7 Capital Structure

CSPDCL's submission

CSPDCL has computed the capital structure for FY 2024-25 based on the following principles:

(a) The actual loan addition for FY 2024-25 has been considered as Rs. 792.20 Crore based on the Audited Accounts;

(b) Addition in consumer contribution/grants has been considered as Rs. 768.95 Crore as per the Audited Accounts for FY 2024-25;

(c) Normative equity addition has been considered based on capital restructuring methodology as approved by the Commission in the Tariff Order dated 12 July 2013;

(d) The total capitalization for FY 2024-25 as per balance sheet is Rs. 1,302.54 Crore. However, to adjust capitalization done on non-cash basis, CSPDCL has deducted an amount of Rs. 65.13 Crore (equivalent to 5%). Thereafter, added such deductions made in the past year considering capitalization on cash basis, thus, an amount of Rs. 67 Crore deducted from the true up for FY 2022-23, has been added to the capitalization for the current year.

(e) Hence, the final capitalization claimed by CSPDCL for truing up of FY 2024-25 is Rs. 1,304.41 Crore.

The Capital Structure submitted by CSPDCL for FY 2024-25 based on the methodology explained above is given in the Table below:

Table 3-15: Capital Structure for FY 2024-25 as submitted by CSPDCL (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Legend	Petition
Gross Fixed Assets (GFA)		
Opening GFA	A	13,759.01
Opening CWIP	B	2,416.06
Opening CAPEX	C=A+B	16,175.07
Capitalization during the year	D	1304..41
Closing GFA	E=D+A	15,063.42
Closing CWIP	F	3,645.94
Closing CAPEX	G=F+E	18,709.35
Grants and Consumer Contribution		
Opening Grant and Contribution	H	7,300.18
Consumer contribution/grants during the year	I	768.95
Closing Consumer Contribution	J=H+I	8,069.13
Consumer Contribution in Opening GFA	K=H*A/C	6,209.76
Consumer Contribution in Closing GFA	L=J*E/G	6,496.68
Loan Borrowed		
Opening Borrowed Loan	M	3,457.95
Loan Borrowed during the year	N	792.20
Closing Borrowed Loan	O=M+N	4,250.15
Borrowed Loan in Opening GFA	P=M*A/C	2,941.44
Borrowed Loan in Closing GFA	Q=MAX (O*E/G, P)	3,421.91
Equity		
Opening Gross Equity	R=C-H-M	5,416.94
Equity Addition During the Year	T=S-R	973.14
Closing Gross Equity	S=G-J-O	6,390.08
Gross Equity in Opening GFA	U=A-K-P	4,607.82
Gross Equity in Closing GFA	V=C-L-Q	5,144.83
Average Gross Equity During the year	W=Avg. (U, V)	4,876.32
Funding of Capitalized Assets		
Total Capitalization		1,304.41
Contribution of Grant in Capitalized Assets		286.92
Contribution of Equity in Capitalized Assets		305.25
Contribution of Loan in Capitalized Assets		712.24

Commission's View

The Commission has considered the approved closing GFA, Grants/Consumer Contribution, Loan, and Equity approved after final True-up of FY 2023-24 as the opening balance for FY 2024-25.

The Commission notes that audited accounts for FY 2024-25 indicate the capitalisation of Rs. 1,302.54 Crore. However, CSPDCL has submitted that the liabilities of Rs. 65.13 Crore corresponding to 5% of the capitalised amount has been deduced from the capitalisation of Rs. 1,302.54 Crore. Further, an amount of Rs. 67 Crore considered as non-cash capital expenditure for FY 2023-24 has now been discharged. Therefore, CSPDCL has claimed capitalisation of Rs. 1,304.41 Crore (Rs. 1302.54 Crore – Rs. 65.13 Crore + Rs. 67 Crore) in the truing-up for FY 2024-25.

To adjust Capitalization done on non-cash basis, 7% of the total capitalization for the financial year under consideration needs to be deducted, If we consider 7%, the capitalization to be deducted will be Rs. 91.18 Crore. Further, an amount of Rs. 67 Crore considered as non-cash capital expenditure for FY 2023-24 needs to be added back to arrive at final Capitalization for FY 2024-25.

Accordingly, the Commission has approved the capitalisation of Rs. 1,278.36 Crore (Rs. 1,302.54 Crore – Rs. 91.18 Crore + Rs. 67 Crore) for FY 2024-25.

Further, the addition to Grant/Consumer Contribution in FY 2024-25 has been considered based on the Audited Accounts. The consumer contribution and grants have been reduced from the GFA addition, before considering the normative Debt: Equity ratio, in accordance with the MYT Regulations, 2021 and approach adopted in previous Tariff Orders.

The GFA and its funding approved by the Commission for FY 2024-25 is shown in the Table below:

Table 3-16: GFA and Funding as Approved by the Commission for FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Petition	True-Up
	Gross Fixed Assets (GFA)		
1	Opening GFA	13,759.01	13,759.01
2	Capitalisation during the year	1,304.41	1,278.36
3	Closing GFA	15,063.42	15,037.37
	Funding of Capitalisation		
4	Grant	286.92	284.73
5	Equity	305.25	298.09
6	Debt	712.24	695.54
7	**Total Capitalisation**	**1,304.41**	**1,278.36**

The Commission approves the total capitalization of Rs. 1,278.36 Crore and its funding through Grant, Equity and Debt for FY 2024-25, as shown in the Table above.

3.8 Depreciation

CSPDCL's Submission

CSPDCL submitted that depreciation has been calculated as per Regulation 25 of the MYT Regulations, 2021. CSPDCL has claimed depreciation of Rs. 438.78 Crore for FY 2024-25.

Commission's View

For final true-up for FY 2024-25, the Commission has computed the depreciation as per Regulation 25 of the MYT Regulations, 2021. The Regulation provides for separate depreciation rates for each asset group. Accordingly, the weighted average depreciation rates have been computed as 5.66% for FY 2024-25.

The depreciation on consumer contribution/Grants on live assets has been deducted as per Regulation 25 of the MYT Regulations, 2021. The depreciation on fully depreciated assets and the assets converted from loan to grant under UDAY has also been deducted in accordance with the approach adopted in the previous Tariff Orders.

The depreciation approved for FY 2024-25 is shown in the Table below:

Table 3-17: Depreciation Approved by the Commission for FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Tariff Order	Petition	True-up
Opening GFA	10,869.58	13,759.01	13,759.01
Additional Capitalisation during the Year	800.23	1,304.41	1,278.36
Closing GFA	11,669.81	15,063.42	15,037.37
Average GFA for the year	**11,269.70**	**14,411.21**	**14,398.19**
Depreciation Rates (%)	5.53%	5.66%	5.66%
Gross Depreciation	623.47	815.65	814.91
Less: Depreciation on consumer contribution on live assets	226.50	301.36	301.36
Less: Depreciation on Fully Depreciated Assets	16.51	29.30	29.30
Less: Depreciation on assets converted from loan to grant under UDAY	46.20	46.20	46.20
Net Depreciation	**334.26**	**438.78**	**438.05**

The Commission approves the total depreciation of Rs. 438.05 Crore after true-up for FY 2024-25, as shown in the Table above.

3.9 Interest on Loan Capital

CSPDCL's Submission

CSPDCL submitted that the Interest on loan capital has been computed in accordance with Regulation 24 of the MYT Regulations, 2021. The allowable depreciation for the year has been considered as the normative repayment for the year. The closing normative loan as on 31st March 2023 as approved by the Commission in the Order dated 01 June 2024 has been considered as opening normative loan as on 01st April 2023. The actual weighted average interest rate of 10.43% has been considered for FY 2024-25 based on the actual loan portfolio for the year. CSPDCL claimed the interest on loan capital as Rs. 253.64 Crore for FY 2024-25.

Commission's View

Commission has considered the closing net normative loan approved in final True-up for FY 2032-24 as the opening net normative opening loan for FY 2024-25. Loan addition during FY 2024-25 has been considered based on the approved capitalisation and funding for FY 2024-25, as discussed in the Capital Structure earlier. The allowable depreciation for the year has been considered as normative repayment for the year.

The Commission sought the computation for the applicable interest rate for each source of loan and the computation of weighted average rate of interest for FY 2024-25. In its reply dated 02nd February 2026, CSPDCL submitted that average loan outstanding during FY 2024-25 is Rs. 2,341.42 Crore, and weighted average interest rate of 10.43% as per Audited Account. CSPDCL submitted the corresponding computations in support of its claim.

The Commission has accepted CSPDCL's submission and considered the actual weighted average interest rate as 10.43% for FY 2024-25, based on the actual interest expenses paid against the outstanding average Debt. The Other Finance Charges have been allowed as Rs. 12.55 Crore as per actuals claimed by CSPDCL which includes Rs. 8.15 Crore booked against Guarantee Fees to State Government and Rs. 4.40 Crore expense incurred against Bank Charges.

The Interest expense approved after true-up for FY 2024-25 is shown in the Table below:

Table 3-18: Interest Expenses approved by the Commission for FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Tariff Order	Petition	True-up
Opening Net Normative Loan	1,386.06	2,175.10	2,175.10
Repayment during the year	328.83	438.78	438.05
Normative loan addition during the year	260.92	712.24	695.54
Closing Net Normative Loan	1,318.15	2,448.55	2,432.59
Average Normative loan during the year	**1,352.10**	**2,311.83**	**2,303.85**
Weighted Average Rate of Interest	9.96%	10.43%	10.43%
Interest Expenses	**134.67**	**241.10**	**240.26**
Add: Other Finance Charges	-	12.55	12.55
Total Interest on Loan	**134.67**	**253.64**	**252.81**

The Commission approves the Interest on Loan of Rs. 252.81 Crore after true-up for FY 2024-25, as shown in the Table above.

3.10 Interest on Working Capital

CSPDCL's Submission

CSPDCL submitted that Interest on Working Capital (IoWC) has been computed as per Regulation 26(1)(e) of the MYT Regulations, 2021. For computation of working capital requirement, CSPDCL has considered O&M expenses for 15 days, maintenance spares @ 20% of R&M expenses, and one month of receivables equal to one month of revenue from sale of power. CSPDCL has considered the actual interest rate of 11.12% for computing the IoWC in the truing up for FY 2024-25.

CSPDCL submitted the normative IoWC as Rs. 233.31 Crore for FY 2024-25.

Commission's View

The normative IoWC has been computed in accordance with the MYT Regulations, 2021 and subsequent amendments therein. The Commission has considered the revised normative O&M expenses for computing the working capital requirement. The maintenance spares have been considered as 20% of the revised normative M&G expenses. CSPDCL has considered one month's revenue from sale of electricity towards receivables. However, as per the first Amendment of the MYT Regulations, 2023, notified on 10th May 2023 (applicable from 01st April 2023) the Commission has considered the receivables equivalent to 15 days of actual revenue from sale of electricity.

The interest rate for computing IoWC has been considered as 11.12%, based on the actual interest rate, as submitted by CSPDCL. The normative IoWC approved in the true-up for FY 2024-25 is shown in the Table below:

Table 3-19: IoWC as approved by the Commission for FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Tariff Order	Petition	True-up
O&M Expenses for 15 days	105.39	68.82	68.16
Maintenance spares @ 20% of M&G expenses	72.85	74.95	74.95
Receivables equal to 15 days of revenue from sale of power	1,410.25	1,953.93	963.58
Total Working Capital	**1,588.49**	**2,097.70**	**1,106.69**
Rate of Interest (%)	9.00%	11.12%	11.12%
Interest on Working Capital requirement	**142.96**	**233.31**	**123.09**

The Commission approves the Interest on Working Capital of Rs. 123.09 Crore after true-up for FY 2024-25, as shown in the Table above.

3.11 Return on Equity

CSPDCL's Submission

CSPDCL has computed the Return on Equity (RoE) as per the capital structure proposed by CSPDCL and as per Regulation 17.1 of the MYT Regulations, 2021. CSPDCL has excluded consumer contribution, deposit work and grant from the asset addition during the year for computation of normative Debt: Equity ratio. CSPDCL has considered rate of Return on Equity as 16% for FY 2024-25. CSPDCL, also submitted that there has been variation in the capitalization projected at the time of MYT Order and as per the final audited accounts, which is reflected in the return on equity in final true up Petition.

CSPDCL has claimed Return on Equity of Rs. 458.93 Crore for FY 2024-25.

Commission's View

The RoE has been computed in accordance with Regulation 17 of the MYT Regulations, 2021. The Commission has considered the closing permissible equity approved in the true-up for FY 2023-24, as the opening permissible equity for FY 2024-25. The equity portion of the additional capitalisation for FY 2024-25 has been considered as the equity addition for the year. The Commission has considered rate of return as 16% on average equity for the year. The RoE approved after true-up for FY 2024-25 is shown in the Table below:

Table 3-20: RoE as approved by the Commission for FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Tariff Order	Petition	True-up
Permissible Equity in Opening GFA	2,268.48	2,715.66	2,715.66
Equity Addition during FY 2024-25	-	305.25	298.09
Permissible Equity in Closing GFA	2,380.30	3,020.91	3,013.75
Average Equity during the year	2,324.39	2,868.28	2,864.70
Rate of Return (%)	16.00%	16.00%	16.00%
Return on Equity	**371.90**	**458.93**	**458.35**

The Commission approves Return on Equity of Rs. 458.35 Crore after true-up for FY 2024-25, as shown in the Table above.

3.12 Non-Tariff Income

CSPDCL's Submission

CSPDCL submitted Non-Tariff Income (NTI) of Rs. 418.22 Crore for FY 2024-25 based on the Audited Accounts, comprising Rs. 111.58 Crore towards income from sale of scrap, bank Deposit, and Other Misc Income. and remaining Rs. 306.65 Crore towards revenue from Meter Rent, Wheeling Charges, Reactive Energy Charges and Parallel Operation Charges.

Commission's View

The Commission asked CSPDCL to submit the reconciliation between NTI claimed in Petition and other income booked in the audited accounts for FY 2024-25 and found it in line with the NTI claimed by CSPDCL.

Further, the Commission has considered Late Payment Surcharge (LPS) as part of NTI after netting off the financing cost associated with the same. The treatment adopted by the Commission is in line with Hon'ble APTEL's judgment dated 28th November 2013 in Appeal Nos. 14 of 2012 (NDPL Vs DERC & Ors) as shown in the Table below:

Table 3-21: LPS considered by the Commission as part of NTI for FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore)

Sr. No.	Particulars	FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore)
1	LPS as per Account	800
2	Principal@18% (1/18%)	4,444.44
3	IoWC @ 11.12% (2 X 11.12%)	494.22
4	**Net LPS in NTI (1-3)**	**305.78**

Accordingly, the Commission has considered net LPS of Rs. 305.78 Crore as an NTI for FY 2024-25. The total NTI considered by the Commission for FY 2024-25 as per discussion above is as shown in the Table below:

Table 3-22: Non-Tariff Income as approved by the Commission for FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Tariff Order	Petition	True-up
Non-Tariff Income		111.58	111.58
Wheeling Charges, Open Access & CSS		57.06	57.06
Parallel Operation Charges		188.03	188.03
Meter rent		54.46	54.46
Reactive Energy Charges		7.10	7.10
Net LPS considered in the NTI		-	305.78
Total Non-Tariff Income	**185.43**	**418.22**	**724.00**

The Commission approves the Non-Tariff Income of Rs. 724.00 Crore after true-up for FY 2024-25.

3.13 Exceptional Items

CSPDCL's Submission

CSPDCL claimed Rs. 658.32 Crore towards exceptional expenditure in the True-Up of FY 2024-25.

An amount of Rs. 591.75 Crore has been included by CSPDCL towards energy Bill of Railways, reversed as per Arbitration Order, dated 03rd May 2019, against the demand raised by CSPDCL. Accordingly, the amount of Rs. 591.75 Crore appearing in Note 27 of Audited Accounts has been claimed in true-up of FY 2024-25, as the amount has been considered as part of revenue received from retail sale of power in past Tariff Order.

Another amount of Rs. 66.57 Crore was included in the exceptional claim by CSPDCL towards losses due to theft, fire and misappropriation. CSPDCL submitted that due to unfortunate fire incidents, at Raigarh stores and at Raipur stores, CSPDCL has suffered a loss of Rs. 13.40 Crore and Rs. 50.22 Crore respectively. Further, fire incidences, theft and other natural calamities have also caused loss of Rs. 2.95 Crore as shown in the Note 27 of Audited Accounts. CSPDCL requested Commission to allow Rs. 66.57 Crore for recovery through tariff assuming these incidences/accidents were beyond the control.

Commission's View

Commission asked CSPDCL to submit the Arbitration order against the claim of Rs. 591 Crore submitted toward the bill of Railways. CSPDCL has shared the Order vide its response dated 02nd February 2026. Further, Commission asked whether it is actually paid or it's just a Provision. CSPDCL was also asked share when the revenue was booked. In its response dated 11th March 2026, CSPDCL submitted that no payment was made to Railways by CSPDCL. The amount of Rs 591.75 Crores which was earlier included in the debtor's bill was reversed after arbitration order. Being an old matter, CSDPCL submitted that the date of booking of revenue shall be intimated in due course.

Based on above discussion it is clear that the amount is not an expense which is paid to the Railways by CSPDCL. Rather it was a demand issued by the erstwhile MPEB and booked as a revenue under the accounts of the erstwhile Board. This revenue was never considered by this Commission in the regulatory regime and hence it can not be claimed now as an expense item under the ARR of the distribution licensee for FY 2024-25

In case of losses due to theft, fire and misappropriation, Commission asked CSPDCL to submit whether any insurance claim was made by CSPDCL. In response, dated 02nd February 2026, CSPDCL submitted that it has not claimed any insurance as there was no specific policy for such claims. The Commission is not approving the loss due to fire and theft as it is the responsibility of CSPDCL to properly maintain its assets and take safety precautions properly and such losses cannot be passed on to the consumers.

Commission has not considered any exceptional expenses for FY 2024-25 based on the audited accounts as shown in the Table below:

Table 3-23: Exceptional Expenses as approved by the Commission for FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Petition	True-up
Loss due to Theft, Fire and Misappropriation	66.57	-
Railway Bill reversal as per arbitration order	591.75	-
Total Exceptional Items Claimed	**658.32**	**-**

3.14 Aggregate Revenue Requirement

The summary of ARR proposed by CSPDCL and ARR approved after the True-up for FY 2024-25, based on the discussion above is shown in the Table below:

Table 3-24: Approved ARR for FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Tariff Order	Petition	True-up
A	**Gross Power Purchase Expenses**	**17,600.58**	**22,537.02**	**22,431.53**
1	Power Purchase Cost	15,257.69	20,378.47	20272.98
2	Inter-State Transmission Charges	1,094.38	994.85	994.85
3	Intra-State Transmission Charges	1,226.30	1,154.14	1154.14
4	CSLDC Charges	22.21	9.56	9.56
B	**Operation & Maintenance Expenses**	**2,564.55**	**2,596.45**	**2,590.18**
1	Net Employee Expenses	1,373.97	1,283.88	1,283.88
2	Net A&G Expenses	96.09	92.95	86.67
3	Net R&M charges	268.17	377.40	377.40
4	Pension & Gratuity	826.32	826.31	826.31
5	Smart Meter Charges	-	15.91	15.91
C	**Interest & Finance Expenses**	**277.63**	**486.95**	**375.90**
1	Interest on Loan	134.67	253.64	252.81
2	Interest on Working Capital Requirement	142.96	233.31	123.09
D	**Other Expenses**	**706.16**	**897.71**	**896.40**
1	Depreciation	334.26	438.78	438.05
2	Return on Equity	371.90	458.93	458.35
E	**Gain/(Loss) on Efficiency**	**-**	**(202.95)**	**(261.31)**
1	Gain/(Loss) on Sharing O&M Efficiency	-	(65.15)	(63.06)
2	Gain/(Loss) on account of Distribution Losses	-	(137.80)	(198.25)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Tariff Order	Petition	True-up
F	**Exceptional Items**	**-**	**658.32**	**-**
1	Loss due to Theft, Fire and Misappropriation	-	66.57	-
2	Railway Bill reversal as per arbitration order	-	591.75	-
G	**Less: Non-Tariff Income**	**185.43**	**418.23**	**724.00**
1	Non-Tariff Income	-	111.58	111.58
2	Wheeling Charges, Open Access & Cross Subsidy Charges, POC, Meter rent	-	306.65	306.65
3	Net LPS considered in NTI	-	-	305.78
H	**Revenue from sale of surplus power**	**164.38**	**-**	**-**
I	**Impact of Carrying Cost on Revenue Gap of FY 2022-23**	**-**	143.37	**-**
J	**Aggregate Revenue Requirement**	**20,799.11**	**26,698.64**	**25,308.69**

The Revenue from Surplus power has been added in Revenue as explained in the next paragraph. As of now as the tariff order dated 01st June 2024 passed in Petition No. 09 of 2024 has attained finality the Commission is not inclined to review this at this stage.

The Commission approves the ARR of Rs. 25,308.69 Crore after carrying out the final true-up for FY 2024-25.

3.15 Revenue from Sale of Power

CSPDCL's Submission

CSPDCL submitted the total revenue from sale of power as Rs. 24,999.74 Crore for FY 2024-25 as per Audited Accounts, including the revenue of Rs. 1,552.53 Crore from sale of surplus power and Revenue of Rs. 96.85 Crore from UI sales and RRAS settlement. The Revenue from Sale of power was Rs. 23,447.21 Crore.

Commission's View

The total Revenue as per Audited account was Rs. 27,169.19 Crore which includes Revenue from Sale of Power, Other Operating Income, Revenue from sale of Surplus Power and Subsidy from the State Government.

To verify the revenue of Rs. 23,447.21 Crore from sale of power to various categories, the Commission asked CSPDCL to submit reconciliation of Revenue claimed in the Petition including Non-Tariff Income/ Other Operating Income and the same booked in the audited accounts of FY 2024-25. CSPDCL has submitted reconciliation of Revenue from sale of Power vide its response dated 02nd February 2206. Based on the reconciliation Commission has confirmed the Revenue of Rs. 23,447.21 Crore from Sale of power.

As per the methodology adopted in previous Tariff Orders, the Commission has considered the actual revenue of Rs. 1,552.53 Crore on account of sale of surplus power as reported in the Audited Accounts, under revenue in the true-up for FY 2024-25.

The State Government provides subsidy to the agriculture category, domestic category and steel industry category consumers. In its response dated 09th March 2026 to the Data gap, CPSDCL submitted that it has booked subsidy of Rs. 6,518.97 Crore on accrual basis whereas it has received Rs. 7,840.58 Crore subsidy. CSPDCL also submitted that the excess subsidy received during the financial year 2024-25 is related to Legacy dues of earlier years.

Further, CSPDCL was asked to submit revenue from sale of power for FY 2024-25 in the format for R7 (same as provided in MYT Model - "Revenue for FY 2026-27") which gives category wise revenue from various heads and final Average Billing Rate (ABR). After going through the ABR submitted by CSPDCL vide its response dated 09th March 2026, the Commission finds that the actual ABR realised for Agriculture category continues to be lower than the approved ABR.

The Commission, in the previous Tariff Orders, has adopted the approach of consideration of additional revenue for Agriculture Category, as CSPDCL is bound to levy the tariff approved by the Commission in its respective Tariff Order for all categories including Agriculture consumers. Any form of subsidy given by the State Government is a relief to that category of consumers and therefore, part of the approved tariff is to be recovered in the form of subsidy from the Government and the balance part is to be levied to consumers of that category. Licensee may take up this issue with State Government.

Accordingly, the Commission has considered the additional revenue against the Agriculture category is shown in the Table below:

Table 3-25: Additional Revenue from Agriculture Category considered by the Commission for FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore)

Consumer Category	Unit Sold (MU)	Energy Charge Billed (Rs. Crore)	Actual Energy Charge (Rs. /kWh)	Approved Energy Charge (Rs. /kWh)	Difference Rs. /kWh)	Additional Revenue (Rs. Crore)
1	2	3	4=3/2 X 10	5	6= (5-4)	7=6 X 2/10
AG: LV 3	6,613.88	2,872.35	4.34	5.30	0.96	633.00
Temp. AG: LV 8	2220.72	933.94	4.21	5.30	1.09	243.04
Total	**8,834.59**	**3,806.29**	**4.31**	**5.30**	**0.99**	**876.04**

Thus, there is under-recovery of energy charge, i.e., of Rs. 0.99/kWh for FY 2024-25, which translates to under-recovery of Rs. 876.04 Crore for FY 2024-25.

In view of the discussion above, the Commission has considered the amount of Rs. 876.04 Crore as an additional revenue, while approving the final true-up for FY 2024-25.

The Commission has accordingly approved the total Revenue for FY 2024-25 as shown in the Table below:

Table 3-26: Approved Revenue for FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Tariff Order	Petition	True-up
Revenue from Retail Sale of Electricity	21,775.25	23,447.21	23,447.21
Add: Revenue from sale of Surplus Power		1,552.53	1,552.53
Add: Additional revenue for Agriculture Category			876.04
Total Revenue from Sale	**21,775.25**	**24,999.74**	**25,875.78**

The Commission approves total revenue of Rs. 25,875.78 Crore after true-up for FY 2024-25, including the revenue from sale of surplus power and additional notional Revenue from AG consumers.

3.16 Revenue Gap/(Surplus)

CSPDCL's Submission

In its Petition, CSPDCL had claimed a standalone Revenue Gap of Rs. 1,698.90 Crore for FY 2024-25 as shown in the table below:

Table 3-27: ARR submitted by CSPDCL for FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Tariff Order dated 01.06.2024	April to March (FY 2024-25)
Net ARR	20,799.11	26,698.64
Revenue from Sale of Power	21,775.25	24,999.74
Standalone Revenue Gap/(Surplus)	**(976.14)**	**1,698.90**
Gap/(Surplus) carried forward from final true-up of FY 2022-23 for CSPGCL	24.28	-
Gap/(Surplus) carried forward from final true-up of FY 2022-23 for CSPTCL	(48.52)	-
Gap/(Surplus) carried forward from final true-up of FY 2022-23 for CSLDC	(4.11)	-
Gap/(Surplus) carried forward from final true-up of FY 2022-23 for CSPDCL, including impact of Review Petition filed by CSPDCL on the Tariff Order for FY 2023-24, along with Carrying Cost	3,823.11	3,823.11
Total Gap/(Surplus) carried forward	3,794.76	3,823.11
Cumulative Revenue Gap/(Surplus)	**2,818.62**	**5,522.01**
Less: Financial Support from State Government	1,000.00	1,000.00
Net Cumulative Revenue Gap / (Surplus)	**1,818.62**	**4,522.01**
Rate of Interest (%)	-	11.12%
Carrying /(Holding) Cost	-	251.47
Total Closing Revenue Gap/(Surplus) at the end of the year	**-**	**4,773.48**

CSPDCL submitted that it has not considered the Gap/(Surplus) carried forward from final true-up of FY 2022-23 for CSPGCL, CSPTCL and CSLDC since the gap is already accounted for in the True-up ARR claimed for FY 2024-25 by CSPDCL.

CSPDCL further submitted that all the adjustments have been considered while arriving at the gap of Rs. 4,773.48 Crore along with the carrying cost of Rs. 251.47 Crore calculated for FY 2024-25. The carrying cost is computed in line with the approach adopted by the Commission in the past Tariff Orders. CSPDCL requested Commission to approve the revenue gap for FY 2024-25 along with carrying cost.

Commission's View

The Commission has considered the ARR approved for CSPDCL after true-up for FY 2024-25 and the Revenue approved in the earlier Sections of this Chapter, to compute the Revenue Gap/(Surplus) for FY 2024-25.

The Revenue Gap/(Surplus) after true-up for FY 2024-25 for CSPGCL, CSPTCL, and CSLDC have been considered while approving the Revenue Requirement of CSPDCL for FY 2026-27 (as elaborated in the subsequent Chapter), along with the associated carrying/(holding) cost as per usual practice, rather than including the same in the true-up Revenue Gap/(Surplus) of CSPDCL for FY 2024-25.

The summary of Revenue Gap/(Surplus) approved after true-up of FY 2024-25 for CSPDCL is shown in the Table below:

Table 3-28: Approved Revenue Gap/(Surplus) for FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Tariff Order dated 01.06.2024	Proposed	Approved
1	Net ARR	20,799.11	26,698.64	25,308.69
2	Revenue from Sale of Power	21,775.25	24,999.74	25,875.78
3	**Standalone Revenue Gap/(Surplus) (1-2)**	**(976.14)**	**1,698.90**	**(567.10)**
4	Gap/(Surplus) carried forward from final true-up of FY 2022-23 for CSPGCL	24.28	-	-
5	Gap/(Surplus) carried forward from final true-up of FY 2022-23 for CSPTCL	(48.52)	-	-
6	Gap/(Surplus) carried forward from final true-up of FY 2022-23 for CSLDC	(4.11)	-	-
7	Gap/(Surplus) carried forward from final true-up of FY 2022-23 for CSPDCL, including impact of Review Petition filed by CSPDCL on the Tariff Order for FY 2023-24, along with Carrying Cost	3,823.11	3,823.11	3,823.11
8	**Total Gap/(Surplus) carried forward (4+5+6+7)**	**3,794.76**	**3,823.11**	**3,823.11**
9	**Cumulative Revenue Gap/(Surplus) (3+8)**	**2,818.62**	**5,522.01**	**3,256.01**
10	Less: Financial Support from State Government	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
11	**Net Cumulative Revenue Gap / (Surplus) (9-10)**	**1,818.62**	**4,522.01**	**2,256.01**
12	Rate of Interest (%)	-	11.12%	11.12%
13	Carrying /(Holding) Cost	-	251.47	125.46
14	**Total Closing Revenue Gap/(Surplus) at the end of the year (11+13)**	**1,818.62**	**4,773.48**	**2,381.47**

The Commission approves cumulative Revenue Gap of Rs. 2,381.47 Crore at the end of FY 2024-25 for CSPDCL. This Revenue Gap has been considered for recovery in FY 2026-27, along with the Carrying Cost, as discussed in the subsequent Chapter.

4 ARR OF CSPDCL FOR MYT CONTROL PERIOD FROM FY 2026-27 TO FY 2029-30

4.1 Background

CSPDCL submitted the projected ARR for the MYT Control Period from FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 under various heads, viz., Sales, Power Purchase expenses, O&M expenses, depreciation, interest on loans, interest on working capital, etc., in accordance with the CSERC MYT Regulations, 2025. The Commission has carried out prudence check while approving each of the above expenditure heads of the ARR for the MYT Control Period from FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30, in the following sections.

4.2 Sales Projections

CSPDCL's Submission

CSPDCL submitted that there are various factors, which can have an impact on the actual consumption of electricity and are often beyond the control of the Licensee, such as government policy, economic climate, weather conditions, force-majeure events like natural disasters, change in consumption mix, etc. Hence, various factors affecting electricity consumption were considered and interrelationships have been estimated among them to arrive at the forecast of energy sales within a range for the purpose of estimating future costs/revenues. CSPDCL submitted that in the CSERC MYT Regulations, 2025, sales mix and quantum of sales are considered as uncontrollable.

CSPDCL submitted that for projecting the category-wise energy sales for FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30, it has considered the past growth trends for each consumer category as per the categorisation approved in the latest Tariff Order.

Compounded Annual Growth Rates (CAGRs) were computed from the historical data available for each category, corresponding to different lengths of time, in the past four years for LV categories, i.e. FY 2021-22 to FY 2024-25 and past three years for HV categories i.e. FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25. This is subject to the specific characteristics/trend of each consumer category/subcategories/slabs.

CSPDCL has chosen average of 3-year CAGR and 2-year CAGR as the basis for extrapolating sales for LV category, because a year prior to that happened to be the "COVID" pandemic year, when the State has witnessed several lockdowns, hence the data for this period has been considered an outlier. For HV categories more recent trend is considered since open access has increased in the past few years. Average of 2-year CAGR and 1-year growth rate is considered for HV categories. Also, in case of abnormal growth rate (high or low) observed in the past, growth rate is normalised to the extent possible for estimating realistic growth for that category. In case where the past data shows a declining trend, nil growth or very low growth rate has been considered.

The following Table shows the growth rates considered by CSPDCL in each Consumer category.

Table 4-1: Consumer Category Wise growth rate considered by CSPDCL for Sales Projections for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30

Sr. No.	Category	Consumer Category Description	Growth Rate considered by CSPDCL	Remarks
(A) Low Voltage				
1	LV 1	Domestic including BPL Consumers	5.28%	Average of 3-year and 2-year CAGR
2	LV 2.1	Single Phase Non-Domestic-(up to 5 kW)	11.55%	Average of 3-year and 2-year CAGR
	LV 2.2	Three Phase Non-Domestic		
3	LV 3	Agriculture	14.45%	1 Year Growth Rate
4	LV 4	Agriculture Allied Activities	13.83%	Average of 3-year and 2-year CAGR
5	LV 5	LT Industry	7.27%	1 Year Growth Rate
6	LV 6	Public Utilities	15.00%	15% Normalized
7	LV 7	IT & Export Oriented Textile Industries	0.00%	Negative Growth Rate
8	LV 8	Temporary Supply	20.00%	20% Normalized
(B) High Voltage				
1	HV 1	Railway Traction	5.72%	Average of 2-year and 1-year CAGR
2	HV 2	Mines	2.00%	Negative Growth Rate
3	HV 3	Other Industrial & General Purpose Non-Industrial	7.24%	Average of 2-year and 1-year CAGR
4	HV 4	Steel Industries	1.42%	1 Year Growth Rate due to Open Access
5	HV 5	Irrigation & Agriculture Allied Activities, PWW	10.12%	Average of 2-year and 1-year CAGR
6	HV 6	Residential	2.61%	Average of 2-year and 1-year CAGR
7	HV 7	Start-up Power Tariff	51.14%	Average of 2-year and 1-year CAGR
8	HV 8	Industries related to manufacturing of equipment for power generation from RE Sources	20.00%	20% Normalized
9	HV 9	IT & Export Oriented Textile Industries	25.00%	25% Normalized
10	HV 10	Temporary Connection at HV	10.64%	1 Year Growth Rate

Impact of PM Surya Ghar Yojana, PDRES, KUSUM C and Open Access

For Certain Categories, CSPDCL had proposed reduction in sales due to several solar schemes running in the state. The impact of Open Access is also considered by CSPDCL while projecting sale for the next control period.

Currently, five prominent schemes are in operation namely, PM Suryaghar Yojana, Prosumer Distributed Renewable Energy System (PDRES), PM Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Yojana Mahaabhiyan A&C (KUSUM – A & C), and the non-scheme Open Access facility is available to any consumer to avail power from Captive or Non-Captive plants within the State. These schemes will have a significant bearing on the power consumption pattern and the power purchase cost of CSPDCL in the near future, hence, CPSDCL has considered the power generation and power consumption from these sources for computation of sales and the power purchase cost.

The impact of PM Surya Ghar Yojana has been considered in two ways i.e. Reduction in power drawn from the Grid, and second, cost incurred due to purchase of remaining power at the end of Financial Year at Rs. 2.50 per unit. CSPDCL has been adjusted the projected sales in category of LV-1, LV-2 & LV-5 accordingly.

The second scheme PDRES is similar in nature however its beneficiaries are consumers with solar generation capacity up to 500 KW. Here the impact is also the same, however the adjustments of the generated units has been considered from HV-3 category consumers and prospective power purchase has been considered in the power purchase cost.

The KUSUM "A" is exclusively for agriculture feeder solarisation hence CSPDCL has considered the impact under the Power Purchase Cost, with per unit cost as Rs.3.51/KWh. Further the KUSUM "C" scheme pertains to Pump Electrification through Solar Plants, hence its impact has only been considered by CSPDCL as adjustment in the sale units from the LV-3 Category i.e "Agriculture Pumps".

The last category is of consumers opting for Open Access. Under this category power is not purchased from the prosumer but the anticipated units have been adjusted by CSPDCL from HV-3 (Other Industrial and General Purpose) and HV-4 (Steel) in the ratio of 30% & 70% respectively. CSPDCL submitted that as the above schemes are in nascent stage, hence, the projections are not based on past data, therefore, the actual impact may be different.

The details of the units adjusted against respective categories as well as the probable anticipated purchase units by CSPDCL are mentioned in the table below.

Table 4-2: Adjustment in Sales considered by CSPDCL in Certain Categories for the Control Period (in MUs)

Sr. No.	Category Description	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
A	**LV**				
1	Domestic Including BPL Consumers	38.05	43.76	50.33	57.88
2	Non-Domestic Demand Based	17.24	19.82	22.80	26.22
3	Agriculture	583	1,748	2,746	3,911
4	Industry	7.39	8.50	9.77	11.24
B	**HV**				
3	Other Industrial & General Purpose Non-Industrial	76.00*	80.00	84.00	88.00
		192.30 **	230.70	276.90	332.10
4	Steel Industries (Open Access)	448.70	538.30	646.10	774.90

**Impact of PDRES Scheme, ** Impact of Open Access*

Finally, CSPDCL has projected the category-wise sales for the Control Period from FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30, as shown in the Table below:

Table 4-3: Category-Wise Sales Projected by CSPDCL for FY 2026-27 TO FY 2029-30 (MU)

Sl. No.	Category Description	Category	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
A	**LV**		**23,408.81**	**25,069.58**	**27,295.72**	**29,815.43**
1	Domestic Including BPL Consumers	LV 1	7,794.03	8,201.65	8,630.22	9,080.77
2	Non-Domestic Normal	LV 2.1	469.74	523.98	584.49	651.98
3	Non-Domestic Demand Based	LV 2.2	1,311.86	1,462.75	1,630.97	1,818.51
4	Agriculture	LV 3	8,081.09	8,168.46	8,603.85	9,079.43
5	Agriculture Allied Activities	LV 4	58.23	66.28	75.45	85.89
6	Industry	LV 5	913.75	979.64	1,050.23	1,125.86
7	Public Utilities	LV 6	1,383.94	1,591.53	1,830.26	2,104.80
8	IT & Textile Industries	LV 7	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
9	Temporary	LV 8	3,395.66	4,074.79	4,889.75	5,867.70
B	**HV**		**15,319.98**	**15,688.41**	**16,063.76**	**16,447.56**
1	Railway Traction	HV 1	1,564.24	1,653.79	1,748.47	1,848.56
2	Mines	HV 2	643.68	656.55	669.68	683.08
3	Other Industrial & General Purpose Non-Industrial	HV 3	2,364.91	2,513.05	2,667.18	2,827.10
4	Steel Industries	HV 4	10,175.09	10,235.98	10,280.80	10,306.78
6	Irrigation & Agriculture Allied Activities, PWW	HV 5	310.42	341.83	376.42	414.50
7	Residential	HV 6	193.60	198.66	203.85	209.18
8	Start Up Power	HV 7	27.29	41.25	62.35	94.23
9	Industries related to manufacturing of equipment for RE power generation	HV 8	17.89	21.47	25.76	30.91
10	IT & Textile Industries	HV 9	3.82	4.77	5.97	7.46
11	Temporary	HV 10	19.02	21.05	23.29	25.77
C	**Total (A+B)**		**38,728.79**	**40,757.99**	**43,359.48**	**46,263.00**

Commission's View

For projecting the category-wise sales for the Control Period, CSDPCL has considered the recent CAGR of 3-year to 1-year for LV category, and of 2-year to 1-year for LV category for HV category. In case there is negative or abnormal growth appropriate growth rate is considered to project the sales for the control period.

CPSDCL has considered FY 2024-25 as a base year and projected sales for FY 2025-26 and then subsequently for the control period form FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30. In Case of Low Voltage Categories LV 1, LV 2 and LV 5 category, CSPDCL has considered impact of difference solar schemes, such as PM Suryaghar Yojana, Prosumer Distributed Renewable Energy System (PDRES), PM Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Yojana Mahaabhiyan A&C (KUSUM – A & C) on sales and adjusted Sales projected based on CAGR to that extent. In case of HV categories CSPDCL has considered the impact of open access.

In case of Agricultural category, LV 5, the Commission asked CSPDCL why it has adjusted the agricultural sales with the PM KUSUM – C solar generation. In its response dated 11th March 2026, CSPDCL submitted that PM – KUSUM C scheme is implemented for solarisation of existing grid connected agriculture pumps. Since Agriculture pumps are to be solarised, the effect of the same shall be majorly seen in the consumption pattern of Agriculture consumers, which is expected to be reduced. Therefore, CSPDCL has considered the effect of PM – KUSUM C scheme in the agriculture sales., CSPDCL also submitted that ideally, it should have been included in the power purchase cost also.

