



BUSINESS PLAN ORDER

Approval of Business Plan for the Multi-Year Control Period
from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30

Petition No. 149/2025

For

Chandigarh Power Distribution Limited (CPDL)

21st October, 2025

JOINT ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

For the State of Goa and Union Territories,

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List of abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full Form
A&G	Administrative and General
ACoS	Average Cost of Supply
Act	The Electricity Act, 2003
AMR	Automatic Meter Reading
APR	Annual Performance Review
ARR	Aggregate Revenue Requirement
ATE	Appellate Tribunal of Electricity
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
Capex	Capital Expenditure
CC	Current Consumption
CEA	Central Electricity Authority
CERC	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
CGRF	Consumer Grievance Redressal Forum
CGS	Central Generating Stations
COD	Commercial Operation Date
Cr	Crores
DDUGJY	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana
DEEP	Discovery of Efficient Electricity Price
Discom	Distribution Company
DSM	Deviation Settlement Mechanism
ED	Electricity Department
EHT	Extra High Tension
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning
FPPCA	Fuel and Power Purchase Cost Adjustment
FY	Financial Year
GFA	Gross Fixed Assets
HT	High Tension
HTAG	HT - Agriculture
HTD	HT - Domestic
HTI (Ferro/SM/PI/SR)	HT Industrial (Ferro Metallurgical/ Steel Melting/ Power Intensive/ Steel Rolling)
HTMES	HT - Military Engineering Services
HTTS	HT - Temporary Supply
IEX	Indian Energy Exchange Limited
IPDS	Integrated Power Development Scheme
IPP	Independent Power Producer
ISTS	Inter State Transmission System
JERC	Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for the state of Goa and Union Territories
LT	Low Tension

Abbreviation	Full Form
MCLR	Marginal Cost of funds-based Lending Rate
MU	Million Units
MYT	Multi Year Tariff
NFA	Net Fixed Assets
NTPC	NTPC Ltd.
NVVNL	NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd.
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PLF	Plant Load Factor
PLR	Prime Lending Rate
PSDF	Power System Development Fund
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
R&M	Repair and Maintenance
R-APDRP	Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme
REC	Renewable Energy Certificate
RLDC	Regional Load Despatch Centre
RoE	Return on Equity
RPO	Renewable Purchase Obligation
SBI PLR	SBI Prime Lending Rate
SECI	Solar Energy Corporation of India Ltd.
SERC	State Electricity Regulatory Commission
SLDC	State Load Despatch Center
SOP	Standard of Performance
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
T&D	Transmission & Distribution
TVS	Technical Validation Session
UI	Unscheduled Interchange
UT	Union Territory

**Before the
Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission
For the State of Goa and Union Territories, Gurugram**

QUORUM

Shri Alok Tandon, Chairperson
Smt. Jyoti Prasad, Member (Law)

Petition No. 149/2025
Date of Order: 21st October 2025

In the matter of

Approval of Business Plan for the Multi-Year Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30.

And in the matter of

Chandigarh Power Distribution Limited (CPDL)Petitioner

ORDER

- 1) This Order is passed in respect of the Petition filed by the Chandigarh Power Distribution Limited (CPDL) (herein after referred to as “The Petitioner” or “CPDL” or “The Licensee”) for Approval of Business Plan for the MYT control period from 2025-26 to 2029-30 before the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (herein after referred to as “The Commission” or “JERC”).
- 2) In exercise of the powers conferred on it by sub Section (2) of Section 181 read with Section 36, Section 39, Section 40, Section 41, Section 51, Section 61, Section 62, Section 63, Section 64, Section 65 and Section 86 of the Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003) and all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for the State of Goa and Union Territories (except Delhi), after previous publication, issued the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for the State of Goa and Union Territories (Generation, Transmission and Distribution Multi Year Tariff) Regulations, 2024 on 15th October, 2024.
- 3) In terms of Regulations 8.1 and 17 of the aforesaid Regulations, the Petitioner has filed a Petition for approval of its Business Plan for the five years Control Period.
- 4) The Commission admitted the petition on 15th June 2025, scrutinized the said Petition and generally found it in order. The Commission thereafter requisitioned further information/clarifications on the data gaps observed to take a prudent view of the said Petition.
- 5) The suggestions/ comments/ views and objections were invited from the Stakeholders and Electricity Consumers. The Public Hearing was held on 25th July 2025 at Chandigarh, and all the Stakeholders/Electricity Consumers attending the Public Hearing were heard.
- 6) The Commission based on the Petitioner’s submission, relevant Regulations, facts of the matter,



rules and provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 and after proper due diligence and prudence check, has approved the Business Plan of the Petitioner for Chandigarh Power Distribution Limited (CPDL).

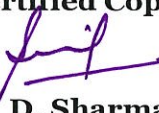
- 7) Ordered as above, read with attached document giving detailed reasons, grounds and conditions.

Ordered accordingly.

Sd/-
(Jyoti Prasad)
Member (Law)

Sd/-
(Alok Tandon)
Chairperson

Certified Copy


(S. D. Sharma)
Secretary, JERC



Place: Gurugram

Date: 21st October 2025

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 About Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for the State of Goa and UT's (JERC)

In exercise of powers conferred by the Electricity Act 2003, the Central Government constituted the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for all the Union Territories except Delhi to be known as “Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for the Union Territories” vide notification no. 23/52/2003-R&R dated 2nd May 2005. Later with the joining of the State of Goa, the Commission came to be known as “Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for the State of Goa and Union Territories” (hereinafter referred to as “JERC” or “the Commission”) vide notification no. 23/52/2003-R&R (Vol. II) dated 30th May 2008.

JERC is a statutory body responsible for regulation of the Power Sector in the State of Goa and Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Puducherry, consisting of generation, transmission, distribution, trading and use of electricity etc. Its primary objective includes taking measures conducive to the development of the electricity industry, promoting competition therein, protecting the interests of consumers and ensuring supply of electricity to all areas.

1.2 About Chandigarh

Chandigarh is a city, district and union territory in India that serves as the capital of the two neighboring states of Punjab and Haryana. It is bordered by the state of Punjab to the north, the west and the south, and by the state of Haryana to the east. The city is unique as it is not a part of either of the two states but is governed directly by the Union Government, which administers all such territories in the country. Chandigarh is located near the foothills of the Shivalik range of the Himalayas in northwest India. It covers an area of approximately 114 sqkm. The metropolitan area of Chandigarh-Mohali-Panchkula collectively forms a Tri-city, with a combined population of over 2 million.



1.3 About Chandigarh Power Distribution Limited (CPDL)

On 20.05.2020, the Union Ministry of Power requested the Union Territories to take decision of corporatization and privatization of the electricity distribution function, immediately.

Vide Notification No. G1/2025/120 dated 31.01.2025, the Administration of UT Chandigarh, notified the Chandigarh Electricity Reforms Transfer Scheme, 2025 (“Transfer Scheme”) in exercise of powers conferred to the Administration of UT Chandigarh under the provisions of Sections 131, 133 and 134 of the Electricity Act, 2003 read with Notification bearing No. S.O.721(E) dated 22.06.2004 issued by, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, thereby giving effect transfer of the distribution and retail supply licensee functions of EWEDC including the undertaking, assets, proceedings and liabilities assets, liabilities, interests, rights, functions, obligations, proceedings and personnel to CPDL. The effective date for the Transfer Scheme to come into effect was notified as 01.02.2025 by Notification No. G1/2025/121 dated 01.02.2025.

Administration of UT Chandigarh, EEDL (Eminent Electricity Distribution Limited) and CPDL (Chandigarh Power Distribution Limited) accordingly entered into the Share Purchase Agreement (“SPA”) on 31.01.2025, for acquisition of 100% equity shares of CPDL by EEDL. Pursuant to the Transfer Scheme and SPA and Policy Directions and in terms of the Notification No. G1/2025/121 dated 01.02.2025, CPDL has taken over the distribution and retail supply functions of the EWEDC with effect from 01.02.2025, with EWEDC ceasing to be responsible for the same from 01.02.2025.

On 07.02.2025, Administration of UT Chandigarh notified Policy Directions by Notification No. G1/2025/133, in terms of powers vested under Sections 108 and 109 of the Electricity Act, 2003 read with Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs’ Notification bearing No. S.O.721(E) dated 22.06.2004 to enable effective restructuring of the Electricity sector in the UT of Chandigarh consistent with the objectives of The Electricity Act, 2003.

As per the Transfer Scheme, Part D [Transfer of Electricity Distribution Business] 1.b. read with Clause II of Schedule ‘B’, all existing Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) were transferred to CPDL as on transfer date i.e. 01.02.2025. Petitioner does not own any generating station and its long term power procurement is dependent on the allocation from Central Generating Stations (CGS) and other sources i.e., NTPC, NHPC, NPCIL, BBMB, SJVNL, THDC, APCPL, MUNPL and new addition of SECI’s Wind (Tranche VI). A small portion of the power requirement is met from the Solar generating stations located within the UT of Chandigarh and the shortfall (if any, due to seasonal variations) is met through short term purchase under bilateral transactions and power exchange etc. The present power allocation of Chandigarh is approximately 599 MW from various generating stations including 129 MW from Bhakra Beas Management Board (“BBMB”).

1.4 Regulations Governing the Tariff of CPDL

The Commission notified the “Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for the State of Goa and Union Territories (Generation, Transmission and Distribution Multi Year Tariff) Regulations, 2024” (hereinafter referred to as JERC MYT Regulations, 2024) on 15th October 2024. These Regulations are applicable for the Control Period comprising of five financial years from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 to all the generation companies, transmission licensees and distribution licensees under jurisdiction of the Commission (the State of Goa and Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar and Daman & Diu Haveli and Puducherry).

1.5 Filing and Admission of the Present Petition

The present Petition is the first Business Plan Petition for the control period of FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 after acquisition and taking over the operations and the same w.e.f 01.02.2025. The Petition was admitted on 15th June 2025 and marked as Petition No. 149 of 2025. The Commission and the Petitioner subsequently uploaded the Petition on their respective websites.

1.6 Interaction with the Petitioner

A preliminary scrutiny/analysis of the Petition was conducted, and certain deficiencies were observed. Accordingly, discrepancy notes were issued to the Petitioner. Further, additional information/clarifications were solicited from the Petitioner as and when required. The Commission and the Petitioner also discussed various concerns of the Petitioner and key data gaps, which included retail sales, power purchase, capex and capitalization, revenue from retail tariff, tariff proposal etc. The Petitioner submitted its response to the issues through various letters/emails.

The following table provides the list of interactions with the Petitioner along with the dates:

Table 1: Timelines of the interaction with the Petitioner

S. No	Subject	Date
1	Public Hearing	25 th July 2025
2	Issue of First Deficiency Note	31 st July 2025
3	Reply received from Petitioner	7 th August 2025

1.7 Notice for Public Hearing

Public notices were published by the Petitioner for inviting suggestions/ comments from stakeholders on the Tariff Petition as per details given below:

Table 2: Details of Public Notices published by the Petitioner

S. No.	Date	Name of Newspaper	Language	Place of Circulation
1	10 th July 2025	Hindustan Times	English	Chandigarh
2		The Tribune	English	Chandigarh
3		Chandigarh Bhaskar	Hindi	Chandigarh
4		Ajit	Punjabi	Chandigarh

The Commission also published Public Notices in the leading newspapers as tabled below, giving due intimation to the stakeholders, consumers and the public at large about the Public Hearings conducted by the Commission.

Table 3: Details of Public Notices published by the Commission

S. No.	Date	Name of Newspaper	Language	Place of Circulation
1.	5 th July 2025 & 23 rd July 2025	Yug Marg	English	Chandigarh
2.		The Hindustan Times	English	Chandigarh
3.		Dainik Jagran	Hindi	Chandigarh
4.		Ajit	Punjabi	Chandigarh

1.8 Public Hearing

The Public Hearing was held on 25.07.2025 at 10:30 AM at Lecture Hall/Auditorium of the Govt. Museum and Art Gallery, Sector -10C, Chandigarh. The major issues discussed, the responses of the Petitioner thereon and the views of the Commission, have been summarized in Chapter 2 of this Order. The list of stakeholders is attached at Annexure-I of this Order.

Chapter 2: Summary of Suggestions/ Objections received, Response from the Petitioner and the Commission's Views

2.1 Regulatory Process

On admitting the Petition, the Commission directed the Petitioner to make copies of the Petition available to the public, upload the Petition on the website and also publish the same in the newspapers duly inviting comments/ objections from the public as per the provisions of the MYT Regulations, 2024.

The Public Hearing was held on 25.07.2025 at 10:30 AM at Lecture Hall/Auditorium of the Govt. Museum and Art Gallery, Sector -10C, Chandigarh to discuss the issues, if any, related to the Petition filed by the Petitioner. The issues and concerns raised by the stakeholders in writing and as voiced by them during the Public Hearing have been examined by the Commission. The names of the stakeholders who attended the Public Hearing are provided in Annexure-I.

2.2 Suggestions/ Objections, Response of the Petitioner and Commission's Views

The Commission is appreciative of the efforts of various stakeholders in providing their suggestions/comments/ observations to make the Electricity Distribution Sectors process responsive and efficient. The relevant observations of the stakeholders have been suitably considered by the Commission while finalizing this Tariff Order. It is noted that all comments/ observations/ suggestions in oral and in writing have been taken note of by the Commission and have been dealt with wherever required. The submissions of the stakeholders, response of the Petitioner and views of the Commission are summarized below:

2.2.1 Lack of incentives for Energy Efficiency

Stakeholder's comment

The stakeholder submitted that there is lack of incentives for Energy Efficiency by the Petitioner.

Petitioner's response

The Petitioner acknowledges and appreciate the suggestion of the stakeholder regarding introduction of incentives to encourage sustainable practices. The Petitioner hope that the same would be appropriately considered by the Commission.

Commission's view

The Commission has noted the stakeholder's suggestion and the reply of the Petitioner.

2.2.2 Order an Independent audit for the CPDL's Claimed Losses

Stakeholder's comment

The Stakeholder suggests the Commission to order an independent audit for the Petitioners claimed losses.

Petitioner's response

As regards to the stakeholder's contention that post privatization, the Petitioner has claimed a loss of Rs. 161.56

Crore in FY 2022-23 and Rs. 158.01 Crore in FY 2023-24, it is humbly informed till 31.01.2025 EWEDC was operating as the Discom in Chandigarh UT and any loss or surplus till such period is attributable to EWEDC and not CPDL. This has also been clarified in terms of the Government Policy Direction dated 07.02.2025 which provides that the impact of the true-up of previous years upto the transfer date i.e., till 31.01.2025 as determined and directed by the Commission shall be borne by the Holding entity (i.e., U.T Chandigarh). Thus, the Petitioner in its ARR Petition has not claimed any losses pertaining to the period prior to the takeover as any losses relating to the period prior to the takeover do not pertain to the Petitioner and are not part of the present tariff proceedings.

Commission's view

The suggestion of the Stakeholders and reply of the Petitioner has been noted.

2.2.3 Hold Public hearings on the performance of the private operator

Stakeholder's comment

The stakeholder suggests to hold public hearings on the performance of the private operator.

Petitioner's response

The Petitioner acknowledge and value stakeholder's concern regarding the performance of the Discom. As a regulated entity, the Petitioner function under the supervision of the Commission. The Commission conducts public hearings on matters such as tariff filings, performance standards, and consumer grievances, where stakeholders including consumers are invited to participate and share their views. Further, as regards to the observations w.r.t frequent power cuts, faulty metering and billing errors, poor grievance redressal, it is respectfully submitted that Petitioner is committed to provide reliable supply and better services to all consumers of Chandigarh and in order to achieve the same Petitioner has proposed a detailed investment plan for approval by the Commission to revamp, replace and upgrade the distribution infrastructure inherited by it.

Commission's view

The Commission has noted the submission of the Stakeholder and reply of the Petitioner. The Tariff Regulations, 2024 itself envisages Mid-term review of the performance parameters in the third year of the control period and the Commission shall act accordingly.

2.2.4 If the CPDL is genuinely running in loss, then the distribution licensee must be revoked, and the government should take over electricity

Stakeholder's comment

The Stakeholder suggests that if the Petitioner is genuinely running in loss, then the distribution licensee must be revoked, and the government should take over electricity

Petitioner's response

It is reiterated that the Petitioner has taken over the distribution and retail supply operations in the Union Territory of Chandigarh on 01.02.2025 and therefore CPDL stood to be a deemed distribution licensee under the Electricity Act, 2003 with effect from 01.02.2025.

Commission's view

The Stakeholder should take note of the reply of the Petitioner.

2.2.5 Unrealistic T&D loss estimates**Stakeholder's comment**

The Stakeholder raises its concern regarding the unrealistic T&D loss estimates

Petitioner's response

The Petitioner appreciates the concern of the stakeholder regarding the projection of T&D losses submitted by the Petitioner and recommendation for use of verified data for ARR evaluation.

The Petitioner submitted that the proposed T&D loss trajectory has been formulated keeping in view the actual loss level of 12.63% in FY 2024-25, the ground realities of the distribution system, and the network assessment carried out post-transfer of operations on 01.02.2025. The third party field inspection has also confirmed that aged assets, overloaded feeders, outdated metering, and operational inefficiencies continue to contribute to higher-than-normal losses in Chandigarh.

It is critical to emphasize that for the financial viability of the DISCOM, the trajectory approved by the Commission must be reasonably achievable. Unrealistic targets are not only impractical given the system condition but may also prove counterproductive for consumers, since underachievement of such targets results in a regulatory revenue gap which, under the prevailing regulations, has to be shared by consumers

Accordingly, the proposed trajectory reflects a balanced approach which ensures progressive efficiency improvements, protects consumers from loss sharing and avoids penalizing the Petitioner for legacy inefficiencies that are beyond its control.

In view of the above, the Petitioner has prayed the Commission to consider and approved a realistic and achievable loss trajectory for the MYT period with FY 2024-25 actual loss of 12.63% as the base.

Commission's view

The Commission has noted the submission of the Stakeholder and reply of the Petitioner. The Commission has dealt with this subject in detail in Chapter 3 of this order.

Chapter 3: Approval of the various components of the Business Plan Petition for the Multi-Year Control Period FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30

3.1 Introduction

Regarding Business Plan, Regulation 8 of the JERC Tariff Regulations, 2024 specifies as follows:

“8 Business Plan

8.1 The Generating Company, Transmission Licensee and Distribution Licensee shall file a petition, duly approved by the competent authority, for approval of Business Plan by the Commission for the entire Control Period by the date as directed by the Commission.:

8.2 The Business Plan filed by the Distribution Licensee shall contain separate sections on Distribution Wires Business and Retail Supply Business.

.....

8.5 The Business Plan filed by Distribution Licensee shall inter-alia contain:

- a) Projection for the growth of load/demand;*
- b) (i) **Capital Investment Plan** for each Year of the Control Period commensurate with load growth, distribution loss reduction trajectory and quality improvement measures proposed in the Business Plan in accordance with Regulation 8.6;*

(ii) The capital investment plan shall show separately, on-going projects that will spill into each year of the control period and new projects (along with justification) that will commence but may be completed within or beyond the control period.
- c) Capital Structure of each scheme proposed and the cost of financing (interest on debt and return on equity), terms of the existing loan agreements, etc.;*
- d) Sales Forecast for each Consumer category and sub-categories(slab-wise) for each Year of the Control Period in accordance with Regulation 8.7;*
- e) Power Procurement Plan based on the Sales Forecast and distribution loss trajectory for each Year of the Control Period in accordance with the Regulation 8.8;*
- f) Performance Targets items such as distribution loss, reliability indexes (SAIFI, SAIDI & MAIFI), transformer failure rate and any other parameter for quality of supply for each Year of the Control Period consistent with the Capital Investment Plan proposed by the Distribution Licensee;*
- g) Projections for number of employees during each Year of the Control Period based on proposed recruitments and retirement; Projections for number of employees during each Year of the Control Period based on proposed recruitments and retirement;*
- h) Proposals in respect of income from Other Business for each Year of the Control Period.*

This chapter deals with the key aspects of the Business Plan Petition submitted by the Petitioner and is structured as below.

- Forecast of Number of Consumers, Connected Load and Sales for the Control Period
- Transmission and Distribution (T&D) loss
- Power Procurement Plan

- Capital Investment Plan
- Manpower Plan
- Reliability Indices

In the subsequent sections, the Commission has recorded Petitioner's submissions and analysed them in detail. The Commission has subsequently recorded its reasoning while approving each of the components.

3.2 Forecast of Number of Consumers, Connected Load and Sales for the Control Period

3.2.1 Overall Approach

The Petitioner has submitted that it has adopted the compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of past years of each consumer category considering the figures for FY 2017-18 till FY 2024-25 as per the audited accounts/ provisional data obtained.

The Petitioner has considered FY 2024-25 as the base year for projections. The sales, consumer base, and load data for the base year have been derived from the latest available provisional data till March 2025.

The Petitioner submitted that there was a significant change in consumption patterns during FYs 2020-21 and 2021-22 due to COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting lockdowns orders, making the sales data from these years less reliable for long-term trend analysis and projections. Therefore, while calculating the CAGR for sales, the number of consumers, and demand, the Petitioner has placed greater emphasis on the 3-year, 2-year and 1-year CAGR instead of 5-year CAGR and 4-year CAGR, as it captures the sales performance of the most recent years and aligns more closely with the current market dynamics.

However, the Commission has determined 5 yrs, 4 yrs, 3 yrs, 2 yrs and 1 yr CAGRs of each consumers category based on audited/actual data of previous years from FY 2018-19 till FY 2024-25 and has considered most suitable and in line with the historical trends CAGRs for each consumers categories for approval of sales, consumer base and load.

The category-wise projections considered from FY 2025-26 to 2029-30 are discussed here below:

3.2.2 Forecasting of Sales

Petitioner's submission

The Petitioner has submitted that the energy sales for the period from FY 2017-18 to FY 2021-22 have been Trued Up by the Commission in the respective Tariff Orders. Furthermore, the energy sales for FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25 have been considered based on the latest available information, gathered on a best-effort basis. The Petitioner submitted that the energy sales for the said period may be subject to variation, consequent upon the finalization of accounts and receipt of actual and accurate data for the respective years.

The Petitioner submitted actual category-wise energy sales for the past 8 years, i.e. from FY 2017-18 to FY 2024-25 is provided in the table given below:

Table 4: Actual category-wise energy sales for FY 2017-18 to FY 2024-25 (MU) submitted by the Petitioner

SN.	Sales	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
1	Domestic LT	719	675	730	675	686	765	723	825
2	Domestic HT	13	29	29	15	20	27	27	29
3	Commercial LT	376	207	222	154	189	229	229	254
4	Commercial HT	118	266	262	177	212	266	267	284
5	Bulk Supply	81	77	83	77	77	85	81	86
6	Temporary Supply	4	4	4	3	4	5	5	6
7	Public Lighting	18	15	15	12	14	16	15	15
8	Agriculture	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
9	Large Supply	120	125	124	109	117	124	123	131
10	Medium Supply	119	116	106	102	98	104	97	96
11	Small Power	20	19	18	16	16	19	18	19
12	EV Charging Station	-	-	-	-	0.68	1.77	0.13	0.66
	Grand Total	1,589	1,536	1,596	1,342	1,436	1,643	1,586	1,746

Based on the data for energy sales as mentioned above, the category wise CAGR of past 7 years of each consumer category are calculated. The table below shows the historical CAGR for each category for the respective years:

Table 5: Growth rate considered for Category-wise Sales (%) submitted by the Petitioner

SN.	Category/ Slab	7Y	6Y	5Y	4Y	3Y	2Y	1Y
1	Domestic LT	2.0%	3.4%	2.5%	5.1%	6.3%	3.8%	14.1%
2	Domestic HT	11.7%	-0.4%	-0.6%	17.2%	12.1%	1.9%	5.2%
3	Commercial LT	-5.4%	3.5%	2.7%	13.3%	10.3%	5.3%	11.2%
4	Commercial HT	13.3%	1.1%	1.6%	12.5%	10.3%	3.4%	6.3%
5	Bulk Supply Total	0.9%	1.8%	0.8%	2.8%	3.8%	0.9%	6.4%
6	Temp Supply	3.8%	6.5%	6.4%	13.8%	12.7%	11.6%	5.3%
7	Public Lighting	-2.2%	0.1%	0.6%	5.6%	2.1%	-2.3%	-0.1%
8	Agriculture	-1.0%	-0.4%	-1.2%	-0.5%	0.1%	-7.8%	5.8%
9	Large Supply	1.3%	0.7%	1.1%	4.6%	3.9%	2.8%	6.6%
10	Medium Supply	-3.1%	-3.2%	-2.1%	-1.5%	-0.9%	-4.2%	-1.3%
11	Small Power	-0.5%	-0.1%	0.4%	3.7%	4.8%	-0.1%	5.9%
12	EV Charging Station					-0.5%	-38.7%	398.9%
	Total	1.4%	2.2%	1.8%	6.8%	6.7%	3.1%	10.1%

The above table depicts that the energy sales of the Petitioner have been on a moderate upward trend, achieving a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of approximately 1.35% from FY 2017-18 to FY 2024-25.

The Petitioner submitted rationale for growth rate of respective category-wise sales as discussed below:

- a) Domestic Consumers (LT + HT):** Over the past 3 years, there has been an average increase of around 6.5% in overall domestic consumers, indicating strong growth. Thus, growth rate of 6.33% and 1.91% considered as per 3-year and 2-year CAGR for Domestic LT and Domestic HT category respectively. Accordingly, sales in this category for FY 2024-25 is escalated on a year-to-year basis to project the sales for the Control period FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30.

- b) Non-Domestic Consumers (LT+ HT):** Growth rate of 5.27% and 3.37% considered as per 2-year CAGR for Non-domestic LT and Non-domestic HT category respectively. Accordingly, in this category for FY 2024-25 is escalated on a year-to-year basis to project the sales for the Control period FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30.
- c) Large Supply:** An exponential growth rate of 6.62% has been observed in last 1 years vis-à-vis 3.9% over last 3 years. Thus, growth rate of 6.62% has been considered as per 1-year CAGR for Large supply category. Accordingly, in this category for FY 2024-25 is on a year-to-year basis to project the sales for the Control period FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30.
- d) Medium Supply:** Sales have seen a dip in this category over the last 2 years. However, given the recovery trend of economic activity post COVID, a nominal growth rate of 1% is applied over the sales of FY 2024-25 to project the sales for each year of the Control period FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30.
- e) Small Power:** The category witnessed a growth of nearly 5.93% in FY 2024-25 over the last year. Given the recovery trend of economic activity, a growth rate of 5.93% (viz. 1-year CAGR) is being applied over the sales of FY 2024-25 to project the sales for each year of the Control period FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30.
- f) Agriculture:** Sales have almost been stagnant across the agriculture category. Further, since there is little impetus for growth across this category (owing to demography), in this category for FY 2024-25 is escalated based on a nominal growth rate of 1% only on a year-to-year basis to project the sales for the Control period FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30.
- g) Public Lighting:** The sales have seen a decreasing trend owing to conversion to LED lights. However, such trend is in recovery growth rate as 2-year CAGR is -2.3% which has decreased to around -0.1% CAGR. Thus, a nominal growth rate of 1% is applied over the sales of FY 2024-25 to project the sales for each year of the Control period FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30.
- h) Bulk Supply:** Bulk Supply has not seen any decision-centric trend in the recent past and has retained the levels as existed during the pre-covid times. Therefore, 2-year CAGR (0.94%) escalation is considered over the sales for FY 2024-25 on a year-to-year basis to project the sales for the Control period FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30.
- i) Others Temporary Supply:** The temporary supply connections and sales are not expected to follow any definite pattern and may increase or decrease on a year-on-year basis. For the purpose of projections, 1-year CAGR growth rate of 5.31% has been considered.
- j) EV Charging station:** Given the emphasis of the Govt. of India on adoption of green vehicles, it is expected that this category will see an eccentric increase in sales during the control period. While the sales quantum during FY 2024-25 was a mere 0.66 MUs, it is anticipated that this category shall witness doubling of sales every year in the control period FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30.

The Petitioner submitted that there might be a requirement for creating more categories going forward as there are other industries with a specific nature of requirement, forms of consumptions like Data Centres, IT ES Industries, SEZs, Group housing societies etc. Petitioner seeks liberty to analyze the growth potential under such categories and seek appropriate revisions going forward.

Furthermore, along with considering historical data using category-wise CAGR for projecting the energy sold for FY 2025-26 to FY 29-30 of the MYT control period, the Petitioner has also evaluated various other factors which may result in anticipated change in consumption patterns wherever possible, as stated below.

The Government of India launched the PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana on 13.02.2024, aimed at installing rooftop solar plants in 1 Crore households. This scheme has provided a fillip to installation of rooftop solar systems in the area of supply served by the Discom. Since the launch of PM-Surya Ghar Yojana, 1,350+ applications have been received by the DISCOM, and 640+ households have benefited. Additionally, the program has successfully achieved the solar rooftop target set for government buildings.

The Administration of Chandigarh also notified the Chandigarh Electric Vehicle Policy – 2022, launched on September 20th, 2022, which aims to make Chandigarh a 'Model EV City' by achieving high penetration of zero-emission vehicles. The policy's mission is to promote the adoption of electric vehicles (EVs) across all segments, including e-bicycles, e-2Ws, e-cars, e-autos, e-goods carriers, and e-buses, with key objectives to reduce air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions, provide financial incentives to early adopters, establish a robust EV charging infrastructure, and conduct awareness programs. As of March 2025, significant progress has been made with an increase in EV adoption, development of multiple charging stations, and successful public awareness campaigns, contributing to Chandigarh's goal of becoming carbon neutral by 2030. In accordance with the above, the Petitioner has considered a significant increase in the number of consumers and sales in this category.

The Chandigarh Master Plan 2031 outlines a development strategy focusing on sustainable growth, environmental preservation, and urban integration. It aims to promote balanced growth while preserving the city's unique character and heritage, ensuring environmental sustainability through green belts, increased forest cover, and eco-sensitive zones. The plan integrates peripheral areas with the main city, enhancing the road network for better connectivity and traffic management. It includes infrastructure development to support residential, commercial, institutional, and recreational needs, providing amenities to improve residents' quality of life. Major proposals include maintaining existing land use frameworks, designating areas for various uses in the periphery, creating green belts, developing a Wildlife Corridor, and allocating areas for slum rehabilitation and future expansion. The plan also focuses on integrating the road network within the periphery with the existing system and proposing new roads and transportation facilities. Implementation will be phased, with a regulatory framework guiding construction and land use, and community involvement ensuring inclusive planning. The overall goal is to create a sustainable, integrated, and well-planned urban environment that meets future needs while preserving Chandigarh's heritage and natural beauty. However, the approval for the Chandigarh Master Plan dates back to 2015 which makes it outdated as per current scenario. The potential development of an IT park has not been factored into the projections for this Control Period, as discussions with the relevant stakeholders indicate that such development is not expected within the next five years. Additionally, the impact of a metro/ rapid transport system has not been considered, as the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the metro is yet to be prepared, making the likelihood of its implementation by 2030 uncertain. Consequently, the Chandigarh Master Plan 2031 has not been incorporated into the sales projections.

While the average demand growth over 5-7 years has been only 2-2.5% (as also considered by the CEA in its 20th EPS and Resource Adequacy projections for Chandigarh), given the robust increase as seen in FY 2023-24 and

2024-25, as well as the expected economic growth @ 7-8% p.a., it has been considered appropriate to consider the future projections based on recent growth rates rather than 5-7 year CAGRs.

Based on the above discussions and rationale of growth rate the Petitioner submitted the projections for the control period as given below:

Table 6: Category-wise Sales proposed for the Control Period (MU) by the Petitioner

S.N.	Category/ Slab	FY 25	CAGR considered	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28	FY 29	FY 30
1	Domestic LT	825	6.33%	876.7	932.2	991.2	1,053.9	1,120.5
2	Domestic HT	29	1.91%	29.1	29.6	30.2	30.8	31.4
3	Commercial LT	254	5.27%	267.8	281.9	296.7	312.4	328.9
4	Commercial HT	284	3.37%	293.4	303.3	313.5	324.1	335.0
5	Bulk Supply	86	0.94%	87.0	87.8	88.6	89.5	90.3
6	Temp Supply	6	5.31%	6.0	6.4	6.7	7.0	7.4
7	Public Lighting	15	1.00%	15.4	15.5	15.7	15.8	16.0
8	Agriculture	1	1.00%	1.35	1.36	1.37	1.38	1.39
9	Large Supply	131	6.62%	139.5	148.7	158.6	169.1	180.3
10	Medium Supply	96	1.00%	96.5	97.5	98.5	99.5	100.5
11	Small Power	19	5.93%	19.9	21.1	22.4	23.7	25.1
12	EV Charging Station	0.66	100.00%	1.3	2.7	5.3	10.6	21.3
	Grand Total	1,746		1,834	1,928	2,029	2,138	2,258

Commission's analysis

With regards to Sales forecast, Regulation 8.6 of the JERC MYT Regulations, 2024 specifies as follows:

“8.7 Sales Forecast

- The Distribution Licensee shall forecast sales for each Consumer category and subcategories, at different voltage levels, for each Year of the Control Period in their Business Plan filings, for the Commission's approval;*
- The forecast shall be based on the actual demand of electricity in previous Years, anticipated growth in demand in coming Years, expected growth in the number of Consumers, load growth, changes in the pattern of consumption, target AT&C losses including distribution losses and collection efficiency and other relevant factors; Provided that where the Commission has stipulated a methodology for forecasting sales to any particular Tariff category, the Distribution Licensee shall incorporate such methodology in developing the sales forecast for such Tariff category.*
- The Distribution Licensee, while forecasting sales, shall also consider effect of target; if any, set for Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management Schemes;*
- The sales forecast shall be consistent with the load forecast prepared as part of the power procurement plan under Regulation 8.8 of these Regulations and shall be based on past data and reasonable assumptions regarding the future;*
- The Licensee shall indicate separately the sale of electricity to traders or another Licensee and category wise sales to Open Access Consumers.”*

For the purpose of projections in this Order, the Commission has considered the data submitted by the Petitioner for energy sales for FY 2018-19 to FY 2024-25. The Commission has also considered FY 2024-25 as the Base Year for carrying out projections. The Commission has accordingly determined the CAGRs for each consumer category

based on historical trends. After analysis of the historical growth in sales, the Commission has considered actuals of FY 2024-25 as submitted by the Petitioner as base year for applying considered/approved CAGR for projection of data for each year of the Control Period (FY 2025-26-FY 2029-30).

The category-wise historical sales and CAGRs computed by the Commission is given in the table 7:

Table 7: Category wise Energy Sales and CAGR approved by the Commission for Projections (MUs)

S No .	Sales Category	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	CAGR computed by the Commission					CAGR considered by the Commission
		Actual Unaudited	Actual Unaudited	Actual Unaudited	Actual Unaudited	Actual Unaudited	Actual Unaudited	Base year (Actuals)	5 Year	4 Year	3 year	2 Year	1 Year	
1	Domestic LT	675	730	675	686	765	723	825	2.47%	5.14%	6.33%	3.84%	14.10%	3.84%
2	Domestic HT	29	29	15	20	27	27	29	-0.59%	17.23%	12.12%	1.91%	5.16%	1.91%
	Domestic Total	704	759	690	706	792	750	853	2.36%	5.46%	6.50%	3.77%	13.78%	
3	Commercial LT	207	222	154	189	229	229	254	2.74%	13.34%	10.32%	5.27%	11.20%	5.27%
4	Commercial HT	266	262	177	212	266	267	284	1.59%	12.53%	10.28%	3.37%	6.27%	3.37%
	Commercial Total	473	484	331	401	495	496	538	2.13%	12.91%	10.30%	4.26%	8.54%	
5	Bulk Supply Total	77	83	77	77	85	81	86	0.78%	2.80%	3.85%	0.94%	6.35%	3.85%
6	Temporary Supply	4	4	3	4	5	5	6	6.40%	13.83%	12.66%	11.64%	5.31%	5.31%
7	Public Lighting	15	15	12	14	16	15	15	0.57%	5.63%	2.15%	-2.32%	-0.10%	1.00%
8	Agriculture	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	-1.19%	-0.50%	0.08%	-7.83%	5.82%	1.00%
9	Large Supply	125	124	109	117	124	123	131	1.12%	4.65%	3.90%	2.78%	6.62%	3.90%
10	Medium Supply	116	106	102	98	104	97	96	-2.11%	-1.52%	-0.92%	-4.19%	-1.34%	1.00%
11	Small Power	19	18	16	16	19	18	19	0.40%	3.70%	4.76%	-0.12%	5.93%	4.76%

Approval of Business Plan for the MYT Control Period (FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30)
Chandigarh Power Distribution Limited (CPDL)

S No .	Sales Category	FY 2018-19	FY 2019- 20	FY 2020- 21	FY 2021- 22	FY 2022- 23	FY 2023- 24	FY 2024- 25	CAGR computed by the Commission					CAGR conside red by the Commi ssion
		Actual Unaudi ted	Actual Unaudi ted	Actual Unaudi ted	Actual Unaudi ted	Actual Unaudi ted	Actual Unaudi ted	Base year (Actual s)	5 Year	4 Year	3 year	2 Year	1 Year	
12	EV Charging Station		-	-	1	2	0	1	0.00%	0.00%	-0.54%	-38.74%	398.91 %	50.00%
	Grand Total	1,536	1,596	1,342	1,436	1,643	1,586	1,746						

The rationale for consideration of growth rate by the Commission is as discussed below:

Category wise sales analysis

a) Domestic

- i. **Domestic LT:** The Commission has considered a 2 year CAGR of 3.84% to project accurate sales for Domestic LT consumers as against 6.33% submitted by the Petitioner.
- ii. **Domestic HT:** The Commission finds the Petitioner's submission appropriate for Domestic HT consumers and hence, the same has been considered.

b) Non-Domestic

- i. **Non-Domestic LT:** The Commission finds the Petitioner's submission appropriate and hence, the same has been considered.
 - ii. **Non-Domestic HT:** The Commission finds the Petitioner's submission appropriate and hence, the same has been considered.
- c) Bulk Supply:** The Commission observed that the Petitioner has considered a relatively low growth rate of 0.94% for projections. However, based on historical trends, the Commission has approved a three-year Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 3.85% for projecting energy sales across consumer categories.
- d) Temporary Supply:** The Commission finds the Petitioner's submission appropriate and hence, the same has been considered.
- e) Public Lighting:** The Commission finds the Petitioner's submission appropriate and hence, the same has been considered.
- f) Agriculture:** The Commission finds the Petitioner's submission appropriate and hence, the same has been considered.
- g) Large Supply:** The Commission has considered a 3-year CAGR of 3.90% to project energy sales as against projection of 6.62% by the Petitioner, taking into account the inconsistent growth trends observed in previous years. This approach ensures a balanced and representative estimate for future sales projections.
- h) Medium Supply:** The Commission finds the Petitioner's submission appropriate and hence, the same has been considered.
- i) Small Power:** The Commission has considered a 3-year Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 4.76% as against 5.93% projected by the Petitioner in order to reflect a more accurate and representative growth trend for energy sales projections, based on recent historical data and prevailing consumption patterns.
- j) EV Charging station:** The Commission observes that the growth rates submitted by the Petitioner for electricity sales is significantly high and not fully justified based on past trends and realistic projections. Therefore, in the interest of prudent planning and to ensure a balanced and reasonable forecast, the

Commission has considered a moderate growth rate of 50% for the Control Period. This approach ensures consistency in projections while safeguarding consumer interests and maintaining regulatory oversight.