However, CSPDCL prayed that instead of projecting the power purchase cost now any quantum that may reflected in power purchase on account of PM – KUSUM C can be accounted for through the FPPAS mechanism. Finally, CSPDCL requested the Commission to admit the balance amount based on actual at the time of True-up of respective years. Currently the scheme is in nascent stage and the quantum etc. is only a projection, therefore the current provision may be treated as an approximation.

Commission has accepted the CSPDCL’s Submission regarding power purchase on account of PM-KUSUM C scheme and has not added the distributed Solar Generation aimed at AG Feeder Solarization.

Further, Commission observed that in case of Public Utilities (LV), Temporary Supply (LV); Steel Industries (HV), Industries related to manufacturing of equipment for power generation from RE Sources (HV) and EHV Industries CSPDCL has considered lower growth rate than last 5-year or 3-year growth rates. Commission asked for justification why the sales has been projected based on lower growth rate in these categories.

CSPDCL in its response dated 09th March 2026 submitted following explanation for projecting the sales of above categories.

- In case of Public Utilities (LV), CSPDCL submitted that the average of 3-year CAGR and 2-year CAGR worked out at 27.10%. However, CAGR becomes very low if computed for 4-years and more. Hence, to project a normal and realistic growth rate, CSPDCL has considered 15% growth rate for this category.
- Similarly, in case of Temporary Supply (LV), the average of 3-year CAGR and 2-year CAGR worked out at 27.43%. However, CAGR becomes very low if computed for 4 years and more. Hence, to project a normal and realistic growth rate, CSPDCL has considered 20% growth rate for Temporary Supply.

- The average of 3-year CAGR and 2-year CAGR for Steel Category (HV) worked out to 12.46%. However, from earlier years that the CAGR over the years has been decreasing due to the consumers of this category opting to avail RE power through open access and availing power from captive generation. Hence, there is continues reduction in the power availed from CSPDCL. As this category has highest sales as compared to all other categories any unrealistic projection would unwantedly inflate the projected sales and thereby the revenue. Hence, considering all above factors a realistic 1-year growth rate i.e. 1.42% has been considered by CSPDCL so that abnormal growth is not shown for MYT Control Period and for the sales of Steel Industry to be realistic as significant revenue of CSPDCL comes from this category.
- Commission observed that CSPDCL has also reduced the Sales to Steel Industry further based on possible reduction in sale due to Open Access facility. As CSPDCL has already considered very low growth rate of 1.42% and therefore Commission is of the opinion that further adjustment in sale due to Open Access in case of Steel Category would not be prudent.
- In case of Industries related to manufacturing of equipment for power generation from RE Sources, the average of 3-year CAGR and 2-year CAGR works out to 63.60%. The CAGR for all the years is on very higher side since the quantum of sales in this category is very less. Therefore, to normalise the sales, CSPDCL has considered the sales growth from this category at 20.00%.
- For EHV Sales, CSPDCL has considered growth rate of 9.45%. The average of 3-year CAGR and 2-year CAGR worked out at 16.00%. However, CAGR becomes very low if computed for 4 years and more. Also, the latest year growth rate was just 5.69%. To normalise the growth rate and bring it to a realistic level, CSPDCL has considered 9.45% growth rate which is the average of 2-year CAGR and 1-year CAGR.

Based on the response to the Data Gap, Commission has accepted growth rate as proposed by CSPDCL for above categories.

As per Regulation 11.1 the sales mix (e) and quantum of sale (f) are uncontrollable factors. Except the adjustment in agricultural (LV 5) and Steel Industries (HV 4), the Commission has accepted the sales projected by CSPDCL for the control period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30.

The HV Sales also includes Sales to the HV consumers connected at EHV level. EHV sale is also projected at a growth rate of 9.45% which is considered separately in the Energy Balance after subtracting it from the HV sales considered by the Commission as discussed subsequently.

The sales projected by CSPDCL and the sales approved by the Commission for each consumer category is shown in the Table below:

Table 4-4: Approved Sales for the Control Period (in MUs)

Sr. No.	Category	Category Description	FY 2026-27		FY 2027-28		FY 2028-29		FY 2029-30	
			Proposed	Approved	Proposed	Approved	Proposed	Approved	Proposed	Approved
A		**LV Category**	**23,408.81**	**23,991.81**	**25,069.58**	**26,817.58**	**27,295.72**	**30,041.72**	**29,815.43**	**33,726.43**
1	LV 1	Domestic including BPL Consumers	7,794.03	7,794.03	8,201.65	8,201.65	8,630.22	8,630.22	9,080.77	9,080.77
2	LV 2.1	Single Phase Non-Domestic- (up to 5 kW)	469.74	469.74	523.98	523.98	584.49	584.49	651.98	651.98
3	LV 2.2	Three Phase Non-Domestic	1,311.86	1,311.86	1,462.75	1,462.75	1,630.97	1,630.97	1,818.51	1,818.51
4	LV 3	Agriculture	8,081.09	8,664.09	8,168.46	9,916.46	8,603.85	11,349.85	9,079.43	12,990.43
5	LV 4	Agriculture Allied Activities	58.23	58.23	66.28	66.28	75.45	75.45	85.89	85.89
6	LV 5	LT Industry	913.75	913.75	979.64	979.64	1,050.23	1,050.23	1,125.86	1,125.86
7	LV 6	Public Utilities	1,383.94	1,383.94	1,591.53	1,591.53	1,830.26	1,830.26	2,104.80	2,104.80
8	LV 7	IT & Export Oriented Textile Industries	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
9	LV 8	Temporary Supply	3,395.66	3,395.66	4,074.79	4,074.79	4,889.75	4,889.75	5,867.70	5,867.70
B		**HV Category**	**15,319.98**	**15,768.68**	**15,688.41**	**16,226.71**	**16,063.76**	**16,709.86**	**16,447.56**	**17,222.46**
1	HV 1	Railway Traction	1,564.24	1,564.24	1,653.79	1,653.79	1,748.47	1,748.47	1,848.56	1,848.56
2	HV 2	Mines	643.68	643.68	656.55	656.55	669.68	669.68	683.08	683.08
3	HV 3	Other Industrial & General Purpose Non-Industrial	2,364.91	2,364.91	2,513.05	2,513.05	2,667.18	2,667.18	2,827.10	2,827.10
4	HV 4	Steel Industries	10,175.09	10,623.79	10,235.98	10,774.28	10,280.80	10,926.90	10,306.78	11,081.68
5	HV 5	Irrigation & Agriculture Allied Activities, PWW	310.42	310.42	341.83	341.83	376.42	376.42	414.50	414.50
6	HV 6	Residential	193.60	193.60	198.66	198.66	203.85	203.85	209.18	209.18
7	HV 7	Start-up Power Tariff	27.29	27.29	41.25	41.25	62.35	62.35	94.23	94.23
8	HV 8	Industries related to manufacturing equipment for power generation from RE	17.89	17.89	21.47	21.47	25.76	25.76	30.91	30.91
9	HV 9	IT & Export Oriented Textile Industries	3.82	3.82	4.77	4.77	5.97	5.97	7.46	7.46
10	HV 10	Temporary Connection at HV	19.02	19.02	21.05	21.05	23.29	23.29	25.77	25.77
		Total Sales (LV + HV)	**38,728.79**	**39,760.49**	**40,757.99**	**43,044.29**	**43,359.48**	**46,751.58**	**46,263.00**	**50,948.90**

4.3 Inter State and Intra State Transmission Losses

CSPDCL's Submission

For Inter State Transmission Losses, CSPDCL has considered the average of weekly Transmission Losses report issued by Grid India for the FY 2024-25. The average Inter State Transmission losses for FY 2024-25 comes to 3.67% and the same are proposed by CSPDCL for the control period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30.

Similarly, CSPDCL has considered 3.51% Intra State Transmission Losses for the control period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 which was approved by the Commission in the True-up Order for FY 2023-24 for CSPTCL.

Commission's View

The Commission has considered the Inter State Transmission Losses of 3.67% as proposed by CSPDCL based on the details submitted vide its response dated 11th March 2026. However, in case of Intra State Transmission Losses Commission has considered the actual Losses of 3.29% for FY 2024-25 for the purpose of computing the energy available to CSPDCL at Distribution level from its contracted Inter State and Intra State Generating Stations.

4.4 Distribution Losses

CSPDCL's Submission

CSPDCL submitted that the Regulation 97 of the MYT Regulations, 2025 provide that the Distribution Losses shall be specified by the Commission in the Tariff Order specified as under:

> *"………*
>
> *97.5. Energy Loss trajectory for distribution licensee shall be as specified by the Commission in the tariff order.*
>
> *………."*

Further, CSDPCL submitted that it is implementing the RDSS project in which prescribed loss trajectory is to be adopted. Hence, CSPDCL has considered the same trajectory, as mentioned in the Table below, for the control period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 for Commission's approval.

Table 4-5: Distribution Losses Proposed by CSPDCL for the Control Period

Particular	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
Distribution Losses	13.19%	12.02%	11.74%	11.47%

Commission's View

The Commission asked CPSDCL to submit supporting documents for the Loss trajectory as approved by Ministry of Power. Vide response dated 18 February 2026 CPSDCL has submitted Minutes of Meetings of the Standing Committee of the Central Zonal Council dated 30 August 2024 held in Lucknow. CSPDCL also submitted that in RDSS the targets are set for AT&C losses which has been modified and converted the T&D losses below 33 KV adopting suitable probable revenue realization figures.

The Commission is of the view that considering the capital investments proposed in the control period and IT Intervention taken by CSPDCL to improve Billing and Efficiency such as deployment of Smart Meters should further reduce the Distribution Loss level.

Keeping in mind the projected Capital Investments under the RDSS in metering and distribution infrastructure improvement, the Commission approves the Distribution Loss level proposed by CSPDCL, for each year of the Control Period, as shown in the Table below:

Table 4-6: Approved Distribution Losses for FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (%)

Sl. No.	Particulars	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
1	Proposed Distribution Losses	13.19%	12.02%	11.74%	11.47%
2	Approved Distribution Losses	13.19%	12.02%	11.74%	11.47%

4.5 Energy Balance

CSPDCL's Submission

CSPDCL has submitted the Energy Balance for each Year of the Control Period based on the projected sales, and trajectory proposed for Distribution Losses, Inter State and Intra State Transmission Losses, as shown in the Table below:

Table 4-7: Energy Balance Projected by CSPDCL for FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (MU)

Sl.	Particulars	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
1	LV Sales	23,408.81	25,069.58	27,295.72	29,815.43
2	HV Sales	7,695.81	7,344.07	6,931.21	6,452.35
3	**Total Below EHV Level (1+2)**	**31,104.63**	**32,413.65**	**34,226.93**	**36,267.78**
4	Distribution Loss below 33 kV (in %)	13.19%	12.02%	11.74%	11.47%
5	Distribution Loss below 33 kV (in MU)	4,727.72	4,430.47	4,552.73	4,700.73
6	**Gross Energy requirement at 33 kV level (3 + 5)**	**35,832.35**	**36,844.12**	**38,779.66**	**40,968.51**
7	Less: Direct Input to distribution at 33 kV Level	264.26	264.26	264.26	264.26
8	**Net Energy Input required at Distribution Periphery at 33 kV Level (6-7)**	**35,568.08**	**36,579.85**	**38,515.39**	**40,704.24**
9	Sales to EHV consumers	7,624.17	8,344.35	9,132.55	9,995.22
10	**Net energy requirement at Distribution periphery (8 + 9)**	**43,192.25**	**44,924.20**	**47,647.95**	**50,699.46**
11	Distribution loss including EHV Sales	10.88%	9.80%	9.50%	9.22%
12	Intra-State Transmission loss (in %)	3.51%	3.51%	3.51%	3.51%
13	Intra-State Transmission loss (in MU)	1,571.20	1,634.20	1,733.28	1,844.29
14	**Net energy requirement at Transmission periphery (10+13)**	**44,763.45**	**46,558.40**	**49,381.23**	**52,543.74**
15	Inter-State Transmission loss (in %)	3.67%	3.67%	3.67%	3.67%
16	Inter-State Transmission loss (in MU)	1,705.41	1,773.79	1,881.34	2,001.82
17	**Net Power Purchase requirement (14+16)**	**46,468.85**	**48,332.19**	**51,262.56**	**54,545.57**

Commission's View

The Commission observed that CSPDCL has grossed up the net Energy requirement at Distribution periphery first by Intra State Transmission losses to arrive at Net energy requirement at Transmission periphery which is again grossed up by Inter State Transmission losses to arrive at Net Power Purchase requirement. It is slightly incorrect method resulting in a little excess power requirement.

By CSPDCL's method the Inter State Losses get applied into the total requirement at State Periphery which slightly increased the power Purchase requirement. CSPDCL should have first considered the Energy injected by the State Generators into the State Transmission system and then should have proceeded to arrive at balance Power purchase requirement from the ISTS sources based on the ISTS Transmission Losses.

Commission has considered the energy injected into Distribution network as projected by CSPDCL at 264.26 MU. The Commission has also considered surplus power available from CSPGCL as discussed subsequently.

The Commission has calculated the Energy Balance for the Control Period by considering approved Sales, Distribution and Transmission Losses (Intra State and Inter State) to arrive at the Net Power Purchase requirement and Total Power Purchase Available for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 as shown in the Table below:

Table 4-8: Energy Balance Approved by the Commission for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (MU)

Sl.	Particulars	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
1	LV Sales	23,991.81	26,817.58	30,041.72	33,726.43
2	HV Sales	8,144.51	7,882.37	7,577.31	7,227.25
3	**Total Below EHV Level (1+2)**	**32,136.33**	**34,699.95**	**37,619.03**	**40,953.68**
4	Distribution Loss below 33 kV (in %)	13.19%	12.02%	11.74%	11.47%
5	Distribution Loss below 33 kV (in MU)	4,884.53	4,742.97	5,003.94	5,308.07
6	**Gross Energy requirement at 33 kV level (3 + 5)**	**37,020.86**	**39,442.92**	**42,622.96**	**46,261.75**
7	Less: Direct Input to distribution at 33 kV Level	264.26	264.26	264.26	264.26
8	**Net Energy Input required at Distribution Periphery at 33 kV Level (6-7)**	**36,756.59**	**39,178.66**	**42,358.70**	**45,997.49**
9	Sales to EHV consumers	7,624.17	8,344.35	9,132.55	9,995.22
10	**Net energy requirement at Distribution periphery (8 + 9)**	**44,380.76**	**47,523.00**	**51,491.25**	**55,992.71**
11	Intra State Transmission loss (in %)	3.29%	3.29%	3.29%	3.29%
12	Intra State Transmission loss (in MU)	1,509.80	1,616.70	1,751.69	1,904.83

Sl.	Particulars	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
13	**Net energy requirement at Transmission periphery (10+11)**	**45,890.56**	**49,139.70**	**53,242.94**	**57,897.53**
14	**Energy Injected into the InSTS network**	**23,096.44**	**25,224.79**	**25,567.67**	**25,961.71**
15	**Balance Energy required from ISTS sources (13-14)**	**23,662.54**	**24,826.02**	**28,729.65**	**33,152.52**
16	Inter State Transmission loss (in %)	3.67%	3.67%	3.67%	3.67%
17	Inter State Transmission loss (MU) (15-(13-14))	868.42	911.11	1054.38	1216.70
18	**Net Power Purchase requirement (7+ 14+15)**	**47,023.24**	**50,315.08**	**54,561.59**	**59,378.50**
19	**Net Power Available**	**48,661.31**	**52,019.44**	**56,124.22**	**61,325.53**
20	Surplus/(Deficit)	1,638.07	1,704.37	1,562.64	1,947.03

Segregation of Expenses into "Wheeling Business" and "Retail Supply Business"

The regulation 79 of the MYT regulations, 2025 provides the Allocation Matrix for segregating Distribution business account into Wires/ Wheeling and Retail business. The excerpts of the Regulations are provided below:

> *"79.1. The distribution licensee shall segregate its accounts into wheeling business and retail supply business.*
>
> *79.2. The wheeling charges of the distribution licensee shall be determined by the commission on the basis of segregated accounts of distribution wires business:*
>
> *Provided that, where the distribution licensee is not able to submit separate accounts for distribution wheeling business and retail supply business, the commission shall consider the following allocation matrix for allocating the expenses of the distribution licensee between the distribution wheeling business and retail supply business:*

Particulars	***Wheeling Business*** *(%)*	***Retail Supply Business (%)***
Power Purchase Expenses	-	*100*
Inter-State Transmission Charges	-	*100*
Intra-State Transmission Charges	-	*100*
O&M Expenses: *HR expenses*	*65*	*35*
M&G Expenses *(i) R&M expenses*	*90*	*10*
(ii) A&G expenses	*90*	*10*

Particulars	*Wheeling Business (%)*	***Retail Supply Business (%)***
Depreciation	*90*	*10*
Interest on Long-term Loan Capital	*90*	*10*
Interest on Working Capital	*10*	*90*
Contribution to Pension and Gratuity Fund	*65*	*35*
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	*10*	*90*
Return on Equity	*90*	*10*
Income Tax	*90*	*10*

Since the accounts are not bifurcated, into wire and retail supply business, CSPDCL has segregated all its expenses as per the allocation matrix provided above.

The Commission has also segregated the expenses and the ARR into Wires and Retail Business based on the Allocation Matrix as per Regulation 79.2 of the MYT Regulations, 2025.

4.6 Power Purchase Quantum and Cost

CSPDCL's Submission

CSPDCL submitted that it has broadly categorised the sources of energy into Central Generating Stations (CGS), State Owned Generation i.e., Generation from CSPGCL, Solar Power Plants, Independent Power Producers (IPPs), Wind and Hydel based Plants, Solar-Wind Hybrid, Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) etc. CSPDCL further submitted that the plants, which are scheduled to commence generation during the currency period for FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30, have also been considered, as per their anticipated Schedule Commercial Operation date. However, the actual date of COD may vary.

CSPDCL has not proposed any short-term purchase, nor it has not considered any Sale of surplus power like it did in the past. CSPDCL submitted that the sale of electricity, other than to retail consumers, is not a direct domain of CSPDCL, however, if any surplus energy available, even after prudent management of power purchase, has to be sold through power exchanges, as and when necessary, at the market realised rates. The sale of surplus energy is sold with the objective of maximising the revenue from such sale and pass on such accrued revenue to the retail consumers, by way of reduction in the ARR. However, CSPDCL has not considered any prospective sale of power in the instant petition.

CSPDCL has projected the purchase of power from various sources for the next control period from FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 as detailed below.

i. Existing Central Generating Stations

CSPDCL has considered the gross energy availability from the existing stations is based on the Plant Load Factor (PLF) achieved in FY 2024-25. The PLFs so arrived has been considered the same for the entire currency period of the MYT Regulations 2025. Same principle has been applied in case of Hydel Plants also i.e. the prospective generated units have been derived based on PLF of FY 2024-25. CSPDCL has submitted that due to influx of RE power during "Solar Hours" the conventional fuel plants have to be backed down, however the entire Fixed costs of these conventional plants have to be paid, while the units corresponding to the backing down period are reduced. Hence, the generated units from individual plants have been computed based on the actual plant load factor achieved in FY 2024-25.

CSPDCL has considered the 3-year CAGR for the period from FY 2021-22 to FY 2024-25 for each plant and applied the growth rate on the Fixed and Variable Cost of FY 2024-25 of the respective plants for the currency period of the MYT Regulation 2025. CSPDCL submitted that in the past it has also incurred other cost over and above the fixed and variable cost, which mainly comprises of components that are additionally allowed by the CERC as pass through, but are not covered under fixed and energy components. The other charges mainly comprise of Change in Law, water charges and other reasonable cost that are beyond control of generators.

Due to non-consideration of other cost in power purchase projections, the variation of actual cost with respect to approved will be very high which will lead to higher variation during True-up of ensuing years. To have a realistic projection of power purchase cost, CSPDCL has projected other cost along with the fixed and variable component. CSPDCL has considered other costs for all 4 years of control period in line with the actual cost incurred in FY 2024-25.

ii. State Generating Stations

For estimating the fixed and variable cost from CSPGCL, CSPDCL has considered the power purchase rate for FY 2024-25 as the base and escalated it by the CAGR for 3 Years for arriving at the Power Purchase rate for the control period of FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30. This methodology has been applied for both fixed and variable cost. CSPDCL has also considered escalation in other cost component as per CAGR of last 3 years. However, in case of ABVTPS, this escalation has been limited to the escalation arrived in other plants of CSPGCL due to abnormal growth rate. Similarly, for arriving at the generated units, CSPDCL has considered the PLF obtained in FY 2024-25 and considered the same PLF for arriving at the generated units for the entire control period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30. It is also submitted that CSPGCL is filing a separate petition for determination of tariff for the MYT control period, and such tariff, as may be approved by the Commission shall apply to CSPDCL also.

CSPDCL has not considered any sale of the power of Madwa to Telangana at state periphery for FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 as no power shall be supplied to Telangana state unless the state shall pay the long pending dues to CSPDCL. One (2 X 660 MW) Thermal Power Plant of CSPGCL is in the very initial stage of execution and the SCOD is in the far end of the Control Period, hence, this source has not been considered in the power purchase projection.

iii. Power Purchase from RE Sources

CSPDCL submitted that it has considered the actual generation from Hydro, Wind and Hybrid power plants procured during FY 2024-25, for estimation of quantum of power for the next Control Period. CSPDCL has considered CUF of 19% as per prevailing norms for Solar generating stations and accordingly estimated the generation for next Control Period, for wind and other Re plants, the actual CUF obtained in FY 2024-25 has been considered. CSPDCL has also reduced capacity of Biomass power plants, based on the expiry of PPAs, for each year of the next Control Period, as per resource adequacy plan submitted to the Commission. The CUF applied on the reduced capacity is based on the actual CUF achieved in FY 2024-25.

CSPDCL submitted that the per unit rate for all RE sources is in line with the actual per unit rate arrived in FY 2024-25 without any escalation for the next Control Period, because the PPAs are on levelised tariff. Further, the rate of remaining power to be procured, after utilising the banked power, at the end of financial year, in case of PM Suryaghar Yojana, has been considered at Rs.2.50/kWh. The same rate applies to PDRES scheme also. Similarly, the power procurement rate of “KUSUM A” is considered at Rs. 3.51 per unit for the next Control Period, as approved by the Commission.

For projections, CSPDCL has also considered R.E. purchase from new renewable energy plants. CSPDCL submitted that it has envisaged that additional RE capacity as mentioned above in the list of upcoming generating stations, is likely be commissioned in the control period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30. CSPDCL also submitted that while all efforts are being made for increasing the share of distributed RE generation, the timeline for procurement of RE power from large plants, with whom PPA’s have been executed by CSPDCL, is not certain, as their SCoD may change, due to various reasons, which are beyond the control of CSPDCL. Hence, in case the RPO targets are not met by CSPDCL such factors also need to be considered. Further, CSPDCL prayed that if there is a shortfall in RPO then any compensation payable may be allowed as a pass through in the Tariff.

iv. Concessional Power Purchase

For the purpose of projections for the control period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30, CSPDCL has considered the PLF based on the actual achieved in FY 2024-25. Since the concessional power consist of only variable cost, the variable cost of FY 2024-25 is escalated with 3-year CAGR for estimating variable cost for FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30.

CPSDCL in its MYT Petition has only provided summary of the power purchase cost from major sources. The Source wise details were not provided. The Power Purchase Quantum, per unit Rate and the Power Purchase Cost for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 as submitted by CSPDCL in its MYT Petition is shown in the Table below:

Table 4-9: Power Purchase Cost as projected by CSPDCL for the Control Period

Power Purchase Projections for FY 2026-27				
Sl. No	**Particulars**	**Quantum (MUs)**	**Amount (Rs. Crore)**	**Per unit Rate (Rs/ kWh)**
1	Purchase from Central Generating Stations	18,108.57	7,938.25	4.38
2	State Generating Stations	17,993.82	7,493.30	4.16
3	Concessional Power	3,060.12	692.06	2.26
4	Renewable Energy	7,132.61	2,529.64	3.55
5	BESS	173.74	69.50	4.00
	Total Power Purchase	**46,468.85**	**18,722.75**	**4.03**

Power Purchase Projections for FY 2027-28				
Sl. No	Particulars	Quantum (MUs)	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Per unit Rate (Rs/ kWh)
1	Purchase from Central Generating Stations	16,511.31	7,576.17	4.59
2	State Generating Stations	18,047.83	7,940.99	4.40
3	Concessional Power	2,417.90	491.19	2.03
4	Renewable Energy	11,355.16	3,853.00	3.39
	Total Power Purchase	**48,332.20**	**19,861.35**	**4.11**
Power Purchase Projections for FY 2028-29				
Sl. No	**Particulars**	**Quantum (MUs)**	**Amount (Rs. Crore)**	**Per unit Rate (Rs/ kWh)**
1	Purchase from Central Generating Stations	23,153.80	10,250.58	4.43
2	State Generating Stations	13,373.42	7,211.32	5.39
3	Concessional Power	2,041.18	394.32	1.93
4	Renewable Energy	12,694.17	4,373.14	3.44
	Total Power Purchase	**51,262.57**	**22,229.36**	**4.34**
Power Purchase Projections for FY 2029-30				
Sl. No	**Particulars**	**Quantum (MUs)**	**Amount (Rs. Crore)**	**Per unit Rate (Rs/ kWh)**
1	Purchase from Central Generating Stations	27,923.14	12,300.00	4.40
2	State Generating Stations	11,669.47	7,155.25	6.13
3	Concessional Power	1,864.75	358.68	1.92
4	Renewable Energy	13,088.21	4,460.76	3.41
	Total Power Purchase	**54,545.57**	**24,274.69**	**4.45**

v. Transmission – Inter State, Intra State & CSLDC Charges

CPSDCL has computed the Inter State transmission charges, Intra State transmission charges and SLDC charges based on 4-year CAGR of actual expenses incurred by CSPDCL during FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25. The CAGR computed is applied on the actual expenses for FY 2024-25 to arrive at projected expenses FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30. The Inter-State transmission charges, Intra-state transmission charges and SLDC charges as submitted by CSPDCL are provided in the Table below:

Table 4-10: Transmission and SLDC Charges proposed by CSPDCL for the control period (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	4 year CAGR	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
Inter-State Transmission Charges	8.24%	1,165.63	1,261.72	1,365.72	1,478.30
Intra-state Transmission Charges	4.17%	1,252.29	1,304.45	1,358.79	1,415.38
SLDC Charges	3.04%	10.15	10.46	10.77	11.10
Total Transmission and SLDC Charges		**2,428.07**	**2,576.62**	**2,735.28**	**2,904.79**

Commission's View

CSPDCL's submissions and assumptions have been analysed in detail and additional information was asked on the same. CSPDCL was asked to submit availability of power from existing as well as new sources to ascertain whether there would any surplus or not.

Commission has estimated the power purchase expenses based on the power purchase requirement as approved in the Energy Balance above. CSPDCL's projections of quantum of power available from different sources and the rate of purchase from different sources have been accepted, with the following modifications:

a) The Availability of power from each long-term source as per their PPA as per their Merit Order Dispatch (MOD) with CSPDCL is considered. CSPDCL has submitted the availability of power in response to the Data gap on 18 February 2026 as per the MOD stack, projected availability from existing and upcoming plants;

b) The rate of power purchase from each long-term source have been considered as proposed by CSPDCL;

c) However, in case of NTPC recent rates observed in FY 2025-26 are considered which are actual after the Green Energy Cess and GST impact. Further, the rates are increased by nominal 1% for each year in the Control Period.

d) In case of CSPGCL, the approved generation at normative PLF and Cost as approved by the Commission in its tariff order has been considered without any other charges;

e) The rate of power purchase from different generating stations of CSPGCL has been considered as approved by the Commission for the MYT Control Period;

f) In the past, CSPDCL is buying/selling power in Short Term market based on Day ahead or Term ahead or Real Time basis depending upon the supply-demand situation. However, for the MYT period, CPSDCL has not submitted any Short-Term purchase or sell. The Commission has considered Normative Generation from CSPGCL's plants which will result in Surplus position. The Commission has considered the sale of such surplus power at Rs. 3.95 per unit. However, in some cases during peak time or due to due to unplanned outage, it is possible that there may be a shortfall situation. To address the issue, Commission has considered a rate of Rs. 6.00 per unit, based on actual for the FY 2024-25 for short term purchase of 1,000 MU. From FY 2027-28 to FY 2029-30, the Commission has not considered any purchase or sale of short-term surplus power and will revise the estimate during the next ARR proceedings.

g) During the MYT period power surplus situation is expected as more capacity is being commissioned. The CSPDCL is directed to optimize the power purchase cost by proactively assessing the Day-to-Day situation, availability of Solar power in future, Technical Minimum of thermal plants, and rates in short term power. During the True Up proceedings, the Revenue from Sale of Power will be considered on actual basis.

h) The Commission has considered the quantum and cost of purchase from biomass sources for each year of the Control Period as proposed by CSPDCL. These stations are not subject to Merit Order Despatch and the PPAs are approved by the Commission;

i) The Commission has considered the quantum and cost of purchase from existing and new RE sources as projected by CSPDCL for each year of the Control Period, in order to meet the RPO targets for the respective year;

j) In case of shortfall in meeting the RPO targets on account of delay in the commissioning of new RE plants or lesser generation from the existing RE plants, CSPDCL should ensure that the RPO targets are met through purchase from other RE sources or RECs, etc.

k) The Inter State transmission charges payable to PGCIL have been considered as projected by CSPDCL and is escalated by 4-year CAGR of 8.24% for each year of the Control Period from FY 2026-27 TO FY 2029-30;

l) The Intra State Transmission Charges have been considered based on the ARR of CSPTCL approved in its Order for the MYT Control Period;

m) The CSLDC charges have been considered based on the ARR of CSLDC approved by the Commission for the MYT Control Period;

There was mismatch with the Power Purchase cost proposed from State Generating Stations and Renewable Sources in the Petition and the Model. However, the total power purchase cost matches with the proposed Power Purchase. In its Petition, CSPDCL has only provided Summary of the Power Purchase Cost. **CSPDCL is directed to submit the detailed Source wise Power Purchase Cost in future.**

The Commission notes the submission of CSPDCL and permits the Petitioner to procure short-term power from the power exchange and/or other portals through competitive bidding only up to maximum 1% of the total power purchase portfolio estimated for each year of the control period i.e. from FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 at the yearly weighted average ceiling price of Rs. 7.00/ kWh.

The source wise proposed (as per Model and reworked as per source wise availability provided by CSPDCL)) and approved quantum and cost of power purchase for each year of the Control Period is provided in the Tables below:

Table 4-11: Approved Power Purchase Quantum and Cost for FY 2026-27

Sl. No.	Particulars	Proposed			Approved		
		Quantum (MUs)	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Per unit Rate (Rs/ kWh)	Quantum (MUs)	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Per unit Rate (Rs/ kWh)
A	**Purchase from Central Generating Stations**						
1	NTPC	15,796.49	6,783.67	4.29	15,262.58	6,308.38	4.13
2	NTPC - SAIL (NSPCL)	294.05	134.45	4.57	294.05	134.45	4.57
3	NPCIL	870.28	385.73	4.43	870.28	385.73	4.43
4	Hirakund (OHPCL)	7.50	3.28	4.37	7.50	3.28	4.37
5	NHPC	908.27	514.01	5.66	908.27	421.52	4.64
6	NEEPCO	48.74	23.48	4.82	48.74	20.11	4.13
7	NVVNL Bundled Thermal Power	183.24	93.64	5.11	183.24	93.64	5.11
	Sub Total A	**18,108.57**	**7,938.25**	**4.38**	**17,574.65**	**7,367.10**	**4.19**
B	**Purchase from Thermal and Hydel State Generating Stations**						
5	CSPGCL – Thermal	17,236.45	7,220.02	4.19	19,053.70	6,884.30	3.61
6	CSPGCL – Renewables	488.60	113.42	2.32	309.41	43.83	1.42
	Sub Total B	**17,725.05**	**7,333.45**	**4.14**	**19,363.12**	**6,928.13**	**3.58**
C	**Purchase from Traders, IPPs, and other Sources**						
7	Short-term Purchase	-	-	-	1,000.00	600.00	6.00
8	Concessional Power	3,060.12	692.06	2.26	3,060.12	692.06	2.26
	Sub Total C	**3,060.12**	**692.06**	**2.26**	**4,060.12**	**1,292.06**	**3.18**
D	**Purchase from Renewable Sources**						
9	Biomass	771.22	618.62	8.02	771.22	618.62	8.02
10	Solar	1,284.80	413.31	3.22	1,284.80	413.31	3.22
11	Wind	1,664.43	471.27	2.83	1,664.43	471.27	2.83
12	PM KUSUM	1,217.71	427.37	3.51	1,217.71	427.37	3.51
13	PM Surya Ghar	20.42	5.10	2.50	20.42	5.10	2.50

Sl. No.	Particulars	Proposed			Approved		
		Quantum (MUs)	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Per unit Rate (Rs/ kWh)	Quantum (MUs)	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Per unit Rate (Rs/ kWh)
14	PDRES	35.00	8.75	2.50	35.00	8.75	2.50
15	Hybrid	2,139.03	585.20	2.74	2139.03	585.20	2.74
16	Hydel	266.93	158.13	5.92	266.93	158.13	5.92
	Sub Total D	**7,399.54**	**2,687.77**	**3.63**	**7,399.54**	**2,687.77**	**3.63**
E	**Other Sources**						
17	BESS	173.74	69.50	4.00	173.74	69.50	4.00
18	Border Village	1.85	1.72	9.30	1.85	1.72	9.30
20	Banking	-	-	-	88.30	-	-
	Sub Total E	**175.59**	**71.21**	**4.06**	**263.89**	**71.21**	**2.70**
F	**Total Power Purchase Cost (A+B+C+D+E)**	**46,468.85**	**18,722.74**	**4.03**	**48,661.31**	**18,346.26**	**3.77**
G	**Transmission & Other Charges**						
21	Inter-State Transmission Charges		1,165.63			1,165.63	
22	Intra-State Transmission Charges		1,252.29			1,445.22	
23	CSLDC Charges		10.15			22.28	
	Sub Total G		**2,428.07**			**2,633.13**	
H	**Gross Power Purchase Cost (F + G)**	**46,468.85**	**21,150.81**	**4.55**	**48,661.31**	**20,979.39**	**4.31**

Table 4-12: Approved Power Purchase Quantum and Cost for FY 2027-28

Sl. No	Particulars	Proposed			Approved		
		Quantum (MUs)	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Per unit Rate (Rs/ kWh)	Quantum (MUs)	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Per unit Rate (Rs/ kWh)
A	**Purchase from Central Generating Stations**						
1	NTPC	14,238.30	6,292.26	4.42	14,377.66	6,005.17	4.18
2	NTPC - SAIL (NSPCL)	61.73	66.11	10.71	294.85	134.68	4.57
3	NPCIL	872.67	406.13	4.65	872.67	406.13	4.65
4	Hirakund (OHPCL)	7.52	3.28	4.36	7.52	3.28	4.36
5	NHPC	2,052.58	1043.76	5.09	2,052.58	1,043.76	5.09
6	NEEPCO	48.87	23.48	4.80	48.87	23.48	4.80
7	NVVNL Bundled Thermal Power	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub Total A	**17,281.67**	**7,835.01**	**4.53**	**17,654.15**	**7524.00**	**4.26**
B	**Purchase from Thermal and Hydel State Generating Stations**						
5	CSPGCL – Thermal	17,283.67	7,660.99	4.43	19,105.91	6,996.17	3.66
6	CSPGCL – Renewables	489.94	116.90	2.39	309.52	46.67	1.51
	Sub Total B	**17,773.61**	**7,777.89**	**4.38**	**19,415.42**	**7,042.83**	**3.63**
C	**Purchase from Traders, IPPs, and other sources**						
7	Short-term Purchase	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Concessional Power	2,417.90	491.19	2.03	3,068.50	720.67	2.35
	Sub Total C	**2,417.90**	**491.19**	**2.03**	**3,068.50**	**720.67**	**2.35**
D	**Purchase from Renewable Sources**						
9	Biomass	691.31	554.52	8.02	691.31	554.52	8.02
10	Solar	2,014.43	604.35	3.00	2,014.43	604.35	3.00
11	Wind	2,055.89	586.21	2.85	2,055.89	586.21	2.85
12	PM KUSUM	1,716.71	602.52	3.51	1,716.71	602.52	3.51
13	PM Surya Ghar	23.48	5.87	2.50	23.48	5.87	2.50

Sl. No	Particulars	Proposed			Approved		
		Quantum (MUs)	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Per unit Rate (Rs/ kWh)	Quantum (MUs)	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Per unit Rate (Rs/ kWh)
14	PDRES	37.00	9.25	2.50	37.00	9.25	2.50
15	Hybrid	3,275.60	861.65	2.63	4,816.34	1,490.27	3.09
16	Hydel	272.37	161.38	5.92	272.37	161.38	5.92
	Sub Total D	**10,086.79**	**3,385.76**	**3.36**	**11,627.53**	**4,014.38**	**3.45**
E	**Other Sources**						
17	BESS	770.37	369.78	4.80	251.99	100.80	4.00
18	Border Village	1.85	1.72	9.30	1.85	1.72	9.30
20	Banking	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub Total E	**772.21**	**371.49**	**4.81**	**253.84**	**102.52**	**4.04**
F	**Total Power Purchase Cost (A+B+C+D+E)**	**48,332.19**	**19,861.34**	**4.11**	**52,019.44**	**19,404.40**	**3.73**
G	**Transmission & Other Charges**						
21	Inter-State Transmission Charges		1,261.72			1,261.72	
22	Intra-State Transmission Charges		1,304.45			1,523.73	
23	CSLDC Charges		10.46			25.14	
	Sub Total G		**2,576.62**			**2,810.59**	
H	**Gross Power Purchase Cost (F + G)**	**48,332.19**	**22,437.96**	**4.64**	**52,019.44**	**22,214.99**	**4.27**

Table 4-13: Approved Power Purchase Quantum and Cost for FY 2028-29

Sl. No	Particulars	Proposed			Approved		
		Quantum (MUs)	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Per unit Rate (Rs/ kWh)	Quantum (MUs)	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Per unit Rate (Rs/ kWh)
A	**Purchase from Central Generating Stations**						
1	NTPC	19,448.58	8,297.05	4.27	17,207.02	7258.79	4.22
2	NTPC - SAIL (NSPCL)	0.00	47.95	0.00	270.27	127.45	4.72
3	NPCIL	870.28	425.27	4.89	799.91	390.88	4.89
4	Hirakund (OHPCL)	7.50	3.28	4.37	6.89	3.28	4.76
5	NHPC	3,700.62	1,763.31	4.76	3,401.37	1,643.66	4.83
6	NEEPCO	48.74	23.48	4.82	44.80	23.48	5.24
7	NVVNL Bundled Thermal Power	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub Total A	**24,075.71**	**10,560.34**	**4.39**	**21,730.26**	**9,447.54**	**4.35**
B	**Purchase from Thermal and Hydel State Generating Stations**						
5	CSPGCL – Thermal	12,611.34	6,930.24	5.50	19,053.70	7,091.61	3.72
6	CSPGCL – Renewables	488.60	120.14	2.46	306.28	48.17	1.57
	Sub Total B	**13,099.94**	**7,050.38**	**5.38**	**19,359.98**	**7,139.78**	**3.69**
C	**Purchase from Traders, IPPs, and other sources**						
7	Short-term Purchase	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Concessional Power	2,041.18	394.32	1.93	2,812.67	687.45	2.44
	Sub Total C	**2,041.18**	**394.32**	**1.93**	**2,812.67**	**687.45**	**2.44**
D	**Purchase from Renewable Sources**						
9	Biomass	590.10	473.34	8.02	542.38	435.06	8.02
10	Solar	2,008.93	602.70	3.00	1846.48	553.97	3.00
11	Wind	2,087.34	595.99	2.86	1918.55	547.79	2.86
12	PM KUSUM	2,216.71	778.02	3.51	2037.46	715.10	3.51

Sl. No	Particulars	Proposed			Approved		
		Quantum (MUs)	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Per unit Rate (Rs/ kWh)	Quantum (MUs)	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Per unit Rate (Rs/ kWh)
13	PM Surya Ghar	27.01	6.75	2.50	24.82	6.21	2.50
14	PDRES	39.00	9.75	2.50	35.85	8.96	2.50
15	Hybrid	3,266.65	859.30	2.63	5262.14	1752.42	3.33
16	Hydel	271.63	160.94	5.92	249.66	147.92	5.92
	Sub Total D	**10,507.36**	**3,486.78**	**3.32**	**11,917.34**	**4,167.44**	**3.50**
E	**Other Sources**						
17	BESS	1,536.53	737.53	4.80	302.27	120.92	4.00
18	Border Village	1.85	1.72	9.30	1.70	1.58	9.30
20	Banking	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub Total E	**1,538.37**	**739.25**	**4.81**	**303.97**	**122.50**	**4.03**
F	**Total Power Purchase Cost (A+B+C+D+E)**	**51,262.56**	**22,231.07**	**4.34**	**56,124.22**	**21,564.70**	**3.84**
G	**Transmission & Other Charges**						
21	Inter-State Transmission Charges		1,365.72			1,365.72	
22	Intra-State Transmission Charges		1,358.79			1,650.46	
23	CSLDC Charges		10.77			27.93	
	Sub Total G		**2,735.28**			**3,044.11**	
H	**Gross Power Purchase Cost (F + G)**	**51,262.56**	**24,966.35**	**4.87**	**56,124.22**	**24,608.81**	**4.38**

Table 4-14: Approved Power Purchase Quantum and Cost for FY 2029-30

Sl. No	Particulars	Proposed			Approved		
		Quantum (MUs)	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Per unit Rate (Rs/ kWh)	Quantum (MUs)	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Per unit Rate (Rs/ kWh)
A	**Purchase from Central Generating Stations**						
1	NTPC	22,463.52	9,613.18	4.28	20,900.38	8905.00	4.26
2	NTPC - SAIL (NSPCL)	-	47.95	-	264.42	125.73	4.76
3	NPCIL	870.28	446.53	5.13	782.60	401.54	5.13
4	Hirakund (OHPCL)	7.50	3.28	4.37	6.74	3.28	4.86
5	NHPC	5,455.01	2,475.35	4.54	4,905.39	2,254.51	4.60
6	NEEPCO	48.74	23.48	4.82	43.83	23.48	5.36
7	NVVNL Bundled Thermal Power	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total A	**28,845.06**	**12,609.76**	**4.37**	**26,903.36**	**11,713.55**	**4.35**
B	**Purchase from Thermal and Hydel State Generating Stations**						
5	CSPGCL – Thermal	10,907.39	6,870.65	6.30	19,053.70	7,216.87	3.79
6	CSPGCL – Renewables	488.60	121.94	2.50	305.51	45.80	1.50
	Sub Total B	**11,395.99**	**6,992.60**	**6.14**	**19,359.21**	**7,262.67**	**3.75**
C	**Purchase from Traders, IPPs, and other sources**						
7	Short-term Purchase	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Concessional Power	1,864.75	358.68	1.92	2,751.80	701.45	2.55
	Sub Total C	**1,864.75**	**358.68**	**1.92**	**2,751.80**	**701.45**	**2.55**
D	**Purchase from Renewable Sources**						
9	Biomass	479.09	384.29	8.02	430.82	345.57	8.02
10	Solar	2,008.93	602.70	3.00	1,806.52	541.98	3.00
11	Wind	2,087.34	595.99	2.86	1,877.03	535.94	2.86
12	PM KUSUM	2,715.71	953.16	3.51	2,442.08	857.13	3.51
13	PM Surya Ghar	31.06	7.76	2.50	27.93	6.98	2.50

Sl. No	Particulars	Proposed			Approved		
		Quantum (MUs)	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Per unit Rate (Rs/ kWh)	Quantum (MUs)	Amount (Rs. Crore)	Per unit Rate (Rs/ kWh)
14	PDRES	41.00	10.25	2.50	36.87	9.22	2.50
15	Hybrid	3,266.65	859.30	2.63	5,148.26	1,714.49	3.33
16	Hydel	271.63	160.94	5.92	244.26	144.72	5.92
	Sub Total D	**10,901.40**	**3,574.40**	**3.28**	**12,013.77**	**4,156.04**	**3.46**
E	**Other Sources**						
17	BESS	1,536.53	737.53	4.80	295.73	118.31	4.00
18	Border Village	1.85	1.72	9.30	1.66	1.55	9.30
20	Banking	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub Total E	**1,538.37**	**739.25**	**4.81**	**297.39**	**119.85**	**4.03**
F	**Total Power Purchase Cost (A+B+C+D+E)**	**54,545.57**	**24,274.69**	**4.45**	**61,325.53**	**23,953.56**	**3.91**
G	**Transmission & Other Charges**						
21	Inter-State Transmission Charges		1,478.30			1,478.30	
22	Intra-State Transmission Charges		1,415.38			1,813.68	
23	CSLDC Charges		11.10			30.71	
	Sub Total G		**2,904.79**			**3,322.69**	
H	**Gross Power Purchase Cost (F + G)**	**54,545.57**	**27,179.48**	**4.98**	**61,325.53**	**27,276.25**	**4.45**

4.7 Operation & Maintenance Expenses

CSPDCL's Submission

CSPDCL submitted that it has computed the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) expenses for the Control Period from FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30, in accordance with Clause 82.4 for projecting the HR Expense, and Clause 82.4.ii (c), (d), (e) and (h) for projecting A&G expenses and R&M Expenses of the CSERC MYT Regulations, 2025.