The category-wise growth rate (CAGR) as projected by the Petitioner and considered by the Commission is tabulated below:

Table 8: Growth rates approved by the Commission

S No.	Category	CAGR submitted by the Petitioner	CAGR considered by the Commission
1	Domestic LT	6.33%	3.84%
2	Domestic HT	1.91%	1.91%
3	Commercial LT	5.27%	5.27%
4	Commercial HT	3.37%	3.37%
5	Bulk Supply Total	0.94%	3.85%
6	Temp Supply	5.31%	5.31%
7	Public Lighting	1.00%	1.00%
8	Agriculture	1.00%	1.00%
9	Large Supply	6.62%	3.90%
10	Medium Supply	1.00%	1.00%
11	Small Power	5.93%	4.76%
12	EV Charging Station	100.00%	50.00%

Accordingly, the category-wise sales approved by the Commission for the 4th Control Period FY 2025-26 to 2029-30 is as shown in the table below:

Table 9: Sales (MUs) approved by the Commission for the Control Period

S.No	Category	Base year (2024-25)	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
1	Domestic LT	824.55	856.18	889.03	923.14	958.56	995.34
2	Domestic HT	28.54	29.08	29.64	30.20	30.78	31.37
	Domestic Total	853.08	885.27	918.67	953.35	989.34	1026.71
3	Commercial LT	254.34	267.75	281.88	296.75	312.40	328.87
4	Commercial HT	283.87	293.43	303.31	313.53	324.09	335.00
	Commercial Total	538.21	561.19	585.19	610.27	636.48	663.87
5	Bulk Supply						
	Bulk Supply LT	7.91	8.21	8.53	8.86	9.20	9.55
	Bulk Supply HT	78.28	81.29	84.41	87.66	91.03	94.53

S.No	Category	Base year (2024-25)	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
	Bulk Supply Total	86.19	89.50	92.94	96.52	100.23	104.08
6	Temp Supply	5.73	6.03	6.35	6.69	7.04	7.42
7	Public Lighting	15.20	15.35	15.50	15.66	15.82	15.97
8	Agriculture	1.33	1.35	1.36	1.37	1.39	1.40
9	Large Supply	130.84	135.94	141.24	146.74	152.46	158.40
10	Medium Supply	95.59	96.55	97.51	98.49	99.47	100.47
11	Small Power	18.81	19.70	20.64	21.62	22.65	23.73
12	EV Charging Station	0.66	1.00	1.49	2.24	3.36	5.04
	Grand Total	1745.65	1811.87	1880.90	1952.95	2028.25	2107.10

3.2.3 Forecasting of number of consumers

Petitioner's submission

The Petitioner has submitted that for FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25, the number of consumers is considered based on the provisional data, made available to the Petitioner from various sources.

Actual category-wise number of consumers for the past 8 years is provided in the table given below:

Table 10: Actual Category-wise No. of Consumers for FY 2017-18 to FY 2024-25 (Nos.) submitted by the Petitioner

SN.	Category/ Slab	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25
1	Domestic LT		194,477	197,519	198,235	200,874	201,435	201,927	202,052
2	Domestic HT	-	81	75	71	65	66	66	71
	Domestic Total	212,499	194,558	197,594	198,306	200,939	201,501	201,993	202,123
3	Commercial LT		24,158	25,351	25,706	26,144	26,559	26,872	27,153
4	Commercial HT	-	445	424	469	439	451	457	489
	Commercial Total	25,942	24,603	25,775	26,175	26,583	27,010	27,329	27,642
5	Bulk Supply	637	587	425	531	519	622	474	374
6	Temp Supply	386	357	1,308	448	458	285	314	434
7	Public Lighting	1,168	1,217	548	1,411	1,514	1,586	1,563	1,568
8	Agriculture	124	122	122	120	289	128	122	120
9	Large Supply	97	127	98	95	96	110	112	92
10	Medium Supply	1,305	1,394	1,311	1,443	1,248	1,490	1,420	1,454
11	Small Power	1,281	1,418	1,270	1,460	1,337	1,540	1,524	1,559
12	EV Charging Station	-	-	-	-	1	1	13	39
	Grand Total	243,439	224,383	228,451	229,989	232,984	234,273	234,864	235,405

The Petitioner submitted that based on the past data, the category wise CAGR of past 1 to 7 years of each consumer category are calculated based on actual data and as deemed appropriate growth rate for each category has been considered as discussed below.

Table 11: Growth rate proposed for Category-wise No. of Consumers (%) submitted by the Petitioner

SN.	Category/ Slab	7Y	6Y	5Y	4Y	3Y	2Y	1Y
1	Domestic LT	-0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
2	Domestic HT		-2.2%	-1.1%	0.0%	3.0%	3.7%	7.6%
3	Commercial LT	0.9%	2.0%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%
4	Commercial HT		1.6%	2.9%	1.0%	3.7%	4.1%	7.0%
5	Bulk Supply	-7.3%	-7.2%	-2.5%	-8.4%	-10.3%	-22.5%	-21.1%
6	Temp Supply	1.7%	3.3%	-19.8%	-0.8%	-1.8%	23.4%	38.2%
7	Public Lighting	4.3%	4.3%	23.4%	2.7%	1.2%	-0.6%	0.3%
8	Agriculture	-0.5%	-0.3%	-0.3%	0.0%	-25.4%	-3.2%	-1.6%
9	Large Supply	-0.8%	-5.2%	-1.3%	-0.8%	-1.4%	-8.5%	-17.9%
10	Medium Supply	1.6%	0.7%	2.1%	0.2%	5.2%	-1.2%	2.4%
11	Small Power	2.8%	1.6%	4.2%	1.7%	5.3%	0.6%	2.3%
12	EV Charging Station					239.1%	524.5%	200.0%

The Petitioner submitted rationale for consumer growth rate of respective categories as discussed below:

- a) Domestic Consumers (LT + HT):** There has been a continuous increase in number of consumers in this category. Driven by the growth in sales consideration as discussed in preceding section, it is expected that the consumer growth trajectory would mimic the sales growth trajectory. Accordingly, the number of consumers as on FY 2024-25 (March) is projected by taking 5Y CAGR of 0.45% for Domestic HT and 2Y CAGR of 3.72% for Domestic LT for arriving at year-on-year projection of number of consumers for each year of the control period FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30.
- b) Non-Domestic Consumers (LT+ HT):** The 2Y CAGR for Non-domestic LT and Non-domestic HT is 1.11% and 4.13% respectively. In alignment with the increasing trend in sales across both LT and HT categories (Non-domestic), CPDL considers the escalation rate of 1.11% for LT and 4.13% HT category for arriving at year-on-year projection of number of consumers for each year of the control period FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30.
- c) Large Supply:** There has been dip in number of consumers as per 2Y CAGR. However, driven by the increase in sales in this category in the recent past, a nominal escalation of 2% is considered for arriving at year-on-year projection of number of consumers for each year of the control period FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30.
- d) Medium Supply:** No. of consumers have seen a dip in this category for all CAGRs. However, given the recovery trend of economic activity post covid, 1-year CAGR growth rate of 2.39% is applied over the no. of consumers of FY 2024-25 (in alignment with escalation rate of sales) for making the projections for each year of the Control period FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30.
- e) Small Power:** There has been a nominal increase in the number of consumers with 1Y CAGR of 2.30%. CPDL considers the said escalation over the FY 2024-25 numbers for projecting the number of consumers for each year of the control period FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30.
- f) Agriculture:** There has been a nominal decrease in the number of consumers with 4Y CAGR of 0.00%. In alignment with the decreasing sales during the control period, CPDL considers the said escalation (0.00%) over the FY 2024-25 numbers for projecting the number of consumers for each year of the control period FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30.
- g) Public Lighting:** Public Lighting categories have been seeing a steady increase in number of connections throughout the years under consideration. Accordingly, CPDL considers the 1Y CAGR (-0.32%) over the FY 2024-25 numbers for projecting the number of consumers for each year of the control period FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30.
- h) Bulk Supply:** As discussed in the sales forecast section, Bulk Supply category has not seen any decision centric trend in the recent past although number of consumers has gone down on an overall basis compared to FY 2018-19 numbers. As has been the general approach, no escalation is considered over the number of consumers for FY 2024-25 on a year-to-year basis for making the projections for the Control period FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30.

- i) **Others Temporary Supply:** 1% growth is considered for projection purposes across this category. Further, the temporary supply connections are not expected to follow any definite pattern and may increase or decrease on year-on-year basis.
- j) **EV Charging station:** Given the emphasis of the Govt. of India on adoption of green vehicles, it is expected that this category will see an eccentric increase in offtake during the control period. While the number of consumers as of FY 2024-25 is measly low, a reasonable escalation of 100% is considered over the FY 2024-25 numbers for making the projections for the Control period FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30.

Furthermore, along with considering category-wise CAGR while projecting the number of consumers for FY 2025-26 to FY 29-30 of the MYT control period, the Petitioner has also considered anticipated change on consumption patterns wherever possible, as a result of the major changes that are encompassing Distribution Licensees across the country.

Based on above, category wise number of consumer projection is as below:

Table 12: Category-wise No. of Consumers proposed for the Control Period (Nos.) submitted by the Petitioner

SN.	Category/ Slab	FY 25	CAGR consid ered	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28	FY 29	FY 30
1	Domestic LT	202,052	0.45%	202,971	203,894	204,821	205,753	206,689
2	Domestic HT	71	3.72%	74	77	80	83	86
3	Commercial LT	27,153	1.11%	27,455	27,760	28,069	28,381	28,697
4	Commercial HT	489	4.13%	509	530	552	575	599
5	Bulk Supply	374	0.00%	374	374	374	374	374
6	Temp Supply	434	1.00%	438	442	446	450	455
7	Public Lighting	1,568	0.32%	1,573	1,578	1,583	1,588	1,593
8	Agriculture	120	0.00%	120	120	120	120	120
9	Large Supply	92	2.00%	94	96	98	100	102
10	Medium Supply	1,454	2.39%	1,489	1,525	1,562	1,599	1,637
11	Small Power	1,559	2.30%	1,595	1,632	1,669	1,707	1,746
12	EV Charging Station	39	100.0%	78	156	312	624	1,248
	Grand Total	235,405		236,770	238,184	239,686	241,354	243,346

Commission's analysis

For the purpose of projections in this Order, the Commission has considered the data submitted by the Petitioner for the number of consumers for the period FY 2018-19 to FY 2024-25. The Commission has treated FY 2024-25 as the Base Year for carrying out projections for the Control Period. Accordingly, the Commission has determined the Compound Annual Growth Rates (CAGRs) for each consumer category based on historical trends. After analyzing the historical growth in the number of consumers, the Commission has considered actuals of FY 2024-25 as submitted by the Petitioner as base year for applying considered/approved CAGR for projection of data for each year of the Control Period (FY 2025-26-FY 2029-30).

The category wise historical consumer base and CAGRs computed by the Commission is given in the table below:

Table 13: Category wise number of consumers and CAGR approved by the Commission for Projections (Nos.)

S No	No. of Consumers	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	CAGR computed by the Commission					CAGR considered by the Commission
	Category	Actual Unaudited	Actual Unaudited	Actual Unaudited	Actual Unaudited	Actual Unaudited	Actual Unaudited	Base year (Actuals)	5 Year	4 Year	3 year	2 Year	1 Year	
1	Domestic LT	194,477	197,519	198,235	200,874	201,435	201,927	202,052	0.45%	0.48%	0.20%	0.15%	0.06%	0.20%
2	Domestic HT	81	75	71	65	66	66	71	-1.09%	0.00%	2.99%	3.72%	7.58%	2.99%
	Domestic Total	194,558	197,594	198,306	200,939	201,501	201,993	202,123	0.45%	0.48%	0.20%	0.15%	0.06%	-
3	Commercial LT	24,158	25,351	25,706	26,144	26,559	26,872	27,153	1.38%	1.38%	1.27%	1.11%	1.05%	1.27%
4	Commercial HT	445	424	469	439	451	457	489	2.89%	1.05%	3.66%	4.13%	7.00%	3.66%
	Commercial Total	24,603	25,775	26,175	26,583	27,010	27,329	27,642	1.41%	1.37%	1.31%	1.16%	1.15%	
5	Bulk Supply Total	587	425	531	519	622	474	374	-2.52%	-8.39%	-10.35%	22.46%	-21.10%	0.00%
6	Temp Supply	357	1,308	448	458	285	314	434	-19.80%	-0.79%	-1.78%	23.40%	38.22%	1.00%
7	Public Lighting	1,217	548	1,411	1,514	1,586	1,563	1,568	23.40%	2.67%	1.18%	-0.57%	0.32%	0.32%
8	Agriculture	122	122	120	289	128	122	120	-0.33%	0.00%	25.40%	-3.18%	-1.64%	0.00%
9	Large Supply	127	98	95	96	110	112	92	-1.26%	-0.80%	-1.41%	-8.55%	17.86%	0.00%
10	Medium Supply	1,394	1,311	1,443	1,248	1,490	1,420	1,454	2.09%	0.19%	5.22%	-1.22%	2.39%	2.39%
11	Small Power	1,418	1,270	1,460	1,337	1,540	1,524	1,559	4.19%	1.65%	5.25%	0.61%	2.30%	2.30%
12	EV Charging Station		-	-	1	1	13	39	0.00%	0.00%	239.12%	524.50%	200.00%	50.00%
	Total	224,383	228,451	229,989	232,984	234,273	234,864	235,405						

The rationale for consideration of growth rate by the Commission is as discussed below:

Category wise analysis

a) Domestic

- i. **Domestic LT:** The Commission has considered 3-year CAGR of 0.20% as against the projection of 0.45% as submitted by the Petitioner, and 3 year CAGR of 2.99% for Domestic LT category for arriving at projection of number of consumers for each year of the control period FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30.
- ii. **Domestic HT:** The Commission has considered 3-year CAGR of 2.99% for Domestic HT category as against the projection of 3.72% for arriving at realistic projection of number of consumers for each year of the Control Period FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30.

b) Non-domestic

- i. **Non-domestic LT:** The Commission has considered 3-year CAGR of 1.27% as against projection of 1.11% as submitted by the Petitioner.
- ii. **Non-domestic HT:** The Commission has considered 3-year CAGR of 3.66% as against projection of 4.13% as submitted by the Petitioner.
- c) **Bulk Supply:** The Commission finds the Petitioner's submission appropriate and hence, the same has been considered.
- d) **Temporary Supply:** The Commission finds the Petitioner's submission appropriate and hence, the same has been considered.
- e) **Public Lighting:** Public Lighting categories have been observed to have a steady increase in number of connections throughout the years under consideration. CPDL has considered the 1 year CAGR (0.32%) over the FY 2024-25 figure for projecting the number of consumers for each year of the control period FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30, which seems appropriate and hence the Commission has considered the same.
- f) **Agriculture:** The Commission finds the Petitioner's submission appropriate and hence, the same has been considered.
- g) **Large Supply:** The Commission observed a significant decline in the number of consumers in the past. Therefore, in view of the declining trend, the Commission has considered a 0.00% growth rate for projecting consumer numbers in the relevant category.
- h) **Medium Supply:** The Commission finds the Petitioner's submission appropriate and hence, the same has been considered.
- i) **Small Power:** The Commission finds the Petitioner's submission appropriate and hence, the same has been considered.

- j) **EV Charging station:** The Commission observes that the growth rates submitted by the Petitioner for number of consumers is significantly high and not fully justified based on past trends and realistic projections. Therefore, in the interest of prudent planning and to ensure a balanced and reasonable forecast, the Commission has considered a moderate growth rate of 50% for the Control Period. This approach ensures consistency in projections while safeguarding consumer interests and maintaining regulatory oversight.

The category-wise CAGR as projected by the Petitioner and considered by the Commission is as tabulated below:

Table 14: Growth rates approved by the Commission

S No.	Category	CAGR submitted by the Petitioner	CAGR approved by the Commission
1	Domestic LT	0.45%	0.20%
2	Domestic HT	3.72%	2.99%
3	Commercial LT	1.11%	1.27%
4	Commercial HT	4.13%	3.66%
5	Bulk Supply Total	0.00%	0.00%
6	Temp Supply	1.00%	1.00%
7	Public Lighting	0.32%	0.32%
8	Agriculture	0.00%	0.00%
9	Large Supply	2.00%	0.00%
10	Medium Supply	2.39%	2.39%
11	Small Power	2.30%	2.30%
12	EV Charging Station	100.00%	50.00%

Accordingly, the category-wise number of consumers approved by the Commission for the 4th Control Period FY 2025-26 to 2029-30 is as shown in the table below:

Table 15: No of Consumers approved by the Commission for the Control Period

S No.	Category	Base year (2024-25)	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
1	Domestic LT	202,052	202,446	202,841	203,237	203,633	204,031
2	Domestic HT	71	73	75	78	80	82
	Domestic Total	202,123	202,519	202,916	203,314	203,713	204,113
3	Commercial LT	27,153	27,498	27,847	28,201	28,559	28,922
4	Commercial HT	489	507	525	545	565	585

S No.	Category	Base year (2024-25)	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
	Commercial Total	27,642	28,005	28,373	28,746	29,124	29,507
5	Bulk Supply Total	374	374	374	374	374	374
6	Temp Supply	434	438	443	447	452	456
7	Public Lighting	1,568	1,573	1,578	1,583	1,588	1,593
8	Agriculture	120	120	120	120	120	120
9	Large Supply	92	92	92	92	92	92
10	Medium Supply	1,454	1,489	1,524	1,561	1,598	1,637
11	Small Power	1,559	1,595	1,631	1,669	1,707	1,746
12	EV Charging Station	39	59	88	132	197	296
	Grand Total	235,405	236,264	237,140	238,038	238,966	239,935

3.2.4 Forecasting of Load

Petitioner's submission

Actual category-wise connected load for the past 8 years is provided in the table given below.

Table 16: Actual Category-wise Connected Load for FY 2017-18 to FY 2024-25 (KW) submitted by the Petitioner

SN.	Category/ Slab	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25
1	Domestic LT	909,069	896,687	903,470	875,935	888,134	899,313	909,903	917,100
2	Domestic HT				34,394	32,635	32,987	32,987	33,776
3	Commercial LT	446,005	454,578	453,294	220,617	225,961	230,755	234,605	238,224
4	Commercial HT				271,038	247,334	261,398	263,199	264,122
5	Bulk Supply	42,253	42,053	41,653	41,671	41,291	42,302	41,245	40,332
6	Temp. Supply	2,191	32,529	2,587	2,136	1,502	12,816	2,839	3,118
7	Public Lighting	6,756	4,911	4,583	4,697	4,538	4,536	4,569	4,577
8	Agriculture	843	835	834	853	1,179	979	936	920
9	Large Supply	69,431	69,231	68,639	67,983	69,425	74,916	76,539	68,509
10	Medium Supply	72,362	76,548	69,572	78,758	69,138	81,967	78,227	80,087
11	Small Power	19,717	22,321	21,368	23,702	21,909	25,099	24,946	24,569
12	EV Charging Station	-	-	-	-	3.81	50.00	916.00	2,535
	Grand Total	1,568,627	1,599,693	1,566,000	1,621,783	1,603,051	1,667,118	1,670,910	1,677,869

The Petitioner has submitted that, based on historical data, the category-wise Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) over the past 1 to 7 years for each consumer category has been calculated. Accordingly, the Petitioner has considered an appropriate growth rate for each category, as deemed reasonable and suitable. The methodology and rationale for determining these growth rates are discussed in detail below.

Table 17: Growth rate considered for Category-wise Connected Load (%) submitted by the Petitioner

Category/ Slab	7Y	6Y	5Y	4Y	3Y	2Y	1Y
Domestic LT	0.6%	1.0%	1.0%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	0.8%
Domestic HT				-0.5%	1.2%	1.2%	2.4%
Commercial LT	1.7%	1.7%	2.1%	1.9%	1.8%	1.6%	1.5%
Commercial HT				-0.6%	2.2%	0.5%	0.4%
Bulk Supply Total	-0.7%	-0.7%	-0.6%	-0.8%	-0.8%	-2.4%	-2.2%
Temp Supply	5.2%	-32.4%	3.8%	9.9%	27.6%	-50.7%	9.8%
Public Lighting	-5.4%	-1.2%	0.0%	-0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%
Agriculture	1.3%	1.6%	2.0%	1.9%	-7.9%	-3.1%	-1.7%
Large Supply	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	-0.4%	-4.4%	-10.5%
Medium Supply	1.5%	0.8%	2.9%	0.4%	5.0%	-1.2%	2.4%
Small Power	3.2%	1.6%	2.8%	0.9%	3.9%	-1.1%	-1.5%
EV Charging Station					773.3%	612.0%	176.7%

Rationale for load growth rate of respective category-wise connected load is discussed below:

- a) **Domestic Consumers (LT + HT):** There has been an increasing trend in connected load of domestic category on a y-o-y basis. Since growth is in alignment with the sales and no. of consumers, it is trite that the connected load will also escalate considering the similar trend. Accordingly, 4Y CAGR of 1.15% and 1Y CAGR

of 2.39% are considered for the Domestic LT and Domestic HT category respectively and applied over the FY 2024-25 Connected Load to project the Connected load for the Control period FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30.

- b) **Non-Domestic Consumers (LT+ HT):** There has been an increasing trend in connected load of Non-domestic category on a y-o-y basis. As in the case of the domestic category, the growth is in alignment with the sales and no. of consumers; therefore, it is imperative that the connected load be also escalated considering the similar trend. Accordingly, 2Y CAGR of 1.61% and 0.52% are considered for the Non-Domestic LT and Non-Domestic HT category respectively and applied over the FY 2024-25 Connected Load to project the Connected load for the Control period FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30.
- c) **Large Supply:** The connected load across this category has been more or less stagnant over the last few years. However, to quantify the growth in connected load, a CAGR of 1.00% is being considered. Accordingly, the connected load for FY 2024-25 is being escalated on a year-to-year basis to project the connected load for the Control period FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30.
- d) **Medium Supply:** While the sales are projected to increase at a nominal rate of 1% across this category, it seems unlikely that there will be an increase in the connected load across this category. Further, the 2Y CAGR is -1.1%, which is not in alignment with the projection of sales in this category. Therefore, based on the recent trend, 1Y CAGR of 2.38% growth rate is considered in this category for projecting the connected load for each year of the Control period FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30.
- e) **Small Power:** The Petitioner has considered a 4Y CAGR of 0.90% for projecting the connected load for the Control period FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 in alignment with the increasing trend through these years.
- f) **Agriculture:** There has been a nominal decrease in the connected load with 2Y CAGR of -3.06%. In alignment with the decreasing sales during the control period, CPDL considers the nominal escalation of 0.50% over the FY 2024-25 numbers for making the projections for each year of the control period FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30.
- g) **Public Lighting:** Given the transitioning to LED being completed, the connected load is not expected to witness a steep variation. Driven by the general trend, a 2Y CAGR of 0.45% is considered over FY 2024-25 actuals for making the projections for each year of the control period FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30.
- h) **Bulk Supply:** As discussed in the preceding sections, Bulk Supply category has not seen any decision centric trend in the recent past despite the connected load having gone down on an overall basis compared to FY 2018-19 numbers. In alignment with the sales and no. of consumers forecast, a nominal 0.50% escalation is considered over the FY 2024-25 numbers for making the projections for the Control period FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30.
- i) **Others Temporary Supply:** Based on the recent trend, 1Y CAGR of 9.83% growth is considered for projection purposes across this category. Further, the temporary supply connections are not expected to follow any definite pattern and may increase or decrease on a year-on-year basis.

Furthermore, along with considering the category-wise CAGR for projecting the Connected Load for FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 of the MYT control period, the Petitioner has also considered anticipated change on consumption patterns wherever possible, as a result of the major changes that are encompassing Distribution Licensees across the country.

Based on above analysis and facts, the category wise connected load projection submitted by the Petitioner is given below:

Table 18: Category-wise Connected Load proposed for the Control Period (KW) submitted by the Petitioner

SN.	Category/ Slab	FY 25	CAGR considered	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28	FY 29	FY 30
1	Domestic LT	917,100	1.15%	927,690	938,402	949,238	960,200	971,287
2	Domestic HT	33,776	2.39%	34,584	35,411	36,258	37,126	38,014
3	Commercial LT	238,224	1.61%	242,049	245,935	249,884	253,896	257,972
4	Commercial HT	264,122	0.52%	265,495	266,875	268,262	269,656	271,057
5	Bulk Supply	40,332	0.50%	40,534	40,736	40,940	41,145	41,350
6	Temp Supply	3,118	9.83%	3,424	3,761	4,131	4,536	4,982
7	Public Lighting	4,577	0.45%	4,598	4,619	4,640	4,661	4,682
8	Agriculture	920	0.50%	925	929	934	939	943
9	Large Supply	68,509	1.00%	69,194	69,886	70,585	71,291	72,004
10	Medium Supply	80,087	2.38%	81,992	83,942	85,938	87,982	90,075
11	Small Power	24,569	0.90%	24,791	25,014	25,240	25,467	25,697
12	EV Charging Station	2,535	40.00%	3,549	4,969	6,956	9,738	13,634
	Grand Total	1,677,869		1,698,824	1,720,479	1,743,005	1,766,636	1,791,698

Commission's analysis

For the purpose of projections in this Order, the Commission has considered the data submitted by the Petitioner for the connected load for the period FY 2018-19 to FY 2024-25. The Commission has treated FY 2024-25 as the Base Year for carrying out projections for the Control Period. Accordingly, the Commission has determined the Compound Annual Growth Rates (CAGRs) for each consumer category based on historical trends. After analyzing the historical growth in the connected load, the Commission has considered actuals of FY 2024-25 as submitted by the Petitioner as base year for applying considered/approved CAGR for projection of data for each year of the Control Period (FY 2025-26-FY 2029-30).

The category-wise historical connected load and CAGRs computed by the Commission is given in the table below:

Table 19: Category wise connected load and CAGR approved by the Commission for Projections (kWh)

S No	Connected Load	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	CAGR computed by the Commission					CAGR considered by the Commission
	Category	Actual Unaudited	Actual Unaudited	Actual Unaudited	Actual Unaudited	Actual Unaudited	Actual Unaudited	Base year (Actuals)	5 Year	4 Year	3 year	2 Year	1 Year	
1	Domestic LT			875935	888134	899313	909903	917100	0.00%	1.15%	1.08%	0.98%	0.79%	1.08%
2	Domestic HT		0	34394	32635	32987	32987	33776	0.00%	-0.45%	1.15%	1.19%	2.39%	1.15%
	Domestic Total	896687	903470	910328	920770	932300	942890	950876	1.03%	1.10%	1.08%	0.99%	0.85%	
3	Commercial LT		0	220617	225961	230755	234605	238224	0.00%	1.94%	1.78%	1.61%	1.54%	1.78%
4	Commercial HT		0	271038	247334	261398	263199	264122	0.00%	-0.64%	2.21%	0.52%	0.35%	0.35%
	Commercial Total	454578	453294	491655	473295	492153	497804	502346	2.08%	0.54%	2.01%	1.03%	0.91%	
5	Bulk Supply	42053	41653	41671	41291	42302	41245	40332	-0.64%	-0.81%	-0.78%	-2.36%	-2.21%	0.50%
6	Temp Supply	32529	2587	2136	1502	12816	2839	3118	3.80%	9.92%	27.57%	50.68%	9.83%	3.80%
7	Public Lighting	4911	4583	4697	4538	4536	4569	4577	-0.03%	-0.64%	0.28%	0.45%	0.17%	0.17%
8	Agriculture	835	834	853	1179	979	936	920	1.98%	1.92%	-7.93%	-3.06%	-1.73%	0.50%
9	Large Supply	69231	68639	67983	69425	74916	76539	68509	-0.04%	0.19%	-0.44%	-4.37%	10.49%	1.00%
10	Medium Supply	76548	69572	78758	69138	81967	78227	80087	2.86%	0.42%	5.02%	-1.15%	2.38%	2.38%
11	Small Power	22321	21368	23702	21909	25099	24946	24569	2.83%	0.90%	3.89%	-1.06%	-1.51%	0.90%
12	EV Charging Station		0	0	4	50	916	2535	0.00%	0.00%	773.31 %	612.04 %	176.75 %	50.00 %
	Grand Total	1599693	1566000	1621783	1603051	1667118	1670910	1677869						

The rationale for consideration of growth rate by the Commission is as discussed below:

Category wise analysis

a) Domestic

- i. **Domestic LT:** The Commission has considered 3 year CAGR of 1.08% as against 1.15% projected by the Petitioner to project the connected load for the Control Period FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30.
- ii. **Domestic HT:** The Commission has considered 3 year CAGR of 1.15% as against 2.39% projected by the Petitioner to project the connected load for the Control Period FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30.

b) Non-Domestic

- i. **Non-Domestic LT:** The Commission has considered 3 year CAGR of 1.78% as against 1.61% projected by the Petitioner to project the connected load for the Control Period FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30.
 - ii. **Non-Domestic HT:** The Commission has considered 1 year CAGR of 0.35% as against 0.52% projected by the Petitioner to project the connected load for the Control Period FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30.
- c) **Bulk Supply:** The Commission finds the Petitioner's submission appropriate and hence, the same has been considered.
- d) **Temporary Supply:** The Commission has considered 5 year CAGR of 3.80% as against 9.83% projected by the Petitioner in order to reflect more realistic growth trajectory for the Control Period.
- e) **Public Lighting:** The Commission has considered 1 year CAGR of 0.17% for Public Lighting category as against 0.45% projected by the Petitioner to project Connected Load for each year of the Control Period FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30.
- f) **Agriculture:** The Commission finds Petitioner's submission appropriate and hence, the same has been considered.
- g) **Large Supply:** The Commission finds Petitioner's submission appropriate and hence, the same has been considered.
- h) **Medium Supply:** The Commission finds Petitioner's submission appropriate and hence, the same has been considered.
- i) **Small Power:** The Commission finds Petitioner's submission appropriate and hence, the same has been considered.
- j) **EV charging stations:** The Commission has considered a 50% growth rate for number of consumers, in order to reflect a more accurate and representative growth trajectory based on the available data and observed trends.

The category-wise CAGR is projected by the Petitioner and considered by the Commission is as tabulated below:

Table 20: Growth rate (%) considered by the Commission

S No.	Category	CAGR submitted by the Petitioner	CAGR approved by the Commission
1	Domestic LT	1.15%	1.08%
2	Domestic HT	2.39%	1.15%
3	Commercial LT	1.61%	1.78%
4	Commercial HT	0.52%	0.35%
5	Bulk Supply Total	0.50%	0.50%
6	Temp Supply	9.83%	3.80%
7	Public Lighting	0.45%	0.17%
8	Agriculture	0.50%	0.50%
9	Large Supply	1.00%	1.00%
10	Medium Supply	2.38%	2.38%
11	Small Power	0.90%	0.90%
12	EV Charging Station	40.00%	50.00%

Accordingly, the category-wise connected load by the Commission for the 4th Control Period FY 2025-26 to FY2029-30 is shown in the table below:

Table 21: Connected load (kW) approved by the Commission for the Control Period

S No.	Category	Base year (2024-25)	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
1	Domestic LT	917,100	926,963	936,933	947,010	957,195	967,490
2	Domestic HT	33,776	34,165	34,558	34,956	35,359	35,766
	Domestic Total	950,876	961,128	971,492	981,966	992,554	1,003,256
3	Commercial LT	238,224	242,458	246,767	251,153	255,617	260,160
4	Commercial HT	264,122	265,048	265,978	266,911	267,847	268,786
	Commercial Total	502,346	507,506	512,745	518,064	523,463	528,946
5	Bulk Supply Total	40,332	40,534	40,736	40,940	41,145	41,350
6	Temp Supply	3,118	3,237	3,360	3,488	3,620	3,758
7	Public Lighting	4,577	4,585	4,593	4,601	4,609	4,617
8	Agriculture	920	925	929	934	939	943
9	Large Supply	68,509	69,194	69,886	70,585	71,291	72,004
10	Medium Supply	80,087	81,992	83,942	85,938	87,982	90,075

S No.	Category	Base year (2024-25)	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
11	Small Power	24,569	24,791	25,014	25,240	25,467	25,697
12	EV Charging Station	2,535	3,803	5,704	8,556	12,833	19,250
	Grand Total	1,677,869	1,697,694	1,718,401	1,740,311	1,763,904	1,789,896

3.2.5 Forecasts as per new Tariff Structure Guidelines

Petitioner's submission

The Commission has issued the JERC (Retail Supply Tariff Structure) Guidelines, 2024 on 12.12.2024 ("Tariff Guidelines 2024") in terms of Electricity Act, 2003 read with Regulation 83 of the Tariff Regulations, 2024. The Commission had introduced these Guidelines to rationalize the retail tariff structure to have simplified and uniform consumer categories/ sub-categories and tariff structure. In terms of these Tariff Guidelines, 2024, the Commission has revised the consumer categories and sub-categories.

The Commission under the Tariff Regulations 2024, has specified as under:

"8.5 The Business Plan filed by Distribution Licensee shall inter-alia contain:

*...
d) Sales Forecast for each Consumer category and sub-categories (slab-wise) for each Year of the Control Period in accordance with Regulation 8.7;"*

To comply with the provisions of the Tariff Guidelines 2024 and to forecast sales for the Control Period as per the Tariff Guidelines 2024, Petitioner has adopted a multi-pronged approach as under:

- a) The consumer master database for FY 2024-25 has been used to allocate the consumers as per the categorization and sub-categorization as defined by the Tariff Guidelines 2024.
- b) **LTDS-I:** In line with the applicability defined in the Tariff Guidelines 2024, the Petitioner has segregated consumers in the existing Domestic category with connected load not exceeding 250 W and maximum consumption of 100 units per month from the consumer master database.
- c) **LTDS-II and LTDS-III:** The Hon'ble Commission had allocated domestic premises, government residential quarters and common facilities in residential multistoried apartments/buildings with sanctioned/contracted load up to 85 kW/100 kVA under LTDS-II while part of domestic premises being used for small shops, clinics, homestays, etc., under LTDS-III. However, the consumer master database does not have due categorization on type of use as defined by the Tariff Guidelines 2024. Petitioner proposes to initiate consumer indexing, details of which are provided in the capital investment plan for the perusal of the Commission. However, such categorization cannot be made prospectively in the existing consumer master database. Therefore, 95% of consumption, number of consumers and connected load in the existing Domestic-LT category (after adjusting for due segregation under LTDS-I sub-category above) is assumed under LTDS-II while the remainder is assumed under LTDS-III.
- d) **NDS:** The Tariff Guidelines 2024 categorize Non-Domestic consumers into 5 sub-categories, i.e., NDS-I, NDS-II, NDS-III, NDS-IV and NDS-V on type of use. However, the existing consumer master database does

not include due categorization on type of use. While the Petitioner shall ensure such details are incorporated in the consumer master database in the future on completion of proposed consumer indexing, the Petitioner has allocated consumption, number of consumers and connected load as under:

- 50% of consumption, connected load and number of consumers under existing Commercial-LT category has been allocated under NDS-I
- 30% of consumption, connected load and number of consumers under existing Commercial-LT category has been allocated under NDS-II
- 10% of consumption, connected load and number of consumers under existing Commercial-LT category has been allocated under NDS-III
- 5% of consumption, connected load and number of consumers under existing Commercial-LT category has been allocated under NDS-IV and NDS-V categories respectively.

Furthermore, it is proposed to continue with single-phase and three-phase segregation within the new tariff sub-categories to avoid tariff shocks to certain set of consumers. It is also submitted that due assumptions have also been made to allocate billing determinants among the proposed slabs as under:

- 70% of consumption, connected load and number of consumers within NDS-I has been allocated to NDS-I (Single-Phase) slab with the remaining 30% being allocated to NDS-I (Three-Phase) slab
 - 30% of consumption, connected load and number of consumers within NDS-II has been allocated to NDS-II (Single-Phase) slab with the remaining 70% being allocated to NDS-II (Three-Phase) slab
 - 30% of consumption, connected load and number of consumers within NDS-III has been allocated to NDS-III (Single-Phase) slab with the remaining 70% being allocated to NDS-III (Three-Phase) slab
 - 50% of consumption, connected load and number of consumers within NDS-IV has been allocated to NDS-IV (Single-Phase) slab with the remaining 50% being allocated to NDS-IV (Three-Phase) slab
 - 90% of consumption, connected load and number of consumers within NDS-V has been allocated to NDS-V (Single-Phase) slab with the remaining 5% being allocated to NDS-V (Three-Phase) slab
- e) LTAS-I, LTAS-II and LTAS-III:** As per the applicability as defined by the Tariff Guidelines 2024, the consumers under existing Agriculture category have been duly categorized under LTAS-I, LTAS-II and LTAS-III.
- f) LTIS:** The Industrial consumers in existing tariff structure with contract demand <85 kW/ 100 kVA are duly categorized under LTIS-I. Further, it is proposed to segregate LTIS-I into 2 sub-categories: (a) Consumers below 20 KVA and (b) Consumers above 20 KVA to avoid tariff shock for Small Industrial consumers supply in existing tariff structure.
- g) LTPS-I, LTPS-II:** As per the JERC Retail Supply Tariff Structure Guidelines 2024, based on the applicability of public utility services, the existing Public Lighting category is segregated into LTPS-I and LTPS-II.