4.7.1 Employee Expenses

CSPDCL submitted that the HR component of O&M expenses have been computed based on normalisation by the CPI index, of actual expenses of the period from FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25. Accordingly, the average expenses for FY 2024-25 have been arrived at, as the base amount for projecting HR expenses for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30.

Regarding the Human Resource expenses component, CSPDCL also submitted that no expenses on account of revision in salaries of employees, due to revision in wages (wage board) during the Control Period has been considered in the projections, as currently no data for the same is available. As HR expenses are pass through as per actuals in the MYT Regulations, 2025, CSPDCL prayed the Commission that in case of increase in HR expenses on account of wage revisions, the same may be admitted as per actual.

4.7.2 A&G Expenses

For projecting the A&G expenses, CSPDCL has normalized the actual expenses for the period from FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25, considering 40% WPI index and 60% CPI index weight, respectively.

CSPDCL also submitted that the A&G expenses have been computed after deducting the annual licence fee & the Tariff Petition filing fee, paid in the last 5 years, from their respective years and thereafter, the A&G expenses have been extrapolated. The annual license fee and the Petition filing fee has been claimed separately.

4.7.3 R&M Expenses

In line with the Regulatory Provisions, CPSDCL has normalised the actual R&M expenses for the period from FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25 considering the WPI index. Thereafter the projection is made for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30.

The average growth for WPI and CPI for the relevant years, based on which the HR, A&G and R&M expenses have been computed as submitted by CSPDCL are provided in the Table below:

Table 4-15: CPI and WPI Index Considered by CSPDCL for projecting O&M Cost

Sr. No.	Particulars	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	Average
1	CPI Index Escalation for Employee Expense	5.02%	5.13%	6.05%	5.19%	3.38%	4.95%
2	WPI Index Escalation (40%) and CPI Index Escalation (60%) for A&G Expense	3.53%	8.28%	7.39%	2.82%	2.95%	4.99%

Sr. No.	Particulars	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	Average
3	WPI Index for Escalation of R&M Expense	1.29%	13.00%	9.40%	-0.74%	2.29%	5.05%

Note: *CPI-IW: Consumer Price Index - Industrial Workers*
WPI-AC: Wholesale Price Index - All Commodities

4.7.4 Smart Metering Charges

CSPDCL has requested the Commission to include the component of AMISP charges, under O&M expenses. CSPDCL submitted that it is implementing the "Smart Meter" installation project under RDSS, under the aegis of the Govt. Of India, with equity participation of the Central Govt., the State Govt. and CSPDCL. The per meter per month recurring cost of AMISP (Automatic Metering Infrastructure Service Provider) charges payable to the vendors installing the "Smart Meters" is a cost which is being incurred by CSPDCL. This cost has to be passed on in the ARR of the Licensee as per the provisions of the Standard Bidding Document of the project, hence, this cost is recoverable through tariff.

CSPDCL submitted that due to installation of Smart Meter, the consumers have the facility of flexible payments as they can recharge their connections as per their own convenience (after the pre-paid services are put in place) and the need for payment of accumulated bill at the end of the month is obliterated. In addition, the consumers shall have the facility of regular monitoring of their load, consumption and other parameters. Further, due to reduction of manual interference, the instances of erratic meter readings can be removed.

CSPDCL, on the other hand will have the facility of studying the load pattern of individual consumers and to disconnect the supply to non-paying consumers. CSPDCL also submitted that the AMISP charges are actual expense and it is beyond the control of the licensee. CSPDCL further requested the Commission that this expense may be kept beyond the purview of sharing of gain and loss and admitted as per actual as the installation of smart meters is an advantage to all stake holders.

4.7.5 Contribution to Pension and Gratuity (P&G)

CSPDCL submitted that as per Clause 34 of MYT Regulations 2025 it has proposed the requirement for the Pension and Gratuity fund for the period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30, is as per "Actuarial Analysis Report". The impact of wage revision on Pension and Gratuity has not been considered by CSPDCL as no actuarial analysis with wage revision is available presently. However, CSPDCL submitted that the same will be claimed separately based on actual P&G expense at time of True-up.

There was mismatch between numbers as per the Petition and Model. CSPDCL in its response dated 11 March 2026, submitted that the O&M expenses claimed in the MYT Model are the expenses that are claimed for the MYT Control Period. The O&M expenses projected by CSPDCL as per the Model/Response to Data Gaps for the MYT Control Period from FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 are shown in the Table below:

Table 4-16: O&M Expenses proposed by CPSDCL for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
O&M expenses for Wires Business				
Employee Expenses	833.83	875.14	918.50	964.01
A&G Expenses	125.37	131.63	138.20	145.09
R&M Expenses	415.76	436.75	458.79	481.95
P&G Expenses	561.63	620.96	752.86	860.83
Smart Metering Expenses	-	-	-	-
Licensee Fees, Petition Fees and Ombudsman Charges	-	-	-	-
Total O&M Expenses for Wires Business	**1,936.58**	**2,064.48**	**2,268.34**	**2,451.88**
O&M Expenses for Retail Business				
Employee Expenses	448.98	471.23	494.58	519.08
A&G Expenses	13.93	14.63	15.36	16.12
R&M Expenses	46.20	48.53	50.98	53.55
P&G Expenses	302.41	334.37	405.38	463.52
Smart Metering Expenses	509.40	688.02	710.91	730.91
Licensee Fees, Petition Fees and Ombudsman Charges	12.88	14.70	16.78	19.15
Total O&M Expenses for Retail Business	**1,333.81**	**1,571.47**	**1,693.98**	**1,802.33**
O&M Expenses (Wires + Retail)				
Employee Expenses	1,282.81	1,346.37	1,413.07	1,483.09
A&G Expenses	139.30	146.25	153.55	161.22
R&M Expenses	461.96	485.28	509.77	535.50
P&G Expenses	864.04	955.33	1,158.24	1,324.35
Smart Metering Expenses	509.40	688.02	710.91	730.91
Licensee Fees, Petition Fees and Ombudsman Charges	12.88	14.70	16.78	19.15
Total O&M Expenses (Wires + Retail)	**3,270.39**	**3,635.95**	**3,962.32**	**4,254.21**

Commission's View

As per the MYT Regulations, 2025, the O&M expenses consist of the following:

i. Human Resource (HR) Expenses
ii. Maintenance and General (M&G) Expenses
iii. Contribution to Pension and Gratuity Fund

Commission has approved the O&M expenses as per MYT Regulation, 2025 as explained in subsequent Paragraphs.

4.7.6 Employee Expenses

The clause 82.4 (i) of CSERC MYT Regulations, 2025 regarding the Human Resource (HR) Expense provides that:

"(a) HR expenses shall comprise:

(i) employee costs;

(ii) impact of Pay revision;

(iii) manpower deployed on outsourcing basis;

(b) The Commission shall stipulate a separate trajectory for each of the components of HR expenses for the Control Period.

(c) The HR expenses include employee cost, impact of pay revision arrears, all expenses towards manpower deployed on outsourcing basis, pension fund contribution, and any other expense of non-recurring nature related to HR.

(d) The HR Expenses for the base year i.e. FY 2025-26, shall be derived on the basis of the normalized average of the actual HR expenses excluding pension and Gratuity fund contribution, impact of pay revision arrears, and any other expense of non-recurring nature, available in the accounts for the previous five (5) years immediately preceding the base year FY 2025-26, subject to prudence check by the Commission.

(e) The normalization of HR expenses shall be done by applying last five-year average increase in Consumer Price Index Industrial Worker (CPI (IW)) on year-to-year basis.

(f) The average of normalized net present value for FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25, shall then be used to project base year value for FY 2025-26.

(g) The projected base year value shall be escalated by the above inflation rate to estimate the HR expenses (excluding impact of pension fund contribution and pay revision and any other expense of non-recurring nature, if any) for each year of the control period."

In accordance with the CSERC MYT Regulations, 2025, the Commission has approved the employee expenses based on the normalized average of the actual HR expenses excluding pension fund contribution available in the accounts for the previous five (5) years immediately preceding the base year FY 2025-26 i.e. from FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25.

The normalization has been done by applying last five-year average increase in CPI (4.95%) on year-to-year basis. The average of normalized net present value for FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25 has then been used to project base-year value for FY 2025-26. The projected base-year value so arrived, has been escalated by the above inflation rate to estimate the HR expense (excluding impact of pension fund contribution and pay revision and any other expense of non-recurring nature) for each year of the Control Period.

4.7.7 A&G Expenses

The clause 82.4 (ii) of CSERC MYT Regulations, 2025 regarding the A&G Expense provides that:

"(a) Maintenance and General (M&G) expenses shall comprise:

(i) Administrative and General (A&G) expenses;

(ii) Repair and Maintenance (R&M) expenses

(b) The Commission shall stipulate a separate trajectory for each of the components of M&G expenses viz., A&G expenses and R&M expenses for the Control Period.

(C) The A&G expenses (excluding expenses towards outsourcing manpower) (A&G) and R&M expenses (excluding expenses towards outsourcing manpower) (R&M) for the base year, i.e., FY 2025-26, shall be derived on the basis of the normalized average of the actual A&G expenses (excluding expenses towards outsourcing manpower) and R&M expenses (excluding expenses towards outsourcing manpower), respectively, available in the accounts for the previous five (5) years immediately preceding the base year FY 2025-26, subject to prudence check by the Commission:

Provided that, any other expense of non-recurring nature shall also be excluded while determining normalized average for the previous five (5) years.

(d) The normalization of R&M expenses shall be done by applying last five-year average increase/decrease in Wholesale Price Index (WPI) of all commodities on year-to-year basis.

(e)The average of normalized net present value for FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25, shall then be used to project base year value for FY 2025-26.

(f) Normalization of A&G expenses shall be done by applying last five-year average increase/decrease in Inflation to be considered on the basis of 40% weightage of WPI and 60% weightage of CPI on year-to-year basis.

(g) The average of normalized net present value for FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25, shall then be used to project base year value for FY 2025-26.

(h) The projected base year value shall be escalated by the above inflation rate to estimate the A&G expenses and R&M expenses for each year of the Control Period.

…………..”

In accordance with the CSERC MYT Regulations, 2025, the Commission has considered the A&G expenses (excluding expenses towards outsourcing manpower) based on the normalized average of the actual prudent A&G expenses (excluding expenses towards outsourcing manpower) available in the accounts for the previous five (5) years immediately preceding the base-year FY 2025-26.

The normalisation of A&G expenses has been done by applying last five-year average increase/decrease in Inflation based on 40% weightage of WPI and 60% weightage of CPI respectively, on year-to-year basis to arrive at escalation rate of 4.99%. The average of normalized net present value for FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25, has then been used to project base-year value for FY 2025-26. The projected base-year value has been escalated by the above inflation rate to estimate the A&G expenses for each year of the Control Period.

4.7.8 R&M Expenses

In accordance with the Clause 82.4 (ii) of CSERC MYT Regulations, 2025, the Commission has considered the R&M expenses (excluding expenses towards outsourcing manpower) has been derived on the basis of the normalized average of the actual prudent R&M expenses (excluding expenses towards outsourcing manpower) available in the accounts for the previous five (5) years immediately preceding the base-year FY 2025-26.

The normalization of R&M expenses has been done by applying last five-year average increase/decrease in WPI (5.05%) of all commodities on year-to-year basis. The average of normalized net present value for FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25, has then been used to project base-year value for FY 2025-26.

CSPDCL has also bifurcated the O&M expenses for the Wires and Retails business as per the allocation matrix specified in Clause 79.2 of the MYT Regulations, 2025. The ratio for Wires and Retail business is: 1) HR Expense (65%:35%) and 2) M&G Expenses (90%:10%) respectively.

The projected base-year value has been escalated by the above inflation rate to estimate the R&M expenses for each year of the Control Period.

Table 4-17: Projection of O&M cost for the Base year 2025-26 as considered by the Commission (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
Employee Expenses					
Employee Expenses (including outsourcing)	**871.65**	**848.85**	**1,156.07**	**1,168.50**	**1,283.88**
Normalized FY 2020-21 to net present value FY 2024-25	871.65	914.84	960.16	1,007.73	1,057.66
Normalized FY 2021-22 to net present value FY 2024-25		848.85	890.91	935.05	981.37
Normalized FY 2022-23 to net present value FY 2024-25			1,156.07	1,213.35	1,273.46
Normalized FY 2023-24 to net present value FY 2024-25				1,168.50	1,226.39
Normalized net present value FY 2024-25					1,283.88
Average of NPV of 5 FY's used for projection of base year FY 2024-25					1,164.55
Projected Employee Expenses for FY 2025-26					1,222.25
A&G Expenses					
A&G Expenses	**143.22**	**151.08**	**114.43**	**70.25**	**83.05**
Normalized FY 2020-21 to net present value FY 2024-25	143.22	150.37	157.88	165.76	174.04
Normalized FY 2021-22 to net present value FY 2024-25		151.08	158.62	166.54	174.85
Normalized FY 2022-23 to net present value FY 2024-25			114.43	120.15	126.15
Normalized FY 2023-24 to net present value FY 2024-25				70.25	73.76
Normalized net present value FY 2024-25					83.05
Average of NPV of 5 FY's used for projection of base year FY 2024-25					126.37

Particulars	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25
Projected A&G Expenses for FY 2025-26					132.68
R&M Expenses					
R&M Expenses	**364.57**	**390.04**	**319.59**	**444.57**	**377.40**
Normalized FY 2020-21 to net present value FY 2024-25	364.57	382.98	402.31	422.62	443.96
Normalized FY 2021-22 to net present value FY 2024-25		390.04	409.73	430.42	452.15
Normalized FY 2022-23 to net present value FY 2024-25			319.59	335.73	352.68
Normalized FY 2023-24 to net present value FY 2024-25				444.57	467.02
Normalized net present value FY 2024-25					377.40
Average of NPV of 5 FY's used for projection of base year FY 2024-25					418.64
Projected R&M Expenses for FY 2025-26					439.78

4.7.9 Smart Metering Charges

CSPDCL has requested the Commission to include the component of AMISP charges, under O&M expenses. CSPDCL submitted that it is implementing the “Smart Meter” installation project under RDSS, under the aegis of the Govt. Of India, with equity participation of the Central Govt., the State Govt. and CSPDCL. The per meter per month recurring cost of AMISP (Automatic Metering Infrastructure Service Provider) charges payable to the vendors installing the “Smart Meters” is a cost which is being incurred by CSPDCL. This cost has to be passed on in the ARR of the Licensee as per the provisions of the Standard Bidding Document of the project, hence, this cost is recoverable through tariff.

CSPDCL also submitted the benefit of Smart Meters to consumers, such as, flexible payment (pre-paid), regular monitoring of their load, consumption and other parameters and correct meter reading. On the Other hand, CSPDCL will benefit by studying the load pattern of individual consumers and to disconnect the supply to non-paying consumers. Installation of smart meters is an advantage to all stake holders. CSPDCL further submitted that the AMISP charges being an actual expense of CSPDCL and it is beyond the control of the licensee. Therefore, this expense may be kept beyond the purview of sharing of gain and loss and admitted as per actual.

Commission do not agree that the expenses are beyond the control of CSPDCL. Though Commission agrees that there are benefits of Smart Meters such as, reduction in Metering and billing and associated O&M Cost, better load management with participation from consumers. However, CSPDCL has not shared any financial implications of these benefits. However, Smart Metering under RDSS Scheme is implemented in TOTEX (CAPEX + OPEX) mode. Therefore, the Commission is allowing recovery of Smart Metering OPEX expenses from the ARR for the Control Period.

However, the Commission directs CSPDCL to also submit actual impact of the Smart Metering on reduction in O&M cost so that the benefits of the same can be shared with the consumers during the True Up.

4.7.10 Pension and Gratuity Expenses

For the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30, the Commission has approved P&G expenses based on Actuarial Analysis Report and letter of Pension Trust submitted by the CSPDCL.

The Commission has considered expenses towards Licensee Fees, Petition Fees and Ombudsman Charges as proposed by CSPDCL for the Control Period. Subjected to prudent check, such expenses will be allowed on actual basis during True Up of these respective years.

The Commission has also bifurcated the O&M expenses for Wires and Retails business as per the allocation matrix specified in Clause 79.2 of the MYT Regulations, 2025. The normative O&M expenses as a whole and separate for the Wires and Retail business as approved by the Commission for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 are shown in the Tables below:

Table 4-18: Approved O&M cost by the Commission for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
O&M expenses for Wires Business				
Employee Expenses	833.83	875.14	918.50	964.01
A&G Expenses	125.37	131.63	138.20	145.10
R&M Expenses	415.78	436.77	458.83	481.99
P&G Expenses	561.62	620.96	752.86	860.83
Smart Metering Expenses	-	-	-	-
Licensee Fees, Petition Fees and Ombudsman Charges	-	-	-	-
Total O&M Expenses for Wires Business	**1,936.60**	**2,064.51**	**2,268.38**	**2,451.92**
O&M Expenses for Retail Business				
Employee Expenses	448.98	471.23	494.58	519.08
A&G Expenses	13.93	14.63	15.36	16.12
R&M Expenses	46.20	48.53	50.98	53.55
P&G Expenses	302.41	334.37	405.38	463.52
Smart Metering Expenses	509.40	688.02	710.91	730.91
Licensee Fees, Petition Fees and Ombudsman Charges	12.88	14.70	16.78	19.15
Total O&M Expenses for Retail Business	**1,333.81**	**1,571.47**	**1,693.98**	**1,802.34**
O&M Expenses (Wires + Retail)				
Employee Expenses	1,282.81	1,346.37	1,413.07	1,483.09
A&G Expenses	139.30	146.25	153.56	161.22
R&M Expenses	461.98	485.30	509.81	535.54
P&G Expenses	864.03	955.33	1,158.24	1,324.35
Smart Metering Expenses	509.40	688.02	710.91	730.91
Licensee Fees, Petition Fees and Ombudsman Charges	12.88	14.70	16.78	19.15
Total O&M Expenses (Wires + Retail)	**3,270.40**	**3,635.98**	**3,962.36**	**4,254.26**

4.8 Gross Fixed Assets

CSPDCL's Submission

CSPDCL has determined the capital structure for the FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 based on the following:

- The opening balance of GFA for FY 2026-27 has arrived after considering closing balance of FY 2024-25 claimed in True-up of FY 2024-25 and capitalisation approved in FY 2025-26 in last Tariff Order.
- The opening balance of Grant and Consumer Contribution for FY 2026-27 has arrived after considering closing balance of FY 2024-25 claimed in True-up of FY 2024-25 and addition in grant and consumer contribution approved in FY 2025-26 in last Tariff Order.
- The opening balance of Loan and Equity for FY 2026-27 has arrived after considering closing balance of FY 2024-25 claimed in True-up of FY 2024-25 and loan and equity addition approved in FY 2025-26 in last Tariff Order.
- GFA addition for FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 has been considered same as the Capital Investment Plan (CIP) submitted for next Control Period.
- The addition of loan, equity, consumer contribution and grant for FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 is based on the funding pattern submitted in Capital Investment Plan for next Control Period, subject to the ceiling of 30% equity as provided in the Regulation.

There was mismatch between numbers as per the Petition and Model. CSPDCL in its response dated 11th March 2026, submitted that the capital Structure claimed in the MYT Model are the expenses that are claimed for the MYT Control Period. The Capital Structure as per the Model/ response to the Data gap as 4submitted by CSPDCL for the Control Period is shown in the Table below:

Table 4-19: Capital Structure proposed by CSPDCL for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
Gross Fixed Assets (GFA)				
Opening GFA	16,250.21	18,819.76	20,548.70	22,264.46
Opening CWIP	3,645.94	3,645.94	3,645.94	3,645.94
Opening CAPEX	19,896.14	22,465.69	24,194.64	25,910.40
Capitalization during the year	**2,569.55**	**1,728.94**	**1,715.76**	**1,508.54**
Closing GFA	18,819.76	20,548.70	22,264.46	23,773.00
Closing CWIP	3,645.94	3,645.94	3,645.94	3,645.94
Closing CAPEX	22,465.69	24,194.64	25,910.40	27,418.94
Grants and Consumer Contribution				
Opening Grant and Contribution	8,979.69	9,959.23	10,359.23	10,859.23
Consumer contribution/grants during the year	**979.54**	**400.00**	**500.00**	**400.00**
Closing Consumer Contribution	9,959.23	10,359.23	10,859.23	11,259.23

Particulars	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
Consumer Contribution in Opening GFA	7,334.18	8,342.96	8,798.18	9,331.19
Consumer Contribution in Closing GFA	8,342.96	8,798.18	9,331.19	9,762.08
Loan Borrowed				
Opening Borrowed Loan	4,443.51	5,688.75	6,751.90	7,724.51
Loan Borrowed during the year	**1,245.24**	**1,063.16**	**972.61**	**886.83**
Closing Borrowed Loan	5,688.75	6,751.90	7,724.51	8,611.34
Borrowed Loan in Opening GFA	3,629.24	4,765.53	5,734.45	6,637.57
Borrowed Loan in Closing GFA	4,765.53	5,734.45	6,637.57	7,466.28
Equity				
Opening Gross Equity	6,472.95	8,433.99	8,644.55	8,854.69
Equity Addition During the Year	**344.76**	**265.79**	**243.15**	**221.71**
Closing Gross Equity	8,433.99	8,644.55	8,854.69	9,045.52
Gross Equity in Opening GFA	5,286.79	5,711.27	6,016.07	6,295.70
Gross Equity in Closing GFA	5,711.27	6,016.07	6,295.70	6,544.64
Average Gross Equity During the year	5,499.03	5,863.67	6,155.89	6,420.17
Funding of Capitalized Assets				
Total Capitalization	**2,569.55**	**1,728.94**	**1,715.76**	**1,508.54**
Grant	979.54	400.00	500.00	400.00
Equity	344.76	265.79	243.15	221.71
Loan	1,245.24	1,063.16	972.61	886.83

Commission's View

The Commission has analysed the Capitalization and source of funding proposed by CSPDCL for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30. Commission observed that CSPDCL has proposed an average Capitalization in range of Rs. 1,800 to 1,900 Crore whereas in last five years the average is between Rs. 1,200 Crore to Rs. 1,300 Crore. Therefore, Commission is of the view that realistic Capitalization should be considered for the Control Period for determination of ARR and Tariff. During the True Up, Commission will approve the actual Capitalization as per schemes approved by the Commission in the Capital Investment Plan (CIP).

While determining the Capitalization to be approved Commission has considered following points:

- Commission asked CSPDCL to submit the actual Capitalization for FY 2025-26. In its response dated 09th March 2026, CSDPCL submitted Rs.644.98 Crore of Capitalization at the end of December 2025. Commission has then extrapolated the Capitalization for whole year to arrive at Rs. 859.97 Crore of Capitalization for FY 2025-26 which is added in the Closing GFA as approved by the Commission for FY 2024-25 in the earlier section. The Closing GFA of FY 2025-26 is considered to further project the Opening GFA, Opening Normative loan and Opening Equity for FY 2026-27. Similarly, for each year of the Control Period, closing balance of the previous year has been considered as the opening balance for the next year.

- All Government schemes funded through Government Grant has been considered such as 1) Agriculture pumps Energization and RE works other than RGGVY, 2) Mukhya Mantri Shahri Vidyutikaran Yojana, 3) Mukhya Mantri Majra Tola Vidhyutikaran and 4) Revamped Schemes (Partial Grant)
- Commission has also considered Capitalization proposed by CSPDCL under Consumer Contribution.
- Commission has also approved schemes useful for Reliability improvement and Distribution Loss reduction as approved in the CIP Order.
- In view of the Transfer Scheme provisions and Government directives, the Commission, in principle, approves the proposed Capital Investment Plan for the Head Office Building of Chhattisgarh State Power Companies at Nava Raipur, with the scheme cost restricted to Rs. 250 Crore (inclusive of IDC and all other costs). It is further clarified that, at this stage, no capitalization is considered in the control period from FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30. The actual capitalization will be allowed at the time of True-Up of the respective year subject to the prudence check during the disposal of True-Up petition.

The capitalisation approved for the Control Period of CSPDCL from FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 is shown in the Table below:

Table 4-20: Approved Capitalisation for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
Capitalisation	1,904.28	1,064.47	1,107.88	954.27

The opening and closing GFA approved, as well as the funding pattern for the capitalisation approved for each year of the Control Period is given in the Table below:

Table 4-21: Funding of GFA Addition approved by the Commission for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
Gross Fixed Assets (GFA)				
Opening GFA	15,897.34	17,801.62	18,866.09	19,973.97
Capitalization during the year	**1,904.28**	**1,064.47**	**1,107.88**	**954.27**
Closing GFA	17,801.62	18,866.09	19,973.97	20,928.24
Funding of Capitalized Assets				
Grant	975.85	400.00	500.00	400.00
Equity	278.53	199.34	182.36	166.28
Debt/ Loan	649.90	465.13	425.52	387.99
Total Capitalization	**1,904.28**	**1,064.47**	**1,107.88**	**954.27**

4.9 Depreciation

CSPDCL’s submission

CSPDCL submitted that depreciation for the MYT Control Period has been calculated in accordance with Regulation 26 of the CSERC MYT Regulations, 2025.

CSPDCL further submitted that it has considered the depreciation rate as per the depreciation schedule. Normative Depreciation on the old assets (commissioned before 31.03.2026) has been computed considering the depreciation rates provided in Appendix-I of the Regulations, while depreciation on new assets (commissioned on or after 01.04.2026) has been computed considering the depreciation rates provided in Appendix-II of the Regulations.

CSPDCL also submitted that it has further deducted the amount of depreciation on the assets funded by grant /consumer contribution and deducted the same from the gross depreciation arrived. The depreciation on fully depreciated assets and on assets converted from loan to grant under UDAY has been considered in line with the amount claimed in True-up of FY 2024-25 and is deducted from the gross amount of deprecation arrived on old assets.

There was mismatch between numbers as per the Petition and Model. CSPDCL in its response dated 11th March 2026, submitted that the depreciation expenses claimed in the MYT Model are the expenses that are claimed for the MYT Control Period. The Depreciation projected by CSPDCL as per model/ response to Data gap on Old and New Assets for the MYT Control Period from FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 is shown in the Table below:

Table 4-22: Depreciation proposed by CSPDCL for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
Depreciation for FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 on Old Assets				
Opening GFA	16,250.21	16,250.21	16,250.21	16,250.21
Capitalization during the year	-	-	-	-
Closing GFA	16,250.21	16,250.21	16,250.21	16,250.21
Average GFA for the year	16,250.21	16,250.21	16,250.21	16,250.21
Depreciation Rates (%)	5.59%	5.59%	5.59%	5.59%
Gross Depreciation	**908.79**	**908.79**	**908.79**	**908.79**
Less: Depreciation on consumer contribution on live assets	410.16	410.16	410.16	410.16
Less: Depreciation on Fully Depreciated Assets	29.30	29.30	29.30	29.30
Less: Depreciation on assets converted from loan to grant under UDAY	46.20	46.20	46.20	46.20
Net Depreciation	**423.13**	**423.13**	**423.13**	**423.13**
Depreciation for FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 on New Assets				
Opening GFA	-	2,569.55	4,298.49	6,014.25
Capitalization during the year	2,569.55	1,728.94	1,715.76	1,508.54
Closing GFA	2,569.55	4,298.49	6,014.25	7,522.79
Average GFA for the year	1,284.78	3,434.02	5,156.37	6,768.52
Depreciation Rates (%)	4.59%	4.59%	4.59%	4.59%
Gross Depreciation	**58.93**	**157.52**	**236.52**	**310.47**
Less: Depreciation on consumer contribution on live assets	23.14	56.71	79.38	101.48

Particulars	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
Less: Depreciation on Fully Depreciated Assets	-	-	-	-
Less: Depreciation on assets converted from loan to grant under UDAY	-	-	-	-
Net Depreciation	**35.80**	**100.80**	**157.14**	**208.98**
Total Depreciation	**458.92**	**523.93**	**580.27**	**632.11**

CSPDCL has also bifurcated the deprecation for Wires and Retail Business (90%:10%) as per Allocation Matrix specified in Clause 79.2 of the MYT Regulation, 2025. The Depreciation for Wires and Retail Business as proposed by CSPDCL is provided below.

Table 4-23: Depreciation as proposed by CSPDCL for the Wires and Retail business for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
Depreciation for Wire Business	413.03	471.54	522.24	568.90
Depreciation for Retail Supply Business	45.89	52.39	58.03	63.21
Total Depreciation	**458.92**	**523.93**	**580.27**	**632.11**

Commission's View

Regulation 26 of the CSERC MYT Regulations, 2025 specifies the methodology for the calculation of Depreciation. The relevant excerpts are provided as under:

"26. DEPRECIATION

26.1. The value base for the purpose of depreciation shall be the capital cost of the asset as admitted by the Commission:

Provided that the capital cost shall not include funds from grant or consumer contribution or deposit works received for funding of fixed asset as specified in Regulation 23.

26.2. The salvage value of the asset except for IT equipments and software used for SLDC business shall be considered as 10% and depreciation shall be allowed up to maximum of 90% of the capital cost of the asset.

Provided that, the salvage value for IT equipments and Software shall be considered as NIL and 100% value of the assets shall be considered depreciable.

26.3. Land other than the land held under lease and the land for reservoir in case of hydro generating station and the land for ash-bund for thermal power stations shall not be a depreciable asset and its cost shall be excluded from the capital cost while computing depreciable value of the asset:

Provided that, subject to specific provisions, the land for integrated mine shall also be considered for depreciation.

26.4 Depreciation for existing assets commissioned before 31.03.2026 shall be calculated annually based on Straight Line Method and at rates as specified in Appendix-I to these Regulations.

26.5 In case of existing projects, the balance depreciable value as on 01.04.2026 shall be worked out by deducting the cumulative depreciation as admitted by the Commission up to 31.03.2026 from the gross depreciable value of the assets.

26.6 Depreciation for new assets commissioned on or after 01.04.2026 shall be calculated annually based on Straight Line Method and at rates as specified in Appendix-II to these Regulations

26.7 The generating company or licensee or SLDC shall submit the depreciation

computations separately for assets added up to March 31, 2026 and assets added on or after April 1, 2026.

26.8 Any depreciation disallowed on account of lower availability of the generating station or unit or transmission system, as the case may be, shall not be allowed to be recovered at a later stage during the Useful Life or the Extended Life.

26.9 In cases where additional capital investment is approved by the Commission for a plant at the end of its useful life or after its useful life is already over, the recoverable depreciation in respect of additional capital investment, shall be spread over the balance projected Operational Life or fifteen years, whichever is lower, in case of generation company, and spread over the balance projected Operational Life or ten years, whichever is lower, in case of licensee, after prudence check by the Commission.

26.10 Until a Government company or any authority or corporation is notified for operating the SLDC, the depreciation shall be calculated as applicable for the STU under these Regulations:

Provided that, the balance depreciable value as on the date of transfer for the SLDC shall be worked out by deducting the cumulative depreciation from the gross depreciable value of the assets appearing in the books of accounts of the SLDC as on the date of transfer.

26.11 Depreciation shall be chargeable from the first year of commercial operation and shall be computed on the average asset base during the year:

Provided that, for the new generating station or unit, assets of transmission licensee or assets of distribution licensee or SLDC, as the case may be, the depreciation on such new assets shall be charged on day-wise pro-rata basis during the first year the asset has been declared under commercial operation:

Provided further that, for subsequent years, the depreciation shall be computed on the average asset base during the year."

Depreciation for the Control Period from FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 has been calculated in accordance with the above-mentioned Regulations, on the average GFA during the year. The depreciation has been computed considering the weighted average depreciation rate of 5.59% and 4.59% as proposed by CSPDCL on existing assets and new assets, respectively.

The Closing GFA approved in this order for FY 2024-25 is 15,037.37 Crore. A Capitalization of Rs. 859.97 is considered for FY 2025-26 as discussed earlier which leads to Closing GFA of Rs. 15,897.34 for FY 2025-26.

The depreciation on assets funded through consumer contribution, fully depreciated assets and assets converted from loan to grant has been deducted based on the projections submitted by CSPDCL during the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30. In actual these values of depreciation deducted will defer. Therefore, CSPDCL should submit the details of depreciation deducted for above mentioned assets for each year at the time of true-up for the respective year.

The Depreciation approved on the Old and New Assets by the Commission for the MYT Control Period from FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 is shown in the Table below:

Table 4-24: Depreciation approved by the Commission for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
Depreciation for FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 on Old Assets				
Opening GFA	15,897.34	15,897.34	15,897.34	15,897.34
Capitalization during the year				
Closing GFA	15,897.34	15,897.34	15,897.34	15,897.34
Average GFA for the year	15,897.34	15,897.34	15,897.34	15,897.34
Depreciation Rates (%)	5.59%	5.59%	5.59%	5.59%
Gross Depreciation	**889.05**	**889.05**	**889.05**	**889.05**
Less: Depreciation on consumer contribution on live assets	410.16	410.16	410.16	410.16
Less: Depreciation on Fully Depreciated Assets	29.30	29.30	29.30	29.30
Less: Depreciation on assets converted from loan to grant under UDAY	46.20	46.20	46.20	46.20
Net Depreciation	**403.39**	**403.39**	**403.39**	**403.39**
Depreciation for FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 on New Assets				
Opening GFA	-	928.43	1,592.90	2,200.78
Capitalization during the year	928.43	664.47	607.88	554.27
Closing GFA	928.43	1,592.90	2,200.78	2,755.05
Average GFA for the year	464.21	1,260.66	1,896.84	2,477.91
Depreciation Rates (%)	4.59%	4.59%	4.59%	4.59%
Gross Depreciation	**21.29**	**57.83**	**87.01**	**113.66**
Less: Depreciation on consumer contribution on live assets	-	-	-	-
Less: Depreciation on Fully Depreciated Assets	-	-	-	-
Less: Depreciation on assets converted from loan to grant under UDAY	-	-	-	-
Net Depreciation	**21.29**	**57.83**	**87.01**	**113.66**
Total Depreciation	**424.69**	**461.22**	**490.40**	**517.05**

The deprecation is bifurcated for Wires and Retail Business (90%:10%) as per Allocation Matrix specified in Clause 79.2 of the MYT Regulation, 2025. The

Depreciation for Wires and Retail Business as approved by the Commission is provided below.

Table 4-25: Depreciation as approved by the Commission for the Wires and Retail business for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
Depreciation for Wire Business	382.22	415.10	441.36	465.35
Depreciation for Retail Supply Business	42.47	46.12	49.04	51.71
Total Depreciation	**424.69**	**461.22**	**490.40**	**517.05**

4.10 Interest and Finance Charges

CSPDCL's submission

CSPDCL submitted that it has computed Interest and Finance Charges as per Regulation 25 of the CSERC (MYT) Regulations, 2025. The tentative loan addition for FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 has been considered based on the funding of capitalisation proposed by CSPDCL. The interest rates claimed in True Up of FY 2024-25 has been considered by CSPDCL for the calculation the interest expense for FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30.