- h) LTPS-III:** As per the applicability defined by the Tariff Guidelines 2024, the existing consumers under Bulk Supply category with connected load <85 kW are allocated to LTPS-III category as per new tariff structure
- i) HTS-I:** The existing HT Domestic consumers are allocated to HTS-I category as per new tariff structure.
- j) HTS-II:** The existing HT Commercial consumers are allocated to HTS-II category as per new tariff structure.
- k) HTS-IV:** All existing Industrial consumers in existing tariff structure with a contract demand >100 kVA and < 5000 kVA are allocated to HTS-IV.
- l) HTS-V:** All existing consumers categorized under Bulk Supply category as per existing tariff structure with a contract demand >100 kVA and <5000 kVA
- m) EHTS-I:** All existing HT Commercial consumers with contract demand exceeding 5000 kVA are categorized to EHTS-I category
- n) EHTS-II:** All existing large supply consumers of Industrial Category as per existing tariff structure with contract demand exceeding 5000 kVA are allocated to EHTS-II category as per new tariff structure
- o) EHTS-III:** All Bulk Supply consumers as per existing tariff structure with a contract demand exceeding 5000 kVA are categorized to EHTS-III category as per new tariff structure
- p)** Additionally, it was also observed that presently, various consumers are billed under LT tariff while due applicability under the Tariff Guidelines 2024 would define such consumers to be billed under HT categories. To ensure that the provisions of the Tariff Guidelines 2024 are complied with, due adjustments are made to relevant consumption in LT, HT and EHT categories.

The Petitioner has faced various challenges related to availability of data in the consumer master database as per the applicability and type of use defined in the Tariff Guidelines 2024. At the same time, the Petitioner is committed to complying with the provisions of the Tariff Guidelines 2024 and therefore has used data as available with it obtained on a best effort basis, as detailed above. Wherever data is not available, the Petitioner has made various assumptions as illustrated above. Once the Petitioner completes the proposed consumer indexing, due changes will be reflected in the consumer master database which would enable recording of billing determinants as per the applicability, categorization and sub-categorization as defined in the Tariff Guidelines 2024.

As the Petitioner gains greater understanding of the prevailing ground realities and is more conversant with the socio-economic factors prevailing in the Union Territory, the Petitioner requests leave of the Commission to make revised submissions during the course of these proceedings or at any time during the Control Period, including at the time of True-up and Mid-Term Review.

Table 22: Energy sales for the Control Period (MU) submitted by the Petitioner

SN	Category/ Slab	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
A	LT Supply	1,257	1,332	1,412	1,500	1,598
1	Domestic (DS)	872	927	986	1,048	1,114
1.1	LTDS-I	3	3	4	4	4
1.2	LTDS-II	825	877	933	992	1,055

SN	Category/ Slab	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
	0-100	15	16	17	18	19
	100-200	62	66	70	75	79
	200-300	79	84	89	95	101
	300-400	79	84	89	95	101
	Above 400	590	628	667	709	754
1.3	LTDS-III	43	46	49	52	56
	0-100	1	1	1	1	1
	100-200	3	3	4	4	4
	200-300	4	4	5	5	5
	300-400	4	4	5	5	5
	Above 400	31	33	35	37	40
2	Non-Domestic Services (NDS)	250	264	277	292	307
2.1	NDS-I	125	132	139	146	154
	NDS-I (Single Phase)					
	0-100	1	1	1	1	1
	101-200	2	2	2	2	3
	Above 200	85	89	94	99	104
	NDS-I (Three Phase)					
	0-100	0	0	0	1	1
	101-200	1	1	1	1	1
	Above 200	36	38	40	42	45
2.2	NDS-II	75	79	83	88	92
	NDS-II (Single Phase)					
	0-100	0	0	0	0	0
	101-200	1	1	1	1	1
	Above 200	22	23	24	25	27
	NDS-II (Three Phase)					
	0-100	1	1	1	1	1
	101-200	1	1	1	1	2
	Above 200	51	53	56	59	62
2.3	NDS-III	25	26	28	29	31
	NDS-III (Single Phase)	8	8	8	9	9
	NDS-III (Three Phase)	18	18	19	20	22
2.4	NDS-IV	13	13	14	15	15
	NDS-IV (Single Phase)	6	7	7	7	8
	NDS-IV (Three Phase)	6	7	7	7	8
2.5	NDS-V	13	13	14	15	15
	NDS-V (Single Phase)	12	13	13	14	15
	NDS-V (Three Phase)	1	1	1	1	1
3	Agricultural Services (AS)	1	1	1	1	1
3.1	LTAS-I	1	1	1	1	1
3.2	LTAS-II	0	0	0	0	0
3.3	LTAS-III	0	0	0	0	0
4	Industrial Services (LTIS)	108	113	118	123	129
4.1	LTIS	108	113	118	123	129
	LTIS-1 (Small Power)	18	19	20	21	22
	LTIS-II (Medium Power)	90	94	98	102	107
5	Public Utility Services	24	24	24	25	25
5.1	LTPS-I	8	8	8	8	8
5.2	LTPS-II	8	8	8	8	8

SN	Category/ Slab	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
5.3	LTPS-III	9	9	9	9	9
6	Electric Vehicle Charging Station	1	3	5	11	21
6.1	LTEV-I	1	3	5	11	21
B	HT	358	369	381	394	407
7.1	HTS-I	34	35	36	37	38
7.2	HTS-II	238	246	254	263	272
7.3	HTS-III	-	-	-	-	-
7.4	HTS-IV	47	49	51	54	56
7.5	HTS-V	39	40	40	40	41
7.6	HTS-VI	-	-	-	-	-
C	EHT	213	221	229	237	245
8.1	EHTS-I	75	80	85	90	96
8.2	EHTS-II	101	105	110	115	121
8.3	EHTS-III	39	40	40	40	41
D	Temporary Supply	6	6	7	7	7
	Total	1,834	1,928	2,029	2,138	2,258

Table 23: No. of consumers (Nos.) considered for the Control Period submitted by the Petitioner

SN	Category/ Slab	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY2027- 28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
A	LT Supply	235,111	236,486	237,947	239,574	241,522
1	Domestic (DS)	202,915	203,838	204,764	205,696	206,632
1.1	LTDS-I	5,956	5,983	6,010	6,038	6,065
1.2	LTDS-II	187,111	187,962	188,816	189,676	190,538
	0-100	30,117	30,254	30,392	30,530	30,669
	100-200	39,520	39,700	39,881	40,062	40,244
	200-300	30,433	30,572	30,711	30,850	30,991
	300-400	21,582	21,680	21,779	21,878	21,978
	Above 400	65,458	65,755	66,054	66,355	66,657
1.3	LTDS-III	9,848	9,893	9,938	9,983	10,028
	0-100	1,585	1,592	1,600	1,607	1,614
	100-200	2,080	2,089	2,099	2,109	2,118
	200-300	1,602	1,609	1,616	1,624	1,631
	300-400	1,136	1,141	1,146	1,151	1,157
	Above 400	3,445	3,461	3,477	3,492	3,508
2	Non-Domestic Services (NDS)	27,276	27,579	27,886	28,196	28,510
2.1	NDS-I	13,638	13,790	13,943	14,098	14,255
	NDS-I (Single Phase)					
	0-100	2,468	2,495	2,523	2,551	2,579
	101-200	1,351	1,366	1,381	1,396	1,412
	Above 200	5,728	5,792	5,856	5,922	5,987
	NDS-I (Three Phase)					
	0-100	1,058	1,069	1,081	1,093	1,105
	101-200	579	585	592	598	605
	Above 200	2,455	2,482	2,510	2,538	2,566
2.2	NDS-II	8,183	8,274	8,366	8,459	8,553
	NDS-II (Single Phase)					

SN	Category/ Slab	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY2027- 28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
	0-100	635	642	649	656	663
	101-200	347	351	355	359	363
	Above 200	1,473	1,489	1,506	1,523	1,540
	NDS-II (Three Phase)					
	0-100	1,481	1,497	1,514	1,531	1,548
	101-200	810	819	829	838	847
	Above 200	3,437	3,475	3,514	3,553	3,592
2.3	NDS-III	2,728	2,758	2,789	2,820	2,851
	NDS-III (Single Phase)	818	827	837	846	855
	NDS-III (Three Phase)	1,909	1,931	1,952	1,974	1,996
2.4	NDS-IV	1,364	1,379	1,394	1,410	1,426
	NDS-IV (Single Phase)	682	689	697	705	713
	NDS-IV (Three Phase)	682	689	697	705	713
2.5	NDS-V	1,364	1,379	1,394	1,410	1,426
	NDS-V (Single Phase)	1,296	1,310	1,325	1,339	1,354
	NDS-V (Three Phase)	68	69	70	70	71
3	Agricultural Services (AS)	120	120	120	120	120
3.1	LTAS-I	69	69	69	69	69
3.2	LTAS-II	26	26	26	26	26
3.3	LTAS-III	26	26	26	26	26
4	Industrial Services (LTIS)	2,787	2,853	2,919	2,987	3,056
4.1	LTIS	2,787	2,853	2,919	2,987	3,056
	LTIS-1 (Small Power)	1,441	1,475	1,510	1,545	1,581
	LTIS-II (Medium Power)	1,346	1,377	1,410	1,442	1,476
5	Public Utility Services	1,935	1,940	1,945	1,950	1,955
5.1	LTPS-I	787	789	792	794	797
5.2	LTPS-II	787	789	792	794	797
5.3	LTPS-III	362	362	362	362	362
6	Electric Vehicle Charging Station	78	156	312	624	1,248
6.1	LTEV-I	78	156	312	624	1,248
B	HT	1,112	1,145	1,179	1,215	1,251
7.1	HTS-I	130	133	137	140	144
7.2	HTS-II	680	703	727	751	777
7.3	HTS-III	-	-	-	-	-
7.4	HTS-IV	296	303	310	317	325
7.5	HTS-V	6	6	6	6	6
7.6	HTS-VI	-	-	-	-	-
C	EHT	108	111	113	116	119
8.1	EHTS-I	8	8	8	8	9
8.2	EHTS-II	95	97	99	102	104
8.3	EHTS-III	5.97	5.97	5.97	5.97	5.97
D	Temporary Supply	438	442	446	450	455
	Total	236,770	238,184	239,686	241,354	243,346

Table 24: Connected load considered for the Control Period (kW) submitted by the Petitioner

SN	Category/ Slab	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
A	LT Supply	1,234,374	1,251,318	1,269,035	1,287,755	1,307,798
1	Domestic (DS)	922,384	933,035	943,809	954,707	965,732
1.1	LTDS-I	895	906	916	927	938
1.2	LTDS-II	875,414	885,522	895,748	906,091	916,554
	0-100	100,266	101,424	102,595	103,779	104,978
	100-200	115,150	116,480	117,825	119,186	120,562
	200-300	112,060	113,354	114,663	115,987	117,326
	300-400	92,531	93,600	94,680	95,774	96,880
	Above 400	455,407	460,665	465,985	471,366	476,809
1.3	LTDS-III	46,074	46,606	47,145	47,689	48,240
	0-100	5,277	5,338	5,400	5,462	5,525
	100-200	6,061	6,131	6,201	6,273	6,345
	200-300	5,898	5,966	6,035	6,105	6,175
	300-400	4,870	4,926	4,983	5,041	5,099
	Above 400	23,969	24,246	24,526	24,809	25,095
2	Non-Domestic Services (NDS)	225,694	229,318	233,000	236,741	240,542
2.1	NDS-I	112,847	114,659	116,500	118,370	120,271
	NDS-I (Single Phase)					
	0-100	8,224	8,356	8,490	8,626	8,765
	101-200	4,657	4,731	4,807	4,885	4,963
	Above 200	66,112	67,174	68,252	69,348	70,462
	NDS-I (Three Phase)					
	0-100	3,525	3,581	3,639	3,697	3,756
	101-200	1,996	2,028	2,060	2,093	2,127
	Above 200	28,334	28,789	29,251	29,721	30,198
2.2	NDS-II	67,708	68,795	69,900	71,022	72,162
	NDS-II (Single Phase)					
	0-100	2,115	2,149	2,183	2,218	2,254
	101-200	1,197	1,217	1,236	1,256	1,276
	Above 200	17,000	17,273	17,551	17,832	18,119
	NDS-II (Three Phase)					
	0-100	4,934	5,014	5,094	5,176	5,259
	101-200	2,794	2,839	2,884	2,931	2,978
	Above 200	39,667	40,304	40,951	41,609	42,277
2.3	NDS-III	22,569	22,932	23,300	23,674	24,054
	NDS-III (Single Phase)	6,771	6,880	6,990	7,102	7,216
	NDS-III (Three Phase)	15,799	16,052	16,310	16,572	16,838
2.4	NDS-IV	11,285	11,466	11,650	11,837	12,027
	NDS-IV (Single Phase)	5,642	5,733	5,825	5,919	6,014
	NDS-IV (Three Phase)	5,642	5,733	5,825	5,919	6,014
2.5	NDS-V	11,285	11,466	11,650	11,837	12,027
	NDS-V (Single Phase)	10,720	10,893	11,067	11,245	11,426
	NDS-V (Three Phase)	564	573	582	592	601

SN	Category/ Slab	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
3	Agricultural Services (AS)	925	929	934	939	943
3.1	LTAS-I	531	533	536	539	541
3.2	LTAS-II	197	198	199	200	201
3.3	LTAS-III	197	198	199	200	201
4	Industrial Services (LTIS)	74,308	75,518	76,751	78,008	79,290
4.1	LTIS	74,308	75,518	76,751	78,008	79,290
	LTIS-1 (Small Power)	17,251	17,532	17,818	18,110	18,408
	LTIS-II (Medium Power)	57,056	57,985	58,932	59,898	60,882
5	Public Utility Services	7,515	7,550	7,586	7,622	7,658
5.1	LTPS-I	2,299	2,309	2,320	2,330	2,341
5.2	LTPS-II	2,299	2,309	2,320	2,330	2,341
5.3	LTPS-III	2,917	2,932	2,946	2,961	2,976
6	Electric Vehicle Charging Station	3,549	4,969	6,956	9,738	13,634
6.1	LTEV-I	3,549	4,969	6,956	9,738	13,634
B	HT	335,179	338,110	341,083	344,205	347,375
7.1	HTS-I	39,890	40,779	41,688	42,618	43,570
7.2	HTS-II	244,196	245,619	247,052	248,495	249,948
7.3	HTS-III	-	-	-	-	-
7.4	HTS-IV	32,284	32,810	33,346	33,892	34,449
7.5	HTS-V	18,808	18,902	18,997	19,092	19,187
7.6	HTS-VI	-	-	-	-	-
C	EHT	125,846	127,290	128,757	130,248	131,764
8.1	EHTS-I	37,653	37,873	38,094	38,316	38,540
8.2	EHTS-II	69,385	70,515	71,666	72,840	74,037
8.3	EHTS-III	18,808.30	18,902.34	18,996.85	19,091.84	19,187.30
D	Temporary Supply	3,424	3,761	4,131	4,536	4,982
	Total	1,698,824	1,720,479	1,743,005	1,766,636	1,791,698

Commission's analysis

The Petitioner in their submission, has proposed Single Phase and Three Phase sub-categories under NDS-I, NDS-II, NDS-III, NDS-IV and NDS-V categories and Small and Medium sub-categories under LTIS category. The Commission, while approving the billing determinants, has adhered JERC MYT Regulation 2024 and JERC (Retail Supply Tariff Structure) Guideline, 2024.

Accordingly, energy sales, number of consumers and connected load is computed for the categories as per JERC (Retail Supply Tariff Structure) Guideline, 2024 in the same percentage as adopted by the Petitioner in the tables given below.