There was mismatch between numbers as per the Petition and Model. CSPDCL in its response dated 11th March 2026, submitted that the Interest expenses claimed in the MYT Model are the expenses that are claimed for the MYT Control Period. The Interest on Loan as per the Model/ Response to data gap as submitted by CSPDCL for the MYT Control Period from FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 is shown in the Table below:

Table 4-26: Interest on Loan as submitted by CSPDCL for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
Opening Net Normative Loan	2,129.36	2,915.69	3,454.91	3,847.25
Repayment during the year	458.92	523.93	580.27	632.11
Normative loan addition during the year	1,245.24	1,063.16	972.61	886.83
Closing Net Normative Loan	2,915.69	3,454.91	3,847.25	4,101.98
Average Normative loan during the year	2,522.53	3,185.30	3,651.08	3,974.62
Weighted Average Rate of Interest (%)	10.43%	10.43%	10.43%	10.43%
Interest Expenses	263.07	332.19	380.76	414.50
Add: Other Finance Charges	12.55	12.55	12.55	12.55
Total Interest on Loan	**275.62**	**344.74**	**393.31**	**427.05**

CSPDCL has also bifurcated the Interest on Loan for Wires and Retail Business (90%:10%) as per Allocation Matrix specified in Clause 79.2 of the MYT Regulation, 2025 as provided in the Table below.

Table 4-27: Interest on Loan as proposed by CSPDCL for the Wires and Retail business for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
Interest on Loan for Wire Business	248.06	310.26	353.98	384.35
Interest on Loan for Retail Supply Business	27.56	34.47	39.33	42.71
Total Interest on Loan	**275.62**	**344.74**	**393.31**	**427.05**

Commission's View

Regulation 25.5 of the CSERC MYT Regulations, 2025 specifies the methodology for the calculation of Interest and Financial Charges. The relevant excerpts are provided as under:

Regulation 25.5 of the MYT Regulations, 2025 provided for the following:

> *"25.5. The rate of interest shall be the weighted average rate of interest calculated on the basis of the actual loan portfolio at the beginning of each year applicable to the project:*
>
> *Provided that, if there is no actual loan for a particular year but normative loan is still outstanding, the last available weighted average rate of interest shall be considered:*
>
> *Provided further that, if the generating station or the licensee, as the case may be, does not have actual loan, then the weighted average rate of interest of the generating company or the licensee as a whole shall be considered:*
>
> *Provided also that, in case the generating company or licensee does not have actual loan portfolio as a whole, the rate of interest shall be considered on normative basis and shall be equal to the Marginal Cost of Fund based Lending Rate (MCLR – one year tenor) of State Bank of India as applicable on 1st April of the relevant financial year:"*

For computing Interest on Loan, the closing normative loan as approved in the true-up of FY 2024-25 has been considered as the opening normative loan for FY 2025-26. As said earlier against the Capitalization of Rs. 859.97 Crore for FY 2025-26 after deducting the Capital Grant of Rs. 632.54 Crore, the normative loan addition of Rs. 159.20 Crore is considered as 70% of the net amount. The closing of normative loan of Rs. 2,189.03 Crore for FY 2025-26 has arrived after deducting the repayment equal to depreciation of Rs. 404.22 Crore. For each year of the Control Period, the closing normative loan for previous year has been considered as the opening normative loan for that year.

The debt component has been considered based on the approved funding of capitalisation as approved earlier in this Chapter. Repayment of normative loan for each year has been considered equal to the depreciation allowed for that year. The actual weighted average rate of interest as approved in the true-up for FY 2024-25 in this Order is considered to calculate the Interest expenses for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30. The Other financing Charges are considered as proposed by the CSPDCL. The Interest on Loan approved by the Commission for the control period is provided in the Table below:

Table 4-28: Interest on Loan as approved by the Commission for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
Opening Net Normative Loan	2,189.03	2,414.25	2,418.16	2,353.28
Repayment during the year	424.69	461.22	490.40	517.05
Normative loan addition during the year	649.90	465.13	425.52	387.99
Closing Net Normative Loan	2,414.25	2,418.16	2,353.28	2,224.21
Average Normative loan during the year	2,301.64	2,416.20	2,385.72	2,288.75

Particulars	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
Weighted Average Rate of Interest (%)	**10.43%**	**10.43%**	**10.43%**	**10.43%**
Interest Expenses	240.03	251.98	248.80	238.69
Add: Other Finance Charges	12.55	12.55	12.55	12.55
Total Interest on Loan	**252.58**	**264.53**	**261.35**	**251.24**

The Commission has also bifurcated the Interest on Loan for Wires and Retail Business (90%:10%) as per Allocation Matrix specified in Clause 79.2 of the MYT Regulation, 2025. The interest on loan approved in total and for Wires and Retail Business separately by the Commission for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 is shown in the Table below:

Table 4-29: Interest on Loan for Wire and Retail Business as approved by the Commission for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30

Particulars	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
Interest for Wire Business	227.32	238.08	235.21	226.11
Interest for Retail Supply Business	25.26	26.45	26.13	25.12
Total Depreciation	**252.58**	**264.53**	**261.35**	**251.24**

4.11 Interest on Working Capital

CSPDCL's Submission

CSPDCL submitted that it has considered the receivables for Wire Business based on the expected revenue projections from Open Access charges, Wheeling charges and Parallel Operation charges, while for supply business, the receivables have been considered based on projected revenue at existing tariff for FY 2026-27 and based on ARR for FY 2027-28 to FY 2029-30.

CSPDCL also submitted that it has considered the interest rate of 10.75% (8.75% - SBI-MCLR Rate as on 15^{th} September 2025 plus 200 basis points) for computing the Interest on Working Capital.

The details about the computation of Interest on Working Capital as submitted by CSPDCL is provided in Table below:

Table 4-30: Interest on Working Capital as proposed by CSPDCL for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
For Wires Business				
O&M Expenses for 15 days	79.59	84.84	93.22	100.76
Maintenance spares @ 20% of A&G and R&M expenses	108.23	113.67	119.40	125.41
Receivables equal to One month of actual revenue from charges for Distribution Wires	23.76	25.62	27.64	29.81
Total Working Capital	**211.57**	**224.14**	**240.25**	**255.98**
Rate of Interest (%)	10.75%	10.75%	10.75%	10.75%
Interest on Working Capital requirement	**22.74**	**24.09**	**25.83**	**27.52**

Particulars	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
For Retail Business				
O&M Expenses for 15 days	54.81	64.58	69.62	74.07
Maintenance spares @ 20% of A&G and R&M expenses	14.60	15.57	16.62	17.76
Receivables equal to 15 days of revenue from sale of electricity at prevailing rates	1,077.38	1,120.23	1,242.44	1,349.12
Total Working Capital	**1,146.79**	**1,200.39**	**1,328.67**	**1,440.96**
Rate of Interest (%)	10.75%	10.75%	10.75%	10.75%
Interest on Working Capital requirement	**123.28**	**129.04**	**142.83**	**154.90**
Interest on Working Capital for Wires + Retail Business				
O&M Expenses for 15 days	134.40	149.42	162.84	174.83
Maintenance spares @ 20% of A&G and R&M expenses	122.83	129.25	136.02	143.17
Receivables equal to 15 days of Total Revenue	1,101.14	1,145.86	1,270.07	1,378.93
Total Working Capital	**1,358.36**	**1,424.52**	**1,568.93**	**1,696.93**
Rate of Interest (%)	10.75%	10.75%	10.75%	10.75%
Interest on Working Capital requirement	**146.02**	**153.14**	**168.66**	**182.42**

Commission's View

Regulation 27.1 of the CSERC MYT Regulations, 2025 specifies the methodology for the calculation of Interest on Working Capital. The relevant excerpts are provided as under:

"27.1

……

(d) For Distribution Wheeling Business:

i. Normative O&M expenses for 15 days; plus

ii. Maintenance spares @ 20% of Maintenance and General expenses specified in Regulation 82.4.i; plus

iii. One (1) month equivalent of the actual revenue from charges for use of Distribution Wires at the prevailing tariff;

(e) For Retail Supply of Electricity:

i. Normative O&M expenses for 15 days; plus

ii. Maintenance spares @ 20% of Maintenance and General expenses specified in Regulation 91.6.ii; plus

iii. Receivables equivalent to 15 days of the actual revenue from sale of electricity at the prevailing tariffs within state;

……….."

Further the Clause 27.4 of CSERC MYT Regulations, 2025 talks about what Interest Rate should be taken for the Control Period. The clause states that:

> *"27.4 Interest on working capital shall be estimated at the rate equal to the Marginal Cost of Fund based Lending Rate (MCLR - one year tenor) of State Bank of India plus 200 basis points prevailing on 30th September of current financial year:*
>
> *Provided that, during truing-up, the interest on working capital shall be computed at the average actual sanctioned rate of interest during the year."*

The Interest on Working Capital has been calculated in accordance with the above-said Regulations.

The working capital requirement for Wheeling Business has been computed by considering Normative O&M Expenses for 15 days, Maintenance spares @ 20% of approved Maintenance and General expenses and receivables equivalent to one month of the revenue from Wheeling Charges at applicable tariff. The Commission has considered approved Wheeling ARR for each year of the Control Period to calculate the receivable for one month.

For Retail Business, the Working Capital requirement has been computed by considering Normative O&M Expenses for 15 days, Maintenance spares @ 20% of approved Maintenance and General expenses and receivables equivalent to 15 days of the revenue from Sale of Electricity at prevailing Tariffs.

The MCLR rate of 8.75 % has been considered, which is the one-year MCLR of SBI as on 30th September 2025, plus 200 basis points, for computing the Interest on Working Capital for the entire Control Period.

The Interest on Working Capital approved for the Control Period is shown in the Table below:

Table 4-31: Interest on Working Capital approved by the Commission for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
For Wires Business				
O&M Expenses for 15 days	80.08	85.36	93.77	101.34
Maintenance spares @ 20% of A&G and R&M expenses	108.60	114.07	119.82	125.85
Receivables equal to One month of actual revenue from charges for Distribution Wires	229.62	245.06	264.50	281.17
Total Working Capital	**418.30**	**444.49**	**478.09**	**508.35**
Rate of Interest (%)	10.75%	10.75%	10.75%	10.75%
Interest on Working Capital requirement	**44.97**	**47.78**	**51.39**	**54.65**
For Retail Business				
O&M Expenses for 15 days	34.11	36.55	40.66	44.30
Maintenance spares @ 20% of A&G and R&M expenses	14.64	15.61	16.67	17.81

Particulars	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
Receivables equal to 15 days of revenue from sale of electricity at prevailing rates	1,096.68	978.41	1,081.83	1,195.86
Total Working Capital	**1,145.44**	**1,030.58**	**1,139.16**	**1,257.97**
Rate of Interest (%)	10.75%	10.75%	10.75%	10.75%
Interest on Working Capital requirement	**123.13**	**110.79**	**122.46**	**135.23**
Interest on Working Capital for Wires + Retail Business				
O&M Expenses for 15 days	114.20	121.92	134.43	145.64
Maintenance spares @ 20% of A&G and R&M expenses	123.25	129.69	136.48	143.66
Receivables as applicable	1,326.30	1,223.47	1,346.34	1,477.02
Total Working Capital	**1,563.74**	**1,475.07**	**1,617.25**	**1,766.33**
Rate of Interest (%)	10.75%	10.75%	10.75%	10.75%
Interest on Working Capital requirement	**168.10**	**158.57**	**173.85**	**189.88**

4.12 Return on Equity

CSPDCL's submission

CSPDCL submitted that it has calculated Return on Equity (RoE) for Wires and Retail Business in accordance with Regulation 24 of the CSERC MYT Regulations, 2025. There was mismatch between numbers as per the Petition and Model. CSPDCL in its response dated 11th March 2026, submitted that the RoE claimed in the MYT Model are the expenses that are claimed for the MYT Control Period.

The RoE projected by CSPDCL in its Model/ submitted vide the response to the Data gap for the Control Period from FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 is as shown in the Table below:

Table 4-32: Return on Equity as proposed by CSPDCL for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
Wires Business				
Permissible Equity in Opening GFA	2,793.40	3,103.69	3,342.90	3,561.73
Equity Additions during year	310.29	239.21	218.84	199.54
Permissible Equity in Closing GFA	3,103.69	3,342.90	3,561.73	3,761.27
Average Equity during the year	2,948.54	3,223.29	3,452.31	3,661.50
Rate of Return (%)	15.50%	15.50%	15.50%	15.50%
Return on Equity	**457.02**	**499.61**	**535.11**	**567.53**
Retail Business				
Permissible Equity in Opening GFA	310.38	344.85	371.43	395.75
Equity Additions during year	34.48	26.58	24.32	22.17
Permissible Equity in Closing GFA	344.85	371.43	395.75	417.92
Average Equity during the year	327.62	358.14	383.59	406.83
Rate of Return (%)	16.00%	16.00%	16.00%	16.00%

Particulars	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
Return on Equity	**52.42**	**57.30**	**61.37**	**65.09**
Return on Equity for Wires + Retail Business				
Permissible Equity in Opening GFA	3,103.78	3,448.54	3,714.33	3,957.48
Equity Additions during year	344.76	265.79	243.15	221.71
Permissible Equity in Closing GFA	3,448.54	3,714.33	3,957.48	4,179.19
Average Equity during the year	3,276.16	3,581.43	3,835.90	4,068.33
Rate of Return (%)	15.55%	15.55%	15.55%	15.55%
Return on Equity	**509.44**	**556.91**	**596.48**	**632.63**

Commission's View

Regulation 24 of the CSERC MYT Regulations, 2025 specifies the methodology for the calculation of Return on Equity for Wires and Retail Business. The relevant excerpts are provided as under:

"24 RETURN ON EQUITY

24.1. Return on equity shall be computed in rupee terms on the equity base determined in accordance with Regulation 17 at the rate of 15.5% for generating company, transmission licensee, distribution wires business, and SLDC.

24.2. Return on equity shall be computed in rupee terms on the equity base determined in accordance with Regulation 17 at the rate of 16.0% for retail supply business.

24.3. Return on equity in respect of additional capitalization beyond the original scope, including additional capitalization on account of the emission control system, Change in Law, and Force Majeure, shall be computed at the base rate of one-year marginal cost of lending rate (MCLR) of the State Bank of India plus 350 basis points as on 1st April of the year, subject to a ceiling of 14%.:

24.4 In case the generation company or licensee or SLDC claims Return on Equity at a rate lower than the normative rate specified above for any particular year, then such claim for lower Return on Equity shall be unconditional:

Provided that, such claim for lower Return on Equity shall be allowed subject to the condition that the reduction in Return on Equity shall be foregone permanently for that year and shall not be allowed to be recouped at the time of true-up."

The Return on Equity for the Control Period has been computed in accordance with the above Regulations. For computing Return on Equity, the closing normative Equity as approved in the true-up of FY 2024-25 has been considered as the opening normative Equity for FY 2025-26. As said earlier against the Capitalization of Rs. 859.97 Crore for FY 2025-26 after deducting the Capital Grant of Rs. 632.54 Crore, the Equity addition of Rs. 68.23 Crore is considered as 30% of the net amount. This Equity is added to arrive at the closing of normative Equity for FY 2025-26. For each year of the Control Period, the closing normative Equity for previous year has been considered as the opening normative loan for that year.

As stipulated in the Clause 24.1 and 24.2 of MYT Regulation 2025 provided above, the rate of 15.5% for Wires Business and 16% for Retail Business is considered for approving RoE for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30. The Commission has also bifurcated the Opening Equity and Equity infused every year for Wires and Retail Business (90%:10%) as per Allocation Matrix specified in Clause 79.2 of the MYT Regulation, 2025.

The Return on Equity approved by the Commission for the Control Period is shown in the Table below:

Table 4-33: Return on Equity as approved by the Commission for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
Wires Business				
Permissible Equity in Opening GFA	2,773.78	3,024.46	3,203.86	3,367.99
Equity Additions during year	250.68	179.41	164.13	149.65
Permissible Equity in Closing GFA	3,024.46	3,203.86	3,367.99	3,517.64
Average Equity during the year	2,899.12	3,114.16	3,285.93	3,442.82
Rate of Return (%)	15.50%	15.50%	15.50%	15.50%
Return on Equity	**449.36**	**482.69**	**509.32**	**533.64**
Retail Business				
Permissible Equity in Opening GFA	308.20	336.05	355.98	374.22
Equity Additions during year	27.85	19.93	18.24	16.63
Permissible Equity in Closing GFA	336.05	355.98	374.22	390.85
Average Equity during the year	322.12	346.02	365.10	382.54
Rate of Return (%)	16.00%	16.00%	16.00%	16.00%
Return on Equity	**51.54**	**55.36**	**58.42**	**61.21**
Return on Equity for Wires + Retail Business				
Permissible Equity in Opening GFA	3,081.98	3,360.51	3,559.85	3,742.21
Equity Additions during year	278.53	199.34	182.36	166.28
Permissible Equity in Closing GFA	3,360.51	3,559.85	3,742.21	3,908.49
Average Equity during the year	3,221.24	3,460.18	3,651.03	3,825.35
Rate of Return (%)	15.55%	15.55%	15.55%	15.55%
Return on Equity	**500.90**	**538.06**	**567.74**	**594.84**

4.13 Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts

CSPDCL's Submission

CSPDCL has claimed the provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts as specified in Regulation 87.1 of the MYT Regulations 2025. CSPDCL has claimed 0.5% of the total revenue expected from existing tariff for FY 2026-27 and has kept it constant for remaining years of the control Period.

CSPDCL has also bifurcated the Provision for Bad Debts into Wires and Retail Business (10%:90%) as per Regulation 79.2 of the MYT Regulations 2025.

The Provision for bad Debt as proposed by CSPDCL for the Control Period is provided in the Table below:

Table 4-34: Provision for Bad Debts as proposed by CSPDCL for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts	**131.08**	**131.08**	**131.08**	**131.08**
Wires	13.11	13.11	13.11	13.11
Retail	117.97	117.97	117.97	117.97

Commission's View

In line with the earlier approach, the Commission has not considered any provision for Bad Debts at this stage. During the True Up, the Commission will allow actual bad debts written off by CSPDCL.

4.14 Non-Tariff Income (NTI)

CSPDCL's Submission

CSPDCL has computed Non-Tariff Income by considering the true-up figure of FY 2024-25 and extrapolating it by the CAGR of 7.85% of the last 2 years. The estimation of non-tariff income as proposed by CSPDCL for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 is as provided in the Table below:

Table 4-35: Non-Tariff Income submitted by CSPDCL for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
Income from Sale of Scrap, Bank Deposit and Other Miscellaneous income	129.79	139.98	150.97	162.83
Wheeling Charges, Open Access & CSS	66.37	71.58	77.20	83.27
Parallel Operation Charges	218.72	235.90	254.42	274.40
Meter rent	63.35	68.33	73.69	79.48
Reactive Energy Charges	8.26	8.91	9.61	10.36
Total Non-Tariff Income	**486.49**	**524.69**	**565.89**	**610.33**

CSPDCL has bifurcated the NTI into Wires and Retail Business as given in the Table Below:

Table 4-36: Non-Tariff Income as proposed by CSPDCL for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
Non-Tariff Income	**486.49**	**524.69**	**565.89**	**610.33**
Wires	285.09	307.48	331.62	357.66
Retail	201.40	217.21	234.27	252.66

Commission's View

The actual Non-Tariff Income in FY 2024-25 is Rs. 418.22 Crore. Though CSPDCL has claimed that it has considered Non-Tariff Income for the Control Period based on actuals of FY 2024-25, it can be seen from the above Table that CSPDCL has projected

Non-Tariff Income higher than the actuals of FY 2024-25 by escalating the actual NTI of FY 2024-25 by 7.85% CAGR.

The Commission has considered the Non-Tariff Income for the Control Period from FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 as proposed by CSPDCL. The approved NTI by the Commission is provided in the Table below:

Table 4-37: Non-Tariff Income approved by the Commission for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
Income from Sale of Scrap, Bank Deposit and Other Miscellaneous income	129.79	139.98	150.97	162.83
Wheeling Charges, Open Access & CSS	66.37	71.58	77.20	83.27
Parallel Operation Charges	218.72	235.90	254.42	274.40
Meter rent	63.35	68.33	73.69	79.48
Reactive Energy Charges	8.26	8.91	9.61	10.36
Total Non-Tariff Income	**486.49**	**524.69**	**565.89**	**610.33**

The Commission has bifurcated the NTI into Wires and Retail Business as per submission made by CSDPCL. Same is given in the Table Below:

Table 4-38: Non-Tariff Income as approved by the Commission for Wires and Retail Business for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
Non-Tariff Income	**486.49**	**524.69**	**565.89**	**610.33**
Wires	285.09	307.48	331.62	357.66
Retail	201.40	217.21	234.27	252.66

4.15 Inter-State Sale of Surplus Power

CSPDCL Submission

CSPDCL has not proposed any sale of surplus power. CSPDCL submitted that the sale of electricity, other than to retail consumers, is not a direct domain of CSPDCL, however, if any surplus energy available, even after prudent management of power purchase, has to be sold through power exchanges, as and when necessary, at the market realised rates. The sale of surplus energy is sold with the objective of maximising the revenue from such sale and pass on such accrued revenue to the retail consumers, by way of reduction in the ARR. However, it is submitted that CSPDCL has not considered any prospective sale of power in the instant petition.

Commission's View

The Commission asked CSPDCL to submit the power available from different sources as per PPA and that considered for the projection for the MYT period along with the MOD stack considered, if any, including must run projects, while estimating the power availability. In response dated 18 February 2026, CPSDCL has submitted the details asked. CPSDCL also shared the quantum of surplus power that may remain unpurchased if the projected sales and forecasted availability of power from different plants remain the same as per prediction model in each year of the Control Period. The Surplus per year submitted by CSPDCL and that worked out by the Commission is provided in the Table below

Table 4-39: Surplus power submitted by CSPDCL and worked out by the Commission for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (in MU)

Particulars	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
Surplus power as per CSPDCL' estimate	466.09	4,158.65	9,475.83	12,111.18
Surplus/(Deficit) power Considered by Commission	1,638.07	1,704.37	1,562.64	1,947.03

As seen in the above table there will be surplus from FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30. As discussed earlier, the Commission has considered short term sale/ purchase for FY 2026-27 based on the actual for FY 2024-25. However, it will be not prudent to follow same assumptions for the balance Control Period. It is imperative that some relief to the retail tariff will be achieved through Sale of Surplus Power by way of reducing the ARR. Therefore, based on actual position in FY 2025-26 and FY 2026-27 the Commission will decide impact of Sale of surplus power and Short-Term purchase if any during the next Tariff proceedings as Power Purchase Cost is an uncontrollable factor.

4.16 Aggregate Revenue Requirement for the MYT Control Period from FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30

CSPDCL Submission

There was mismatch between numbers as per the Petition and Model. CSPDCL in its response dated 11th March 2026, submitted that the ARR claimed in the MYT Model are the expenses that are claimed for the MYT Control Period.

The summary of the ARR claimed by CSPDCL as per its Model for Wires, Retail and Combined Distribution Business for the Control Period from FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 is shown in the Tables below:

Table 4-40: ARR for Wires Business proposed by CSPDCL for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore)

Sr. No.	Parameters	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
B	**Operation & Maintenance Expenses**	**1,936.58**	**2,064.48**	**2,268.34**	**2,451.88**
1	Net Employee Expenses	833.83	875.14	918.50	964.01
2	Net A&G Expenses	125.37	131.63	138.20	145.09
3	Net R&M charges	415.76	436.75	458.79	481.95
4	Pension & Gratuity	561.63	620.96	752.86	860.83
5	Smart Meter Charges	-	-	-	-
6	Licensee Fees and Ombudsman Charges	-	-	-	-
C	**Interest & Finance Expenses**	**270.80**	**334.36**	**379.81**	**411.87**
1	Interest on Loan	248.06	310.26	353.98	384.35
2	Interest on Working Capital Requirement	22.74	24.09	25.83	27.52

Sr. No.	Parameters	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
D	**Other Expenses**	**870.05**	**971.15**	**1,057.35**	**1,136.43**
1	Depreciation	413.03	471.54	522.24	568.90
2	Return on Equity	457.02	499.61	535.11	567.53
E	**Provision for Bad Debts**	**13.11**	**13.11**	**13.11**	**13.11**
F	**Less: Non-Tariff Income**	**285.09**	**307.48**	**331.62**	**357.66**
1	Total Non-Tariff Income	285.09	307.48	331.62	357.66
G	**Aggregate Revenue Requirement**	**2,805.45**	**3,075.61**	**3,386.99**	**3,655.62**

Table 4-41: ARR for Retail Business proposed by CSPDCL for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore)

Sr. No.	Parameters	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
A	**Power Purchase Expenses**	**21,150.81**	**22,437.96**	**24,966.35**	**27,179.48**
1	Power Purchase Cost	18,722.74	19,861.34	22,231.07	24,274.69
2	Inter-State Transmission Charges	1,165.63	1,261.72	1,365.72	1,478.30
3	Intra-State Transmission Charges	1,252.29	1,304.45	1,358.79	1,415.38
4	CSLDC Charges	10.15	10.46	10.77	11.10
B	**Operation & Maintenance Expenses**	**1,333.81**	**1,571.47**	**1,693.98**	**1,802.33**
1	Net Employee Expenses	448.98	471.23	494.58	519.08
2	Net A&G Expenses	13.93	14.63	15.36	16.12
3	Net R&M charges	46.20	48.53	50.98	53.55
4	Pension & Gratuity	302.41	334.37	405.38	463.52
5	Smart Meter Charges	509.40	688.02	710.91	730.91
6	Licensee Fees and Ombudsman Charges	12.88	14.70	16.78	19.15
C	**Interest & Finance Expenses**	**150.84**	**163.52**	**182.16**	**197.61**
1	Interest on Loan	27.56	34.47	39.33	42.71
2	Interest on Working Capital Requirement	123.28	129.04	142.83	154.90
D	**Other Expenses**	**98.31**	**109.70**	**119.40**	**128.30**
1	Depreciation	45.89	52.39	58.03	63.21
2	Return on Equity	52.42	57.30	61.37	65.09
E	**Provision for Bad Debts**	**117.97**	**117.97**	**117.97**	**117.97**
F	**Less: Non-Tariff Income**	201.40	217.21	234.27	252.66
1	Total Non-Tariff Income	201.40	217.21	234.27	252.66
G	**Aggregate Revenue Requirement**	**22,650.34**	**24,183.40**	**26,845.60**	**29,173.04**

Table 4-42: ARR for Combined Business (Wires + Retail) proposed by CSPDCL for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore)

Sr. No.	Parameters	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
A	**Power Purchase Expenses**	**21,150.81**	**22,437.96**	**24,966.35**	**27,179.48**
1	Power Purchase Cost	18,722.74	19,861.34	22,231.07	24,274.69
2	Inter-State Transmission Charges	1,165.63	1,261.72	1,365.72	1,478.30
3	Intra-State Transmission Charges	1,252.29	1,304.45	1,358.79	1,415.38
4	CSLDC Charges	10.15	10.46	10.77	11.10
B	**Operation & Maintenance Expenses**	**3,270.39**	**3,635.95**	**3,962.32**	**4,254.21**
1	Net Employee Expenses	1,282.81	1,346.37	1,413.07	1,483.09
2	Net A&G Expenses	139.30	146.25	153.55	161.22
3	Net R&M charges	461.96	485.28	509.77	535.50
4	Pension & Gratuity	864.04	955.33	1,158.24	1,324.35
5	Smart Meter Charges	509.40	688.02	710.91	730.91
6	Licensee Fees and Ombudsman Charges	12.88	14.70	16.78	19.15
C	**Interest & Finance Expenses**	**421.64**	**497.87**	**561.97**	**609.47**
1	Interest on Loan	275.62	344.74	393.31	427.05
2	Interest on Working Capital Requirement	146.02	153.14	168.66	182.42
D	**Other Expenses**	**968.36**	**1,080.84**	**1,176.75**	**1,264.73**
1	Depreciation	458.92	523.93	580.27	632.11
2	Return on Equity	509.44	556.91	596.48	632.63
E	**Provision for Bad Debts**	**131.08**	**131.08**	**131.08**	**131.08**
F	**Less: Non-Tariff Income**	**486.49**	**524.69**	**565.89**	**610.33**
1	Total Non-Tariff Income	486.49	524.69	565.89	610.33
G	**Aggregate Revenue Requirement**	**25,455.80**	**27,259.02**	**30,232.59**	**32,828.65**

Commission's View

The summary of the ARR claimed by CSPDCL and approved by the Commission for Wires, Retail and combined Distribution Business for the Control Period from FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 is shown in the Table below:

Table 4-43: ARR for Wheeling Business proposed by CSPDCL and approved by the Commission for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore)

Sr. No.	Parameters	FY 2026-27		FY 2027-28		FY 2028-29		FY 2029-30	
		Proposed	Approved	Proposed	Approved	Proposed	Approved	Proposed	Approved
A	**Operation & Maintenance Expenses**	**1,936.58**	**1,936.60**	**2,064.48**	**2,064.51**	**2,268.34**	**2,268.38**	**2,451.88**	**2,451.92**
1	Net Employee Expenses	833.83	833.83	875.14	875.14	918.50	918.50	964.01	964.01
2	Net A&G Expenses	125.37	125.37	131.63	131.63	138.20	138.20	145.09	145.10
3	Net R&M charges	415.76	415.78	436.75	436.77	458.79	458.83	481.95	481.99
4	Pension & Gratuity	561.63	561.62	620.96	620.96	752.86	752.86	860.83	860.83
5	Smart Meter Charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Licensee Fees and Ombudsman Charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	**Interest & Finance Expenses**	**270.80**	**272.29**	**334.36**	**285.86**	**379.81**	**286.61**	**411.87**	**280.76**
1	Interest on Loan	248.06	227.32	310.26	238.08	353.98	235.21	384.35	226.11
2	Interest on Working Capital Requirement	22.74	44.97	24.09	47.78	25.83	51.39	27.52	54.65
C	**Other Expenses**	**870.05**	**831.58**	**971.15**	**897.79**	**1,057.35**	**950.68**	**1,136.43**	**998.98**
1	Depreciation	413.03	382.22	471.54	415.10	522.24	441.36	568.90	465.35
2	Return on Equity	457.02	449.36	499.61	482.69	535.11	509.32	567.53	533.64
D	**Provision for Bad Debts**	**13.11**	**-**	**13.11**	**-**	**13.11**	**-**	**13.11**	**-**
E	**Less: Non-Tariff Income**	**285.09**	**285.09**	**307.48**	**307.48**	**331.62**	**331.62**	**357.66**	**357.66**
1	Total Non-Tariff Income	285.09	285.09	307.48	307.48	331.62	331.62	357.66	357.66
F	**Aggregate Revenue Requirement**	**2,805.45**	**2,755.38**	**3,075.61**	**2,940.68**	**3,386.99**	**3,174.05**	**3,655.62**	**3,374.01**

Table 4-44: ARR for Retail Business proposed by CSPDCL and approved by the Commission for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore)

Sr. No.	Parameters	FY 2026-27		FY 2027-28		FY 2028-29		FY 2029-30	
		Proposed	Approved	Proposed	Approved	Proposed	Approved	Proposed	Approved
A	**Power Purchase Expenses**	**21,150.81**	**20,979.39**	**22,437.96**	**22,214.99**	**24,966.35**	**24,608.81**	**27,179.48**	**27,276.25**
1	Power Purchase Cost	18,722.74	18,346.26	19,861.34	19,404.40	22,231.07	21,564.70	24,274.69	23,953.56
2	Inter-State Transmission Charges	1,165.63	1,165.63	1,261.72	1,261.72	1,365.72	1,365.72	1,478.30	1,478.30
3	Intra-State Transmission Charges	1,252.29	1,445.22	1,304.45	1,523.73	1,358.79	1,650.46	1,415.38	1,813.68
4	CSLDC Charges	10.15	22.28	10.46	25.14	10.77	27.93	11.10	30.71
B	**Operation & Maintenance Expenses**	**1,333.81**	**1,333.81**	**1,571.47**	**1,571.47**	**1,693.98**	**1,693.98**	**1,802.33**	**1,802.34**
1	Net Employee Expenses	448.98	448.98	471.23	471.23	494.58	494.58	519.08	519.08
2	Net A&G Expenses	13.93	13.93	14.63	14.63	15.36	15.36	16.12	16.12
3	Net R&M charges	46.20	46.20	48.53	48.53	50.98	50.98	53.55	53.55
4	Pension & Gratuity	302.41	302.41	334.37	334.37	405.38	405.38	463.52	463.52
5	Smart Meter Charges	509.40	509.40	688.02	688.02	710.91	710.91	730.91	730.91
6	Licensee Fees and Ombudsman Charges	12.88	12.88	14.70	14.70	16.78	16.78	19.15	19.15
C	**Interest & Finance Expenses**	**150.84**	**148.39**	**163.52**	**137.24**	**182.16**	**148.59**	**197.61**	**160.36**
1	Interest on Loan	27.56	25.26	34.47	26.45	39.33	26.13	42.71	25.12
2	Interest on Working Capital Requirement	123.28	123.13	129.04	110.79	142.83	122.46	154.90	135.23
D	**Other Expenses**	**98.31**	**94.01**	**109.70**	**101.48**	**119.40**	**107.46**	**128.30**	**112.91**
1	Depreciation	45.89	42.47	52.39	46.12	58.03	49.04	63.21	51.71
2	Return on Equity	52.42	51.54	57.30	55.36	61.37	58.42	65.09	61.21
E	**Provision for Bad Debts**	**117.97**	**-**	**117.97**	**-**	**117.97**	**-**	**117.97**	**-**
F	**Less: Non-Tariff Income**	**201.40**	**201.40**	**217.21**	**217.21**	**234.27**	**234.27**	**252.66**	**252.66**
1	Total Non-Tariff Income	201.40	201.40	217.21	217.21	234.27	234.27	252.66	252.66
G	**Aggregate Revenue Requirement**	**22,650.34**	**22,354.20**	**24,183.40**	**23,807.98**	**26,845.60**	**26,324.58**	**29,173.04**	**29,099.20**

Table 4-45: ARR for Combined Business (Wires + Retail) proposed by CSPDCL and approved by the Commission for the Control Period FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 (Rs. Crore)

Sr. No.	Parameters	FY 2026-27		FY 2027-28		FY 2028-29		FY 2029-30	
		Proposed	Approved	Proposed	Approved	Proposed	Approved	Proposed	Approved
A	**Power Purchase Expenses**	**21,150.81**	**20,979.39**	**22,437.96**	**22,214.99**	**24,966.35**	**24,608.81**	**27,179.48**	**27,276.25**
1	Power Purchase Cost	18,722.74	18,346.26	19,861.34	19,404.40	22,231.07	21,564.70	24,274.69	23,953.56
2	Inter-State Transmission Charges	1,165.63	1,165.63	1,261.72	1,261.72	1,365.72	1,365.72	1,478.30	1,478.30
3	Intra-State Transmission Charges	1,252.29	1,445.22	1,304.45	1,523.73	1,358.79	1,650.46	1,415.38	1,813.68
4	CSLDC Charges	10.15	22.28	10.46	25.14	10.77	27.93	11.10	30.71
B	**Operation & Maintenance Expenses**	**3,270.39**	**3,270.40**	**3,635.95**	**3,635.98**	**3,962.32**	**3,962.36**	**4,254.21**	**4,254.26**
1	Net Employee Expenses	1,282.81	1,282.81	1,346.37	1,346.37	1,413.07	1,413.07	1,483.09	1,483.09
2	Net A&G Expenses	139.30	139.30	146.25	146.25	153.55	153.56	161.22	161.22
3	Net R&M charges	461.96	461.98	485.28	485.30	509.77	509.81	535.50	535.54
4	Pension & Gratuity	864.04	864.03	955.33	955.33	1,158.24	1,158.24	1,324.35	1,324.35
5	Smart Meter Charges	509.40	509.40	688.02	688.02	710.91	710.91	730.91	730.91
6	Licensee Fees and Ombudsman Charges	12.88	12.88	14.70	14.70	16.78	16.78	19.15	19.15
C	**Interest & Finance Expenses**	**421.64**	**420.68**	**497.87**	**423.10**	**561.97**	**435.20**	**609.47**	**441.12**
1	Interest on Loan	275.62	252.58	344.74	264.53	393.31	261.35	427.05	251.24
2	Interest on Working Capital Requirement	146.02	168.10	153.14	158.57	168.66	173.85	182.42	189.88
D	**Other Expenses**	**968.36**	**925.59**	**1,080.84**	**999.28**	**1,176.75**	**1,058.13**	**1,264.73**	**1,111.89**
1	Depreciation	458.92	424.69	523.93	461.22	580.27	490.40	632.11	517.05
2	Return on Equity	509.44	500.90	556.91	538.06	596.48	567.74	632.63	594.84
E	**Provision for Bad Debts**	**131.08**	**-**	**131.08**	**-**	**131.08**	**-**	**131.08**	**-**
F	**Less: Non-Tariff Income**	**486.49**	**486.49**	**524.69**	**524.69**	**565.89**	**565.89**	**610.33**	**610.33**
1	Total Non-Tariff Income	486.49	486.49	524.69	524.69	565.89	565.89	610.33	610.33
G	**Aggregate Revenue Requirement**	**25,455.80**	**25,109.58**	**27,259.02**	**26,748.65**	**30,232.59**	**29,498.62**	**32,828.65**	**32,473.20**

4.17 Revenue from sale of power

CSPDCL's Submission

CSPDCL has calculated the Revenue from Sale of Power for FY 2026-27 based on the existing tariff determined by the Commission in the Tariff Order for FY 2025-26 dated 11 July 2025. In the Petition CSPDCL has claimed a Revenue of Rs. 26,216.22 Crore.

Commission's View

CSPDCL has provided total Revenue of Rs. 26,216.22 Crore, but, CSPDCL has not provided category wise break-up of the Revenue in its MYT Petition. As per model the Revenue is Rs. 26,182.21. CSPDCL has double accounted the Revenue of Rs. 34.01 Crore from HV Temporary (HV 10) Category.

In case of LV 1 category, the slab wise sales is projected based on number of consumers as discussed earlier. CSPDCL has projected the consumer numbers based on CAGR method. However, the Commission has projected based on Sales projected, Connected load and load factor for FY 2024-25. Further, due to difference in Connected Load Projections there is difference in Fixed charges for LV 1 and LV 2 category.

In case of LV 3, Agricultural Category, CSPDCL has reduced the sales by the Solar Generation under KUSUM -C. As discussed earlier, the Commission has not reduced the AG Sales. Therefore, there is difference in Revenue Projected by CSPDCL and the Commission for AG Category. In case of LV 5 and LV 6 the difference is due to fixed charges only resulting from different connected load. In case of Temporary Connections (Public Utilities) CSPDCL has incorrectly used Energy Charges for Other Industrial Category whereas the Commission has calculated the Energy Charges by applying rate for Temporary Public Utility Category. That's why there is some difference in Revenue.

Further in case of HV categories, the difference is due to the fixed charges based on connected load projected. In Case of Steel category as the growth rate is already minimum, Commission has not considered the reduction in Sales due to Open Access.

Based on the Connected load, Sales and Power Procurement projection, the Category wise Revenue from sale of Power for FY 2026-27 at existing tariff as considered by the Commission is provided in the Table below:

Table 4-46: Revenue from sale of power at existing tariff for FY 2026-27 as considered by the Commission (Rs. Crore)

Sr. No.	Category	Category Name	Revenue Projected by CSPDCL (As per Model)	Revenue Considered by the Commission
LV Categories (A)			**14,222.91**	**14,841.96**
1	LV 1	Domestic Including BPL Consumers	3,725.17	3733.80
2	LV 2	Non-Domestic (Normal Tariff)	380.00	380.95
3	LV 2.1	Non-Domestic (Demand Based)	1,292.17	1,302.47
4	LV 3	Agriculture Metered	4,949.26	5,334.92
5	LV 4	Agriculture allied	45.63	45.93
6	LV 5	LT Industry	791.11	786.23
7	LV 6	Public Utilities	1,079.80	1,082.80

Sr. No.	Category	Category Name	Revenue Projected by CSPDCL (As per Model)	Revenue Considered by the Commission
8	LV 7	IT & Textile Industries	0.42	0.42
9	LV 8	Temporary	2,159.36	2,174.44
HV Categories (B)			**11,759.30**	**11,843.99**
10	HV 1	Railway Traction	1,142.43	1,143.66
11	HV 2	Mines (Coal & Others)	683.36	661.83
12	HV 3	Other Industry & General Purpose Non-Industrial	2,363.84	2,311.46
13	HV 4	Steel Industries	7,054.28	7,209.50
14	HV 5	PWW, Irrigation & Agriculture allied	264.82	266.35
15	HV 6	Residential Purpose	173.24	171.13
16	HV 7	Start-up Power Tariff	29.76	32.41
17	HV 8	Industries related to manufacturing of RE power generation equipment	10.99	10.99
18	HV 9	IT & Textile Industries	2.57	2.65
19	HV 10	Temporary	34.01	34.01
Total (A + B)			**26,182.21**	**26,685.95**

4.18 Stand-alone Revenue Gap/(Surplus) for FY 2026-27

CSPDCL's Submission

In its Petition, CSPDCL submitted that there would be a Revenue Surplus of Rs. 755.92 crore in FY 2026-27 on a standalone basis, based on the projected ARR and revenue from existing tariffs whereas as per the model the Revenue surplus was Rs. 760.42 Crore. The Revenue Surplus as per Petition and revised submission as submitted by CSPDCL is provided in the Table below:

Table 4-47: Standalone Revenue Gap/(Surplus) projected by CSPDCL for FY 2026-27 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	CSPDCL Petition	Revised Submission
Aggregate Revenue Requirement	25,460.30	25,455.80
Revenue from sale of power at existing tariff	26,216.22	26,216.22
Standalone Revenue Gap/(Surplus) for FY 2026-27	**(755.92)**	**(760.42)**

Commission's View

There was mismatch between numbers as per the Petition and revised submission. CSPDCL in its response dated 11th March 2026, submitted that the expenses claimed in the MYT Model are the expenses that are to be considered for the MYT Control Period. The Commission has computed the standalone Revenue Surplus of Rs. 1,299.32 Crore for FY 2026-27 based on the ARR approved and Revenue from existing tariff as computed earlier, as shown in the Table below:

Table 4-48: Standalone Revenue Gap/(Surplus) for FY 2026-27 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	CSPDCL Revised submission	Approved
Aggregate Revenue Requirement	25,455.80	25,109.58
Revenue from Sale of Surplus Power	-	646.42
Net ARR	**25,455.80**	**24,463.16**
Revenue from sale of power at existing tariff	26,216.22	26,685.95
Standalone Revenue Gap/(Surplus) for FY 2026-27	**(760.42)**	**(2,222.79)**

The Commission approves standalone Revenue Surplus of Rs. 2,222.79 Crore for FY 2026-27 for CSPDCL.

4.19 Cumulative Revenue Gap/(Surplus) for FY 2024-25

CSPDCL's Submission

CSPDCL has claimed a cumulative Revenue Gap of Rs. 5,599.37 Crore for FY 2024-25. The revenue deficit / (surplus) claimed by CSPDCL in True-up of FY 2024-25 along with the carrying cost is shown in the Table below:

Table 4-49: Cumulative Revenue Gap/(Surplus) for FY 2024-25 as proposed by CSPDCL (Rs. Crore)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Tariff Order dated 01.06.2024	Petition
1	Net ARR	20,799.11	26,698.64
2	Revenue from Sale of Power	21,775.25	24,999.74
3	**Standalone Revenue Gap/(Surplus)**	**(976.14)**	**1,698.90**
4	Gap/(Surplus) carried forward from final true-up of FY 2022-23 for CSPGCL	24.28	-
5	Gap/(Surplus) carried forward from final true-up of FY 2022-23 for CSPTCL	(48.52)	-
6	Gap/(Surplus) carried forward from final true-up of FY 2022-23 for CSLDC	(4.11)	-
7	Gap/(Surplus) carried forward from final true-up of FY 2022-23 for CSPDCL, including impact of Review Petition filed by CSPDCL on the Tariff Order for FY 2023-24, along with Carrying Cost	3,823.11	3,823.11
8	Total Gap/(Surplus) carried forward	3,794.76	3,823.11
9	**Cumulative Revenue Gap/(Surplus)**	**2,818.62**	**5,522.01**
10	Less: Financial Support from State Government	1,000.00	1,000.00
11	**Net Cumulative Revenue Gap / (Surplus)**	**1,818.62**	**4,522.01**
12	Rate of Interest (%)	-	11.12%
13	Carrying /(Holding) Cost	-	251.47
14	**Total Closing Revenue Gap/(Surplus) for FY 2024-25**	**-**	**4,773.48**
15	Carrying Cost for FY 2025-26		530.91
16	Carrying Cost for FY 2026-27		294.98
17	**Total Closing Revenue Gap/(Surplus) for FY 2026-27**		**5,599.37**

Commission's View

As discussed earlier the revenue deficit / (surplus) of FY 2024-25 along with carrying cost for recovery in FY 2026-27 approved by the Commission is shown in the Table below:

Table 4-50: Cumulative Revenue Gap/(Surplus) for FY 2024-25 as approved by the Commission (Rs. Crore)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Petition	Approved
1	Net ARR	26,698.64	25,308.69
2	Revenue from Sale of Power	24,999.74	25,875.78
3	**Standalone Revenue Gap/(Surplus)**	**1,698.90**	**(567.10)**
4	Gap/(Surplus) carried forward from final true-up of FY 2022-23 for CSPGCL	-	-
5	Gap/(Surplus) carried forward from final true-up of FY 2022-23 for CSPTCL	-	-
6	Gap/(Surplus) carried forward from final true-up of FY 2022-23 for CSLDC	-	-
7	Gap/(Surplus) carried forward from final true-up of FY 2022-23 for CSPDCL, including impact of Review Petition filed by CSPDCL on the Tariff Order for FY 2023-24, along with Carrying Cost	3,823.11	3,823.11
8	Total Gap/(Surplus) carried forward	3,823.11	3,823.11
9	**Cumulative Revenue Gap/(Surplus)**	**5,522.01**	**3,256.01**
10	Less: Financial Support from State Government	1,000.00	1,000.00
11	**Net Cumulative Revenue Gap / (Surplus)**	**4,522.01**	**2,256.01**
12	Rate of Interest (%)	11.12%	11.12%
13	Carrying /(Holding) Cost	251.47	125.46
14	**Total Closing Revenue Gap/(Surplus) for FY 2024-25**	**4,773.48**	**2,381.47**
15	Carrying Cost for FY 2025-26	530.91	250.91
16	Carrying Cost for FY 2026-27	294.98	146.39
17	**Total Closing Revenue Gap/(Surplus) for FY 2026-27**	**5,599.37**	**2,778.77**

4.20 Carrying cost on gap of FY 2023-24 not allowed in Tariff of FY 2025-26

CSPDCL's Submission

CSPDCL submitted that while carrying out true-up of FY 2023-24, the Commission has allowed carrying cost for half yearly period, at the rate of IoWC for FY 2023-24, for full year period for FY 2024-25. However, no Carrying Cost was allowed for FY 2025-26, the period of recovery.

Accordingly, CSPDCL has recomputed the carrying cost, by including the cost for full period of FY 2025-26 and at half period for the year of recovery i.e. FY 2026-27. The detailed computation as submitted by CSPDCL is tabulated below. CSPDCL has raised this issue of carrying cost in the Review Petition filed in the tariff Petition for FY 2025-26. Therefore, CSPDCL requested the Commission for allowing the carrying cost for FY 2025-26 as below:

Table 4-51: Carrying Cost for FY 2023-24 not allowed in FY 2025-26 as submitted by CSPDCL (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27
Opening Gap/(Surplus) for the year	-	4,162.75	4,544.06	4,960.30
Gap/(Surplus) for the year	3,980.45	-	-	-
Closing Gap/(Surplus)	3,980.45	4,162.75	4,544.06	-
Interest Rate (%)	9.16%	9.16%	9.16%	9.16%
Holding/Carrying Interest/Cost for the year	182.30	381.31	416.24	227.18
Closing Gap/(Surplus)	4,162.75	4,544.06	4,960.30	5,187.48
Total Carrying Cost to be allowed on Approved Gap in FY 2023-24				**1,207.03**
Financing Cost allowed on Carrying Cost				**48.68**
Net Carrying Cost to be claimed in ARR of FY 2026-27				**1,158.35**

Commission's View

The Commission in its order dated 11th July 2025 has approved the Revenue Gap of Rs. 3,980.45 Crore and allowed its recovery in FY 2025-26. However, the Commission deferred the recovery of carrying cost on this revenue gap in the order passed for FY 2025-26 stating that it will be considered during the determination of tariff for the year 2026-27. However, the Commission allowed Rs. 48.68 Crore as an Interest on working capital to fund this carrying cost.

CSPDCL has claimed Rs. 1,158.35 Crore for recovery in FY 2026-27. However, CSPDCL has not adjusted the principal recovery of Rs. 3,980.45 Crore and Rs. 48.68 Crore allowed by the Commission in FY 2025-26. The Commission has recalculated the Carrying Cost of Rs. 780.83 Crore to be recovered in FY 2026-27 after adjusting the recovery already allowed in FY 2025-26 and the same is provided in the Table below:

Table 4-52: Carrying Cost for FY 2023-24 not allowed in FY 2025-26 as approved by the Commission (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27
Opening Gap/(Surplus) for the year	-	4,162.75	4,544.06	746.63
Additional Gap/(Surplus) for the year	3,980.45	-	-	-
Recovery of Gap/(Surplus) Plus associated Cost allowed by Commission			4,029.13	
Closing Gap/(Surplus)	3,980.45	4,162.75	514.93	746.63
Interest Rate (%)	9.16%	9.16%	9.16%	9.16%
Holding/Carrying Interest/Cost for the year	182.30	381.31	231.70	34.20
Closing Gap/(Surplus)	4,162.75	4,544.06	746.63	780.83
Total Carrying Cost to be allowed on Approved Gap of FY 2023-24				**780.83**

4.21 Impact of APTEL Order

CSPDCL's Submission

CSPDCL submitted that it has included the impact of APTEL orders, for recovery in the Tariff of FY 2026-27. Hon'ble APTEL, on dated 15th May 2025, passed the order in APPEL No. 286 of 2017, filed by CSPDCL. In that order out of the two issues one issue was decided in favor of CSPDCL.

The issue of “Negative Interest on Working Capital” reduced from the ARR for FY 2015-16 was decided in favor of CSPDCL. The amount deducted was Rs.49.38 Crore and after including carrying cost, the amount comes to Rs. 161.03 Crore, which has been included by CSPDCL in the ARR for recovery in FY 2026-27. The calculation submitted by CSPDCL in Form F20 is provided in the Table below:

Table 4-53: Past Claim of Negative IoWC as claimed by CSDPCL (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22
Opening Gap	49.38	56.05	63.22	71.19	79.87	89.89	100.37
Rate of Interest	13.50%	12.80%	12.60%	12.20%	12.55%	11.65%	10.90%
Carrying Cost/ Holding Cost	6.67	7.17	7.97	8.68	10.02	10.47	10.94
Total Closing Revenue	**56.05**	**63.22**	**71.19**	**79.87**	**89.89**	**100.37**	**111.31**
	FY 23	**FY 24**	**FY 25**	**FY 26**			
Opening Gap	111.31	119.66	130.62	145.14			
Rate of Interest	7.50%	9.16%	11.12%	10.95%			
Carrying Cost/ Holding Cost	8.35	10.96	14.52	15.89			
Total Closing Revenue	**119.66**	**130.62**	**145.14**	**161.03**			

Similarly, another issue of “Erroneous calculation of Interest and Finance Charges in the revised ARR of 2017-18” was remanded back to the Commission, for reconsideration. CSPDCL stated that the Commission, after due regulatory process, allowed CSPDCL to conditionally recover the amount of Rs. 65.31 Crore subject to the final outcome of the Review Petition No. 23 of 2025, filed by the Commission, before the Hon’ble APTEL. The calculation submitted by CSPDCL in Form F20 is provided in the Table below:

Table 4-54: Past Claim of Erroneous Calculation of Interest and Finance Charges as claimed by CSDPCL (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27
Opening Gap	65.31	73.67	82.25	91.22	98.06	107.04	118.33	131.29
Rate of Interest	12.80%	11.65%	10.90%	7.50%	9.16%	10.55%	10.95%	10.75%
Carrying Cost/ Holding Cost	8.36	8.58	8.97	6.84	8.98	11.29	12.96	14.11
Total Closing Revenue	**73.67**	**82.25**	**91.22**	**98.06**	**107.04**	**118.33**	**131.29**	**145.41**

Commission’s View

CSPDCL has claimed an amount of Rs. 161.03 Core and Rs. 145.41 Crore for recovery in FY 2026-27. CSPDCL in its response to balance Data Gap dated 11th March 2026 submitted that there was an error in the computation of above claims and resubmitted the computation.

In case of Negative IoWC, in the petition, CSPDCL had claimed carrying cost till FY 2025-26. However, since the recovery will happen in FY 2026-27, CSPDCL has added carrying cost for half year period of FY 2026-27 in the revised computation. A revised claim of Rs. 169.69 Crore was submitted by CSPDCL as shown in the Table below for approval.

Table 4-55: Revised past Claim of Negative IoWC as submitted by CSDPCL (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22
Opening Gap	49.38	56.05	63.22	71.19	79.87	89.89	100.37
Rate of Interest	13.50%	12.80%	12.60%	12.20%	12.55%	11.65%	10.90%
Carrying Cost/ Holding Cost	6.67	7.17	7.97	8.68	10.02	10.47	10.94
Total Closing Revenue	**56.05**	**63.22**	**71.19**	**79.87**	**89.89**	**100.37**	**111.31**
	FY 23	**FY 24**	**FY 25**	**FY 26**	**FY 27**		
Opening Gap	111.31	119.66	130.62	145.14	161.03		
Rate of Interest	7.50%	9.16%	11.12%	10.95%	10.75%		
Carrying Cost/ Holding Cost	8.35	10.96	14.52	15.89	8.66		
Total Closing Revenue	**119.66**	**130.62**	**145.14**	**161.03**	**169.69**		

Similarly, CSPDCL submitted revised computation of second claim Rs. 145.41 Crore. CSPDCL has claimed full year carrying cost in the recovery year whereas it should have considered half year carrying cost. The correct amount to be claimed was Rs. 139.06 Crore instead of Rs. 145.41 Crore claimed in the MYT Petition. CSPDCL requested the Commission to consider the revised amount of Rs. 139.06 Crore instead of Rs.145.41 Crore. The revised Computation as submitted by CSPDCL is shown in the Table below:

Table 4-56: Revised Computation for the Erroneous Calculation of Interest and Finance Charges as claimed by CSDPCL (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27
Opening Gap	65.31	73.67	82.25	91.22	98.06	107.04	118.33	131.29
Rate of Interest	12.80%	11.65%	10.90%	7.50%	9.16%	10.55%	10.95%	10.75%
Carrying Cost/ Holding Cost	8.36	8.58	8.97	6.84	8.98	11.29	12.96	7.09
Total Closing Revenue	**73.67**	**82.25**	**91.22**	**98.06**	**107.04**	**118.33**	**131.29**	**139.06**

The Commission has gone through the submission made by CSPDCL. The Commission has allowed an amount of Rs. 49.38 Crore, and Rs. 65.31 Crore towards interest on working capital for FY 2015-16 and FY 2017-18.

4.22 Impact of Review Order in P. No. 90 of 2025

The Commission in its Review Order dated 25th March 2026 in Petition No. 90 of 2025 has allowed few claims earlier disallowed in the True Up of FY 2023-24.

The Commission has already allowed the "Negative IoWC" claim as discussed above. The remaining claims to be considered for recovery in FY 2026-27 are 1) Deducted Transmission Charges of Rs 32.52 Crore which were paid to M/s. PGCIL in the account of power being purchase from M/s. Madhya Bharat Power Hydel Power Ltd and 2) Non-consideration of Power Purchase Cost of Rs. 0.21 Crore for Border Villages along with the carrying cost.

Commission allows the recovery of Rs. 44.25 Crore along with the carrying cost as provided in the Table below:

Table 4-57: Approved Recovery : Case No. 90 of 2025 in FY 2026-27 (Rs. Crore)

Review Order Case No. 90 of 2025	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27
Opening	-	34.24	37.85	42.00
Transmission Charges paid to M/s PGCIL	32.53	-	-	-
Power Purchase Cost: Border Village	0.21	-	-	-
Closing	32.74	34.24	37.85	42.00
Average	16.37	34.24	37.85	42.00
Rate of Interest	9.16%	10.55%	10.95%	10.75%
Carrying Cost	1.50	3.61	4.14	2.26
Total Closing	**34.24**	**37.85**	**42.00**	**44.25**

Cumulative Revenue Gap/(Surplus) and ACoS

CSPDCL's submission

CSPDCL has submitted that there is net standalone Revenue Surplus of Rs. 760.42 Crore for FY 2026-27. However, considering the past Revenue Gap of FY 2024-25, other claims carried forward from true up along with carrying cost, Rs 7,064.16 Crore needs to recovered in FY 2026-27. Therefore, as per CSPDCL's submission there is overall Revenue Gap of Rs. 6,303.74 Crore for FY 2026-27. There is marginal difference in the Net ARR submitted by CSPDCL in the Petition and as per revised submission. As summited in Response to Data gap Dated 11th March 2026, the numbers submitted are final. In the MYT Petition the CSPDCL has submitted Net ARR of Rs. 25,460.30 Crore whereas the Net ARR as per Model is Rs. 25,455.80 Crore. The cumulative Revenue Gap/Surplus) as submitted by CSPDCL in its Petition. Data in revised table as per response dated 11th March 2026 is provided in the Table below:

Table 4-58: Cumulative Gap/(Surplus) in Rs. Crore and ACoS in Rs. Per Unit as submitted by CSPDCL for FY 2026-27

Sr. No.	Particulars	Petition	Response dated 11 March 2026
1	Net ARR	25460.30	25,455.80
2	Revenue from Sale of Power	26,216.22	26,216.22
3	**Standalone Revenue Gap/(Surplus) (1-2)**	**(755.92)**	**(760.42)**
4	Revenue Gap for True-up of FY 2024-25 - CSPDCL	5,599.37	5,599.37
5	Revenue Gap for True-up of FY 2024-25 - CSPGCL		
6	Revenue Gap for True-up of FY 2024-25 - CSPTCL and SLDC		
7	Carrying Cost not allowed in the Tariff Order of FY 2025-26	1,158.35	1,158.35
8	Claim on account of Hon'ble APTEL Judgement in Appeal No. 286 of 2017	161.03	169.69
9	Issue of Notional Income remanded back by Hon'ble APTEL and conditionally decided in favor of CSPDCL	145.41	139.06
10	**Adjusted ARR for recovery in FY 2026-27 (2 to 9)**	**32,524.46**	**32,522.27**
11	Sales for FY 2026-27 (MUs)	38,728.79	38,728.79
12	**Adjusted ACOS for FY 2026-27 (Rs per unit) Without stand-alone surplus for FY 2026-27 (10/11)**	**8.40**	**8.40**

Commission's View

Based on the Net ARR and Revenue allowed, the Commissions has computed a stand-alone Revenue Surplus of Rs. 2222.79 Crore for FY 2026-27. However, considering the past Revenue Gap of FY 2024-25, other claims carried forward along with carrying cost, Rs 3,884.29 Crore needs to recovered in FY 2026-27. However, after adjusting the Stand alone Surplus of FY 2026-27 the overall Revenue Gap reduced to Rs. 1651.50 Crore which needs to be recovered in FY 2026-27. The proposed and approved cumulative Revenue Gap/(Surplus) and final ARR to be recovered in FY 2026-27 is shown in the Table below:

Table 4-59: Cumulative Revenue Gap/(Surplus) for FY 2026-27 and Adjusted ACoS as approved by the Commission (Rs. Crore)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Proposed	Approved
1	Stand-alone ARR	25,455.80	25109.58
2	Revenue from Sale of Surplus Power	-	646.42
3	**Net ARR (1-2)**	**25,455.80**	**24,463.16**
4	Revenue from Sale of Power from existing tariff	26,216.22	26,685.95
5	**Standalone Revenue Gap/(Surplus) (3-4)**	**(760.42)**	**(2,222.79)**
6	Revenue Gap for True-up of FY 2024-25 – CSPDCL	5,599.37	2,778.77
7	Revenue Gap for True-up of FY 2024-25 – CSPGCL	-	171.89
8	Revenue Gap for True-up of FY 2024-25 – CSPTCL and SLDC	-	(6.15)
9	Carrying Cost not allowed in Tariff Order of FY 2025-26	1,158.35	780.83
10	Claim on account of Hon'ble APTEL Judgement in Appeal No. 286 of 2017	161.03	49.38
11	Issue of Notional Income remanded back by Hon'ble APTEL and conditionally decided in favour of CSPDCL	145.41	65.31
12	Review Order (90 of 2025)	-	44.25
13	**Total Past recovery (6+7+8+9+10+11+12)**	**7,064.16**	**3,884.29**
14	Adjusted ARR for recovery in FY 2026-27 (3+13)	**32,519.96**	**28,347.45**
15	Sales for FY 2026-27 (MUs)	38,728.79	39,760.49
16	**Standalone Cost of Supply (1/15)**	**6.57**	**6.32**
17	Adjusted ACoS for FY 2026-27 (Rs./unit) for FY 2026-27 (14/15)	8.40	7.13

The recovery of the approved Revenue Requirement for FY 2026-27 through revised tariffs is elaborated in the next Chapter.

5 VOLTAGE WISE COST OF SUPPLY

CSPDCL's submission

CSPDCL has submitted a computation of VCoS vide response dated 17th March 2026. CSPDCL has adopted a modified approach to allocate the power purchase cost than the methodology provided by Hon'ble APTEL in its judgment dated 30th May 2011.

According to CSPDCL, as per the Hon'ble APTEL judgement the entire power purchase cost is to be segregated based on the input energy and the respective transmission and distribution loss at each voltage level. However, CSPDCL submitted that since the power purchase cost consist of fixed, energy and transmission charges, each of these expenses needs to be treated separately for maximum accuracy in segregation of expenses. Accordingly, a modified approach has been adopted by CSPDCL for apportioning energy/variable cost and fixed cost component of power purchase.

Allocation of Fixed Cost & Other Cost

CSPDCL submitted that the Fixed cost and other cost of Power Purchase is payable irrespective of the energy procured from the Generating Sources. Hence it is necessary that the Fixed cost and other cost are treated separately from the Energy / Variable cost of power purchase.

CPSDCL has worked out VCoS based on actual data of FY 2024-25. Since the fixed and other cost are of constant nature, CSPDCL has linked the same to the connected load (in kW) at each voltage level at the end of FY 2024-25. However, the connected load is significantly higher as compared to the actual load that is experienced for each consumer category/voltage level. Therefore, to bring the connected load to a realistic level, CSPDCL has applied the Load Factor at each voltage/consumer category based on the Sales recorded in that consumer category/voltage level during the year FY 2024-25 and accordingly arrived at the intrinsic load (kW) for that category/Voltage level.

Based on the intrinsic load, CSPDCL has worked out allocation for sharing the fixed and other cost of power purchase (as R-4 statement for FY 2024-25) for each Voltage level. The % Allocation is provided in the Table below:

Table 5-1: % Allocation provided by CSPDCL for Sharing fixed and Other Cost for Each Voltage Level

Particulars	EHV	HV	LV	Total
Intrinsic Load (kW)	7,26,547	9,99,397	22,11,941	39,37,885
% Allocation of fixed cost	18%	25%	56%	100%

Allocation of Variable Cost

CSPDCL has considered the metered input energy at Distribution Periphery (33 kV level) as recorded by CSPDCL. To arrive at the gross energy available at Transmission periphery, CSPDCL has grossed up this energy with the transmission loss as reported by CSPTCL in its Petition for FY 2024-25 (i.e. 3.29%). Accordingly, CSPDCL has arrived at the net Energy available at transmission periphery of the State (i.e. energy input at EHV level). The entire working from input at transmission periphery to sales recorded at each voltage level for FY 2024-25 as submitted by CSPDCL is provided in the Table below.

Table 5-2: Voltage Wise Losses as calculated by CSPDCL for FY 2024-25

Sr. No.	Voltage Level	Particulars	Input/Sales/ Losses
1	**EHV**	Energy input at EHV Level	41,387.78
		Sales at EHV	6,364.92
		Output to 33 voltage level	33,661.21
		Quantum of Losses > 33kV Level	1,361.66
		% LOSS AT EHV Level	**3.29%**
2	**33 kV**	Energy input at 33kV Level	33,661.21
		Injection at 33 kV Level	264
		Total Input at 33 kV Level	33,925.21
		Sales at 33 kV level	8,398.97
		Output to 11 voltage level	24,634.01
		Quantum of Losses at 33 kV	892.23
		% LOSS at 33 kV level	**2.63%**
3	**11 kV**	Energy input at 11 kV Level	24,634.01
		Sales at 11 kV level	355.38
		Output to LT voltage level	22,514.83
		Quantum of Losses at 11 kV	1,763.79
		% LOSS at 11 kV level	**7.16%**
4	**LT**	Energy input at LT Level	22,514.83
		Sales at 11 kV level	19,376.59
		Quantum of Losses at 11 kV	3,138.24
		% LOSS at 11 kV level	**13.94%**

CSPDCL submitted that it has adopted the approach specified by the Hon'ble APTEL in its judgement for treatment of power purchase cost to segregate the variable cost of power purchase based on the input energy required at each voltage level to meet the sales and the losses at that voltage level.

Following Table shows the Energy Input, Technical Loss and sales at each voltage level as worked out by CSPDCL.

Table 5-3: Energy Input, Technical Loss and sales at each voltage level as submitted by CSPDCL

Particulars	EHV	HV	LV
Input Energy (MUs)	41,388	33,925	22,515
Sales (MUs)	6,365	8,755	19,377
Technical Loss (%)	3.29%	7.83%	13.94%

Based on the net input Energy at each Voltage level, Transmission and Distribution Loss, CSPDCL has worked out the allocation to be considered for variable cost of power purchase.

Table 5-4: Allocation of Variable Cost for each Voltage Level as submitted by CSPDCL

Sr. No.	Particulars	EHV	HV	LV	Total
1	Net Input Energy (MUs)	7,463	11,410	22,515	41,388
2	% Allocation	18%	28%	54%	100%

Transmission Charges

For segregating Transmission charges, CSPDCL has adopted the same allocation as considered for fixed and other cost of power purchase since Transmission charges are of fixed nature and are applicable to CSPDCL irrespective of the energy purchased from generators.

O&M Expenses

CPSDCL submitted that it has allocated other expenses on pro-rata basis in line with the approach adopted for power purchase cost as per the Hon'ble APTEL's judgement. CSPDCL has segregated the O&M expenses for different voltage level as per the allocation considered at each voltage level based on the input energy at each voltage level. However, CSPDCL submitted that it has been adopted for Smart Metering expenses. Since smart meter expenses are only applicable to the LV level, the entire expenses have been allocated to LV level only.

Depreciation, Interest on Loan and RoE

Similarly, CSPDCL has considered the allocation of Depreciation, Interest on Loan and Return on Equity among different voltage level same as that considered for variable cost of power purchase and O&M expenses.

Interest on Working Capital

CSPDCL submitted that since Interest on Working Capital is required mainly for O&M expenses, the segregation of Interest on Working Capital is considered same as in line with the O&M expenses.

Loss on account of Efficiency

CSPDCL submitted that the loss on account of efficiency comprises of two parts as provided below.

1. Loss on Account of O&M expenses
2. Loss on account of Distribution Loss

CSPDCL submitted that the loss on account of O&M expenses is segregated based on the combined allocation of O&M expenses worked out at each voltage level after including the exceptions for R&M expenses and smart meter expenses.

CSPDCL has segregated the loss on account distribution loss among HV and LV voltage levels as the same is not applicable for EHV voltage level. The allocation of this expense between HV and LV voltage level is made by CSPDCL based on input energy and distribution losses at both levels.

Exceptional Items

CSPDCL submitted that the Exceptional Items comprise of two parts as provided below:

1. Loss on account of Fire Accident
2. Reversal of Railway Bill as per Arbitration Order

Both these expenses being part of ARR for FY 2024-25, CSPDCL has segregated it in the same way as it has been segregated for all the other expenses explained above.

Non-Tariff Income

Non-Tariff Income has also been allocated at EHV, HV and LV level on similar lines explained above.

Impact of Carrying Cost on Revenue Gap for FY 2022-23

In case of Carrying cost also, CSPDCL has adopted similar approach as mentioned above saying that there can be no clear bifurcation as on account of what nature of expenses has led to the revenue gap / carrying cost for FY 2022-23.

Voltage wise Cost of ARR for FY 2024-25

Based on the assumptions and considerations taken for each of the components of ARR as discussed above, the segregated ARR claimed by CSPDCL for the True-up for FY 2024-25 at each voltage level as shown in the Table below:

Table 5-5: Voltage wise Cost of Supply as submitted by CSPDCL for FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore)

Sr. No.	Particulars	EHV	HV	LV	Total
1	Fixed and Other Cost of Power Purchase	1,950.76	2,683.35	5,939.00	10,573.11
2	Energy Cost of Power Purchase	1,767.99	2,703.28	5,334.09	9,805.36
3	Transmission Cost	398.26	547.82	1,212.47	2,158.55
4	Total Power Purchase Cost	4,117.01	5,934.45	12,485.56	22,537.02
5	O&M Expenses	465.29	711.44	1,419.72	2,596.45
6	Interest Expenses	87.80	134.25	264.90	486.95
7	Other Expenses	161.86	247.49	488.35	897.71
8	Gains/(Loss) on Efficiency	-11.68	-64.20	-127.08	202.95
9	Exceptional Items	118.70	181.49	358.12	658.32
10	Impact of Carrying Cost on Revenue Gap of FY 2022-23	25.85	39.53	77.99	143.37
11	Less: Non-Tariff Income	75.41	115.30	227.51	418.22
12	**ARR for True-up for FY 2024-25**	**4,889.44**	**7,069.16**	**14,740.06**	**26,698.65**
13	**% Allocation of ARR**	**18%**	**26%**	**55%**	**100%**
14	Sales (MUs)	6,365	8,754	19,377	34,496
15	**Voltage Wise ACoS (Rs./Unit)**	**7.68**	**8.08**	**7.61**	**7.74**

CSPDCL requested the Commission to consider the allocation of Cost at each voltage level provided above which is in line with the Hon'ble APTEL's judgement.

CSPDCL also requested the Commission to allocate the revenue Gap after true-up for FY 2024-25 of Rs. 5,600 Crore in different voltage classes in the same manner as done in the above table or in a way deemed justified to the Commission as there are no guidelines are available for allocation of past Gap in different voltage classes.

CSPDCL further submitted that the above Voltage wise cost of supply is without prejudice to the rights of CSPDCL and its stand taken in Petition No. 05 of 2019 with respect to non- applicability of Hon'ble APTEL's order dated 01 July 2025 passed in Appeal No. 303 of 2019 on other tariff orders of the Commission apart from the tariff order for the FY 2019-20.

Commission' View

The Commission has gone through the submission made by CSPDCL and its methodology for computation of VCoS.

There are two judgements related to this matter. In its recent Judgement dated 01st July 2025, in Appeal No. 303 of 2019 (M/s Jayaswal Neco Industries Ltd Vs CSERC & Ors), the Hon'ble APTEL has directed the Commission to determine the tariff based on VCoS based on methodology suggested by the Tribunal in the Tata Steel Case till the completion of the Study Report by the CSPDCL and accepted by the Commission. The excerpts of the judgement dated 01st July 2025 are provided below:

> *"……*
>
> *The State Commission shall determine the tariff based on VCoS based on the methodology suggested by this Tribunal in the Tata Steel case, till the completion of the Study Report by the CSPDCL and accepted by the CSERC*
>
> ……"

In its judgement date 30th May 2011 in Appeal No. 102,103 & 112 of 2010 (M/s Tata Steel Ltd Vs Orissa Electricity Regulatory Commission & Ors), Hon'ble APTEL has provided a simple formulation to determine the VCoS taking into account the major cost element i.e. power purchase cost which would be applicable to all the categories of consumers connected to the same voltage level at different locations in the distribution system.

The excerpts of the relevant sections of the judgement dated 30th May 2011 by Hon'ble APTEL are provide below:

> *"………*
>
> *32. Ideally, the network costs can be split into the partial costs of the different voltage level and the cost of supply at a particular voltage level is the cost at that voltage level and upstream network.* ***However, in the absence of segregated network costs, it would be prudent to work out the voltage-wise cost of supply taking into account the distribution losses at different voltage levels as a first major step in the right direction. As power purchase cost is a major component of the tariff, apportioning the power purchase cost at different voltage levels taking into account the distribution losses at the relevant voltage level and the upstream system will facilitate determination of voltage wise cost of supply, though not very accurate, but a simple and practical method to reflect the actual cost of supply.***
>
> *33. The technical distribution system losses in the distribution network can be assessed by carrying out system studies based on the available load data. Some difficulty might be faced in reflecting the entire distribution system at 11 kV and 0.4 kV due to vastness of data.* ***This could be simplified by carrying out field studies with representative feeders of the various consumer mix prevailing in the distribution system.*** *However, the actual distribution losses allowed in the ARR which include the commercial losses will be more than the technical losses determined by the system studies.* ***Therefore, the difference between the losses allowed in the ARR and that determined by the system studies may have to be apportioned to different voltage levels in proportion to the annual gross energy consumption at the respective voltage level.*** *The annual gross energy*

consumption at a voltage level will be the sum of energy consumption of all consumer categories connected at that voltage plus the technical distribution losses corresponding to that voltage level as worked out by system studies. In this manner, the total losses allowed in the ARR can be apportioned to different voltage levels including the EHT consumers directly connected to the transmission system of GRIDCO. ***The cost of supply of the appellant's category who are connected to the 220/132 kV voltage may have zero technical losses but will have a component of apportioned distribution losses due to difference between the loss level allowed in ARR (which includes commercial losses) and the technical losses determined by the system studies, which they have to bear as consumers of the distribution licensee***.

34. Thus, Power Purchase Cost which is the major component of tariff can be segregated for different voltage levels taking into account the transmission and distribution losses, both commercial and technical, for the relevant voltage level and upstream system. ***As segregated network costs are not available, all the other costs such as Return on Equity, Interest on Loan, depreciation, interest on working capital and O&M costs can be pooled and apportioned equitably, on pro-rata basis, to all the voltage levels including the appellant's category to determine the cost of supply.*** *Segregating Power Purchase cost taking into account voltage-wise transmission and distribution losses will be a major step in the right direction for determining the actual cost of supply to various consumer categories. All consumer categories connected to the same voltage will have the same cost of supply. Further, refinements in formulation for cost of supply can be done gradually when more data is available.*

………"

(Emphasis added)

In the past, while issuing the tariff orders for various years, the Commission had directed CSPDCL to conduct the VCoS study and submit the report, but to date, the study has not been completed.

During the hearing, on 13th February 2025, in the matter of Appeal No. 303 of 2019 (M/s Jayaswal Neco Industries Ltd Vs CSERC & Ors) CSPDCL submitted that the study which had to be carried out earlier cannot be considered at this stage either by them or the Commission on account of merit of the report and sought one years' time for completing another study so that the issue can be resolved thereafter.

The Commission has determined the tariff in the past based on the ACoS method as per the provisions of Electricity Act 2003, Tariff Regulation notified by the Commission thereinunder, and National Tariff Policy. As said earlier, CSERC had given ample opportunity to CSPDCL to finalize the study regarding VCoS. However, on account of not having relevant data, CSERC has continued to determine the tariff based on the ACoS.

Based on Hon'ble Tribunal's Direction in the Appeal No. 303 of 2019, the Commission asked CSPDCL to submit the VCoS computation vide letter dated 03rd December 2025. As mentioned earlier, CSPDCL has submitted a computation of VCoS vide response dated 17th March 2026.

The Computation of VCoS as per Hon'ble APTEL's judgement is to be done based on the following steps:

1. Apportioning the power purchase cost at different voltage levels taking into account the distribution losses at the relevant voltage level and the upstream system.
2. Assessment of distribution losses based on field studies with representative feeders of the various consumer mix prevailing in the distribution system
3. The Cost of Supply of the Appellant's category (Tata Steel Ltd.) who are connected to the 220/132 kV voltage may have zero technical losses but will have a component of apportioned distribution losses due to difference between the loss level allowed in ARR (which includes commercial losses) and the technical losses determined by the system studies, which they have to bear as consumers of the distribution licensee.
4. In the absence of segregated network cost, All the other costs such as Return on Equity, Interest on Loan, depreciation, Interest on Working Capital and O&M costs can be pooled and apportioned equitably, on pro-rata basis, to all the voltage levels including the appellant's category (Tata Steel Ltd.) to determine the cost of supply.

CSPDCL has submitted computation of VCoS for FY 2024-25. Whereas, the same needs to be calculated for FY 2026-27 for which the tariff needs to be determined. Further, CSPDCL has submitted Energy Balance based on respective losses at each Voltage Level to arrive at the Input required. Considering Voltage wise Losses provided by CSPDCL, the Commission has reworked the Voltage wise Energy Balance for FY 2026-27 to arrive at Input Energy Required based on Approved Sale (39,760.49 MUs), Transmission Losses (ISTS-3.67% & InSTS- 3.29%), and Distribution Losses (13.19%).

The Energy Balance reworked by the Commission for FY 2026-27 is provided in the Table below:

Table 5-6: Voltage Wise Losses/ energy balance as calculated by the Commission for FY 2026-27

Sr. No.	Voltage Level	Particulars	Input/Sales/ Losses
1	**EHV**	Energy input at EHV Level	45,890.56
		Sales at EHV	7,624.167
		Output to 33 voltage level	36,756.59
		Quantum of Losses > 33kV Level	9,133.97
		% LOSS AT EHV Level	**3.29%**
2	**33 kV**	Energy input at 33kV Level	36,756.59
		Injection at 33 kV Level	264.26
		Total Input at 33 kV Level	37,020.86
		Sales at 33 kV level	7,813.89
		Output to 11 voltage level	28,454.82
		Quantum of Losses at 33 kV	752.15
		% LOSS at 33 kV level	**2.03%**
3	**11 kV**	Energy input at 11 kV Level	28,454.82
		Sales at 11 kV level	330.62
		Output to LT voltage level	26,637.33
		Quantum of Losses at 11 kV	1,486.87
		% LOSS at 11 kV level	**5.23%**

Sr. No.	Voltage Level	Particulars	Input/Sales/ Losses
4	**LT**	Energy input at LT Level	26,637.33
		Sales at LT level	23,991.81
		Quantum of Losses at LT Level	2,645.52
		% LOSS at LT level	**9.93%**

The Commission asked CSPDCL to submit sample Feeder/ Distribution Transformer wise Distribution Losses so that Voltage wise losses for 33 kV, 11 kV and LV could be assessed in line with the second step of the methodology prescribed by the Hon'ble APTEL. However, CPSDCL did not submit any details.

To segregate Power Purchase based on losses, The Commission needs to arrive at ex-bus generation level or state level input required to meet the sales at each voltage level by grossing up the upstream losses applicable. The input energy required to meet the sales requirement at voltage level is provided in the Table below:

Table 5-7: Ex-Bus Generation Required for Sales at Each Voltage level as calculated by CSERC (in MUs)

Voltage Level	Loss Level	Sales	Input for LV	Input for 11 kV	Input for 33 kV	Input for EHV
Input at State level			**29,664.81**	**368.20**	**8,247.27**	**7,883.54**
Grossed up Input at EHV			29,664.81	368.20	8,247.27	7,883.54
EHV	3.29%	7,624.17				
Grossed up Input at 33 KV			28,688.83	356.09	7,975.94	
33 KV	2.03%	7,813.89				
Grossed up Input at 11 KV			28,105.97	348.85		
11 KV	5.23%	330.62				
Grossed up Input at LV			26,637.33			
LV	9.93%	23,991.81				

As seen in table above, the Commission has arrived at input required for each Voltage Level by grossing up the losses as applicable for that Voltage Level and upstream network which is in line with the first step of methodology of Hon'ble APTEL mentioned above. Please note that the input to the transmission network is from intra-state as well as inter-state generating stations. Therefore, further grossing up of inter-state transmission losses is not required and for simplicity it is considered as single input point to all the highest voltage consumers and downstream consumers.