Table 25: Energy sales (MUs) approved by the Commission as per new tariff structure

S. NO.	Categories	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
A	LT	1241.70	1299.05	1359.41	1423.31	1491.65

S. NO.	Categories	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
1	Domestic (DS)	861.28	904.29	948.79	994.30	1039.81
1.1	LTDS-I	3.16	3.31	3.48	3.64	3.81
1.2	LTDS-II	815.22	855.93	898.05	941.12	984.20
	0-100	14.79	15.53	16.30	17.08	17.86
	101-200	61.32	64.39	67.55	70.79	74.03
	201-300	78.15	82.06	86.09	90.22	94.35
	301-400	77.89	81.78	85.80	89.92	94.03
	Above 400	583.06	612.18	642.30	673.11	703.92
1.3	LTDS-III	42.91	45.05	47.27	49.53	51.80
	0-100	0.78	0.82	0.86	0.90	0.94
	101-200	3.23	3.39	3.56	3.73	3.90
	201-300	4.11	4.32	4.53	4.75	4.97
	301-400	4.10	4.30	4.52	4.73	4.95
	Above 400	30.69	32.22	33.81	35.43	37.05
2	Non Domestic Services (NDS)	247.29	257.08	267.06	277.10	286.91
2.1	NDS-I	123.65	128.54	133.53	138.55	143.46
	0-100	1.43	1.49	1.55	1.61	1.66
	101-200	2.90	3.01	3.13	3.24	3.36
	Above 200	119.32	124.04	128.85	133.70	138.43
2.2	NDS-II	74.19	77.12	80.12	83.13	86.07
	0-100	0.86	0.90	0.93	0.96	1.00
	101-200	1.74	1.81	1.88	1.95	2.02
	Above 200	71.59	74.42	77.31	80.22	83.06
2.3	NDS-III	24.73	25.71	26.71	27.71	28.69
2.4	NDS-IV	12.36	12.85	13.35	13.85	14.35
2.5	NDS-V	12.36	12.85	13.35	13.85	14.35
3	Agricultural Services (AS)	1.33	1.33	1.32	1.31	1.31
	LTAS-I	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.75	0.75
	LTAS-II	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28
	LTAS-III	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28
4	Industrial Services (LTIS)	106.78	110.13	113.58	117.08	120.51
4.1	LTIS	106.78	110.13	113.58	117.08	120.51
	0-500	-	-	-	-	-
	501-1000	-	-	-	-	-
	Above 1000	-	-	-	-	-
5	Public Utility Services	23.70	23.63	23.55	23.44	23.28
	LTPS-I	7.58	7.56	7.54	7.50	7.45
	LTPS-II	7.58	7.56	7.54	7.50	7.45
	LTPS-III	8.54	8.51	8.48	8.43	8.37

S. NO.	Categories	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
6	Electric Vehicle Charging Station	1.31	2.59	5.12	10.08	19.84
6.1	LTEV-I	1.31	2.59	5.12	10.08	19.84
B	HT	353.33	360.20	367.01	373.59	379.57
	HTS-I	33.58	34.00	34.42	34.80	35.13
	HTS-II	234.66	239.77	244.82	249.69	254.13
	HTS-III					
	HTS-IV	46.39	47.85	49.35	50.87	52.36
	HTS-V	38.71	38.58	38.43	38.23	37.96
	HTS-VI					
C	EHT	210.87	215.46	220.09	224.66	228.96
	EHTS-I	72.46	74.04	75.60	77.10	78.47
	EHTS-II	99.71	102.84	106.06	109.32	112.52
	EHTS-III	38.71	38.58	38.43	38.23	37.96
D	Temporary Supply	5.96	6.20	6.44	6.68	6.92
	Total	1811.87	1880.90	1952.95	2028.25	2107.10

Table 26: Number of consumers approved by the Commission

S.No	Categories	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
A	LT	234,609	235,449	236,311	237,203	238,136
1	Domestic (DS)	202,481	202,944	203,356	203,661	203,735
1.1	LTDS-I	5,943	5,957	5,969	5,978	5,980
1.2	LTDS-II	186,711	187,138	187,518	187,799	187,867
	0-100	30,053	30,122	30,183	30,228	30,239
	101-200	39,436	39,526	39,606	39,666	39,680
	201-300	30,368	30,438	30,499	30,545	30,556
	301-400	21,536	21,585	21,629	21,662	21,670
	Above 400	65,318	65,467	65,600	65,698	65,722
1.3	LTDS-III	9,827	9,849	9,869	9,884	9,888
	0-100	1,582	1,585	1,589	1,591	1,592
	101-200	2,076	2,080	2,085	2,088	2,088
	201-300	1,598	1,602	1,605	1,608	1,608
	301-400	1,133	1,136	1,138	1,140	1,141

S.No	Categories	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
	Above 400	3,438	3,446	3,453	3,458	3,459
2	Non Domestic Services (NDS)	27,218	27,458	27,695	27,917	28,111
2.1	NDS-I	13,609	13,729	13,847	13,959	14,055
	0-100	3,518	3,549	3,579	3,608	3,633
	101-200	1,925	1,942	1,959	1,975	1,989
	Above 200	8,166	8,238	8,309	8,376	8,434
2.2	NDS-II	8,165	8,238	8,308	8,375	8,433
	0-100	2,111	2,129	2,148	2,165	2,180
	101-200	1,155	1,165	1,175	1,185	1,193
	Above 200	4,899	4,943	4,985	5,025	5,060
2.3	NDS-III	2,722	2,746	2,769	2,792	2,811
2.4	NDS-IV	1,361	1,373	1,385	1,396	1,406
2.5	NDS-V	1,361	1,373	1,385	1,396	1,406
3	Agricultural Services (AS)	120	119	119	119	118
	LTAS-I	69	69	68	68	68
	LTAS-II	26	25	25	25	25
	LTAS-III	26	25	25	25	25
4	Industrial Services (LTIS)	2,781	2,840	2,899	2,957	3,013
4.1	LTIS	2,781	2,840	2,899	2,957	3,013
	0-500	-	-	-	-	-
	501-1000	-	-	-	-	-
	Above 1000	-	-	-	-	-
5	Public Utility Services	1,931	1,932	1,932	1,931	1,928
	LTPS-I	785	786	786	786	785
	LTPS-II	785	786	786	786	785
	LTPS-III	361	360	360	358	357
6	Electric Vehicle Charging Station	78	155	310	618	1,231
6.1	LTEV-I	78	155	310	618	1,231

S.No	Categories	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
B	HT	1,110	1,140	1,171	1,203	1,233
	HTS-I	130	133	136	138	141
	HTS-II	679	700	722	744	766
	HTS-III	-	-	-	-	-
	HTS-IV	296	302	308	314	320
	HTS-V	6	6	6	6	6
	HTS-VI	-	-	-	-	-
C	EHT	108	110	113	115	117
	EHTS-I	8	8	8	8	9
	EHTS-II	95	97	99	101	102
	EHTS-III	6	6	6	6	6
D	Temporary Supply	437	440	443	446	449
	Total	236,264	237,140	238,038	238,966	239,935

Table 27: Connected Load (kW) approved by the Commission

S. NO.	Categories	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
A	LT	1,233,553	1,249,807	1,267,074	1,285,763	1,306,482
1	Domestic (DS)	921,770	931,907	942,350	953,231	964,760
1.1	LTDS-I	895	905	915	925	937
1.2	LTDS-II	874,831	884,453	894,363	904,690	915,633
	0-100	100,199	101,301	102,436	103,619	104,872
	101-200	115,074	116,339	117,643	119,001	120,441
	201-300	111,985	113,217	114,486	115,808	117,208
	301-400	92,470	93,487	94,534	95,626	96,782
	Above 400	455,104	460,109	465,264	470,637	476,329
1.3	LTDS-III	46,044	46,550	47,072	47,615	48,191
	0-100	5,274	5,332	5,391	5,454	5,520
	101-200	6,057	6,123	6,192	6,263	6,339

S. NO.	Categories	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
	201-300	5,894	5,959	6,026	6,095	6,169
	301-400	4,867	4,920	4,975	5,033	5,094
	Above 400	23,953	24,216	24,488	24,770	25,070
2	Non Domestic Services (NDS)	225,544	229,041	232,640	236,375	240,300
2.1	NDS-I	112,772	114,521	116,320	118,187	120,150
	0-100	11,741	11,923	12,110	12,304	12,509
	101-200	6,648	6,751	6,857	6,967	7,083
	Above 200	94,384	95,847	97,353	98,916	100,558
2.2	NDS-II	67,663	68,712	69,792	70,912	72,090
	0-100	7,044	7,154	7,266	7,383	7,505
	101-200	3,989	4,051	4,114	4,180	4,250
	Above 200	56,630	57,508	58,412	59,349	60,335
2.3	NDS-III	22,554	22,904	23,264	23,637	24,030
2.4	NDS-IV	11,277	11,452	11,632	11,819	12,015
2.5	NDS-V	11,277	11,452	11,632	11,819	12,015
3	Agricultural Services (AS)	924	928	932	937	942
	LTAS-I	530	533	535	538	541
	LTAS-II	197	198	199	200	201
	LTAS-III	197	198	199	200	201
4	Industrial Services (LTIS)	74,258	75,426	76,632	77,887	79,210
4.1	LTIS	74,258	75,426	76,632	77,887	79,210
	0-500	-	-	-	-	-
	501-1000	-	-	-	-	-
	Above 1000	-	-	-	-	-
5	Public Utility Services	7,510	7,541	7,574	7,610	7,650
	LTPS-I	2,297	2,307	2,316	2,327	2,339

S. NO.	Categories	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
	LTPS-II	2,297	2,307	2,316	2,327	2,339
	LTPS-III	2,915	2,928	2,942	2,956	2,973
6	Electric Vehicle Charging Station	3,547	4,963	6,945	9,723	13,620
6.1	LTEV-I	3,547	4,963	6,945	9,723	13,620
B	HT	334,956	337,702	340,555	343,565	346,804
	HTS-I	39,864	40,730	41,624	42,552	43,526
	HTS-II	244,034	245,322	246,670	248,111	249,696
	HTS-III	-	-	-	-	-
	HTS-IV	32,263	32,770	33,294	33,840	34,414
	HTS-V	18,796	18,880	18,967	19,062	19,168
	HTS-VI	-	-	-	-	-
C	EHT	125,763	127,136	128,558	130,047	131,632
	EHTS-I	37,628	37,827	38,035	38,257	38,501
	EHTS-II	69,339	70,429	71,555	72,728	73,962
	EHTS-III	18,796	18,880	18,967	19,062	19,168
D	Temporary Supply	3,422	3,756	4,124	4,529	4,977
	Total	1,697,694	1,718,401	1,740,311	1,763,904	1,789,896

3.3 Trajectory for Intra-state Transmission & Distribution (T&D) losses, Collection Efficiency & AT&C Losses

Intra-State Transmission and Distribution

Petitioner's submission

The Petitioner requests the Commission to take into account the discrepancies in the reported loss levels, deficit in capitalization and other challenges detailed hereinabove, which were attributable to EWEDC and could not have been attributed to the Petitioner. Moreover, the Petitioner also could not take steps in this regard, as there was a stay operating against privatization since 01.12.2020 by the Hon'ble High Court, which was finally dismissed on 06.11.2024 after four years. During this period, EWEDC continued to operate the distribution business with minimal capitalization as highlighted in the Tariff Order dated 25.07.2024. Thereafter, the Hon'ble Supreme Court by Order dated 02.12.2024 was pleased to dismiss the SLP against the Judgment dated 06.11.2024. It is only after that the Transfer Scheme was notified on 31.01.2025 and the Petitioner took charge of the distribution business on 01.02.2025. As such, the above circumstances were beyond the control of the Petitioner. Apart from the above challenges, inter-alia include inherited infrastructure deficiencies, delays in executing necessary upgrades, and external factors affecting operational efficiency.

In order to determine the loss reduction trajectory for the MYT Control Period FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30, the Petitioner submits that over the last 9 years, EWEDC was able to reduce the losses from 15.20% to 12.63%, which works out to an annual average reduction of 0.29% only.

In the RFP for privatisation of the EWEDC, the trajectory for T&D losses was initially set for 5 years, i.e., from FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26 based on the loss reduction trajectory approved by the Hon'ble Commission upto FY 2024-25 in its Business Plan Orders for EWEDC.

While EEDL emerged as successful bidder in May 2021, due to the then ongoing litigation, the asset handover could only get effected vide Transfer Scheme dated 31.01.2025, i.e. with a delay of almost 4 years. As a direct result of this delay, EWEDC continued to operate the distribution business during the intervening period (FY 2021-22 to 31.01.2025).

The Petitioner proposed that the distribution loss target for FY 2025-26 be revised upward by 4.63% [deviation in actual performance of EWEDC during FY 2024-25], i.e. from 7.60% to 12.23%, to ensure that the performance benchmarks are fair, rational, and reflective solely of the CPDL's operational tenure. Further, annual reduction of 0.40% may be considered for FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30 in line with the loss reduction proposed in the RFP, and also trajectory approved by the Commission from FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25 for the previous MYT Period.

Table 28: Loss Reduction (%) Trajectory for the Control Period

SN	Particular	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
		Provisional	Proposed	Proposed	Proposed	Proposed	Proposed
1	Distribution Losses	12.63%	12.23%	11.83%	11.43%	11.03%	10.63%

SN	Particular	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
		Provisional	Proposed	Proposed	Proposed	Proposed	Proposed
2	Y-o-Y reduction (%)	-	-0.40%	-0.40%	-0.40%	-0.40%	-0.40%

Commission's analysis

The Commission notes that the T&D loss trajectory has been specified by Administration of UT Chandigarh in the transfer scheme issued vide notification no. G1/2025/133 dated 07.02.2025 as follows:

Table 29: T&D losses (%) as specified in the transfer scheme

Particulars (%)		FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 25-26
T&D Losses	As per Transfer Scheme	-	-	-	8.00%	7.60%

Further, as per Section 131 (3) (b), the transfer scheme is binding on all parties. The excerpts of Sec 131 (3) (b) is reproduced below:

“131. Vesting of property of Board in State Government-

- (1)
- (2)
- (3) *Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, where,*
 - a.
 - b. *a transaction of any description is affected in pursuance of a Transfer Scheme, it shall be binding on all persons including third parties and even if such persons or third parties have not consented to it..”*

The Clause 4.2 (d) of the Transfer scheme stipulates as follows:

“(d) T&D loss trajectory and the mechanism for sharing of gains or losses from FY 2026-27 onwards shall be set by the Commission.”

The Petitioner has already purchased 100% equity shares of the Company after accepting the offer made by Chandigarh Administration. The Petitioner should have approached the Chandigarh Administration for any change in terms & condition of the transfer scheme including the loss reduction trajectory before acceptance of offer of the contract or at the time of finalization of Transfer scheme. A contract once accepted can not be amended and is binding on the parties. The Commission views that the terms with respect to T&D loss upto FY 2025-26 has been agreed upon by the Petitioner and hence cannot be revisited. The Commission, therefore, approves the T&D Losses for FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26 as 8.00% and 7.60%, as specified in the Transfer Scheme.

Further, the Commission notes that the Petitioner has proposed substantial amount of Capex of Rs. 956 crores for the 4th MYT Control Period to bring in best-in-class initiative undertaken by various national and international distribution utilities (discussed in Chapter 5 of this Order).

Therefore, the Commission has approved following T&D losses for the 4th MYT Control Period as below:

Table 30: Transmission & Distribution losses (%) approved by Commission for the Control Period

Particulars (%)	Base Year					
	FY 24-25	FY 25-26	FY 26-27	FY 27-28	FY 28-29	FY 29-30
T&D Losses	8.00%	7.60%	7.45%	7.30%	7.15%	7.00%

Collection efficiency

Petitioner submission

The Petitioner, considering the provision under Regulation 77.1 of the Tariff Regulations, 2024, wherein the Commission has allowed for bad and doubtful debts up to 1% of the Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR), has proposed a collection efficiency of 99% for the MYT Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30, as detailed in the table below.

Table 31: Collection efficiency (%) submitted by Petitioner

Particulars (%)					
	FY 25-26	FY 26-27	FY 27-28	FY 28-29	FY 29-30
Collection efficiency	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%

Commission analysis

As regards to the collection efficiency, the Commission observes that the Petitioner has proposed collection efficiency of 99% during the Control Period. The Commission has been allowing ARR based on T&D loss target and considering the collection efficiency at 100% since long. This is the first Control Period which is based on AT&C loss target. Since, the Commission has been considering collection efficiency as 100% since long, the Commission has considered the 100% collection efficiency for each year of the Control Period. This is also in line with the JERC MYT Regulations 2024, which provides pass through of bad debts actually written off, if any, at the time of True-up. The Commission believes that until the bad debt is written off, the revenue arrears lying at the consumers are reflected in the Audited Account under the head “debtor/receivable”.

Table 32: Collection efficiency (%) approved by Commission

Particulars (%)	FY 25-26	FY 26-27	FY 27-28	FY 28-29	FY 29-30
Collection efficiency	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

AT&C Losses

Petitioner’s Submission

The Petitioner, keeping in view the above submissions submitted the distribution losses and AT&C losses for the upcoming Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 as follows:

Table 33: AT & C losses (%) submitted by Petitioner

Particulars (%)	FY 25-26	FY 26-27	FY 27-28	FY 28-29	FY 29-30
AT & C Losses	13.11%	12.72%	12.32%	11.92%	11.53%

Commission's analysis

As the Commission, based upon the approved T&D losses and collection efficiency for the Control Period has approved AT&C losses for the Control Period, as under:

Table 34: AT & C Losses (%) approved by Commission

Particulars (%)	FY 25-26	FY 26-27	FY 27-28	FY 28-29	FY 29-30
AT & C Losses	7.60%	7.45%	7.30%	7.15%	7.00%

3.4 Inter-State transmission loss**Petitioner Submission**

The Petitioner has considered the transmission losses at 4.03% for each year of the Control period FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 as approved by the Commission in the Tariff Order for FY 2024-25 dated 25.07.2024.

The following table shows the transmission losses considered for the next Control Period.

Table 35: Inter-state loss (%) projected by the Petitioner for the Control Period

Particulars (%)	FY 25-26	FY 26-27	FY 27-28	FY 28-29	FY 29-30
ISTS Loss	4.03%	4.03%	4.03%	4.03%	4.03%

Commission Analysis

The Commission has observed that the actual ISTS loss for the FY 2021-22 is 3.62% and the average PGCIL loss for the last 52 weeks period is 3.67%. The ISTS loss proposed by the Petitioner for the 4th Control Period are on the higher side. Hence, the Commission has approved ISTS loss of 3.50% for the 4th Control Period. The same shall be revised based on actuals during the True-up exercise of the respective years.

The following table provides the Inter-State Transmission Loss targets approved by the Commission for the MYT Control Period:

Table 36: Inter-state loss (%) approved by the Commission for 4th MYT Control Period

Particulars (%)	FY 25-26	FY 26-27	FY 27-28	FY 28-29	FY 29-30
ISTS Loss	3.50%	3.50%	3.50%	3.50%	3.50%

3.5 Demand and Energy Balance

Demand Balance

Petitioner's Submission

The Petitioner has submitted that, the peak demand is anticipated to increase from ~472 MW (2025-26) to 581 MW (2029-30) i.e. an addition of ~110 MW of peak demand during the MYT Control Period

The Petitioner has submitted the year-wise peak electricity demand data and available capacity for the Control Period as tabled below:

Table 37: Peak Demand (in MW) and available capacity submitted by the Petitioner at state periphery

SN.	Particulars	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
I	Peak demand (Day)	472	496	522	550	581
A	Firm available capacity (Contracted) @ UT PP					
i	Coal	89	89	89	89	89
ii	Gas	-	-	-	-	-
iii	Hydro	222	222	222	222	222
iv	Nuclear	37	37	37	37	37
v	Solar	-	-	-	-	-
vi	Wind	12	12	12	12	12
	Sub-Total (sum of i to vi)	359	359	359	359	359
B	Shortage (-)/Surplus (+)	-95	-102	-128	-156	-187

Commission Analysis

The Commission finds the Petitioner's submission appropriate and hence, the Commission has approved the same.