Now the next step is to calculate the Power Purchase cost on per Unit basis so that we can segregate the ACoS into VCoS. After arriving at Energy Input required for each Voltage level at Ex-bus, the Commission calculated the Power Purchase Cost for each Voltage Level at approved APPC of Rs. 3.77 per unit (excluding Transmission Charges) for FY 2026-27 as provided below:

Table 5-8: Power Purchase Cost considered for VCoS for FY 2026-27

Voltage Level	Power Purchase in MUs	Total Cost (Rs./ Crore)
EHV	7,883.54	2,972.25
33 kV	8,247.27	3109.38
11 kV	368.20	138.82
LV	29,664.81	11,184.31
Total	**46,163.82**	**17,404.66**

The power purchase cost thus arrive above is divided by Sales at each Voltage level to arrive at a ratio for each Voltage level and the same ratio is used to segregate the approved ACoS of Rs. 7.13 per unit into VCoS for each Voltage level as shown in the Table below:

Table 5-9: VCoS for each Voltage level as determined by the Commission for FY 2026-27

Voltage Level	Total Cost (Rs. Crore)	Sales (MUs)	Per Unit PP Cost	% Ratio	VCoS
EHV	2,972.25	7,624.17	3.90	89%	6.35
33 kV	3109.38	7,813.89	3.98	91%	6.48
11 kV	138.82	330.62	4.20	96%	6.84
LV	11,184.31	23,991.81	4.66	106%	7.59
Total	**17,404.66**	**39,760.49**	**4.38**	**100%**	**7.13**

As CSPDCL has not submitted sample feeders data separately at 33 kV, 11 kV and LV level, the above calculation might not be truly represent voltage wise break up of power purchase cost and in turn the Voltage wise cost of supply. Therefore, at this stage, the Commission has calculated the VCoS for three voltage levels i.e. EHV, HV and LV as done in previous Tariff Orders.

The average Voltage wise VCoS for HV (combined for 33 kV & 11 kV) works out to be Rs. 6.52 per unit. Based on VCoS calculated for EHV, HV and LV level the and other relevant provisions of Electricity Act, 2003, the Commission has rationalized the tariff to the extent possible for FY 2026-27. The tariff principles and design based on VCoS is discussed in detail in the next chapter.

It is learnt that the VCoS study is being carried out by CSPDCL. Commission directs CSPDCL to submit the study report before the next Tariff filing so that the tariff for FY 2027-28 can be further rationalized based on the detailed voltage wise VCoS.

6 TARIFF PRINCIPLES AND TARIFF DESIGN

6.1 Approach for Tariff for FY 2026-27

The primary objective of the Commission is to protect the interest of the consumer and at the same time ensuring recovery of reasonable and justified cost incurred by the DISCOM. The Commission has taken various steps to protect the public interest and has allowed ARR after prudent check.

Based on the ARR and sales approved, the Average Cost of Supply (ACoS) approved by the Commission for FY 2026-27 is shown in the Table below:

Table 6-1: Cumulative Revenue Gap/(Surplus) for FY 2026-27 and Adjusted ACoS as approved by the Commission (Rs. Crore)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Legend	Proposed	Approved
1.	ARR for FY 2026-27	**A** =B+E+F	25942.29	25596.07
	i) Total Power purchase expenses	B= C+D	21150.81	20979.39
	a. Power purchase cost	C	18722.74	18346.26
	b. Transmission cost	D	2428.07	2633.13
	ii) Other Expenses	E	4282.04	4115.78
	iii) RoE	F	509.44	500.90
2.	**Past Adjustments**	**G**	**7,064.16**	**3,884.29**
	i) Gap for True up of FY 24-25 – CSPDCL		5599.37	2778.77
	ii) Gap for True up of FY 24-25 – CSPGCL		-	171.89
	iii) Gap for True up of FY 24-25 – CSPTCL		-	0.61
	iv) Gap/(Surplus) for True up of FY 24-25 – SLDC		-	(6.76)
	v) Carrying Cost deferred in Tariff Order of FY 2025-26		1158.35	780.83
	vi) Impact of APTEL judgment in appeal no. 286/2017		306.44	114.69
	vii) Impact of CSERC review order (90/2025)		-	44.25
3	**Gross ARR**	**H=A+G**	**33006.45**	**29480.36**
4	**Total Revenue for FY 2026-27**	**I=J+K+L**	**27189.20**	**27818.86**
	i. Revenue from Existing Tariff for Retail sales	J	26,216.22	26,685.95
	ii. Revenue from Sale of Surplus Power	K	-	646.42
	iii. Non Tariff Income	L	486.49	486.49
5	**Net ARR**	**M=H-K-L**	**32519.96**	**28347.45**
6	**Cumulative Revenue Gap for FY 2026-27**	**N=M-J**	**6,303.74**	**1,661.50**
7	**Sales for FY 2026-27 (MUs)**	**O=P+Q**	**38,728.79**	**41398.56**
	i) Retail Sales in MU	P	38,728.79	39,760.49
	ii) Surplus Sales in MU	Q	-	1638.07
8	Stand Alone ARR for FY 2026-27	Y=A-L	25455.80	25109.58
9	Stand Alone ACoS (Rs./Unit)	R=Y*10/P	6.57	6.32
10	Adjusted ACoS for FY 2026-27 (Rs./unit)	S=M*10/P	8.40	7.13
11	Estimated Average Billing Rate (ABR) at the existing retail tariff and retail sales for FY 2026-27 (Rs./unit)	T=J*10/P	6.77	6.71

Sr. No.	Particulars	Legend	Proposed	Approved
12	Per unit increase required (Rs./unit)	U=S-T	1.63	0.42
13	Revenue from approved tariff for FY 2026-27	V	-	**28347.45**
13	ABR at approved tariff for FY 2026-27 (Rs./unit)	W=V/P	-	7.13
15	Difference between ACoS and ABR at approved tariff (Rs./unit)	X=W-S	-	**0**

The Commission has not created any regulatory Assets for FY 2026-27.

6.2 Tariff Philosophy for FY 2026-27

As discussed earlier, the Commission has determined the Cumulative Revenue Gap of Rs. 1,661.50 Crore after adjusting the stand alone surplus for FY 2026-27. To recover the Revenue Gap, the Commission has approved increase in the category-wise Tariff for FY 2026-27.

The average tariff increase effectively as per CSPDCL's Petition was 24% to meet the Revenue Gap which translates to 163 paise/kWh. The Average Billing Rate (ABR) estimated by the Commission at the existing tariff for FY 2026-27 is Rs. 6.71/kWh. Hence, the Commission has approved average tariff increase across all consumer categories of 6.23%, which translates to 42 paise/kWh, with the adjusted ACoS of Rs. 7.13/kWh.

The tariff increase approved for different categories is reasonable and comparable to prevalent inflation indices. The Commission has also given certain directions to CSPDCL for improving its operational efficiency including its metering, billing and collection efficiency.

6.3 Power Factor Incentive and Surcharge

The Commission has made certain changes in the Power Factor Incentive and Surcharge. To improve the overall Power Factor, the Commission has retained the floor level of Power Factor to 0.90, below which Power Factor surcharge shall be applicable.

Consumers, covered under tariff categories LV-2: non-domestic consumers with Contracted Load of 15 kW or above, LV-4: LV Agriculture Allied Activities, LV-5: LV Industry, LV 6: Public Utilities and LV-7: Information Technology and Export Oriented Textile Industries, shall arrange to install suitable capacitors of appropriate capacity at their cost. The consumer also shall ensure that the capacitors installed by them properly match with the actual requirement of the load so as to ensure average monthly Power Factor of 0.90 or above.

Depending upon monthly power factor, percentage surcharge will be payable on billed energy charges. For example, for the monthly power factor between 0.89% to 89.99% the surcharge will be 1%. For every 1% decrease in power factor, the surcharge will increase by 1% maximum up to 10%. If the power factor is less than 81% the surcharge will be retained 10%.

All categories of LV consumers in whose case power factor surcharge is applicable; shall also be eligible for Power Factor incentive for Power Factor more than 0.90. The maximum Power factor incentive of 5% shall be applicable for power factor from 0.99 to unity power factor.

6.4 Method of payment of Bills

The consumers shall have the option to pay bills online or offline. However, bill amounts of more than five thousand rupees shall mandatorily be paid online.

For bill amount less than or equal to five thousand rupees, consumer may pay the bill through cash or cheque or demand draft or electronic clearing system at designated counters of a bank or through credit or debit cards or online payment through distribution licensees' web portal or any digital mode of payment and any change or further addition in the mode of payment shall be more user friendly for the consumers than the prevailing system.

Provided that the distribution licensee may stipulate a suitable incentive or rebate for payment through online system for consumers who opt to pay bill amount less than or equal to five thousand rupees.

The distribution licensee shall establish online portal as well as sufficient number of collection centres or drop boxes at suitable locations with necessary facilities, where consumer can deposit the bill amount with ease.

6.5 Billing on accumulated meter reading

The Commission has retained the dispensation related to billing on accumulated meter reading, as approved in the previous Tariff Order, as under:

In order to alleviate the difficulties related to billing based on accumulated meter reading and to improve the accountability of CSPDCL's officers, henceforth, If the bills are not issued consecutively for three months or more for any LT Consumer, billing on accumulated meter reading shall not be raised without approval of concerned Executive Engineer of CSPDCL.

6.6 Category-wise tariff

The approach of the Commission for determination of tariff for FY 2026-27 for various consumer categories is discussed below.

6.6.1 Low Voltage (LV) Consumers

The tariff applicability for Three-phase, 400 Volts has been extended for maximum demand up to 150 kW in case of demand-based tariff and up to 200 HP for maximum Sanctioned Load in case of other tariff as applicable.

6.6.2 LV-1: Domestic

The load limit for single-phase connection for LV 1 category has been retained as 5 kW.

The applicability and tariff of this category have been retained as approved in the previous Tariff Order for FY 2025-26 with certain modifications as below:

a) Offices of local bodies, has been shifted from LV-2: non-domestic category to LV-1: domestic category
b) Tariff for Street light and public water works of CG Housing Board colonies has been shifted from LV-6: public utility category to LV-1: domestic category.

c) Student hostels located in Bastar avem Dakshin Kshetra Adivasi Vikas Pradhikaran area and Sarguja avem Uttar Kshetra Adivasi Vikas Pradhikaran area notified vide order dated August 22, 2005 have been shifted from LV-2: non domestic category to LV-1: domestic category.

At present, tariff for this category is telescopic in nature with five consumption slabs. The Commission has retained the slabs for fixed charges and energy charges as approved in the Tariff Order for FY 2025-26.

The energy charges of all consumption slabs have been increased in the range of 30-50 paise/kWh. For the slab - consumption above 600 units - the fixed charges have been increased by Rs. 10/KW/Month.

Both energy charges and fixed charges have been kept telescopic, which will enable the consumers in higher consumption slabs to also get the benefit of the lower energy charges in the lower consumption slabs and lower fixed charges in the lower slabs. Further, Domestic consumers shall be entitled for subsidy as per State Government Order, and their consumption shall be billed as per tariff LV-1.

Based on the above, the monthly minimum charges are now same as the fixed charges on Rs/kW/month.

Temporary connection availed for domestic light and fan under LV-1 tariff category will be billed at normal domestic tariff after completion 2 years period.

6.6.3 LV-2: Non-Domestic

The load limit for single-phase connection for LV-2 category has been retained as 5 kW.

The Non-Domestic tariff category has two sub-categories, i.e., consumption-based and demand-based, which has been retained.

The Energy Charges for all sub-categories and consumption slabs have been increased by between 20-40 paise/kWh. Further, the fixed charges have been increased by Rs. 10/KW/month across all slabs.

A discount of 25% on Energy Charges has been made applicable for Mobile towers set up in Bastar avem Dakshin Kshetra Adivasi Vikas Pradhikaran area and Sarguja avem Uttar Kshetra Adivasi Vikas Pradhikaran area Notified Vide Order dated August 22, 2005.

The clause for ‘automatic adjustment provisions of the sanctioned load’ shall be applicable only for LV-2.1.

Further, the Commission has continued with flat rate single part Tariff for charging stations of electric vehicles at Rs. 7.13/kWh i.e. equal to the ACoS as per MoP Guidelines.

Tariff specified for EV charging has been made applicable to consumers opting for minus metering facility.

The discount of 10% on Energy Charges is retained for commercial activities being run exclusively by registered women self-help groups, Private clinics, hospitals and nursing homes including X-ray plant, diagnostic centres and pathological labs, situated in rural areas as defined by Government of Chhattisgarh and all areas in Bastar avem Dakshin

Kshetra Adivasi Vikas Pradhikaran, and Sarguja avem Uttar Kshetra Adivasi Vikas Pradhikaran Notified Vide Order dated August 22, 2005.

6.6.4 LV 3: Agriculture

The energy charges have been increased by 40 paise/kWh to reduce the cross-subsidy.

The rebate on energy charges for non-subsidized agriculture pump connections has been increased from 30% to 40%.

6.6.5 LV 4: Agriculture Allied Activities

The applicability of this category has been retained as approved in the previous Tariff Order for FY 2025-26. The Energy Charges have been increased by 30 paise/kWh to reduce the cross-subsidy. Further, the fixed charges have been increased by Rs. 10/KW/month for the consumer falling under Demand based Tariff for 15 to 112.5 kW subcategory.

Provision of automatic re-instatement of sanctioned load have been extended to tariff category LV-4.1 (A) and LV-4.1 (B) also.

6.6.6 LV 5: LT Industries

The Energy Charges for all sub-categories and consumption slabs have been increased by 30 paise/kWh.

A discount of 10% on Energy Charges is retained for Poha and Murmura mills under LV-5 category.

The lower tariff fixed for consumers located in the areas covered under "Bastar avem Dakshin Kshetra Adivasi Vikas Pradhikaran" and "Sarguja avem Uttar Kshetra Adivasi Vikas Pradhikaran"(both notified vide Order dated August 22, 2005) has been retained. The Commission has continued with the rebate of 5% in energy charges for LT industries located in rural areas notified by Government of Chhattisgarh, other than the rural areas notified in Bastar avem Dakshin Kshetra Adivasi Vikas Pradhikaran, and Sarguja avem Uttar Kshetra Adivasi Vikas Pradhikaran.

In order to promote Women Empowerment, the Commission has continued with 10% rebate on energy charges for industrial activities being run exclusively by registered women self-help groups.

6.6.7 LV 6: Public Utilities

The energy charges for the Public Utilities category have been increased by 25 paise/kWh to meet the revenue requirement. Further, the fixed charges have been increased by Rs. 10/kW/month.

6.6.8 LV 7: IT Industries & Export Oriented Textiles

The Commission has retained the export-oriented Textile Industries in this category and retained the two-part tariff introduced in the previous Tariff Order. The energy charges for the Public Utilities category have been increased by 20 paise/kWh. Further, the fixed charges have been increased by Rs. 10/kW/month.

6.6.9 LV 7: Temporary Supply

The Tariff structure for temporary supply has been retained as determined in previous Orders, i.e., Fixed Charge and Energy Charge shall be billed at one and half times the normal tariff as applicable to the corresponding consumer categories except for consumers taking temporary supply under LV-1 and LV-2 categories, where the Fixed Charge and Energy Charge shall be billed at 1.5 times the normal tariff applicable for the respective category, and the LV-3 category, where the Fixed Charge and Energy Charge shall be billed at the normal tariff applicable for the respective category.

Provided further that domestic light and fan connections covered under LV-1 shall be billed at normal tariff after completion 2 years period of temporary connection.

6.6.10 Rebate for consumers with Pre-paid meter

LV consumers with Smart Meters and being billed on prepaid mode shall be eligible for rebate of 1% on energy charge (excluding FPPAS).

The Commission's approach for determination of tariff for FY 2026-27 for HV categories is discussed below:

6.6.11 HV 1: Railway Traction

The Energy Charges have been increased by 35 paise/kVAh. Further, the demand charges have been increased by Rs. 25/KVA/month

6.6.12 HV 2: Mines

The energy charges have been increased by 30 paise/kVAh to meet the revenue requirement.

CSPDCL in its Petition requested the Commission to include mines with stone crusher and stone crushers in HV-2 tariff category. While examining this issue, the Commission has observed that cement industries has been included in HV-3: Other Industrial and General Purpose Non-Industrial category. Cement industry also utilizes the power supplied in its limestone mines and crushers, which is the same purpose as that of utilization of power in stone mines and stone crushers. On the same ground, stone mines with stone crusher unit, has been shifted from tariff category HV-2: Mines to tariff category HV-3: Other Industrial and General Purpose Non-Industrial. Also, the use of electricity for mining purpose in a stone mine is negligible (mainly lightning purpose only) as compared with conventional coal or iron ore mines. Hence, stone mines has also been shifted to HV-3: Other Industrial and General Purpose Non-Industrial tariff category.

Further, Iron mines, iron mines with washery/beneficiation have been included in tariff category HV-2: Mines.

6.6.13 HV 3: Other Industrial and General Purpose Non-Industrial

The energy charges for the 220 kV and 132 kV supply sub-categories have been increased by 30 paise/kVAh, while those for the 33 kV and 11 kV sub-categories have been increased by 35 paise/kVAh and 25 paise/kVAh respectively. The demand charges for 220 kV, 132 kV; 33 KV (LF>15%), and 11 KV (LF>15%) have been increased by Rs. 25 per KVA/Month. For 33 KV (LF<15%) and 11 KV (LF<15%), the demand charges have increased by Rs. 10 per KVA/Month.

Tariff specified for load factor <= 15% at 11 kV and 33 kV shall only be applicable to consumers availing 100% supply from CSPDCL.

The discount of 10% on the Energy Charges applicable for private clinics, hospitals and nursing homes including X-ray plant, diagnostic centres and pathological labs, situated in rural areas as defined by Government of Chhattisgarh and all areas in Bastar avem Dakshin Kshetra Adivasi Vikas Pradhikaran, and Sarguja avem Uttar Kshetra Adivasi Vikas Pradhikaran Notified Vide Order dated August 22, 2005 is retained.

The discount of 15% on Energy Charges applicable for defence establishments under Government of India has been continued.

The discount of 5% on Energy Charges applicable for Poha and murmura mills has been continued.

6.6.14 HV 4: Steel Industries

The energy charges for the 220 kV and 132 kV supply sub-categories have been increased by 30 paise/kVAh. For 33 and 11 KV the energy charges have been increased by 40 paise/kVAh and 30 paise/kVAh respectively. The demand charges for 220 kV, 132 kV; 33 KV (LF>15%), and 11 KV (LF>15%) have been increased by Rs. 25 per KVA/Month. For 33 KV (LF<15%) and 11 KV (LF<15%), the demand charges have increased by Rs. 10 per KVA/Month.

Tariff specified for load factor <= 15% at 11 kV and 33 kV shall only be applicable to consumers availing 100% supply from CSPDCL.

Standalone iron washery/beneficiation plant has been included in tariff category HV-4: Steel Industries.

The consumers located in "Bastar avem Dakshin Kshetra Adivasi Vikas Pradhikaran" (notified vide Order dated August 22, 2005) and "Sarguja avem Uttar Kshetra Adivasi Vikas Pradhikaran" (notified vide Order dated August 22, 2005) and at above voltage level of 132 kV shall be provided a special rebate of 7% on energy charge rate, while the rebate for such consumers at voltage level of 132 kV and below shall be provided a special rebate of 5% on energy charge rate.

The Load Factor rebate for HV-4 Steel Industries category has been made applicable for Load Factor ranging from 51% to 75% and above.

The provision for 30 hours per month of power-off (non-supply) has been extended to all voltage levels (11 kV, 33 kV, 132 kV and 220 kV).

6.6.15 HV 5: Irrigation, Agriculture Allied Activities & Public Water Works

The Energy Charges have been increased by 40 paise/kVAh, to meet the revenue requirement. The demand charges have been increased by Rs. 25 per KVA/Month.

6.6.16 HV 6: Residential

The Energy Charges have been increased by 30 paise/kVAh, to meet the revenue requirement. The demand charges have been increased by Rs. 25 per KVA/Month.

6.6.17 HV 7: Start up Power

The Energy Charges have been increased by 30 paise/kVAh, to meet the revenue requirement. The demand charges have been increased by Rs. 50 per KVA/Month.

The generators and captive generating plants who have not availed start up connection and eventually draw power are not required to be billed separate demand charges. The rate for such industries which eventually draw power has been prescribed at @ Rs. 14.31 per kVAh and this rate factors the demand charges and the energy charges both.

6.6.18 HV 8: Industries related to manufacturing of equipment for power generation from renewable energy sources

The Energy Charges have been increased by 30 paise/kVAh, to meet the revenue requirement. The demand charges have been increased by Rs. 30 per KVA/Month.

6.6.19 HV 9: IT Industry & Export Oriented Textile Industries

The Energy Charges have been increased by 30 paise/kVAh, to meet the revenue requirement. The demand charges have been increased by Rs. 50 per KVA/Month.

6.6.20 HV 10: Temporary Supply

The Tariff structure for temporary supply has been retained as determined in previous Orders, i.e., Demand Charge and Energy Charge shall be billed at one and half times the normal tariff as applicable to the corresponding consumer categories.

6.6.21 HV 11: Electric Vehicle Charging Stations & auxiliary power requirement of Solar plants

In accordance with MOP guidelines, the Commission has fixed single part Tariff for charging stations of electric vehicles at Rs. 6.42/kVAh which is the ACoS.

This tariff has also been made applicable to auxiliary power requirement of solar power plants.

6.7 Minimum Billing Demand

The minimum Billing Demand for the relevant LV categories and all HV categories has been retained at 85% for facilitating effective load management.

6.8 Advance payment rebate

Rate for advance payment rebate has been changed from 1.25% per month to 0.75% per month. This facility is available only to consumer availing 100% power from CSPDCL.

Consumer will get rebate, in his electricity bill, equal to 0.75% of advance amount paid to CSPDCL. Such rebate shall be applicable only to the consumers who have no arrears due. Consumers may pay an advance up to maximum amount paid in last three bills (excluding duty and cess).

For example, for the electricity consumption for the period from 1st August, 2026 to 31st August, 2026, the consumer can pay the advance electricity bill on or before 31st July, 2026 to avail this benefit.

Illustration – If bill paid amount, excluding duty and cess, of a consumer are Rs. 80,000/-, Rs. 1,00,000/- and Rs. 90,000/- in April 2026, May 2026 and June 2026 respectively, then that consumer can deposit advance amount, up to maximum Rs. 1,00,000/- only to get benefit of advance payment rebate, till 31st July 2026. If such consumer chooses to deposit Rs. 1,00,000/- as advance payment then that consumer will get rebate of Rs. 750/- (0.75% of advance amount i.e. Rs. 1,00,000/-) in electricity bill of August 2026.

Case I - If the electricity bill of August 2026 is Rs. 85,000/-, then after adjusting advance amount of Rs. 1,00,000/- and rebate on advance amount i.e. Rs. 750/-, the consumer has balance amount of Rs. 15,750/- remaining for further adjustment. This balance amount shall be treated as advance payment towards the electricity bill for the month of September 2026.

Case II - If the electricity bill of August 2026 is Rs. 1,10,000/-, then after adjusting advance amount of Rs. 1,00,000/- and rebate on advance amount i.e. Rs. 750/-, the consumer has to pay Rs. 9,250/- only.

6.9 Time of Day Charges

This tariff is applicable to LV-1, LV-2, LV-5, LV-6 and LV-7 tariff category for consumers with Sanctioned Load of more than 10 kW and having Smart Meters installed. Under the Time of Day (TOD) Tariff, electricity consumption in respect of LV consumers for different periods of the day, i.e., Normal period, peak load period, and Off-peak load period (Solar Hours), shall be recorded by installing a Smart Meter.

i. For LV-2.2 (B), LV-2.3, LV-5, LV-6 and LV-7:
Consumption recorded in different periods shall be billed at the following rates on the tariff applicable to the consumer:

Period of Use	Normal rate of Demand Charge Plus
(i) Normal period (23:00 hours to 09:00 hours)	Normal rate of Energy Charges
(ii) Off-peak load period (Solar Hours) (09:00 hours to 17:00 hours)	95% of normal rate of Energy Charge
(iii) Peak load period (17:00 hours to 23:00 hours)	105% of normal rate of Energy Charge

ii. For LV-1, LV-2.1, LV-2.2 (A):

A discount of Rs. 0.20 per kWh shall be applicable for consumption recorded during in Off-peak load period (Solar Hours) i.e., from 09:00 hours to 17:00 hours.

Applicability and terms and conditions of ToD tariff is explained in the next chapter of Tariff Schedule.

6.10 Wheeling Charges

The Commission notes that CSPDCL in its Petition has not submitted the details of Wheeling Charges for FY 2022-23. The Wheeling Charges have been computed by considering 35% of the Wires ARR, in line with the approach adopted in previous Tariff Orders. The total energy requirement at 33 kV has been considered as 37,020.86 MU based on the approved Energy Balance for FY 2026-27.

For long-term, medium-term and short-term open access customer wheeling power at 33 kV: Rs. 260.50 per MWh (or Rs. 0.2605 per kWh) for the energy computed as per the provisions made in Regulation 33 of the CSERC (Connectivity and Intra State Open access) Regulations, 2011 and its subsequent amendment(s)/revision, if any, at 100% load factor for wheeling. The same charges shall be applicable for both collective and bilateral transactions at the point of injection.

For long-term, medium-term and short-term open access customer connected below 33 kV: Rs. 744.30 per MWh (or Rs. 0.7443 per kWh)

Energy losses shall be applicable as under, for conventional as well as RE Open Access transactions. The Open Access customers availing long-term/medium-term/short-term open access customers shall bear the energy loss specified as under:

- Distribution Losses of 6% for the energy scheduled for distribution at the point or points of injection at 33 kV side of 33/11 kV sub-station shall be recoverable from open access customers connected at 33 kV/11 kV.
- Distribution Losses of 10% for the energy scheduled for distribution at the point or points of injection below 33 kV shall be recoverable from open access customers connected at LV voltages.
- Energy losses for using both the transmission system of CSPTCL and distribution system of CSPDCL or Combination thereof shall be 6%.
- Energy losses for using both the transmission system of CSPTCL and distribution system of CSPDCL or Combination thereof shall be 10% below 33 kV.

6.11 Revenue at Approved Tariff

The approved Tariff Schedule is given in the next Chapter.

The revised tariff will be applicable with effect from 1st July 2026, for the consumers of the State, for FY 2026-27. The category-wise revenue at revised tariffs approved in this Order are shown in the Table below:

Table 6-2: Revenue in FY 2026-27 at Tariffs approved by the Commission

Sr. No.	Consumer Category	Revenue at approved Tariff
A	**LV Categories**	**15,815.17**
1	LV 1: Domestic including BPL	3,995.41

Sr. No.	Consumer Category	Revenue at approved Tariff
2	LV 2: Non-Domestic (Normal Tariff)	401.37
2.1	LV 2.1: Non-Domestic (Demand Based Tariff)	1,360.65
3	LV 3: Agriculture	5,681.48
4	LV 4: Agriculture allied industry	47.71
5	LV 5: LT Industry	813.64
6	LV 7: Public Utilities	1,124.02
7	LV 8: IT & Textiles	0.44
8	LV 9: Temporary	2,390.46
B	**HV Categories**	**12,532.28**
1	HV 1: Railway Traction	1,216.42
2	HV 2: Mines (Coals & others)	683.22
3	HV 3: Other Industry &General-purpose Industry	2,426.79
4	HV 4: Steel Industries	7,659.47
5	HV 5: Irrigation & Agriculture Allied Activities	282.73
6	HV 6: Residential	179.24
7	HV 7: Start up Power	34.52
8	HV 8: Industries related to manufacturing of RE generation equipment	11.85
9	HV 9: IT & Textiles	2.95
10	HV 10: Temporary	35.10
C	**Total Revenue from LV and HV categories**	**28,347.45**

The computation of category-wise revenue from revised tariff approved for CSPDCL for FY 2026-27 is given as **Annexure III** to this Order.

6.12 Cross-subsidy

An element of cross-subsidy is inherent in the present and revised tariff structure. The tariffs of different consumer categories have been approved by the Commission based on the Voltage wise cost of supply determined by the Commission in the previous chapter. The Commission has tried to rationalise the cross-subsidy for FY 2026-27 in this Order as shown in the Table below:

Table 6-3: Cross-subsidy with Existing tariff and Approved tariff for FY 2026-27

Voltage Level	VCoS	Existing Tariff		Approved Tariff	
		ABR (Rs. /kWh)	ABR/ ACoS (%)	ABR (Rs. /kWh)	ABR/ ACoS (%)
EHV	6.35	7.09	112%	7.48	118%
HV	6.52	7.82	120%	8.29	127%
LV	7.59	6.19	81%	6.59	87%

Based on limited data available, The Commission has tried to bring the tariff within ±120% of VCoS. It can be seen from the table above, in case of LV, though the tariff has been increased bringing the ratio of ABR to VCoS from 81% to 87%, it is still within the limit of ±120%. Same is true for EHV voltage level. Despite, increase in tariff, the ABR/VCoS ratio has reached to 118% from 112%. Only in case of HV the ratio has gone up to 127% from 120% crossing the limit.

However, during the tariff rationalization process, the Commission need to take care that there will be no tariff shock for some category of consumers. Further, the Commission shall also consider the relevant provisions of the Act while determining the tariff. The excerpts of the subsection 3 of the Section 62 (Determination of Tariff) of the Electricity Act, 2003 is reproduced below for the reference.

> ***"Section 62. (Determination of tariff): ---*** *(1) The Appropriate Commission shall determine the tariff in accordance with the provisions of this Act for –*
>
> *……………*
>
> *(3) The Appropriate Commission shall not, while determining the tariff under this Act, show undue preference to any consumer of electricity* ***but may differentiate according to the consumer's load factor, power factor, voltage, total consumption of electricity during any specified period or the time at which the supply is required or the geographical position of any area, the nature of supply and the purpose for which the supply is required****.*
>
> *……………"*
>
> **[Emphasis added]**

The Commission has rationalised the tariff which is also reflective of the Voltage wise cost of supply without giving any undue preference, but considering the above-mentioned provisions such as load factor, geographical position (like, Bastar or LWE area) to differentiate the tariff for different consumer categories within the same voltage level.

The cross subsidy of HV consumers has gone more than 120% which will be brought down within ±120% level in coming years based on the VCoS study.

6.13 Cross-Subsidy Surcharge

The Commission has determined the Cross-Subsidy Surcharge (CSS) to be paid by the Open Access consumers, in accordance with CSERC (Connectivity and Intra-State Open Access) Regulations, 2011:

The Commission has determined Cross Subsidy Surcharge (CSS) separately for 220 kV and above, 132 kV, 33 kV, 11 kV, and LV voltages.

The sales of the subsidising categories at different voltages and the revenue from revised tariffs approved in this Order for these categories have been summarised in the Table below:

Table 6-4: Sales and Revenue at Approved tariff for Subsidizing Categories

Voltage Level	Sales (MUs)	Revenue (Rs. Crore)
220 kV & above	1,478.55	1,236.08
132 kV	1,907.70	1,592.90
33 kV	2,249.87	2,292.24
11 kV	879.62	899.51
LT	4,890.74	4,409.17

The CSS has been computed as the difference between the Average Billing Rate (ABR) and the ACoS, subject to the ceiling of 20% of ACoS (i.e., Rs. 1.43/kWh), in accordance with the MoP Rules, as shown in the Table below:

Table 6-5: Approved CSS for FY 2026-27 (Rs./kWh)

Voltage Level	ABR	ACoS	Approved CSS
220 kV & above	8.36	7.13	**1.23**
132 kV	8.35	7.13	**1.22**
33 kV	10.19	7.13	**1.43**
11 kV	10.23	7.13	**1.43**
LT	9.02	7.13	**1.43**

Thus, the approved Cross-Subsidy Surcharge (for conventional and RE Open Access) is as under:

i For 220 kV & above consumers: Rs. 1.23 per kWh;

ii For 132 kV consumers: Rs. 1.22 per kWh;

iii For 33 kV consumers: Rs. 1.43 per kWh;

iv For 11 kV consumers: Rs. 1.43 per kWh;

v For LT consumers: Rs. 1.43 per kWh

6.14 Rebate in Transmission charges for Open Access Solar

The Commission has made certain changes in the rebate in the transmission charges for open access consumer availing solar power.

Solar energy generators located in the State and achieving COD between 27.12.2023 (unless otherwise exempted by the Commission) and 31.10.2026 and supplying power through long-term/medium-term Open Access shall be required to pay 33% of the applicable transmission charges for a period of seven years from the COD.

Solar energy generators achieving COD after 31.10.2026 and supplying power through long-term/medium-term Open Access shall be required to pay 100% of the applicable transmission charges.

6.15 Green Energy Charges

The Commission observed that the CSPDCL has not submitted any proposal for Green Energy Tariff in its Petition.

The Commission has separately determined the Green Energy Tariff and revised it to reflect the latest costs for two types of green energy transactions as follows:

a) For consumers who wish to procure RE Power for the purpose of reducing their carbon footprint and seeking Certification to this effect for FY 2024-25: Rs. 0.50/kWh.

b) For Consumers availing Green Energy from Distribution Licensee:

Source of RE	Wind	Hydro	Others
Green Energy Charges (Rs/kWh)	0.24	1.44	1.00

The Green Energy Charges shall be over and above the existing fixed and energy charges applicable for different categories of consumers. Also, in addition to above Green Energy Charges, Demand Charges/Fixed Charges or any other charges as being approved by the Commission in this Order shall also be applicable to the respective categories of consumer.

6.16 Fuel and Power Purchase Adjustment Surcharge (FPPAS)

The Commission has introduced the Fuel and Power Purchase Adjustment Surcharge (FPPAS) formula consistent with the Electricity (Amendment) Rules, 2022, notified by Central Govt.

FPPAS shall be levied on the energy charges on all the HV categories including temporary supply. The FPPAS amount for CSPDCL shall be determined on monthly basis.

Unless intimated otherwise by the Commission, FPPAS shall be computed and charged by CSPDCL, in $(n+2)^{th}$ month, on the basis of actual variation, in cost of fuel and power purchase and Transmission Charges for the power procured during the n^{th} month. The percentage and the amount of the FPPAS shall be shown separately in the consumers' bills. For example, the fuel and power purchase adjustment surcharge on account of changes in tariff for power supplied during the month of April of any financial year shall be computed and billed in the month of June of the same financial year.

As the revised tariff for FY 2026-27 is being implemented with effect from 1st July 2026, the base rate for computation of FPPAS for the month of April, May and June 2026 shall be as approved in the Tariff Order for FY 2025-26, whereas the base rate for computation of FPPAS for the month of July 2026 shall be as approved in this Tariff Order.

CSPDCL shall work out the amount of FPPAS and shall intimate the same and manner of determination of the same to the Commission. The gist of FPPAS computation shall be widely publicized by CSPDCL in the leading newspapers of the State. Calculations of the FPPAS for the particular month shall be displayed by CSPDCL on its website for the information of the consumers.

The values of various parameters required for calculation of FPPAS are given below:

a) Average Billing Rate (ABR) – Rs. 7.13/ kWh
b) Intra-State Losses – 3.29%
c) Distribution Losses including EHV Sales – 10.94%
d) Inter-State Losses – 3.67%
e) Projected average Power Purchase Cost (PPC) – Rs. 3.77/kWh
f) Base cost of monthly transmission charges - Rs. 219.43/Crore.

6.17 Parallel Operation Charges

The Commission has approved the Parallel Operation Charges (POC) as 16 paise/kWh payable by CPP to CSPDCL for its captive and non-captive load.

6.18 Applicability of Order

The approved Tariff Schedule for FY 2026-27 is given in the next Chapter.

The Order will be applicable from 1st July 2026 and will remain in force till March 31, 2027 or till the issue of next Tariff Order, whichever is later. The Commission directs CSPDCL to take appropriate steps to implement the Tariff Order.

7 TARIFF SCHEDULE FOR FY 2026-27

This Tariff Schedule shall be applicable from July 1, 2026.

7.1 Tariff Schedule for Low Voltage (LV) Consumers

This tariff schedule is applicable to all LV consumers as follows:

a) Single-phase, 230 Volts up to a maximum Sanctioned Load of 5 kW (excluding agriculture and industrial consumers), and

b) Three-phase, 400 Volts for maximum demand/Sanctioned Load up to 150 kW in case of demand-based tariff or for maximum Sanctioned Load of 200 HP in case of other tariff, as applicable.

7.1.1 LV-1: Domestic

Applicability

This tariff is applicable to domestic light and fan and power used for all domestic appliances, in residential premises, orphanages, homes for old/physically challenged people and homes for destitute, dharamshalas and working women's hostels run by charitable Trust, Government student hostels and student hostels located in Bastar avem Dakshin Kshetra Adivasi Vikas Pradhikaran area and Sarguja avem Uttar Kshetra Adivasi Vikas Pradhikaran area Notified Vide Order dated August 22, 2005, ashrams, offices of National Cadet Core (NCC), offices of local bodies, Public Libraries and reading rooms, educational institutions and hospitals (including X-rays, etc.) run by charitable trusts, homes for differently abled and mentally retarded, de-addiction and rehabilitation centres, Government hospitals/dispensaries, (excluding private clinics and nursing homes), facilities like prayer hall, gymnasium and club house within the housing society, Government Schools, farm houses for own use, mosques, temples, churches, gurudwaras, religious and spiritual institutions, water works and street lights in private/CG Housing Board colonies/ and cooperative societies, common facilities such as lighting in staircase, lifts, fire-fighting in multi-storied housing complex, gaushala, light and fan in gauthan and khalihan, kothar, byra where agriculture produce is kept, post office at residence of a villager, residential premises of professionals such as advocates, doctors, artists, consultants, weavers, bidi makers, beauticians, stitching and embroidery workers including their chambers, public toilets, fractional HP motors used for Shailchak by Kumhars in their residences, zero waste centre compost unit.

This tariff shall also be applicable to Stay Homes recognised by the Government in Bastar avem Dakshin Kshetra Adivasi Vikas Pradhikaran, and Sarguja avem Uttar Kshetra Adivasi Vikas Pradhikaran Notified Vide Order dated August 22, 2005.

Tariff:

Category of Consumers	Units Slab	Fixed Charge (Rupees per kW)	Energy Charge (Rs. per kWh)
LV-1: Domestic			
	0 -100 units	Rs. 20/- per kW/month for Sanctioned Load up to 5 kW;	4.40
	101-200 units		4.50

Category of Consumers	Units Slab	Fixed Charge (Rupees per kW)	Energy Charge (Rs. per kWh)
Domestic including BPL Consumers	201 - 400 units	Rs. 30/- per kW/month for Sanctioned Load above 5 kW and up to 10 kW;	6.00
	401 – 600 units		7.00
	601 and above units	Rs. 50/- per kW per month for Sanctioned Load above 10 kW	8.80

Notes:

i. Energy Charges are telescopic. For example, if consumption in any month is 150 units, then for first 100 units, rate of slab 0-100 shall be applicable and for remaining 50 units, rate of slab 101-200 shall be applicable;

ii. Fixed Charges is a monthly minimum charge, whether any energy is consumed during the month or not;

iii. Fixed Charges are telescopic. For example, if Sanctioned Load is 7 kW, then the rate of Rs. 20/- per kW/month shall be applicable for the first 5 kW and the rate of Rs. 30/- per kW/month shall be applicable for the balance 2 kW;

iv. Domestic consumers shall be entitled for subsidy as per State Government Order, and their consumption shall be billed as per tariff LV-1.

v. If a portion of the dwelling is used for the conduct of any business other than those stipulated above, the billing should be done as per clause 11.12 (a) of the Supply Code.

7.1.2 LV-2: Non-Domestic

Applicability

This tariff is applicable to light and fan and power to shops, showrooms, business houses, offices excluding offices of local bodies, educational institutions (except those included in LV-1 and LV-5), public buildings, Warehouses, town halls, clubs, gymnasium and health clubs, meeting halls, places of public entertainment, circus, hotels, cinemas, railway stations, private clinics and nursing homes including X-rays plant, diagnostic centres, pathological labs, juice centres, billboards/hoardings and advertisement services, typing institutes, internet cafes, STD/ISD PCO's, Mobile Towers, coaching centres, FAX/photocopy shops, tailoring shops, photographers and colour labs, laundries, cycle shops, compressors for filling air, nickel plating on small scale, restaurants, eating establishments, Government circuit houses/rest houses, guest houses, marriage gardens, farmhouses being used for commercial purposes, book binders, bakery shop, banks, parlours, computer centre, petrol pumps and service stations, electric charging centres for Vehicles, HV industrial consumers seeking separate independent LV connection in the same premises of HV industrial connection and other consumers not covered under any other category of LV consumers.

Tariff:

Category of Consumers	Units Slab	Fixed Charge (Rs per kW of Contracted load/Billing Demand)	Energy Charge (Rs. per kWh)
LV-2.1: Single Phase Non-Domestic- (up to 5 kW)	0 – 100 units	Rs. 60 per kW per month	6.50
	101 - 400 units		7.60
	401 and above units		9.10
LV-2.2: Three Phase Non-Domestic			
(A) Up to 15 kW	0-400 units	Demand Charges- Rs 130/kW/month on billing demand	7.50
	401 and above units		9.00
(B) Above 15 kW	All units	Demand Charges- Rs 210/kW/month on billing demand	8.40
LV-2.3: Electric Vehicle Charging stations	All units	Nil	7.13

Notes:

i. Tariff specified for LV-2.3 category shall also be applicable to the LV consumers opting for minus metering (as specified in order dated September, 17, 2025 issued in petition no. 17 of 2025) facility.

ii. Fixed Charges of LV-2.1 and Demand Charge on contract demand of tariff LV-2.2 is a monthly minimum charge, whether any energy is consumed during the month or not.

iii. A discount of 10% on Energy Charges shall be applicable for
   - Commercial activities being run exclusively by registered women self-help groups.
   - Private clinics, hospitals and nursing homes including X-ray plant, diagnostic centres and pathological labs, situated in rural areas as defined by Government of Chhattisgarh and all areas in Bastar avem Dakshin Kshetra Adivasi Vikas Pradhikaran, and Sarguja avem Uttar Kshetra Adivasi Vikas Pradhikaran Notified Vide Order dated August 22, 2005.

iv. A discount of 25% on Energy Charges shall be applicable for Mobile towers set up in Bastar avem Dakshin Kshetra Adivasi Vikas Pradhikaran area and Sarguja avem Uttar Kshetra Adivasi Vikas Pradhikaran area Notified Vide Order dated August 22, 2005.

7.1.3 LV-3: L.V. Agriculture

Applicability

This tariff is applicable to agricultural pumps/tube wells used for irrigation (including drip and sprinkler system) for crops, nursery, baadi, horticulture crops (growing vegetables and fruits), floriculture (growing flowers), growing of herbs/medicinal plants and mushroom, jatropha plantation, chaff cutters, thresher, winnowing machines, sugarcane crushers used on agricultural land, lift irrigation pumps/tube wells of State Government or its agencies, water drawn by agriculture pumps used by labour, cattle, and farm houses in the premises of agriculture farms for drinking purposes only and packaging of agriculture produce at farm, khalihan, etc.

Tariff:

Category of Consumers	Fixed Charge	Energy Charge (Rs. per kWh)
LV-3: Agriculture	Rs. 100/HP/month	6.20

The load of 100 W for light and fan is permitted in hutment at or near the motor pump set.

Notes:

i. Fixed Charge is monthly minimum charge, whether any energy is consumed during the month or not.

ii. For non-subsidized agriculture pump connection, a rebate of 40% on energy charges shall be allowed.

iii. Consumers opting for flat rate billing under KJJY scheme shall pay Rs. 100/HP/month as flat rate charges; in addition to fixed charges on billing demand plus energy charges on consumption payable by State Government under KJJY scheme up to the applicable ceiling limit of 6000/7500 units annual consumption.

7.1.4 LV- 4: L.V. Agriculture Allied Activities

Applicability

This tariff is applicable to pump/tube well connections, other equipment and light and fan for tree plantation, fisheries, hatcheries, mushroom cultivation, bee farming, poultry farms, dairy, cattle breeding farms, sericulture, tissue culture, aquaculture laboratories and milk chilling plant.

Tariff:

Category of Consumers	Fixed Charge	Energy Charge (Rs. per kWh)
LV-4.1 (A): Up to 25 HP	Rs. 100 per HP per month or Rs. 134 per kW per month	6.10
LV-4.1 (B): Above 25 HP	Rs. 110 per HP per month or Rs. 147 per kW per month	6.65
LV-4.2: Demand based tariff for Contract Demand of 15 kW and above	Rs. 210 per kW per month on billing demand	6.85

Note:

Fixed Charge is monthly minimum charge. Demand Charge on contract demand is monthly minimum charge, whether any energy is consumed during the month or not.

7.1.5 LV-5: L.V. Industry

Applicability

i. These tariffs are applicable to power, light and fan for industries such as flour mills, hullers, grinders for grinding masala, textile industries including power looms and handlooms, rice mills, poha and murmura mills, daal-mills, oil mills, ice factories, cold storage plants, ice candies, terracotta, Jute industries, Biomass briquettes manufacturing units, handicraft, agro-processing units, ethanol industries, aluminium based factory, bakery/biscuit industries, bottling plant, cable/insulation industries, Cement Based Factory, Chemical Plant, Coal Based Industries, Conductor Wire Industries, Cutting & Polishing Of Marble, Fabrication Workshop, Food Processing Industry, minor forest produce based units, Forest Product based factory, GI Wire Industries, Glass Industries, Hot Mixing Plant, IT based industries, Mineral based factory, Plastic Industries, offset printers, Printing press, Plywood factory, Pulverize industries, Rolling Mill, Saw Mill, furniture manufacturing/making units, mines, mines with stone crusher unit, stone crusher, mixer, mixer with stone crushers, Toy Industries, Wire Drawing / Steel Industries, Wire Product, industries run by Registered Women self-help group, workshops, fabrication shop, Gramin Aoudyogik Park established under Narwa, Garua, Ghurwa, Bari Sankalpana Yojana of the Government of Chhattisgarh, etc.

Tariff:

Category of Consumers		**Demand Charge**	**Energy Charge (Rs. per kWh)**
LV-5: L.V. Industry			
5.1	Flour mills, Hullers, power looms, grinders for grinding masalas, terracotta, handloom, handicraft, agro-processing units, minor forest produce up to 25 HP or 18.7 kW	Rs. 80/kW/month on billing demand	5.35
a)	Bastar avem Dakshin Kshetra Adivasi Vikas Pradhikaran, and Sarguja avem Uttar Kshetra Adivasi Vikas Pradhikaran*	Rs. 80/kW/month on billing demand	4.85
5.2	Other Industries		
5.2.1	Up to 25 HP or 18.7 kW	Rs. 120/kW/month on billing demand	6.35

Category of Consumers		Demand Charge	Energy Charge (Rs. per kWh)
a)	Bastar avem Dakshin Kshetra Adivasi Vikas Pradhikaran, and Sarguja avem Uttar Kshetra Adivasi Vikas Pradhikaran*	Rs. 100/kW/month on billing demand	5.35
5.2.2	Above 25 HP (18.7 kW)	Rs. 150/kW/month on billing demand	7.10
a)	Bastar avem Dakshin Kshetra Adivasi Vikas Pradhikaran, and Sarguja avem Uttar Kshetra Adivasi Vikas Pradhikaran*	Rs. 130/kW/month on billing demand	6.60

*Notified Vide Order dated August 22, 2005

Notes:

i. Demand Charge on contract demand is monthly minimum charge, whether any energy is consumed during the month or not.

ii. A rebate of 5% in energy charges for consumers specified under tariff category shall be allowed for LV industries located in rural areas notified by Government of Chhattisgarh, other than the rural areas notified in Bastar avem Dakshin Kshetra Adivasi Vikas Pradhikaran, and Sarguja avem Uttar Kshetra Adivasi Vikas Pradhikaran.

iii. A rebate of 10% on Energy Charges shall be applicable for:
- Industrial activities being run exclusively by registered women self-help groups.
- Poha and Murmura mills.

7.1.6 LV-6: Public Utilities

Applicability

This tariff is applicable to Public Utilities such as water supply schemes, sewage treatment plants and sewage pumping installations, crematorium, traffic signals and lighting of public streets including public parks and archaeological and other monuments when requisition for supply is made by Public Health Engineering Department, Local Bodies, Gram Panchayats or any organization made responsible by the Government to maintain these services.

Tariff:

Category of Consumers	Fixed Charge	Energy Charge (Rs. per kWh)
LV-6: Public Utilities	Rs. 152/HP/month or Rs. 203/kW/month	7.60

Notes:

i. Fixed Charge is monthly minimum charge whether any energy is consumed during the month or not.

7.1.7 LV-7: Information Technology & Export Oriented Textile Industries

Applicability

This tariff is applicable to Information Technology Industries and Export Oriented Textile Industries having minimum Contract Demand of 50 kW.

Tariff:

Category of Consumers	Demand Charge on billing demand (Rs./kW/Month)	Energy Charge (Rs. per kWh)
LV-7: Information Technology & Export Oriented Textile Industries	160	6.25

Note:

Demand Charge is payable as monthly minimum charge whether any energy is consumed during the month or not.

7.1.8 LV 8: Temporary Supply

Applicability

This tariff is for connections that are temporary in nature. The tariff applicable shall be as given for the respective category of consumer.

Provided that for construction purpose, a consumer shall be given a temporary connection only.

Provided further that for a farmer requiring temporary agriculture pump connection more than once within a period of one year from the date of disconnection of the previous connection, no fresh paper formalities would be required.

Temporary supply cannot be demanded by a prospective consumer as a matter of right but will normally be arranged by the Licensee when a requisition is made subject to technical feasibility.

Tariff:

Fixed Charge and Energy Charge shall be billed at 1.5 times the normal tariff as applicable to the corresponding consumer categories.

Provided that for Agricultural pump connections, the Fixed Charge and Energy Charge shall be billed at the normal tariff applicable for LV-3 category.

Provided further that domestic light and fan connections covered under LV-1 shall be billed at normal tariff after completion 2 years period of temporary connection.

Notes:

i. An amount equal to estimated bill for 3 months or for the period of temporary connection requisitioned, whichever is less, is payable before serving the temporary connection, subject to replenishment from time to time and adjustment in the last bill after disconnection.

ii. No temporary connection shall be served without a meter.

iii. Connection and disconnection charge shall be paid as per the schedule of miscellaneous charges.

iv. No rebates/concessions under any head shall be applicable to temporary connections.

v. A month for the purpose of billing of temporary supply shall mean 30 days from the date of connection or part thereof.

vi. In case connected load/maximum demand is found more than Sanctioned load/contract demand, then the billing of excess load/supply shall be done for the amount calculated as per para 1.1.12.

vii. Any expenditure made by the Licensee for providing temporary supply up to the point of supply, shall be paid for by the consumer as per prescribed procedure.

viii. Temporary connections shall not be served unless suitable capacitors, wherever applicable, are installed so as to ensure Power Factor of not less than 0.90 lagging.

ix. Surcharge at the rate of 2% per month or part thereof on the outstanding amount of the bill shall be payable in addition, from the due date of payment of bill, if the bill is not paid by the consumer within the period prescribed.

7.1.9 Time of Day Tariff

This tariff is applicable to LV-1, LV-2, LV-5, LV-6 and LV-7 tariff category for consumers with Sanctioned Load of more than 10 kW and having Smart Meters installed. Under the Time of Day (TOD) Tariff, electricity consumption in respect of LV consumers for different periods of the day, i.e., Normal period, peak load period, and Off-peak load period (Solar Hours), shall be recorded by installing a Smart Meter.

i. For LV-2.2 (B), LV-2.3, LV-5, LV-6 and LV-7:
Consumption recorded in different periods shall be billed at the following rates on the tariff applicable to the consumer:

Period of Use	Normal rate of Demand Charge Plus
(i) Normal period (23:00 hours to 09:00 hours)	Normal rate of Energy Charges
(ii) Off-peak load period (Solar Hours) (09:00 hours to 17:00 hours)	95% of normal rate of Energy Charge
(iii) Peak load period (17:00 hours to 23:00 hours)	105% of normal rate of Energy Charge

ii. For LV-1, LV-2.1, LV-2.2 (A):

A discount of Rs. 0.20 per kWh shall be applicable for consumption recorded du ring in Off-peak load period (Solar Hours) i.e., from 09:00 hours to 17:00 hours.

Applicability and Terms and Conditions of TOD tariff:

i. The terms and conditions of the applicable tariff (such as monthly tariff minimum charge, etc.) shall continue to apply to a consumer to whom TOD tariff is applicable.

ii. In case, the consumer exceeds the contract demand, the demand in excess and the corresponding energy shall be billed at one and half/two times (as per methodology specified in Para "Additional Charges for Exceeding Contract Demand" of the Terms and Conditions of LV Tariff) of the tariff applicable for the normal period, irrespective of the time of use.

iii. The ToD tariff shall be implemented for the consumers from the next billing cycle after installation of Smart Meters.

iv. Consumers availing temporary power supply shall not be billed under ToD tariff.

7.1.10 Terms and Conditions of L.V. Tariff

1. Energy will be supplied to the consumer ordinarily at a single point for the entire premises of the consumer.
2. Sanctioned Load or Contract Demand/Maximum Demand infraction shall be rounded off to the next whole number.
3. If the bills are not issued consecutively for three months or more for any LT Consumer, billing on accumulated meter reading shall not be raised without approval of concerned Executive Engineer of CSPDCL.
4. For the purpose of separate independent LV connection to HV Industrial consumer in the same premises of HV industrial connection, to meet out its essential load during emergency or non-availability of supply in HV connection under LV-2 category, conditions as mentioned in Clause 4.40 of the Chhattisgarh State Electricity Supply Code and its amendment, if any, shall be applicable.
5. For the purpose of Demand Based Tariff (LV-2.2, LV-4.2, LV-5 and LV-7)
   i. **Determination of Maximum Demand**- The maximum demand means the highest load measured by sliding window principle of measurement in average kVA or average kW as the case may be at the point of supply of a consumer during any consecutive period of 30 minutes during the billing period.
   ii. **Billing Demand** – The billing demand for the month shall be the actual maximum kW demand of the consumer recorded during the month or 85% of the Contract Demand, whichever is higher. The billing demand shall be rounded off to the next whole number.
   iii. **Minimum Charge** – The demand charge on contract demand (CD) is a monthly minimum charge whether any energy is consumed during the month or not.
6. The recorded demand for the respective month shall be reflected in the consumer bill.

7.1.11 Power Factor Incentive and Surcharge

i. Consumers, covered under tariff categories LV-2: non-domestic consumers with Contracted Load of 15 kW or above, LV-4: LV Agriculture Allied Activities, LV-5: LV Industry, LV 6: Public Utilities and LV-7: Information Technology and Export Oriented Textile Industries, shall arrange to install suitable low-tension capacitors of appropriate capacity at their cost. The consumer also shall ensure that the capacitors installed by them properly match with the actual requirement of the load so as to ensure average monthly Power Factor of 0.90 or above.

ii. A consumer who fails to comply above shall be liable to pay Power Factor surcharge as per the table given below:

Monthly Power Factor	Percentage Surcharge payable on billed energy charges
89.00% – 89.99%	1%
88.00% – 88.99%	2%
87.00% – 87.99%	3%
86.00% – 86.99%	4%
85.00% – 85.99%	5%
84.00% – 84.99%	6%
83.00% – 83.99%	7%
82.00% – 82.99%	8%
81.00% – 81.99%	9%
Below 80.99%	10%

iii. All LV installations having welding transformer are required to install suitable Low Tension capacitors so as to ensure Power Factor of not less than 0.90. Consumers not complying with the above shall have to pay Power Factor surcharge of 75 paise per kWh on the entire monthly consumption, provided the load of the welding transformer(s) exceeds 25% of the total Sanctioned load.

Note - For the purposes of computing the connected load of welding transformers in kW, a Power Factor of 0.6 shall be applied to the kVA rating of such welding transformers. The kVA rating can also be calculated on the basis of load voltage and maximum load current on secondary side of welding machine.

iv. The average monthly Power Factor recorded in the meter shall be considered for billing of Power Factor surcharge or Power Factor incentive, as the case maybe.

v. Levy of Power Factor surcharge as indicated above, shall be without prejudice to the rights of CSPDCL to disconnect the consumer's installation after issue of 15 days' notice if the average monthly Power Factor remains 0.70 or below for a period of more than two consecutive months. It shall remain disconnected till the consumer makes suitable arrangements to improve the Power Factor.

vi. Notwithstanding the above, if the average monthly Power Factor of a new consumer is found to be less than 0.90 at any time during the first six months from the date of connection and if he maintains average monthly Power Factor continuously in subsequent three months at not less than 0.90, then the surcharge billed on account of low Power Factor during the said period shall be withdrawn and credited in next month's bill.

vii. All categories of LV consumers in whose case power factor surcharge is applicable; shall also be eligible for Power Factor incentive for Power Factor 0.90 and above as per the table given below:

Monthly Power Factor (PF)	**Percentage incentive on billed energy charges**
90% – 90.99%	0.5%
91% – 91.99%	1.0%
92% – 92.99%	1.5%
93% – 93.99%	2.0%
94% – 94.99%	2.5%
95% – 95.99%	3.0%
96% – 96.99%	3.5%
97% – 97.99%	4.0%
98% – 98.99%	4.5%
99% and above	5.0%

7.1.12 Provisions of billing in case of Excess Supply

1. For Sanctioned load-based tariff

i. The consumers, except the domestic (LV-1) consumers, availing supply at Sanctioned load-based tariff shall restrict their actual connected load within the Sanctioned load. However, in case the actual connected load in any month exceeds the Sanctioned load, the Sanctioned load-based tariff shall apply only to the extent of Sanctioned load and corresponding units of energy. The connected load in excess of Sanctioned load and corresponding units of energy shall be treated as excess supply except the domestic (LV-1) consumers. The excess supply so consumed in any month, shall be charged at the rate of one and half times of the Sanctioned load based tariff applicable to the consumer (fixed and energy charges and FPPAS charges) for the excess connected load to the extent of 20% of Sanctioned load and at the rate of two times of Sanctioned load based tariff if the excess connected load is found beyond 20% of Sanctioned load for actual period of enhancement of load or 6 months whichever is less, including the month in which the existence of excess load is detected and shall be continued to be billed till excess load is removed or Sanctioned load is enhanced.

ii. Where the recording facility of demand is available, the billing on account of excess supply shall be restricted to the recorded month only.

2. For Demand Based tariff consumers

i. Consumers availing supply at demand-based tariff (LV-2.2/LV-4.2/LV-5/LV-7) should at all times restrict their maximum demand to the contract demand or Sanctioned load, whichever is applicable. However, contract demand for the demand-based tariff consumer can be less than Sanctioned load. In case the maximum demand in any month exceeds the contract demand, the said demand-based tariff (LV–2.2/LV-4.2/LV-5/LV-7) shall apply only to the extent of the contract demand and corresponding units of energy. The demand in excess of contract demand and corresponding units of energy shall be treated as excess supply. The excess supply so availed in any month, shall be charged at the rate of one and half times of the normal tariff applicable to the consumer (fixed and energy charges and FPPAS) for the excess demand to the extent of 20% of contract demand and at the rate of two times of normal tariff if the excess demand is found beyond 20% of contract demand.

ii. For the purpose of billing of excess supply, the billing demand and the units of energy shall be determined as under:

a) Billing Demand: The demand in excess of the contract demand in any month shall be the billing demand.

b) Units of Energy: the units of energy corresponding to kW portion of the demand in excess of the contract demand shall be:-

EU= TU (1-CD/MD)

Where

EU – denotes excess units,

TU – denotes total units supplied during the month,

CD – denotes contract demand, and

MD – denotes actual maximum demand.

I. The excess supply availed in any month shall be charged along with the monthly bill and shall be payable accordingly.

II. The above billing of excess supply at one and half times/two times of the normal tariff shall be applicable to consumers without prejudice to CSPDCL's right to discontinue supply in accordance with the provisions contained in the Chhattisgarh State Electricity Supply Code, 2011, as amended from time to time.

3. Delayed Payment Surcharge

If the bill is not paid by the consumer within the period (due date) prescribed for payment of the bill, a surcharge @ 0.04% per day or part thereof, on the total outstanding amount of the bill (including arrears, if any, but excluding amount of surcharge), subject to minimum of Rs. 5 shall be payable in addition, from the due date of payment as mentioned in the bill.

4. Rebate for consumers with Pre-paid meter

LV consumers with Smart Meters and billed on prepaid mode shall be eligible for rebate of 1% on energy charge (excluding FPPAS).

5. **Additional Charges**

Every Local Body shall pay an additional charge equivalent to any tax or fee levied by it under the provisions of any law including the Corporation Act, District Municipalities Act or Gram Panchayat Act on the poles, lines, transformers and other installations through which the Local Body receives supply.

6. **Advance Payment Rebate**

For advance payment made before commencement of consumption period for which bill is to be prepared, a rebate @ 0.75% per month on the amount which remains with the Licensee at the end of the calendar month excluding security deposit, shall be credited to the account of consumer after adjusting any amount payable to the Licensee subject to the net amount of advance being not less than Rs.1000 and shall be adjustable in next month's bill. This facility is available only to consumers availing 100% power from CSPDCL.

7. **Rounding off**

The bill shall be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Rs.10. Difference, if any, between the bill amount before and after rounding off, shall be adjusted in next month's bill.

For example: - If the total amount of bill is Rs. 235.00, then the bill shall be rounded off to Rs. 240 and Rs. 5.00 will be credited in next month's bill, whereas if the total amount of bill is Rs. 234.95, then the bill will be rounded off to Rs. 230 and Rs. 4.95 will be debited in next month's bill. In view of the above provision, no surcharge will be levied on outstanding amount, which is less than Rs. 10.

8. **Applicability of tariff**

In case of any dispute about applicability of tariff to a particular LV category, the decision of the Commission shall be final and binding.

9. **Tax or Duty**

The tariff does not include any tax or duty, etc., on electrical energy that may be payable at any time in accordance with any law in force. Such charges, if any, shall be payable by the consumer in addition to tariff charges.

10. **Meter Hire**

Meter hire shall be charged as per the schedule of miscellaneous charges to all categories of LV consumers except the consumers of domestic light and fan category. Domestic light and fan category consumer shall not be required to pay such charges.

11. **Fuel and Power Purchase Adjustment Surcharge (FPPAS)**

FPPAS shall be levied on the energy charges on all the LV categories including temporary supply. The FPPAS amount for CSPDCL shall be determined on monthly basis.

Unless intimated otherwise by the Commission, FPPAS shall be computed and charged by CSPDCL, in (n+2)th month, on the basis of actual variation, in cost of fuel and power purchase and Transmission Charges for the power procured during the nth month. The percentage and the amount of the FPPAS shall be shown separately in the consumers' bills. For example, the fuel and power purchase adjustment surcharge on account of changes in tariff for power supplied during the month of April of any financial year shall be computed and billed in the month of June of the same financial year.

As the revised tariff for FY 2026-27 is being implemented with effect from 1st July 2026, the base rate for computation of FPPAS for the month of April, May and June 2026 shall be as approved in the Tariff Order for FY 2025-26, whereas the base rate for computation of FPPAS for the month of July 2026 shall be as approved in this Tariff Order.

CSPDCL shall work out the amount of FPPAS and shall intimate the same and manner of determination of the same to the Commission. The gist of FPPAS computation shall be widely publicized by CSPDCL in the leading newspapers of the State. Calculations of the FPPAS for the particular month shall be displayed by CSPDCL on its website for the information of the consumers.

The values of various parameters required for calculation of FPPAS are given below:

a) Average Billing Rate (ABR) – Rs. 7.13/ kWh
b) Intra-State Losses – 3.29%
c) Distribution Losses including EHV Sales – 10.94%
d) Inter-State Losses – 3.67%
e) Projected average Power Purchase Cost (PPC) – Rs. 3.77/kWh
f) Base cost of monthly transmission charges - Rs. 219.43/Crore.

12. Method of payment of Bills

(1) Consumer shall have the option to pay bills online or offline. Applicable transaction charges for online/digital payment, if any, shall be borne by the consumers.

(2) Bill amount of more than **five thousand rupees** shall mandatorily be paid online.

(3) For bill amount less than or equal to **five thousand rupees**, consumer may pay the bill through cash or cheque or demand draft or electronic clearing system at designated counters of a bank or through credit or debit cards or online payment through distribution licensees' web portal or any digital mode of payment and any change or further addition in the mode of payment shall be more user friendly for the consumers than the prevailing system.

Provided that the distribution licensee may stipulate a suitable incentive or rebate for payment through online system for consumers who opt to pay bill amount less than or equal to **five thousand rupees**.

(4) The distribution licensee shall establish online portal as well as sufficient number of collection centres or drop boxes at suitable locations with necessary facilities, where consumer can deposit the bill amount with ease.

13. Automatic re-instatement of sanctioned load

i. In case of LV-1, LV-2.1, LV-4.1 (A), LV-4.1 (B) and LV-6, if the recorded demand exceeds the sanctioned load for any three consecutive months, then the sanctioned load shall automatically be restated to the highest demand recorded in these three months. In such cases of upward restatement of sanctioned load, the load enhancement charges shall be applicable; however, the security deposit shall not be required to be increased correspondingly.

ii. In case of LV-1, LV-2.1, LV-4.1 (A), LV-4.1 (B) and LV-6, if the recorded demand is lower than the sanctioned load for any three consecutive months, then the sanctioned load can be restated to the highest demand recorded in these three months at the option of the consumer.

14. Conditions to have over-riding effect

All the above conditions of tariff shall be applicable to the consumer notwithstanding the provisions, if any, in the agreement entered into by the consumer with the Licensee.

7.2 Tariff Schedule for High Voltage (HV) Consumers

7.2.1 HV-1: Railway Traction

Applicability:

This tariff is applicable to the Railways for traction loads only.

Tariff:

Supply Voltage	Demand Charge (Rs./kVA/month)	Energy Charge (Rs. per kVAh)
Railway Traction on 132 kV / 220 kV	400	5.90

Specific terms and conditions:

1. The maximum demand means the highest load measured by sliding window principle of measurement in average kVA at the point of supply of a consumer during any consecutive period of 15 minutes during the billing period.
2. Provided that if as a result of an emergency in the consumer's installation or in the transmission lines supplying energy to the said traction sub-station, extra load is availed by the consumer with prior intimation to the Licensee, the period of such emergency shall not be taken into account for the purpose of working out the maximum demand.
3. Provided further that as a result of emergency in the traction sub-station (TSS)

or in the transmission line supplying power, if the entire load of the TSS or part thereof is transferred to adjacent TSS, the maximum demand (MD) of the TSS for the month shall not be taken as less than the average MD recorded for the previous three months during which no emergency had occurred.

4. Other terms and condition shall be as mentioned in the general terms and conditions of HV tariff.

7.2.2 HV-2: Mines

Applicability

This tariff is applicable to all types of mines (excluding stone mines), coal mines, coal washery/beneficiation, iron mines, iron mines with washery/beneficiation, etc., for power, lights, fans, cooling ventilation, etc., which shall mean and include all energy consumption for mining purpose, and consumption for residential and general use therein including offices, stores, canteen compound lighting, etc.

Tariff:

Supply Voltage	Demand Charge (Rs./kVA/month)	Energy Charge (Rs. per kVAh)
220 kV supply	500	7.25
132 kV supply	500	7.40
33 kV supply	500	7.80
11 kV supply	500	8.10

7.2.3 HV-3: Other Industrial and General Purpose Non-Industrial

Applicability

1. This tariff is applicable to all types of industries including cement industries and industries not covered under HV-1, HV-2 and HV-4 for power, lights, fans, cooling ventilation, etc., which shall mean and include all energy consumption in factory, and consumption for residential and general use therein including offices, stores, canteen compound lighting, etc.
2. This tariff is also applicable for bulk supply at one point to establishment such as Railways (other than traction), hospitals, offices, hotels, bakery, shopping malls, power supplied to outside of State (border villages), educational institutions and other institutions, etc., having mixed load or non-industrial and/or non-residential load. This tariff is also applicable to all other HT consumers not covered specifically in any other HV tariff category.
3. This tariff is also applicable for stone mines, stone mines with stone crusher unit, standalone stone crusher, mixer, mixer with stone crushers and Biomass briquettes manufacturing units.

Tariff:

Supply Voltage	Demand Charge (Rs./kVA/month)	Energy Charge (Rs. per kVAh)
220 kV supply	400	6.95
132 kV supply	400	7.10

Supply Voltage	Demand Charge (Rs./kVA/month)	Energy Charge (Rs. per kVAh)
33 kV supply (Load factor >15%)	400	7.55
33 kV supply (Load factor <=15%)*	200	7.75
11 kV supply (Load Factor >15%)	400	7.85
11 kV supply (Load Factor <=15%)*	200	8.15

Notes:-

* Applicable only for retail consumers availing 100% supply from CSPDCL.

i. A discount of 10% on Energy Charges shall be applicable for private clinics, hospitals and nursing homes including X-ray plant, diagnostic centres and pathological labs, situated in rural areas as defined by Government of Chhattisgarh and all areas in Bastar avem Dakshin Kshetra Adivasi Vikas Pradhikaran, and Sarguja avem Uttar Kshetra Adivasi Vikas Pradhikaran Notified Vide Order dated August 22, 2005.

ii. A discount of 15% on Energy Charges shall be applicable for defence establishments under Government of India.

iii. A discount of 5% on Energy Charges shall be applicable for Poha and Murmura mills.

7.2.4 HV-4: Steel Industries

Applicability

This tariff is applicable to steel industries, mini-steel plant, rolling mills, sponge iron plants, ferro alloy units, steel casting units, pipe rolling plant, iron ore pellet plant, standalone iron washery/beneficiation plant and combination thereof including wire drawing units with or without galvanizing unit, for power, lights, fans, cooling ventilation, etc., which shall mean and include all energy consumption in factory, and consumption for residential and general use therein including offices, stores, canteen compound lighting, etc.

Tariff:

Supply Voltage	Demand Charge (Rs./kVA/month)	Energy Charge (Rs. per kVAh)
220 kV supply	400	6.40
132 kV supply	400	6.55
33 kV supply (Load factor >15%)	400	7.05
33 kV supply (Load factor <=15%)*	200	7.55
11 kV supply (Load Factor >15%)	400	7.05
11 kV supply (Load Factor <=15%)*	200	7.85

Notes:-

* Applicable only for retail consumers availing 100% supply from CSPDCL.The applicable Load Factor limit for 33 kV and 11 kV supply for exclusive Rolling mills consumers shall be 35%.

i. The consumers located in "Bastar avem Dakshin Kshetra Adivasi Vikas Pradhikaran" (notified vide Order dated August 22, 2005) and "Sarguja avem Uttar Kshetra Adivasi Vikas Pradhikaran" (notified vide Order dated August 22, 2005) and at above voltage level of 132 kV shall be provided a special rebate of 7% on energy charge rate, while the rebate for such consumers at voltage level of 132 kV and below shall be provided a special rebate of 5% on energy charge rate.

Load Factor Rebate

The consumers of this category shall be eligible for Load Factor rebate on billed Energy Charge as per table given below:

Monthly Load Factor (LF)	Rebate	Monthly Load Factor (LF)	Rebate
51% - 51.99%	1%	64% - 64.99%	14%
52% - 52.99%	2%	65% – 65.99%	15%
53% - 53.99%	3%	66% - 66.99%	16%
54% - 54.99%	4%	67% - 67.99%	17%
55% - 55.99%	5%	68% - 68.99%	18%
56% - 56.99%	6%	69% - 69.99%	19%
57% - 57.99%	7%	70% - 70.99%	20%
58% - 58.99%	8%	71% - 71.99%	21%
59% - 59.99%	9%	72% - 72.99%	22%
60% - 60.99%	10%	73% - 73.99%	23%
61% - 61.99%	11%	74% - 74.99%	24%
62% - 62.99%	12%	75% and above	25%
63% - 63.99%	13%		

Provided that in case the monthly Load Factor is 50.99% or below, then no Load Factor Rebate shall be payable in that month:

Provided further that flat 30 hours per month of power-off (non-supply) shall be considered for calculation of Load Factor:

Provided also that the Load Factor Rebate shall not be applicable on the FPPAS component of Energy Charges;

Provided also that the Load Factor Rebate shall not be payable on the excess energy consumed corresponding to exceeding contract demand for that billing month;

Provided also that the monthly Load Factor shall be rounded off to the lowest integer.

The licensee and consumers shall comply with all safety requirements specified under the applicable laws and amendments thereof from time to time.

7.2.5 HV-5: Irrigation & Agriculture Allied Activities, Public Water Works

Applicability

1. This tariff shall be applicable for pump connections of Chhattisgarh State Housing Board, agriculture pump connections, irrigation pumps of lift irrigation schemes of State Government or its agencies/co-operative societies, including colonies developed and energy used for lighting pump houses.
2. This tariff is also applicable to the consumer availing supply at HV for the purpose of pump/tube well connections, other equipment for tree plantation, fisheries, hatcheries, mushroom cultivation, poultry farms, dairy, cattle breeding farms, sericulture, tissue culture and aquaculture laboratories, and milk chilling plant for power, lights, fans, coolers, etc., which shall mean and include all energy consumed in factory, offices, stores, canteen, compound lighting, etc., and residential use therein.
3. This tariff shall be applicable for public utility water supply schemes, sewerage treatment plants and sewage pumping installations run by P.H.E. Department, Local Bodies, Gram Panchayat or any organization made responsible by the Government to supply/maintain public water works/sewerage installation including energy used for lighting pump house.

Tariff:

Supply Voltage	Demand Charge (Rs./kVA/month)	Energy Charge (Rs. per kVAh)
Irrigation, Agriculture Allied Activities & Public Water Works	400	7.00

7.2.6 HV-6: Residential

Applicability

This tariff shall be applicable for bulk supply at one point to colonies, multi-storied residential buildings, townships, including townships of industries provided that consumption of non-domestic nature for other general-purpose load (excluding drinking water supply, sewage pumping and street light) shall not be more than 10% of total monthly energy consumption.

In case the consumption of non-domestic nature for other general-purpose load exceeds 10% of total monthly energy consumption, the tariff of HV-3: Other Industrial and General Purpose Non-Industrial, shall be applicable on entire consumption.

This tariff shall also be applicable to hospitals including educational institutions and X-rays, etc., situated within its premises, run by charitable trusts / non-profit organizations / societies registered under the Firms and Societies Act.

Tariff:

Category of Consumers	Demand Charge (Rs./kVA/month)	Energy Charge (Rs. per kVAh)
Residential	400	7.10

7.2.7 HV-7: Start-Up Power Tariff

Applicability

The tariff shall be applicable to those consumers who avail supply for start-up power for their power plant (generating station and captive generating plant) at 400/220/132/33/11 kV.

Tariff:

Supply Voltage	Demand Charge (Rs./kVA/month)	Energy Charge (Rs. per kVAh)
400/220/132/33/11 kV	250	9.40

Conditions for start-up power consumers:

i. Contract demand shall not exceed 10% of the highest capacity of generating unit of the generating station/captive generating plant

ii. Captive generating plants, which do not have any co-located industrial load and who use the grid for transmission and wheeling of electricity can avail start up-power tariff.

iii. Conventional captive generating plants which have co-located industrial load are also entitled for start-up power tariff.

iv. Drawal of power shall be restricted to within 10% of Load Factor based on the Contract Demand in each month. In case the Load Factor in a month is recorded beyond 10%, the demand charge shall be charged at double the normal rate. Supply can also be disconnected if the monthly Load Factor exceeds 10% in any two consecutive months. Load Factor shall be computed from contract demand.

v. Start-up power shall also be made available to the generator/captive generating plant connected to CTU grid with proper accounting.

vi. This tariff shall also be applicable to generators for the consumption up to COD of the plant.

vii. Generators who have not availed start-up connection but eventually draw power from the grid shall be billed @ Rs 14.31 per kVAh. In case of captive generating plant, which do not have any co-located industrial load and who use the grid for transmission and wheeling of electricity, such CGP's, if they have not availed start-up connection but eventually draw power, shall be billed @ Rs. 14.31 per kVAh.

viii. In case of captive generating plant, which have co-located industrial load and who have not availed start-up connection but eventually draws start-up power from the grid shall be billed @ Rs. 14.31 per kVAh.

All small/mini-micro hydro generators are exempted from payment of demand charge for the first five years from the date of commercial operation of their power plant, i.e., they will be required to pay only energy charge during first five years from COD and full start-up tariff from sixth year onwards. However, in case during first five years from the date of its connection, if the actual demand exceeds the contract demand, the billing for that month shall be as per other start-up power consumers exceeding contract demand. In case if the Load Factor is within 10% but actual demand exceeds the contract demand then also the billing for that month shall be as per other start-up power consumer exceeding contract demand.

7.2.8 HV-8: Industries related to manufacturing of equipment for power generation from renewable energy sources

Applicability

This tariff is applicable to consumers availing supply at 220/132/33/11 kV for manufacturing of plant, machinery and equipment used for generation of power from renewable sources of energy including for the manufacturing of hydel turbine, generator and related auxiliaries needed for small hydel plants up to 25 MW but excluding manufacturing of boilers, turbines, generators, and the related auxiliaries, which otherwise can be used for generation of power from conventional source of energy. This tariff shall also not be applicable for manufacturing of such common machines/equipment/and other items such as electrical motors, structural items, nuts bolts, etc. which can be used for other purposes also.

Tariff:

Supply Voltage	Demand charge (Rs./kVA/month)	Energy charge (Rs. per kVAh)
220/132/33/11 kV	160	5.25

7.2.9 HV-9: Information Technology & Export Oriented Textile Industries

Applicability

This tariff is applicable to Information Technology Industries and Export Oriented Textile Industries.

Tariff:

Category of Consumers	Demand Charge (Rs./kVA/month)	Energy Charge (Rs. per kVAh)
HV-9: Information Technology Industries and Export oriented Textile Industries	200	5.35

Note:

Demand Charge is payable as monthly minimum charge, whether any energy is consumed during the month or not.

7.2.10 HV-10: Temporary Connection at HV

Applicability

This tariff is applicable to all HV connections (other than the consumers availing Start up power Tariff (HV-7)), of temporary nature at 220/132/33/11 kV.

Provided that for construction purpose, a consumer shall be given a temporary connection only.

Temporary supply cannot be demanded by a prospective consumer as a matter of right but will normally be arranged by the Licensee when a requisition is made subject to technical feasibility.

Tariff:

One and half times of the normal Tariff applicable for the corresponding category of consumer for demand and energy charge shall be applicable.

Notes:

i. An amount equal to estimated bill for 3 months or for the period requisitioned, whichever is less, shall be payable in advance before the temporary connection is served subject to replenishment from time to time and adjustment in the last bill after disconnection.

ii. If maximum demand is found more than the contract demand in any billing month, the billing shall be done at one and half times/two times of the energy charges and Demand Charges as applicable, in case of exceeding contract demand in permanent connection, and shall be calculated as per Clause 10 of Terms & Conditions of HV tariff.

iii. Any expenditure made by CSPDCL up to the point of supply for giving temporary connection shall be payable by the consumer as per prescribed procedure.

iv. Connection and disconnection charges shall be paid separately.

v. No rebates/concessions under any head shall be applicable to temporary connections.

vi. Month for the purpose of billing of temporary supply shall mean 30 days from the date of connection or for part thereof.

vii. Other terms and conditions of the relevant category of tariff shall also be applicable.

viii. Surcharge at 2% per month or part thereof on the outstanding amount of the bill shall be payable in addition from the due date of payment of bill, if the bill is not paid by the consumer within the period prescribed.

7.2.11 HV-11: Electric Vehicle Charging Stations & auxiliary power requirement of Solar plants

Applicability

This tariff is applicable to electric charging stations for vehicles and auxiliary power requirement of solar plants availing supply at EHV/HV voltage.

Tariff:

Category of Consumer	Demand Charge (Rs./kVA/month)	Energy Charge (Rs. per kVAh)
HV-11: Electric Vehicle Charging stations	Nil	6.42

Note:

Tariff specified for HV-11 category shall also be applicable to the HV consumers opting for minus metering (as specified in order dated September 17, 2025 in petition no. 17 of 2025) facility.