Table 38: Annual Peak Demand (in MW) at periphery of the State worked out by the Commission

Particular	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
Annual Peak Electricity Demand @State Periphery (in MW)	472	496	522	550	581

The Commission based on the allocation of power from Central Generating Station has computed the availability of power as tabulated below:

Table 39: Capacity Available at state periphery worked out by the Commission

Sr. No .	Generating Station	Installed Capacity	Allocati on	NAPAF	Normative Aux	Inter-state losses (%)	FY 2025-26 (MW)	FY 2026-27 (MW)	FY 2027-28(MW)	FY 2028-29 (MW)	FY 2029-30 (MW)
		MW	MW	%	%						
1	Koldam Hydro	800	12.85	90%	1.30%	3.50%	11.01	11.01	11.01	11.01	11.01
2	Singrauli Hydro	8	0.14	85%	1.20%		0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
3	Dulhasti	390	8.70	90%	1.30%	3.50%	7.46	7.46	7.46	7.46	7.46
4	Parbati-III	520	12.28	45%	1.30%	3.50%	5.26	5.26	5.26	5.26	5.26
5	URI II	240	5.75	80%	1.30%	3.50%	4.38	4.38	4.38	4.38	4.38
6	Sewa II	120	3.11	86%	1.20%	3.50%	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55
7	Chamera III	231	5.46	87%	1.30%	3.50%	4.52	4.52	4.52	4.52	4.52
8	Tanakpur	94	1.20	70%	1.20%	3.50%	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
9	Dhauliganga	280	6.95	85%	1.30%	3.50%	5.62	5.62	5.62	5.62	5.62
10	Chamera I	540	21.06	90%	1.30%	3.50%	18.05	18.05	18.05	18.05	18.05
11	Chamera II	300	8.35	87%	1.30%	3.50%	6.92	6.92	6.92	6.92	6.92
12	Uri	480	2.98	8%	1.30%	3.50%	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
13	Salal	690	1.86	70%	1.30%	3.50%	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24
14	Kishan Ganga	330	5.81	83%	1.30%	3.50%	4.59	4.59	4.59	4.59	4.59
15	Parbati-II	800	16.49	70%	1.30%	3.50%	10.99	10.99	10.99	10.99	10.99
16	RAPP-D	360	7.57	85%	1.30%	3.50%	6.13	6.13	6.13	6.13	6.13
17	Tehri	1,000	57.62	77%	1.30%	3.50%	42.26	42.26	42.26	42.26	42.26
18	Koteshwar	400	6.09	66%	1.30%	3.50%	3.83	3.83	3.83	3.83	3.83
19	Rampur	412	7.13	83%	1.30%	3.50%	5.64	5.64	5.64	5.64	5.64
20	NATHPA JHAKRI	1,500	25.44	87%	1.30%	3.50%	21.08	21.08	21.08	21.08	21.08
	Ratle	850	20.00	70%		3.50%		14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
19	BBMB 1 LU	-	4.12			3.50%	-	-	-	-	-
20	BBMB 10 LU	-	41.10			3.50%	-	-	-	-	-
21	Bhakhra	1,433	49.55	85%		3.50%	40.64	40.64	40.64	40.64	40.64
22	Dehar	792	27.39	85%	1.30%	3.50%	22.17	22.17	22.17	22.17	22.17
23	Pong	164	5.68	85%	1.30%	3.50%	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60

Sr. No .	Generating Station	Installed Capacity	Allocati on	NAPAF	Normative Aux	Inter-state losses (%)	FY 2025-26 (MW)	FY 2026-27 (MW)	FY 2027-28(MW)	FY 2028-29 (MW)	FY 2029-30 (MW)
		MW	MW	%	%						
	Subansri HEP	2,000	4.00	70%	1.30%	3.50%	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67
24	RAPP (Unit 5 & 6)-C	440	15.56	67%	10%	3.50%	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.08	9.08
25	RAPP (Unit 3 & 4)-B	440	13.99	62%	10%	3.50%	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55
26	NAPS	440	12.53	80%	10%	3.50%	8.67	8.67	8.67	8.67	8.67
27	Tranche-VI	1,200	40.00	32%			12.89	12.89	12.89	12.89	12.89
28	CREST	47	46.44	3%			1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
29	Pvt. Solar	1	0.99	1%			0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	New PPA	50		23%			-	-	5.75	5.75	11.50
30	Net Solar	33	32.22	1%			0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
	SUB TOTAL (A)	17,385	530.40				272.49	286.49	292.24	292.24	297.99
31	Jajjar	1,500	13.38	85%	6.25%	3.50%	10.29	10.29	10.29	10.29	10.29
32	Dadri II	980	5.48	85%	6.25%	3.50%	4.22	4.22	4.22	4.22	4.22
33	Unchahar I	420	2.78	85%	9.00%	3.50%	2.07	2.07	2.07	2.07	2.07
34	Unchahar II	420	5.37	85%	9.00%	3.50%	4.01	4.01	4.01	4.01	4.01
35	Unchahar III	210	2.18	85%	9.00%	3.50%	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
36	Unchahar IV	500	7.04	85%	9.00%	3.50%	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
37	Kahalgao II	1,500	2.83	85%	5.75%	3.50%	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32
38	Singrauli	2,000	11.39	85%	6.88%	3.50%	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70
39	Rihand III	1,000	11.14	85%	5.75%	3.50%	8.61	8.61	8.61	8.61	8.61
40	Rihand I	1,000	15.66	85%	5.75%	3.50%	12.11	12.11	12.11	12.11	12.11
41	Rihand II	1,000	13.69	85%	5.75%	3.50%	10.59	10.59	10.59	10.59	10.59
42	Tanda II	1,320	10.18	85%	5.25%	3.50%	7.92	7.92	7.92	7.92	7.92
43	MEJA I	1,320	14.66	85%	5.25%	3.50%	11.39	11.39	11.39	11.39	11.39
44	Ghatampur	660	5.33	85%	9.00%	3.50%	3.98	3.98	3.98	3.98	3.98
45	Khurja	660	7.83	85%	9.00%	3.50%	5.84	5.84	5.84	5.84	5.84
46	Dadri	830	20.21	85%	2.73%	3.50%	16.12	16.12	16.12	16.12	16.12

Sr. No .	Generating Station	Installed Capacity	Allocati on	NAPAF	Normative Aux	Inter-state losses	FY 2025-26 (MW)	FY 2026-27 (MW)	FY 2027-28(MW)	FY 2028-29 (MW)	FY 2029-30 (MW)
		MW	MW	%	%	(%)					
47	Auriya	663	16.59	85%	2.73%	3.50%	13.24	13.24	13.24	13.24	13.24
48	Anta	419	12.38	85%	2.73%	3.50%	9.88	9.88	9.88	9.88	9.88
	SUB TOTAL (B)	16,402	178.14				138.18	138.18	138.18	138.18	138.18
	Total	33,787					410.67	424.67	430.42	430.42	436.17

The Commission based on the above has approved the Demand Balance as given in the table below:

Table 40: Peak Demand vs Power Available at periphery of the State

Particular	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
Peak Electricity Demand @State Periphery Computed (in MW)	472	496	522	550	581
Power Available @ State Periphery (in MW)	410.67	424.67	430.42	430.42	436.17
Gap/(Surplus) on worked out projected demand (in MW)	61.33	71.33	91.58	119.58	144.83

The Commission observed that the Petitioner is likely to face a shortfall in meeting the projected peak electricity demand in its licensed area during the Control Period. The Petitioner is therefore directed to take all necessary measures to ensure provision of 24x7 uninterrupted, quality, and reliable power supply to consumers. Further, the Petitioner should proactively bridge the power gap through short-term power procurement, bilateral arrangements, or spot market purchases to optimize its Power Purchase cost and maintain supply reliability.

Energy Balance

Petitioner's submission

The Petitioner has submitted that for the MYT Control Period, the energy demand is expected to increase from 1,834 MUs (FY 2025-26) to 2,258 MUs (FY 2029-30) i.e., an addition of ~ 425 MUs of energy during the MYT Control Period. The Petitioner has submitted the year-wise energy balance as shown in the following table:

Table 41: Energy balance proposed by the Petitioner

Particulars	2025-26	2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
Energy Available					
Total Power Purchase from Inter State Sources	2,547.94	2,698.03	2,798.77	2,798.77	2,899.51
Net Short Term Purchase/ (Sale)	-387.04	-438.91	-433.51	-317.62	-290.36
Total Power Purchase at UT periphery	2,160.90	2,259.12	2,365.26	2,481.15	2,609.15
CTU Losses – MU	87.08	91.04	95.32	99.99	105.15
CTU Losses - %	4.03%	4.03%	4.03%	4.03%	4.03%
Total Power Purchase availability	2,073.81	2,168.08	2,269.94	2,381.16	2,504.01
Energy Requirement					

Particulars	2025-26	2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
Total Power Requirement at Discom periphery	2,073.81	2,168.08	2,269.94	2,381.16	2,504.01
Add: Net-Metering/Within State Solar	15.85	18.76	20.71	21.68	22.65
Power requirement at DISCOM Periphery	2,089.66	2,186.85	2,290.65	2,402.84	2,526.66
Less: Retail Sales to Consumers	1,834.01	1,928.05	2,028.74	2,137.71	2,257.97
Distribution Losses – MU	255.65	258.8	261.92	265.13	268.69
Distribution Losses - %	12.23%	11.83%	11.43%	11.03%	10.63%

Commission's analysis

Based on the energy sales, power procurement plan, Intra-state T&D losses and Inter-state transmission losses approved by the Commission in the preceding sections, the Energy Balance for the 4th MYT Control Period has been shown in following table:

Table 42: Energy balance approved by the Commission

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
Energy requirement					
Total Sales	1,811.87	1,880.90	1,952.95	2,028.25	2,107.10
Distribution losses (%)	7.60%	7.45%	7.30%	7.15%	7.00%
Distribution losses (MU)	149.03	151.41	153.79	156.19	158.60
Energy Requirement @ State periphery (MU)	1,960.90	2,032.31	2,106.74	2,184.43	2,265.70
Less: Own state Generation	15.85	18.76	20.71	21.68	22.65
Energy Required at State Periphery from inter-state sources	1,945.05	2,013.55	2,086.03	2,162.75	2,243.04
PGCIL Losses (%)	3.50%	3.50%	3.50%	3.50%	3.50%
PGCIL Losses	70.55	73.03	75.66	78.44	81.35
Total Ex bus requirement	2,031.44	2,105.34	2,182.40	2,262.88	2,347.05
Total Availability	2,666.40	2,819.41	2,922.10	2,923.07	3,024.78
Gap/(Surplus)	(634.96)	(714.07)	(739.69)	(660.19)	(677.73)

Chapter 4: Power Procurement Plan

4.1 Power Availability

Petitioner's submission

1) The Petitioner has submitted that in the process of assessing the power purchase requirements and demand supply scenario to ascertain if there is a requirement to vary the existing allocations for better management of the power purchase portfolio to optimize the power purchase costs while complying with its universal supply obligations and other requirements specified by the Commission. This is a time taking process and requires analysis of historical data at various levels. There are also data inaccuracies being faced including not being provided the complete original copies of the Power Purchase Agreements with various generators.

Further, the Petitioner submitted that NTPC has also approached the Petitioner to execute a fresh PPA for all its stations. The Petitioner has sought time from NTPC to analyze the terms and conditions of the fresh PPA and also submits to approach the Commission for necessary directions and approvals, which would be done after the filing of the present Business Plan. In light of the above, based on the Petitioner's assessment of the best available information and data, power required for control period would be met through the existing allocations provided to EWEDC from following sources:

- Central Generating Stations (Hydro, Thermal, Nuclear, Gas)
- Within State Generation (Net Metering/Gross Metering Solar Plants)
- Traders/ Open Market/ Short Term and others
- Power Purchase from New/ Upcoming Stations (already tied up by EWEDC)
- Additional tie-ups required to meet peak demand and as per CEA's Resource Adequacy study

a) Share allocation for Central Generating Stations (CGS)

2) The Petitioner has considered the plant wise share/ allocation from Central Generating Stations as per the latest NRPC allocation order dated 15.04.2025.

The following table shows the capacity share allocation (allocated + unallocated) for Central Generating Stations considered for projecting quantum of power purchase for the Control period

Table 43: Share of CGS from allocated and unallocated capacity

SN .	Source Type	Plant Name	Plant Capacity (MW)	Chandigarh share	Allocation (MW)	Unallocated Power % share	Unallocated Power (MW)	Total Share (MW)
1	HYDRO NTPC	Koldam Hydro	800	0.79%	6	0.81%	6	13
2		SINGRAULI HYDRO	8	0.00%	-	1.74%	1	1
3	HYDRO NHPC	DULHASTI	390	0.47%	2	1.74%	7	9
4		PARBATI-II	800	0.30%	2	1.74%	14	16
5		PARBATI-III	520	0.60%	3	1.74%	9	12
6		URI II	240	0.63%	2	1.74%	4	6
7		SEWA II	120	0.83%	1	1.74%	2	3
8		CHAMERA III	231	0.60%	1	1.74%	4	5
9		TANAKPUR	94	1.28%	1	0.00%	-	1
10		DHAULIGANGA	280	0.72%	2	1.74%	5	7
11		CHAMERA I	540	3.90%	21	0.00%	-	21
12		CHAMERA II	300	0.67%	2	2.09%	6	8
13		URI	480	0.62%	3	0.00%	-	3
14		SALAL	690	0.27%	2	0.00%	-	2
15		Kishan Ganga	330	0.00%	-	1.74%	6	6
16	THDC	TEHRI	1,000	4.60%	46	1.15%	12	58
17		KOTESHWAR	400	0.36%	1	1.15%	5	6
18	SVNL	RAMPUR	412	0.00%	-	1.06%	4	4
19		NATHPA JHAKRI	1,500	0.53%	8	1.15%	17	25
		Total Hydro			104		102	206
20	HYDRO BBMB	BBMB 1 LU	Nil	0.00%		0.00 %	4	4
21		BBMB 10 LU	Nil	0.00%		0.00%	41	41
22		Bhakhra	1,433	3.50%	50	0.00%	-	46
23		Dehar	792	3.50%	28	0.00%	-	35

SN .	Source Type	Plant Name	Plant Capacity (MW)	Chandigarh share	Allocation (MW)	Unallocated Power % share	Unallocated Power (MW)	Total Share (MW)
24		Pong	164	3.50%	6	0.00%	-	13
		Total BBMB Hydro			84		45	139
25	APCPL THERMAL	JHAJJAR	1,500	0.00%	-	0.88%	13	13
26	Thermal NTPC	DADRI II	980	0.00%	-	0.42%	4	4
27		UNCHAHAAR I	420	0.48%	2	0.15%	1	3
28		UNCHAHAAR II	420	0.71%	3	0.46%	2	5
29		UNCHAHAAR III	210	0.48%	1	0.45%	1	2
30		UNCHAHAAR IV	500	0.84%	4	0.46%	2	6
31		KAHALGAON II	1,500	0.20%	3			3
32		SINGRAULI	2,000	0.00%	-	0.38%	8	8
33		RIHAND III	1,000	0.55%	5	0.46%	5	10
34		RIHAND I	1,000	1.00%	10	0.38%	4	14
35		RIHAND II	1,000	0.80%	8	0.41%	4	12
36		Tanda II	1,320	0.39%	5	0.31%	4	9
37	MUNPL	MEJA I	1,320	0.23%	3	0.87%	12	15
38	NUPPL	Ghatampur	660	0.00%	-	0.80%	5	5
39	THDC	Khurja	660	0.00%	-	1.17%	8	8
		Total Thermal			45		72	117
40	GAS NTPC	DADRI	830	0.61%	5	1.81%	15	20
41		AURIYA	663	0.75%	5	1.73%	12	16
42		ANTA	419	1.19%	5	1.75%	7	12
		Total Gas			15		34	49
43	NUCLEAR NPCIL	RAPP (Unit 5 & 6)-C	440	0.68%	3	2.83%	12	15
44		RAPP (Unit 3 & 4)-B	440	0.00%	-	3.18%	14	14
45		NAPS	440	1.14%	5	1.69%	7	12

SN .	Source Type	Plant Name	Plant Capacity (MW)	Chandigarh share	Allocation (MW)	Unallocated Power % share	Unallocated Power (MW)	Total Share (MW)
46		RAPP-D	305	0.34%	1	0.00%	5	6
		Total Nuclear			9		39	48
47	SECI Wind	Tranche-VI	-		40	-	-	40
Total					297		292	599

b) Power Purchase from New/ Upcoming Stations (already tied up by EWEDC)

3) The Petitioner submitted that it has no plans for purchase additional power from thermal and gas generating stations. Only a fresh PPA may be proposed to be signed with NTPC which would be to recognize and formalize the existing arrangements with EWEDC and not for any additional allocation of power. In case such a PPA has to be signed or there are any proposals for altering the allocations, the same would be done after undertaking proper analysis and subject to the approval of the Commission. However, the Petitioner is expected to offtake power from a number of Hydro plants and one nuclear plant detailed in the table given below:

New Station	Organization	Type	Total capacity (MW)	Allocated Capacity (MW)	Assumed PLF	Actual/ Expected Supply Date
Parbati-II	NHPC	Hydro	800	16	70%	April 2025
Ratle	NHPC	Hydro	850	20	70%	Feb 2026
Subansri	NHPC	Hydro	2000	4	70%	April 2026
RAPP-D	NPCIL	Nuclear	1400	6.4	80%	April 2025

4) The Petitioner has submitted to offtake:

a) 20 MW Power from Ratle HEP (850 MW) starting February 2026. Ratle HEP (850 MW) is a Joint Venture (JV) between NHPC (51%) and JKSPDC (49%) and is a Run of River Scheme located on River Chenab at village Drabshalla, district Kishtwar, UT of Jammu and Kashmir.

b) 16 MW power from Parbati Hydroelectric Project (Stage-II) from April 2025. Parbati Hydroelectric Project (Stage-II) (4 x 200 MW) is a run-of-the-river scheme proposed to harness hydro potential of the lower reaches of the river Parbati. The units of HEP are undergoing commissioning as on date of filing of this Petition.

c) 4 MW power from Subansiri Lower HE Project (8 x 250 MW) from April 2026 i.e., its expected date of commissioning based on the latest available information. Subansiri Lower HE Project (8 x 250 MW) is a Run of River scheme with small Pondage on river Subansiri. The Project is located near North Lakhimpur on the border of Arunachal Pradesh and Assam.

d) 6.4 MW power from nuclear plant RAPP-D starting April 2025.

5) In addition, the Petitioner will continue procuring solar power from solar power projects installed by the Chandigarh Renewable Energy Science and Technology (CREST), in terms of Part F (ii) of the Transfer Scheme 2025, which is as under:

“Part F. (ii) Obligation to enter into power purchase agreements:

The Company shall enter into an agreement with the Chandigarh Administration/CREST to procure existing and future solar power (on or after the transfer date) generated at the Solar Power Projects. The applicable tariff for such agreements shall be determined by the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for the State of Goa and Union Territories in accordance with the Electricity Act, 2003.

The Company shall be obligated to purchase power produced by Solar PV systems commissioned by the Chandigarh Administration/CREST, in line with the Chandigarh Administration's long term commitment to renewable energy development for making Chandigarh a Model Solar City and procurement under Shapath Patra (Letter of Commitment, Annexure-1), as well as future renewable energy (RE) and solar projects even beyond the validity of the Shapath Patra (2030) which will be in line with India's long term renewable energy Targets ..."

6) As per Shapath Patra (Letter of Commitment), UT Administration had committed to the following plan of renewable energy capacity addition:

Table 44. Solar capacity addition specified in the Shapath Patra for FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 (GW)

FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30	Total addition
0.108	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.224

7) Based on historical capacity addition trend of CREST, Petitioner has considered the following solar energy to be procured by the Petitioner:

Table 45. Solar Capacity Addition for the Control Period FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
Capacity addition during the year (MW)	22.20	22.20	14.80	7.40	7.40
Annual generation (MU) (To be considered for RPO compliance)	29.17	29.17	19.45	9.72	9.72
Procurement by Petitioner (MU)	2.92	2.92	1.94	0.97	0.97

d) Energy availability from various sources

8) To project energy availability from various sources as discussed above, Petitioner has employed a segmented approach, accounting for various factors such as actual generation during FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25 based on Regional Energy Account, normative availability levels, and other considerations outlined below:

a) Thermal: The schedule for each generation plant for FY 2025-26 has been computed based on the actual energy scheduled from the plants in FY 2024-25. In case of Meja, Ghatampur & Khurja, PAFM of 85% has been considered. During winters, for plants having PAFM > reference rate, the PAFM of 85% or actual (whichever is lower) has been considered.