7.2.12 Time of Day Tariff

This tariff is applicable to HV-2, HV-3, HV-4, HV-5, HV-6, HV-8, HV-9 and HV-11 tariff category. Under the Time of Day (TOD) Tariff, electricity consumption in respect of HV industries for different periods of the day, i.e., Normal period, peak load period, and Off-peak load period (Solar Hours), shall be recorded by installing a TOD/Smart meter. Consumption recorded in different periods shall be billed at the following rates on the tariff applicable to the consumer:

Period of Use	Normal rate of Demand Charge Plus
(i) Normal period (23:00 hours to 09:00 hours)	Normal rate of Energy Charges
(ii) Off-peak load period (Solar Hours) (09:00 hours to 17:00 hours)	80% of normal rate of Energy Charge
(iii) Peak load period (17:00 hours to 23:00 hours)	120% of normal rate of Energy Charge

Applicability and Terms and Conditions of TOD tariff:

i. The terms and conditions of the applicable tariff (such as monthly tariff minimum charge, etc.) shall continue to apply to a consumer to whom TOD tariff is applicable.

ii. In case, the consumer exceeds the contract demand, the demand in excess and the corresponding energy shall be billed at one and half/two times (as per methodology specified in Para “Additional Charges for Exceeding Contract Demand” of the Terms and Conditions of HV Tariff) of the normal tariff irrespective of the time of use.

7.2.13 Terms and Conditions of HV Tariff

1. The maximum and minimum contract demand for different supply voltages is governed as per provisions of the Chhattisgarh State Electricity Supply Code, 2011 and its amendments thereof. Presently, the minimum and maximum Contract Demand at respective supply voltage are as mentioned in the table below except for independent distributed renewable energy system plants (IDRES) which will be governed by CSERC (Grid Interactive Distributed Renewable Energy Sources) Regulations, 2019:

Supply Voltage	Minimum	Maximum
230 Volts	-	5 kW*
440 Volts		Up to 200 HP or 150 kW
11 kV	60 kVA	500 kVA
33 kV	60 kVA	15000 kVA
132 kV	4000 kVA	40000 kVA

Supply Voltage	Minimum	Maximum
220 kV	15000 kVA	150000 kVA

* Agricultural/industrial and Non-DLF are excluded from these criteria and can be provided 3-phase connections for lower loads also

Deviation in Contract Demand, if any, in respect of the above provisions on account of technical reasons, may be permitted with the approval of the Commission and billing shall be done accordingly. The HV consumers having contract demand exceeding the maximum limit mentioned above for respective voltage of supply shall be billed as specified at Clause 11 of Terms and Conditions of HV Tariff.

2. Point of Supply

Power will be supplied to consumers ordinarily at a single point for the entire premises. In certain categories like coal mines, power may be supplied at more than one point on the request of consumer subject to technical feasibility. HV industrial consumers can avail separate LV supply as per Clause 4.40 of the Chhattisgarh State Electricity Supply Code, 2011 and its amendments thereof, in the same premises.

3. Billing demand

The billing demand for any month shall be the maximum demand (in kVA) of the consumer recorded during the billing month or 85% of the Contract Demand, whichever is higher. The billing demand shall be rounded off to the next whole number.

4. Determination of Demand

The maximum demand means the highest load measured by sliding window principle of measurement in average kVA at the point of supply of a consumer during any consecutive period of 15 minutes during the billing period.

5. Minimum Charge

The demand charge on Contract Demand (CD) is a monthly minimum charge whether any energy is consumed during the month or not.

6. Rounding off

The amount of HV energy bill shall be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Rs.10.

For example - the amount of Rs. 12345 will be rounded off to Rs. 12350 and Rs. 12344.95 shall be rounded off to Rs. 12340.

In view of the above provision, no surcharge will be levied on outstanding amount, which is less than Rs. 10.

7. Delayed Payment Surcharge

If the bill is not paid by the consumer within the period prescribed (due date) for payment of the bill, a surcharge @ 0.04% per day or part thereof, on the total outstanding amount of the bill (including arrears, if any but excluding amount of surcharge), shall be payable in addition, from the due date of payment as mentioned in the bill.

8. Additional charges for Local Bodies

Every Local Body shall pay an additional charge equivalent to any tax or fee levied by it under the provisions of any law including the Corporation Act, District Municipalities Act or Gram Panchayat Act on the poles, lines, transformers and other installations through which the Local Body receives supply.

9. Advance Payment Rebate

For advance payment made before commencement of consumption period for which bill is to be prepared, a rebate @ 0.75% per month on the amount, which remains with the Licensee at the end of calendar month excluding security deposit, shall be credited to the account of consumer after adjusting any amount payable to the Licensee, subject to the net amount of advance being not less than Rs. 20,000 and shall be adjustable in next month's bill. This facility is available only to consumers availing 100% power from CSPDCL.

10. Additional Charge for Exceeding Contract Demand

The consumers should restrict their maximum demand to the extent of Contract Demand. In case the maximum demand during any month exceeds the Contract Demand, the tariff at normal rate shall apply only to the extent of the Contract Demand and corresponding units of energy. The demand in excess of Contract Demand and corresponding units of energy shall be treated as excess supply. The excess supply so availed, if any, in any month shall be charged at one and half times of the normal tariff applicable to the consumer (demand and energy charges) for the excess demand to the extent of 20% of Contract Demand and at the rate of two times of normal tariff if the excess demand is found beyond 20% of Contract Demand:

For the purpose of billing of excess supply, the billing demand and the units of energy shall be determined as under:

i. **Billing Demand / Contract Demand:**

   The demand in excess of the Contract Demand in any month shall be the billing demand/Contract Demand of the excess supply.

ii. **Units Energy:**

   The units of energy corresponding to kVA of the portion of the demand in excess of the contract demand shall be:

   EU= TU (1-CD/MD)

Where

EU - denotes units corresponding to excess supply,

TU - denotes total units supplied during the month,

CD - denotes contract demand, and

MD - denotes maximum demand.

The excess supply availed in any month shall be charged along with the monthly bill and shall be payable by the consumer.

The billing of excess supply at one and half times/two times of the normal tariff applicable to consumer is without prejudice to CSPDCL's right to discontinue the supply in accordance with the provisions contained in the Chhattisgarh State Electricity Supply Code, 2011 and its amendments thereof.

No rebates/incentive shall be payable on such excess supply.

11. Additional Charge

The HV consumers having Contract Demand exceeding the maximum limit as prescribed in Clause 1 of terms and conditions of HV tariff shall be levied additional charges at the rate of 5% on Energy Charges of the respective consumer category.

12. Meter Hire

Meter hire shall be charged as per the schedule of miscellaneous charges to all categories of HV consumers.

13. Tax or Duty

The tariff does not include any tax or duty, etc., on electrical energy that may be payable at any time in accordance with any law/State Government Rules in force. Such charges, if any, shall be payable by the consumer in addition to tariff charges.

14. Fuel and Power Purchase Adjustment Surcharge (FPPAS)

FPPAS shall be levied on the energy charges on all the HV categories including temporary supply. The FPPAS amount for CSPDCL shall be determined on monthly basis.

Unless intimated otherwise by the Commission, FPPAS shall be computed and charged by CSPDCL, in $(n+2)^{th}$ month, on the basis of actual variation, in cost of fuel and power purchase and Transmission Charges for the power procured during the n^{th} month. The percentage and the amount of the FPPAS shall be shown separately in the consumers' bills. For example, the fuel and power purchase adjustment surcharge on account of changes in tariff for power supplied during the month of April of any financial year shall be computed and billed in the month of June of the same financial year.

As the revised tariff for FY 2026-27 is being implemented with effect from 1st July 2026, the base rate for computation of FPPAS for the month of April, May and June 2026 shall be as approved in the Tariff Order for FY 2025-26, whereas the base rate for computation of FPPAS for the month of July 2026 shall be as approved in this Tariff Order.

CSPDCL shall work out the amount of FPPAS and shall intimate the same and manner of determination of the same to the Commission. The gist of FPPAS computation shall be widely publicized by CSPDCL in the leading newspapers of the State. Calculations of the FPPAS for the particular month shall be displayed by CSPDCL on its website for the information of the consumers.

The values of various parameters required for calculation of FPPAS are given below:

a) Average Billing Rate (ABR) – Rs. 7.13/ kWh

b) Intra-State Losses – 3.29%

c) Distribution Losses including EHV Sales – 10.94%

d) Inter-State Losses – 3.67%

e) Projected average Power Purchase Cost (PPC) – Rs. 3.77/kWh

f) Base cost of monthly transmission charges - Rs. 219.43/Crore.

15. Dispute on applicability of tariff

In case of any dispute on applicability of tariff on a particular category of HV industry/ consumer, the decision of the Commission shall be final and binding.

All the above conditions of tariff shall be applicable to the consumer notwithstanding the provisions, if any, in the agreement entered into by the consumer with the Licensee.

16. Parallel Operation Charges (POC)

Parallel Operation Charges shall be payable by CPP to CSPDCL for its captive and non-captive load at the rate of 16 paise/kWh.

17. Method of payment of Bills

(1) Consumer shall have the option to pay bills online or offline. Applicable transaction charges for online/digital payment, if any, shall be borne by the consumers.

(2) Bill amount of more than **five thousand rupees** shall mandatorily be paid online.

(3) For bill amounts less than or equal to **five thousand rupees** consumer may pay the bill through cash or cheque or demand draft or electronic clearing system at designated counters of a bank or through credit or debit cards or online payment through distribution licensees' web portal or any digital mode of payment and any change or further addition in the mode of payment shall be more user friendly for the consumers than the prevailing system.

Provided that the distribution licensee may stipulate a suitable incentive or rebate for payment through online system for consumers who opt to pay bill amount less than or equal to **five thousand rupees**.

(4) The distribution licensee shall establish online portal as well as sufficient number of collection centres or drop boxes at suitable locations with necessary facilities, where consumer can deposit the bill amount with ease.

7.3 Open Access Charges including Renewable Energy transactions

1. Transmission Charges

The long-term and medium-term open access customers including CSPDCL shall be required to pay the Annual Transmission Charges approved by the Commission. Bills shall be raised for Transmission Charge on monthly basis by the STU (CSPTCL), and payments shall be made by the beneficiaries and long-term and medium-term open access customers directly to the CSPTCL. These monthly charges shall be shared by the long-term open access customers and medium-term open access customers as per allotted capacity proportionately. The monthly transmission charge is Rs. 120.49 Crore.

For short-term open access customer: Rs. 336.50 per MWh (or Rs. 0.3365 per kWh) for the energy computed as per the provisions made in Regulation 33 of the CSERC (Connectivity and Intra State Open access) Regulations, 2011 and its subsequent amendment(s)/revision, if any, at 100% Load Factor for transmission. The same charges shall be applicable for both collective and bilateral transactions at the point or points of injection.

Solar energy generators located in the State and achieving COD after 27.12.2023 (unless otherwise exempted by the Commission) and up to 31.12.2026 and supplying power through long-term/medium-term Open Access shall be required to pay 33% of the applicable transmission charges for a period of seven years from the COD.

Solar energy generators achieving COD after 31.12.2026 and supplying power through long-term/medium-term Open Access shall be required to pay 100% of the applicable transmission charges.

2. Energy Losses for Transmission

Transmission Losses of 3.29% for the energy scheduled for transmission at the point or points of injection shall be recoverable from open access customers.

3. Wheeling Charges

For long-term, medium-term and short-term open access customer wheeling power at 33 kV: Rs. 260.50 per MWh (or Rs. 0.2605 per kWh) for the energy computed as per the provisions made in Regulation 33 of the CSERC (Connectivity and Intra State Open access) Regulations, 2011 and its subsequent amendment(s)/revision, if any, at 100% load factor for wheeling. The same charges shall be applicable for both collective and bilateral transactions at the point of injection.

For long-term, medium-term and short-term open access customer connected below 33 kV: Rs. 744.30 per MWh (or Rs. 0.7443 per kWh)

4. Energy losses for distribution

Distribution Losses of 6% for the energy scheduled for distribution at the point or points of injection at 33 kV side of 33/11 kV sub-station shall be recoverable from open access customers connected at 33 kV/11 kV.

Distribution Losses of 10% for the energy scheduled for distribution at the point or points of injection below 33 kV shall be recoverable from open access customers connected at LV voltages.

Energy losses for using both the transmission system of CSPTCL and distribution system of CSPDCL or Combination thereof shall be 6%.

Energy losses for using both the transmission system of CSPTCL and distribution system of CSPDCL or Combination thereof shall be 10% below 33 kV.

5. Operating Charges

The short-term open access customer shall pay the Operating Charges to SLDC at the rate of Rs. 2000 per day.

6. Reactive Charges

Reactive Energy Charges shall be levied at the rate of 27 paise per kVARh.

7. Cross Subsidy Charges

i. For 132 kV, 220 kV & above consumers: Rs. 1.23 per kWh;

ii. For 11 kV & 33 kV consumers: Rs. 1.43 per kWh;

iii. For LT consumers: Rs. 1.43 per kWh

In case a generating company is an open access customer and is supplying power to a consumer of the State, the liability of paying cross-subsidy surcharge shall be on the consumer. If a captive generating plant avails open access for supplying power to its captive users, and if the captive users do not fulfil the requirement of captive users in a financial year as prescribed in the Electricity Rules, 2005, then that end user/s shall be liable to pay the Cross-Subsidy Surcharge.

Provided that no cross subsidy surcharge shall be levied in case a consumer procures power from waste to energy power plants and energy generated from green hydrogen and green ammonia through open access.

8. Standby Charges

The Standby Charges for consumers availing open access (using transmission and/or distribution system of Licensee) and who draw power from the grid up to the contracted capacity of open access during the outage of generating plant/CPP shall be 1.5 times of the per kWh weighted average tariff of HV consumers, which is Rs. 11.93 per kWh (1.5 times of average billing rate of HV consumers i.e. Rs.7.95 per kWh). For drawal of power in excess of the contracted capacity of open access, the tariff for availing standby support from the grid shall be two times of the per unit weighted average tariff of HV consumers, which is Rs.15.90 per kWh (2 times of average billing rate of HV consumers i.e. Rs. 7.95 per kWh). Further, in case of outage of CPP supplying power to captive/non-captive consumer who has reduced its contract demand to zero and also availed open access draws power of CSPDCL, then billing of such power drawn shall be done as per the standby charges mentioned above.

The consumers, who have co-located captive generating plants and have reduced their contract demand to zero, shall pay Rs. 15.90 per kWh (2 times of the average billing rate of HV consumers i.e. Rs. 7.95 per kWh) for power drawn from the CSPDCL.

7.4 Green Energy Charges

a) For consumers who wish to procure RE Power for the purpose of reducing their carbon footprint and seeking Certification for eligible period: Rs. 0.50/kWh.

b) For Consumers availing Green Energy from Distribution Licensee:

Source of RE	Wind	Hydro	Others
Green Energy Charges (Rs/kWh)	0.24	1.44	1.00

The Green Energy Charges shall be over and above the existing fixed and energy charges applicable for different categories of consumers. Also, in addition to above Green Energy Charges, Demand Charges/Fixed Charges or any other charges as being approved by the Commission in this Order shall also be applicable to the respective categories of consumer.

8 DIRECTIVES

8.1 Common Directives

1. Promoting Use of Electric Vehicles

The State Power Companies are directed to switch over to Electric Vehicle for their official commutation. All new official and contract vehicles should necessarily be Electric Vehicles.

2. Installation of Solar Panels and Battery energy storage system

The State Power Companies are directed to install solar panels at roof of its office buildings and open land in plants and colonies. Power companies are further directed ensure provisions for appropriate capacity of BESS at the vacant land of EHV/HV substations.

3. Maintain separate case wise detail of expenses incurred towards various litigations.

The Power Companies are directed to maintain separate case wise detail of expenses incurred towards various litigations along with outcome of such litigations and provide the same during truing-up.

4. Delay Payment Surcharge

The Power Companies are directed to maintain details of delay payment surcharge paid and received by them and submit the same during truing-up.

5. Providing uninterrupted power supply to HV Consumers

Observation

During hearing, High Voltage (HV) Consumers have submitted that even being connected to HV, they are facing interruption in power supply.

Directive

In view of the above observation, CSPDCL/CSPTCL are directed to ensure uninterrupted power supply to HV consumers except during force majeure condition like grid failure, natural calamity, etc. This is to be achieved by implanting AI based load forecasting methodology. Also, CSPDCL shall work out power planning and power banking arrangement well in advanced period.

8.2 Directive to CSPDCL

1. Monitoring of Reduction in Distribution Losses

Observation

To reduce energy loss in the distribution system, Division-wise Distribution Loss target is required to be fixed along with the regular monitoring of the achievement of the same.

Directive

The Commission directs CSPDCL to submit Division-wise quarterly distribution loss reduction trajectory for FY 2026-27 by 30th June 2026 and submit quarterly progress report for the same, along with steps taken to reduce the high distribution loss.

2. Treatment of Revenue recovering towards Theft and Penalty

Observation

It is observed that in the petition, CSPDCL is not submitting details of revenue recovered from consumers towards theft and penalty.

Directive

CSPDCL is directed to maintain details of circle wise revenue recovered from consumers towards theft and penalty and submit the same with the tariff petition.

3. Distribution Transformer (DT) Metering

CSPDCL is directed to submit quarterly progress report of DT metering indicating achievement viz-a-viz target for that quarter. CSPDCL is also directed to ensure timely reading and proper functioning of DT meters.

4. Separation of Agriculture Feeders

Observation

In the agreement entered for RDSS, CSPDCL has agreed for separation of 1,067 nos. agriculture feeders by 2027.

Directive

In this regard, the Commission directs CSPDCL to strictly adhere to the plan and target agreed under RDSS and submit quarterly progress report.

5. Agriculture Metering

Observations

In compliance to the directive given by the Commission to ensure 100% metering of agricultural connections, CSPDCL submitted that the meters which are taken out of system, after installation of smart meters, shall be utilised in agriculture connections which are in working condition and within guarantee period.

Directive

In regard to above observation, CSPDCL is directed to submit quarterly progress report of utilising electronic meters in agricultural connections. CSPDCL is also directed to ensure that agriculture meters are timely read.

6. **Issue of Agriculture Connection**

Observation

During hearing, farmers have brought to the attention of the Commission that CSPDCL is issuing new agriculture connections under flat-rate tariff without giving option of choosing between flat-rate tariff/metered tariff.

Directive

CSPDCL is directed to give options to the farmers to choose between flat-rate tariff/ metered tariff.

7. **Burnt/Defective Meters**

CSPDCL is directed to submit an action plan for FY 2026-27 to curb the large number of burnt/defective energy meters by 30^{th} June 2026 and submit the quarterly progress report for the same.

8. **Implementation of ToD Tariff for consumers having load more than 10 kW**

CSPDCL is directed to submit the status of implementation of ToD Tariff for consumers having load more than 10 kW.

9. **Review of terms and conditions of work contract**

Observation

It is observed that many accidents have been reported in recent past due to poor workmanship of field staff.

Directive

In view of the above observation, CSPDCL is directed to review the terms and conditions of the work contract for supply of manpower in the field activities so that skilled and technically trained manpower are hired.

10. **Prevention of accidents**

Observation

A number of major fire accidents have occurred causing loss of equipment resulting in huge financial loss to the company.

Directive

In view of the above observation, CSPDCL is directed to prepare and follow proper safety guidelines along with conducting timely safety audit and mock drills.

11. **Redressal of Consumer Grievances**

Observation

During hearing, many consumers have submitted that their grievances were not disposed timely or remain undisposed.

Directive

In view of the above observation, CSPDCL is directed to ensure that its officer at all levels should fix one hour in a week for redressal of consumer grievances.

12. Augmentation and strengthening of system

Observation

During hearing, farmers have submitted that CSPDCL expresses its inability to issue permanent connections stating transformers and conductors' overload in the area of supply.

Directive

In view of the above observation, CSPDCL is directed to replace the existing transformers and conductors by the higher capacity transformers and conductors, wherever required on priority basis. CSPDCL is also directed to include such augmentation/strengthening in their petition for approval of Capital Investment Plan. CSPDCL is further directed to carry out load balancing exercise periodically.

13. Maintaining Data related to Power purchase cost

Observation

During scrutiny of the information submitted by CSPDCL in relation to power purchase cost, difficulty is faced while reconciling the same with the power purchase cost mentioned in audited accounts.

Directive

In view of the above, CSPDCL is directed to maintain proper breakup of the power purchase cost e.g. plant-wise power purchase quantum, fixed charge, energy charge, FCA, arrears etc so that it can be reconciled with the audited accounts.

14. Optimisation of power purchase cost

Observation

Power purchase cost being considerable part of ARR, the Commission has felt necessity to regularly monitor the power purchase of CSPDCL.

Directive

In view of the above observation, CSPDCL is directed to submit monthly power purchase report, for assisting the Commission to monitor the power purchase cost regularly.

15. Procurement of Short-term Power

CSPDCL is directed to procure short-term power from the power exchange and/or other portals through competitive bidding only up to maximum 1% of the total power purchase portfolio estimated for each year of the control period i.e. from FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 at the yearly weighted average ceiling price of Rs. 7.00/ kWh.

16. Maintaining proper record of sales and revenue

Observation

During scrutiny of the information submitted by CSPDCL in relation to sales and revenue, difficulty is faced while reconciling the same with the revenue mentioned in audited accounts.

Directive

In view of the above, CSPDCL is directed to maintain proper breakup of category wise sales and revenue in SAP duly reconciled with R-15 which is further reconciled with the audited accounts.

17. Creation of specific Power Management Group (PMG)

Observation

It has been observed that inaccurate power management by CSPDCL has resulted into severe load shedding to different categories of consumers in recent past.

Directive

In view of the above, it is suggested that a specific Power Management Group (PMG) cell to be formed for proper demand forecast, sale of surplus power at higher rate, power purchase at reasonable cost, etc. by using latest AI based techniques.

Annexure - I – List of persons/entity who submitted written submissions

S. No.	Name
1.	Shri Aman Kumar Singh for Reliance Jio Infocomm Ltd.
2.	Shri T. K. Krishna Kumar, Chief General Manager (Electrical) Bhilai Steel Plant
3.	Shri G.R. Sahu, Danganiya Raipur
4.	Shri Himanshu Chawala, Head (Regulatory), Power Foundation of India (PFI)
5.	Shri Sunil Oak, General Secretary, CS Retired Power Engineers-Officers Association, Doongaji Colony, Raipur
6.	Shri A Balaji M Swamy, DGM (Electrical) Arcelor Mittal Nippon Steel India, Dantewada
7.	Lt. Gen. Dr. S. P. Kochhar, Director General (COAI), New Delhi
8.	Durg Rice Mill Association, Ganjpara, Durg
9.	Shri S. Sarkar for M/s ABIS Foods & Proteins Pvt.Ltd.
10.	Shri Rupchand Bhimnani, Laghu Udyog Bharti, Rajnandgaon
11.	Raigarh Bachao-Ladenge Raigarh
12.	Shahar Jila Congress Committee, Raipur
13.	Shri Anurag Pandey and Shri Bhupendra Sharma
14.	Shri Ghanaram Sahu, DD Nagar Raipur
15.	Er. Shri Shyam Kabara, Raipur for Confederation of Electricity Consumers of Chhattisgarh
16.	M/s Nandan Steel and Power Ltd., Raipur
17.	Smt. Sunita Gowani
18.	Chhattisgarh Rajya Vidyut Mandal Pensioners Association
19.	Chhattisgarh Vidyut Sevanivritt-Karmchari-Adhikari Sangh (Mahasangh)
20.	M/s Jaiswal Neco Industries Ltd.
21.	M/s Godawari Power and Ispat
22.	M/s Hira Power and Steels
23.	M/s Hira Ferro Alloys
24.	M/s Bhart Sanchar Nigam Limited
25.	Chhattisgarh Rajya Power Companies Pensioners Association
26.	Er. Shri Shyam Kabara, Raipur for Confederation of Electricity Consumers of Chhattisgarh
27.	Poha Murmura Nirmata Kalyan Samiti, Bhatapara

S. No.	Name
28.	Shri T. K. Krishna Kumar, Chief General Manager (Electrical) Bhilai Steel Plant
29.	Chhattisgarh Steel Re-Rollers Association
30.	M/s Chhattisgarh Ferro Alloys Producers Association, Raipur
31.	Chhattisgarh Mini Steel Plant Association, Raipur
32.	Chhattisgarh Mini Steel Plant Association, Raipur
33.	South East Central Railway, Bilaspur
34.	M/s Vaswani Industries Ltd
35.	M/s Radhakishan Agrotech Pvt Ltd
36.	M/s Amrit Metals and Gases LLP
37.	M/s Switchsol Systems and Services (OPC) Pvt Ltd
38.	M/s NMDC Steel Ltd
39.	Shri Vivekanand Pandey, Chief Engineer (Retired) CSPDCL
40.	Shri Harish Kedia (President), Chhattisgarh Laghu and Sahayak Udyog Sangh, Bilaspur
41.	Shri Kamlesh Baid (President) Chamber Of Commerce Jila Ikai, Rajnadgaon

Annexure-II – List of Members who attend the State Advisory Committee (SAC) Meeting

Sr. No.	Name of SAC Members
1.	Managing Director, Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Co. Ltd.
2.	Director, Chhattisgarh Renewable Energy Development Authority
3.	Chief Electrical Distribution Engineer, SECR, Bilaspur
4.	General Secretary, Urla Industries Association
5.	Shri Satyasiba Das, Professor, IIM, Raipur
6.	Dr. Deepak Sharma, Indira Gandhi Agriculture University, Raipur
7.	State President, Chhattisgarh Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Raipur
8.	Ms. Ann Jose, Prayas (Energy Group), Pune
9.	Dr. Vishal Chandrakar, Bhilai (Durg)
10.	Shri Arun Poddar, Renewable Energy Advisor, Raipur
11.	Shri Vivekanand Pandey, Retired Chief Engineer, CSPDCL
12.	President, Chhattisgarh Solar Welfare Association, Raipur

Annexure-III – Revenue from Sale of Electricity at Approved Tariffs for CSPDCL for FY 2026-27

Sr.No	Classification	Demand/Fixed Charge (Rs/kW/kWH/HP/kVA/Month)		Energy Charge (Rs/kWh/kVAh)		Projected Revenue from Sale of Power to Retail Consumers at Exsiting Tariff Consumer Details Sales (MUs) FY 2026-27 Total	Number of consumer FY 2026-27	Load FY 2026-27	Revenue Billed (Rs Crores) Fixed/Demand Charge (Rs Cr)	Energy Charge Total Energy Charge (Including Penalty/Rebate)	Total Revenue	ABR (Paisa/kWh)
A	**LV Category**					**23,991.81**	**7,465,167**	**10,764**	**1,224.13**	**14,591.05**	**15,815.17**	**659**
1	**LV 1 : Domestic including BPL**					**7,794.03**	**5,576,750**	**4,650**	**151.25**	**3,844.15**	**3,995.41**	**513**
i	*0 - 100*	*20.00*	*Rs/kW/Month*	*4.40*	*Rs/kWh*	*3,985.60*	*3,582,052*	*1,609*	*38.62*	*1,753.67*	*1,792.29*	*450*
ii	*101 - 200*	*20.00*	*Rs/kW/Month*	*4.50*	*Rs/kWh*	*1,916.57*	*1,037,979*	*868*	*20.84*	*862.45*	*883.30*	*461*
iii	*201 - 400*	*30.00*	*Rs/kW/Month*	*6.00*	*Rs/kWh*	*1,336.98*	*677,808*	*1,104*	*39.75*	*802.19*	*841.94*	*630*
iv	*401 - 600*	*30.00*	*Rs/kW/Month*	*7.00*	*Rs/kWh*	*346.97*	*174,937*	*503*	*18.11*	*242.88*	*260.99*	*752*
v	Above 600	*50.00*	*Rs/kW/Month*	*8.80*	*Rs/kWh*	*207.92*	*103,975*	*565*	*33.93*	*182.97*	*216.89*	*1043*
2	**LV 2.1: Non-Domestic (Normal)**					**469.74**	**433,041**	**512**	**36.86**	**364.51**	**401.37**	**854**
i	*0 - 100*	*60.00*	*Rs/kW/Month*	*6.50*	*Rs/kWh*	*119.21*	*313,578*	*319*	*22.95*	*77.49*	*100.44*	*843*
ii	*101 - 400*	*60.00*	*Rs/kW/Month*	*7.60*	*Rs/kWh*	*213.07*	*102,781*	*146*	*10.54*	*161.93*	*172.47*	*809*
iii	*Above 400*	*60.00*	*Rs/kW/Month*	*9.10*	*Rs/kWh*	*137.46*	*16,682*	*47*	*3.37*	*125.08*	*128.46*	*935*
3	**LV 2.2: Non-Domestic Demand Based**					**1,311.86**	**108,258**	**1,146**	**228.74**	**1,131.91**	**1,360.65**	**1037**
i												
	0-400	*130.00*	Rs/kW/Month	*7.50*	Rs/kWh	87.17	53,713	298	46.49	*65.38*	*111.87*	*1283*
	Above 400	*130.00*	Rs/kW/Month	*9.00*	Rs/kWh	629.93	38,338	327	51.08	*566.94*	*618.02*	*981*
ii	*Above 15 KW*	*210.00*	Rs/kW/Month	*8.40*	Rs/kWh	594.75	16,208	521	131.17	*499.59*	*630.76*	*1061*
4	**LV 3: Agriculture**					**8,664**	**761,096**	**1,925**	**309.75**	**5,371.74**	**5,681.48**	**656**
i		*100.00*	*Rs/HP/Month*	*6.20*	*Rs/kWh*	*8,664.09*	*761,096*	*1,924.81*	*309.75*	*5,371.74*	*5,681.48*	*656*
ii			*Rs/HP/Month*		*Rs/kWh*	-			-	-	-	
iii			*Rs/HP/Month*		*Rs/kWh*	-			-	-	-	
5	**LV 4: Agriculture Allied Activities**					**58.23**	**6,116**	**49**	**8.86**	**38.85**	**47.71**	**819**
i	*4.1 A*	*100.00*	*Rs/HP/Month*	*6.10*	*Rs/kWh*	-						
ii	*4.1 B*	*110.00*	*Rs/kW/Month*	*6.65*	*Rs/kWh*	*51.75*	*6,073*	*46.27*	*8.19*	*34.42*	*42.61*	*823*
iii	*4.2*	*210.00*	*Rs/kW/Month*	*6.85*	*Rs/kWh*	*6.48*	*43*	*2.64*	*0.67*	*4.44*	*5.10*	*788*
6	**LV 5: Industry**					**913.75**	**44,695**	**1,098**	**180.99**	**632.66**	**813.64**	***890***
i	*5.1*	*80.00*	*Rs/kW/Month*	*5.35*	*Rs/kWh*	*61.79*	*20,180*	*144*	*13.81*	*33.06*	*46.86*	*758*
a)	*a*	*80.00*	*Rs/kW/Month*	*4.85*	*Rs/kWh*	-	-	-	-			
ii	*5.2*						-	-				
a	*5.2.1*	*120.00*	*Rs/kW/Month*	*6.35*	*Rs/kWh*	*70.62*	*11,534*	*125*	*18.01*	*44.84*	*62.85*	*890*
	a	*100.00*	*Rs/kW/Month*	*5.35*	*Rs/kWh*	-	-	-	-			
iii	*5.2.2*	*150.00*	*Rs/kW/Month*	*7.10*	*Rs/kWh*	*781.35*	*12,981*	*829*	*149.18*	*554.76*	*703.94*	*901*
a	*a*	*130.00*	*Rs/kW/Month*	*6.60*	*Rs/kWh*		-	-				
7	**LV 6: Public Utilities**	*152.00*	**Rs/HP/Month**	*7.60*	**Rs/kWh**	**1,383.94**	**77,210**	**287**	**70.22**	**1,053.80**	**1,124.02**	**812**
8	**LV 7: IT Industries**	*160.00*	*Rs/kW/Month*	*6.25*	**Rs/kWh**	**0.50**	**9**	**0.64**	**0.12**	**0.31**	**0.44**	**868**
9	**LV 8: Temporary**					**3,395.66**	**457,992**	**1,097**	**237.34**	**2,153.12**	**2,390.46**	**704**
i	*Domestic*	*0.30*	*Rs/kWh*	*7.19*	*Rs/kWh*	*89.47*	*65,886*	*84*	*2.68*	*64.33*	*67.01*	*749*
ii	*Non-Domestic*	*100.00*	*Rs/kW/Month*	*9.62*	*Rs/kWh*	*91.48*	*26,293*	*76*	*9.11*	*88.00*	*97.11*	*1062*
iii	*Agriculture Metered*	*150.00*	*Rs/HP/Month*	*6.20*	*Rs/kWh*	*3,197.83*	*363,279*	*929*	*224.34*	*1,982.66*	*2,207.00*	*690*
iv	*Agriculture Allied Activities*	*200.00*	*Rs/HP/Month*	*9.90*	*Rs/kWh*	*3.15*	*894*	*3*	*0.88*	*3.12*	*4.00*	*1269*
v	*Industry*	*150.00*	*Rs/HP/Month*	*7.80*	*Rs/kWh*	*0.86*	*157*	*1*	*0.32*	*0.67*	*0.99*	*1152*
vi	*Other Industry*	*250.00*	*Rs/HP/Month*	*8.50*	*Rs/kWh*	-	-	-	-	-	-	
vii	*Public Utilities*	*225.00*	*Rs/HP/Month*	*11.15*	*Rs/kWh*	*12.87*	*1,483*	-	-	*14.34*	*14.34*	*1115*
			-							-	-	

Sr.No	Classification	Demand/Fixed Charge (Rs/kW/kWH/HP/kVA/Month)		Energy Charge (Rs/ kWh/kVAh)		Sales (MUs) FY 2026-27 Total	Number of consumer FY 2026-27	Load FY 2026-27	Fixed/Demand Charge (Rs Cr)	Energy Charge: Total Energy Charge (Including Penalty/Rebate)	Total Revenue	ABR (Paisa/kWh)
						Projected Revenue from Sale of Power to Retail Consumers at Exsiting Tariff						
						Consumer Details			Revenue Billed (Rs Crores)			
B	**HV Category**					**15,768.68**	**6,995**	**4,649**	**1,696.76**	**10,835.51**	**12,532.28**	**795**
1	**HV 1: Railways**	*400.00*	**Rs/kVA/Month**	*5.90*	**Rs/kVAh**	**1,564.24**	**35**	**524**	**188.81**	**1,027.62**	**1,216.42**	**778**
	220	*400.00*		*5.90*		*72.23*	1	32	**11.47**	**47.45**	**56.17**	**778**
	132	*400.00*		*5.90*		*1,492.00*	34	493	**177.34**	**980.16**	**1,160.25**	**778**
	33	*400.00*		*5.90*								
	11	*400.00*		*5.90*								
2	**HV 2: Mines**					**643.68**	**1,656**	**297**	**133.77**	**549.44**	**683.22**	**1061**
i	*220*	*500.00*	*Rs/kVA/Month*	*7.25*	*Rs/kVAh*	-			-	-	-	
ii	*132*	*500.00*	*Rs/kVA/Month*	*7.40*	*Rs/kVAh*	*168.96*	35	95.72	*43.07*	*137.85*	*180.93*	*1071*
iii	*33*	*500.00*	*Rs/kVA/Month*	*7.80*	*Rs/kVAh*	*450.72*	1077	176.14	*79.27*	*390.41*	*469.68*	*1042*
iv	*11*	*500.00*	*Rs/kVA/Month*	*8.10*	*Rs/kVAh*	*24.00*	544	25.41	*11.44*	*21.18*	*32.61*	*1359*
3	**HV 3: Other Industrial and General Purpose**					**2,364.91**	**3,975**	**1,238**	**445.59**	**1,981.20**	**2,426.79**	**1026**
i	*220 KV*	*400.00*	*Rs/kVA/Month*	*6.95*	*Rs/kVAh*	*51.18*	1	24.79	*8.92*	37.60	*46.52*	*909*
ii	*132 KV*	*400.00*	*Rs/kVA/Month*	*7.10*	*Rs/kVAh*	*246.74*	31	165.28	*59.50*	192.22	*251.73*	*1020*
iii	*33 KV (Load Factor > 15%)*	*400.00*	*Rs/kVA/Month*	*7.55*	*Rs/kVAh*	*1,799.15*	2713	858.45	*309.04*	1,513.52	*1,822.56*	*1013*
iii	*33 KV (Load Factor < 15%)*	*200.00*	*Rs/kVA/Month*	*7.75*	*Rs/kVAh*	-	0	0.00	-	-	-	
iv	*11 KV (Load Factor > 15%)*	*400.00*	*Rs/kVA/Month*	*7.85*	*Rs/kVAh*	*267.85*	1230	189.22	*68.12*	237.86	*305.98*	*1142*
iv	*11 KV (Load Factor < 15%)*	*200.00*	*Rs/kVA/Month*	*8.15*	*Rs/kVAh*	-	0	0.00	-	**-**	-	
4	**HV 4: Steel Industries**					**10,623.79**	**688**	**2,339**	**842.12**	**6,817.35**	**7,659.47**	**721**
i	*220 KV*	*400.00*	*Rs/kVA/Month*	*6.40*	*Rs/kVAh*	*1,355.13*	4.82	437.13	*157.37*	976.02	*1,133.39*	*836*
ii	*132 KV*	*400.00*	*Rs/kVA/Month*	*6.55*	*Rs/kVAh*	*3,280.74*	44.63	631.98	*227.51*	1,931.51	*2,159.02*	*658*
iii	*33 KV (Load Factor > 15%)*	*400.00*	*Rs/kVA/Month*	*7.05*	*Rs/kVAh*	*5,972.21*	611.54	1263.21	*454.76*	3,897.76	*4,352.52*	*729*
iii	*33 KV (Load Factor < 15%)*	*200.00*	*Rs/kVA/Month*	*7.55*	*Rs/kVAh*	-	-	-	-	-	-	
iv	*11 KV (Load Factor > 15%)*	*400.00*	*Rs/kVA/Month*	*7.05*	*Rs/kVAh*	*15.72*	26.54	6.90	*2.48*	12.05	*14.53*	*924*
iv	*11 KV (Load Factor < 15%)*	*200.00*	*Rs/kVA/Month*	*7.85*	*Rs/kVAh*	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	*0*
5	**HV 5: Irrigation, AG Allied Activities and PWW**	*400.00*	**Rs/kVA/Month**	*7.00*	**Rs/kVAh**	**310.42**	**351**	**115**	**41.29**	**241.44**	**282.73**	**911**
	33 KV											
	11 KV											
6	**HV 6: Residential**	*400.00*	**Rs/kVA/Month**	*7.10*	**Rs/kVAh**	**193.60**	**142**	**74**	**26.50**	**152.73**	**179.24**	**926**
	33 KV											
	11 KV											
7	**HV 7: Start Up Power (220/132/33/11 KV)**	*250.00*	**Rs/kVA/Month**	*9.40*	**Rs/kVAh**	**27.29**	**43**	**27**	**6.01**	**28.51**	**34.52**	**1265**
	220 KV											
	132 KV											
	33 KV											
	11 KV											
8	**HV 8: Industries related to manufacturing of RE Generation equipment**	*160.00*	**Rs/kVA/Month**	*5.25*	**Rs/kVAh**	**17.89**	**29**	**10**	**1.42**	**10.44**	**11.85**	**663**
	33 KV											
	11 KV											
9	**HV 9: IT Industry**	*200.00*	**Rs/kVA/Month**	*5.35*	**Rs/kVAh**	**3.82**	**20**	**3.78**	**0.68**	**2.27**	**2.95**	**773**
	33 KV											
	11 KV											
	0.43											
10	**HV 10: Temporary**					**19.02**	**56**	**21.74**	**10.58**	**24.52**	**35.10**	**1845**
i	33 KV	*600.00*	*Rs/kVA/Month*	*11.60*	*Rs/kVAh*	*19.02*	*46*	*19.58*	*10.58*	*24.52*	*35.10*	1845
ii	11 KV					-	-	-	-	-	-	
C	**Total**					**39,760.49**	**7,472,162**	**15,413**	**2,920.89**	**25,426.56**	**28,347.45**	**713**