- b) Hydro:** The schedule for each generating plant for FY 2025-26 has been computed based on the actual energy scheduled from the plants in previous FY 2024-25. For new plants i.e. Parbati-II & Ratle, the PLFM of 70% has been considered.
- c) Gas:** No availability projected from Gas stations as historically these stations are not getting scheduled on account of high cost of power purchase from these stations. However, considering the current allocation from the Ministry of Power (MoP), the existing arrangements with the GENCOs and the applicable Regulations, fixed charges for these stations have been considered for the control period. The Petitioner is in the process of reviewing the situation and may seek appropriate directions from the Commission by way of separate proceedings.
- d) Inter-state RE:** Monthly availability from SECT's wind project is considered based on the availability recorded MoM during FY 2024-25 and latest availability data provided by the developer.
- e) Intra Solar:** Availability projected as per 15% CUF approved by Hon'ble Commission in Business plan of EWEDC for the control period FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25.
- f) Future generating stations (already tied up by EWEDC):** Energy availability has been projected based on the current information received from suppliers. Accordingly, hydro power from NHPC-Parbati-II and NHPC- Ratle HEP (20 MW) & NHPC- Subansri HEP (4 MW) has been considered at PLF of 70% and nuclear power from RAPP-D (6.4 MW) has been considered at PLF of 85%.
- g) Additional tie-ups required to meet peak demand and as per CEA's Resource Adequacy study:** Power from solar long term PPA has been considered from FY 2027-28 onwards. Energy availability has been projected as per 23% CUF.
- h) Market sources:** Any shortfall in power from the tied-up sources, if required, has been accounted for through short-term sources such as power exchange, UI, and other trading avenues.

Table 46: Station-wise Projected Power Purchase for the period FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 (MU)

SN .	Organization	Type	Name of Project	FY 25-2026	FY 26-2027	FY 27-2028	FY 28-2029	FY 29-2030
1	NTPC	Thermal	Singrauli	46.55	46.55	46.55	46.55	46.55
2		Thermal	Rihand I	93.48	93.48	93.48	93.48	93.48
3		Thermal	Rihand II	91.42	91.42	91.42	91.42	91.42
4		Thermal	Rihand III	70.31	70.31	70.31	70.31	70.31
5		Thermal	Unchahar I	17.24	17.24	17.24	17.24	17.24
6		Thermal	Unchahar II	32.77	32.77	32.77	32.77	32.77
7		Thermal	Unchahar III	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.30
8		Thermal	Unchahar IV	48.81	48.81	48.81	48.81	48.81
9		Thermal	Anta	-	-	-	-	-
10		Thermal	Auriya	-	-	-	-	-

SN	Organization	Type	Name of Project	FY 25-2026	FY 26-2027	FY 27-2028	FY 28-2029	FY 29-2030
11		Thermal	Dadri	-	-	-	-	-
12		Thermal	Kahalgaon II	21.07	21.07	21.07	21.07	21.07
13		Thermal	Dadri II	24.99	24.99	24.99	24.99	24.99
14		Thermal	Tanda II	63.68	63.68	63.68	63.68	63.68
15		Hydro	Singrauli Hydro	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28
16		Hydro	Koldam Hydro	49.98	49.98	49.98	49.98	49.98
			Total NTPC	572.88	572.88	572.88	572.88	572.88
17	NHPC	Hydro	Salal	8.56	8.56	8.56	8.56	8.56
18		Hydro	Tanakpur	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71
19		Hydro	Chamera I	79.94	79.94	79.94	79.94	79.94
20		Hydro	Chamera II	33.85	33.85	33.85	33.85	33.85
21		Hydro	Uri	11.78	11.78	11.78	11.78	11.78
22		Hydro	Dhauliganga	24.99	24.99	24.99	24.99	24.99
23		Hydro	Dulhasti	41.86	41.86	41.86	41.86	41.86
24		Hydro	Sewa II	8.36	8.36	8.36	8.36	8.36
25		Hydro	URI II	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75
26		Hydro	Chamera III	21.60	21.60	21.60	21.60	21.60
27		Hydro	Parbati-III	12.22	12.22	12.22	12.22	12.22
28		Hydro	Kishan Ganga	20.30	20.30	20.30	20.30	20.30
		Hydro	Total NHPC	291.91	291.91	291.91	291.91	291.91
29	MUNPL	Thermal	MEJA I	87.02	87.02	87.02	87.02	87.02
		Thermal	Total MUNPL	87.02	87.02	87.02	87.02	87.02
30	THDC-Thermal	Thermal	Khurja	44.47	44.47	44.47	44.47	44.47
		Thermal	Total Khurja	44.47	44.47	44.47	44.47	44.47
30	NUPPL	Thermal	Ghatampur	30.31	30.31	30.31	30.31	30.31
		Thermal	Total NUPPL	30.31	30.31	30.31	30.31	30.31
31	APCPL	Thermal	Jajjar	80.39	80.39	80.39	80.39	80.39
		Thermal	Total APCPL	80.39	80.39	80.39	80.39	80.39
32	NPCIL	Thermal	NAPS	70.18	70.18	70.18	70.18	70.18
33		Thermal	RAPP (Unit 3 & 4)-B	14.30	14.30	14.30	14.30	14.30
34		Thermal	RAPP (Unit 5 & 6)-C	68.00	68.00	68.00	68.00	68.00
		Thermal	Total NPCIL	152.48	152.48	152.48	152.48	152.48
35	SJVNL	Hydro	NATHPA JHAKRI	113.19	113.19	113.19	113.19	113.19

SN	Organization	Type	Name of Project	FY 25-2026	FY 26-2027	FY 27-2028	FY 28-2029	FY 29-2030
36		Hydro	Rampur	19.12	19.12	19.12	19.12	19.12
		Hydro	Total SJVNL	132.32	132.32	132.32	132.32	132.32
37	BBMB	Hydro	BBMB 1 LU	36.53	36.53	36.53	36.53	36.53
38		Hydro	BBMB 10 LU	365.29	365.29	365.29	365.29	365.29
39		Hydro	Bhakhra	200.37	200.37	200.37	200.37	200.37
40		Hydro	Dehar	80.40	80.40	80.40	80.40	80.40
41		Hydro	Pong	21.69	21.69	21.69	21.69	21.69
		Hydro	Total BBMB	704.29	704.29	704.29	704.29	704.29
42	THDC	Hydro	Koteshwar	15.07	15.07	15.07	15.07	15.07
43		Hydro	Tehri	180.75	180.75	180.75	180.75	180.75
		Hydro	Total THDC	195.82	195.82	195.82	195.82	195.82
44	SECI	Wind	Tranche-VI	113.22	113.22	113.22	113.22	113.22
		Wind	Total SECI	113.22	113.22	113.22	113.22	113.22
45	Solar	Solar	CREST	13.86	16.78	18.72	19.69	20.66
46		Solar	Pvt. Solar	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
47		Solar	Net Solar	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93
		Solar	Total Solar (Intra)	15.85	18.76	20.71	21.68	22.65
48	Future Stations	Hydro	Parbati-II	98.11	98.11	98.11	98.11	98.11
49		Hydro	Ratle	0.99	122.64	122.64	122.64	122.64
50		Hydro	Subansri HEP		24.53	24.53	24.53	24.53
51		Nuclear	RAPP-D	43.74	47.65	47.65	47.65	47.65
52		Solar	New PPA			100.74	100.74	201.48
		Hydro	Total Future	142.84	292.93	393.67	393.67	494.41
			Grand Total	2,563.79	2,716.80	2,819.48	2,820.46	2,922.17

Commission Analysis

The Commission has employed the following approach and assumptions to forecast the power purchase from tied-up sources for the MYT Control Period:

- **Allocation from CGS:** The Commission has considered firm allocation and allocation from the unallocated quota from the central generating stations based on the allocation obtained from Regional Energy Account of northern region prepared by NRPC vide letter number CEA-GO-17-14(16)/1/2023-NRPC dated 13.08.2025 and that of eastern region prepared by ERPC vide letter no. ERPC/Comm-I/Gen/Share/2025-26/1075 dated 29.08.2025. The same share of allocation has been assumed for all the years of the MYT Control Period.
- **Power purchase from renewable and new generating stations:** The Commission has considered the projections submitted by the Petitioner. The Commission directs the Petitioner to ensure that the approval of

all PPAs must be obtained from the Commission prior to any new procurement.

- **Plant Load Factor (PLF):** The Commission has considered average PLF of last 3 year for all the Plants.
- **Auxiliary consumption:** The Commission has considered the Auxiliary consumption based on normative auxiliary consumption allowed in Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2024 for thermal and hydro power plants. However, for nuclear generation power plants, the auxiliary consumption has been assumed as 10%.

The quantum of power procurement projected by the Commission for the MYT Control Period is given in the following table:

Table 47: Power purchase plan approved by the Commission for the upcoming MYT Control Period

Sr. No.	Generating Station	Installed Capacity	Allocation	Normative Aux	Average PLF	FY 2025-26 (MUs)	FY 2026-27 (MUs)	FY 2027-28 (MUs)	FY 2028-29 (MUs)	FY 2029-30 (MUs)
		MW	MW	%						
1	Koldam Hydro	800	12.85	1.30%	45%	48.76	48.76	48.76	48.76	48.76
2	Singrauli Hydro	8	0.14	1.20%		0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28
3	Dulhasti	390	8.70	1.30%	63%	45.95	45.95	45.95	45.95	45.95
4	Parbati-III	520	12.28	1.30%	11%	11.53	11.53	11.53	11.53	11.53
5	URI II	240	5.75	1.30%	68%	32.78	32.78	32.78	32.78	32.78
6	Sewa II	120	3.11	1.20%	46%	11.93	11.93	11.93	11.93	11.93
7	Chamera III	231	5.46	1.30%	48%	21.73	21.73	21.73	21.73	21.73
8	Tanakpur	94	1.20	1.20%	37%	3.73	3.73	3.73	3.73	3.73
9	Dhauliganga	280	6.95	1.30%	47%	27.06	27.06	27.06	27.06	27.06
10	Chamera I	540	21.06	1.30%	44%	77.13	77.13	77.13	77.13	77.13
11	Chamera II	300	8.35	1.30%	50%	34.73	34.73	34.73	34.73	34.73
12	Uri	480	2.98	1.30%	58%	14.42	14.42	14.42	14.42	14.42
13	Salal	690	1.86	1.30%	55%	8.54	8.54	8.54	8.54	8.54
14	Kishan Ganga	330	5.81	1.30%	47%	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75	22.75
15	Parbati-II	800	16.49	1.30%	0%	98.11	98.11	98.11	98.11	98.11
16	RAPP-D	360	7.57	1.30%		43.74	47.65	47.65	47.65	47.65
17	Tehri	1,000	57.62	1.30%	38%	183.63	183.63	183.63	183.63	183.63
18	Koteshwar	400	6.09	1.30%	36%	18.08	18.08	18.08	18.08	18.08
19	Rampur	412	7.13	1.30%	36%	21.44	21.44	21.44	21.44	21.44
20	NATHPA JHAKRI	1,500	25.44	1.30%	54%	113.81	113.81	113.81	113.81	113.81
	Ratle	850	20.00			0.99	122.64	122.64	122.64	122.64
19	BBMB 1 LU	-	4.12			36.53	36.53	36.53	36.53	36.53
20	BBMB 10 LU	-	41.10			365.29	365.29	365.29	365.29	365.29
21	Bhakhra	1,433	49.55		20%	200.37	200.37	200.37	200.37	200.37

Approval of Business Plan for the Control Period (FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30)
Chandigarh Power Distribution Limited (CPDL)

Sr. No.	Generating Station	Installed Capacity	Allocation	Normative Aux	Average PLF	FY 2025-26 (MUs)	FY 2026-27 (MUs)	FY 2027-28 (MUs)	FY 2028-29 (MUs)	FY 2029-30 (MUs)
		MW	MW	%						
22	Dehar	792	27.39	1.30%	41%	80.40	80.40	80.40	80.40	80.40
23	Pong	164	5.68	1.30%	115%	21.69	21.69	21.69	21.69	21.69
	Subansri HEP	2,000	4.00	1.30%		-	24.53	24.53	24.53	24.53
24	RAPP (Unit 5 & 6)-C	440	15.56	10%		68.00	68.00	68.00	68.00	68.00
25	RAPP (Unit 3 & 4)-B	440	13.99	10%		14.30	14.30	14.30	14.30	14.30
26	NAPS	440	12.53	10%		70.18	70.18	70.18	70.18	70.18
27	Tranche-VI	1,200	40.00			113.22	113.22	113.22	113.22	113.22
28	CREST	47	46.44			13.86	16.78	18.72	19.69	20.66
29	Pvt. Solar	1	0.99			0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
	New PPA	50				-	-	100.74	100.74	201.48
30	Net Solar	33	32.22			1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93
	SUB TOTAL (A)	17,385	530.40			1,826.96	1,979.97	2,082.66	2,083.63	2,185.34
31	Jajjar	1,500	13.38	6.25%	63%	67.23	67.23	67.23	67.23	67.23
32	Dadri II	980	5.48	6.25%	64%	27.76	27.76	27.76	27.76	27.76
33	Unchahar I	420	2.78	9.00%	56%	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05
34	Unchahar II	420	5.37	9.00%	74%	30.70	30.70	30.70	30.70	30.70
35	Unchahar III	210	2.18	9.00%	70%	11.76	11.76	11.76	11.76	11.76
36	Unchahar IV	500	7.04	9.00%	64%	34.43	34.43	34.43	34.43	34.43
37	Kahalgaoon II	1,500	2.83	5.75%	85%	20.32	20.32	20.32	20.32	20.32
38	Singrauli	2,000	11.39	6.88%	88%	79.16	79.16	79.16	79.16	79.16
39	Rihand III	1,000	11.14	5.75%	90%	80.20	80.20	80.20	80.20	80.20
40	Rihand I	1,000	15.66	5.75%	88%	109.37	109.37	109.37	109.37	109.37
41	Rihand II	1,000	13.69	5.75%	92%	100.52	100.52	100.52	100.52	100.52
42	Tanda II	1,320	10.18	5.25%	75%	61.21	61.21	61.21	61.21	61.21
43	MEJA I	1,320	14.66	5.25%	70%	81.97	81.97	81.97	81.97	81.97
44	Ghatampur	660	5.33	9.00%	85%	34.88	34.88	34.88	34.88	34.88
45	Khurja	660	7.83	9.00%	85%	51.17	51.17	51.17	51.17	51.17
46	Dadri	830	20.21	2.73%	10%	17.22	17.22	17.22	17.22	17.22

Sr. No.	Generating Station	Installed Capacity	Allocation	Normative Aux	Average PLF	FY 2025-26 (MUs)	FY 2026-27 (MUs)	FY 2027-28 (MUs)	FY 2028-29 (MUs)	FY 2029-30 (MUs)
		MW	MW	%						
47	Auriya	663	16.59	2.73%	8%	11.28	11.28	11.28	11.28	11.28
48	Anta	419	12.38	2.73%	8%	8.19	8.19	8.19	8.19	8.19
I	SUB TOTAL (B)	16,402	178.14			839.44	839.44	839.44	839.44	839.44
	Total	33,787				2,666.40	2,819.41	2,922.10	2,923.07	3,024.78

4.2 Renewable Purchase Obligation

Petitioner's Submission

The Petitioner has submitted to meet its RPO obligation through the purchase of renewable power and may even exceed the RPO obligations based on its existing and planned capacity tie-ups. Accordingly, the Petitioner has submitted its RPO plan for FY 2024-25 and the upcoming Control Period as follows:

Table 48: RPO proposed by the Petitioner for the Control Period

Sr. No.	Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
1	Wind RPO Target (%)	1.45	1.97	2.45	2.95	3.48
2	HPO Target (%)	1.22	1.34	1.42	1.42	1.33
3	Distributed RPO Target (%)	2.10	2.70	3.30	3.90	4.50
4	Other RPO Target (%)	28.24	29.94	31.64	33.10	34.02
A	Total Renewable Purchase Obligation (%)	33.01	35.95	38.81	41.37	43.33
B	Projected Sales (Mus)	1,834	1,928	2,029	2,138	2,258
1	Wind RPO Target (MUS)	27.00	38.00	50.00	63.06	79.00
2	HPO Target (MUS)	22.00	26.00	29.00	30.36	30.00
3	Distributed RPO Target (MUS)	39.00	52.00	67.00	83.37	102.00
4	Other RPO Target (Mus)	518.00	577.00	642.00	707.58	768.00
C	Total Power for clubbed RPO Compliance(Mus)	605.00	693.00	787.00	884.37	978.00
	RPO Achievement					
1	Wind RPO Achievement (MUS)					
2	HPO Target (MUS)	99.00	245.00	245.00	245.00	245.00
3	Distributed RPO Achievement (MUS)	78	107	127	137	146
4	Other RPO Achievement (Mus)	1488	1488	1589	1589	1689
D	Total Power Compliance(Mus)	1665	1841	1961	1970	2081
	Net Shortfall in RPO Compliance till current year					
1	Wind RPO (MUS)	-27	-38	-50	-63	-79
2	HPO (MUS)	77	219	216	215	215
3	Distributed RPO (MUS)	40	55	60	53	45
4	Other RPO (Mus)	970	911	947	881	921
E	(Gap)/ surplus	1060	1147	1173	1086	1103

Commission's analysis

The Commission has approved the Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) for the Control Period considering the JERC (Procurement of Renewable Energy), (Fifth Regulations, 2024 on 06.06.2024 amended from time to time. The same is shown in the table below:

Table 49: Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) approved by the Commission for Control Period

S. No.	Particulars	Approved by the Commission				
		FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
1.	Sales Within UT	1,811.87	1,880.90	1,952.95	2,028.25	2,107.10
2.	RPO Target (%)					
3.	Wind RPO Target	1.45%	1.97%	2.45%	2.95%	3.48%
4.	HPO Target	1.22%	1.34%	1.42%	1.42%	1.33%
5.	Distributed Renewable Energy Target	2.10%	2.70%	3.30%	3.90%	4.50%
6.	Other RPO Target	28.24%	29.94%	31.64%	33.10%	34.02%
7.	Total Target (%)	33.01%	35.95%	38.81%	41.36%	43.33%
8.	RPO Target (MUs)					
9.	Wind RPO Target (MUs)	26.27	37.05	47.85	59.83	73.33
10.	HPO Target (MUs)	22.10	25.20	27.73	28.80	28.02
11.	Distributed Renewable Energy Target (MUs)	38.05	50.78	64.45	79.10	94.82
12.	Other RPO Target (MUs)	511.67	563.14	617.91	671.35	716.84
13.	Total RPO Target (MUs)	598.10	676.19	757.94	839.09	913.01
14.	RPO Compliance (Actual Purchase) (MUs)					
15.	Wind RPO (MUs)	113.22	113.22	113.22	113.22	113.22
16.	HPO (MUs)	142.84	292.93	292.93	292.93	292.93

S. No.	Particulars	Approved by the Commission				
		FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
17.	Distributed Renewable Energy (MUs)					
18.	Other RPO (MUs)	1418.42	1421.34	1524.02	1524.99	1626.71
19.	Total RPO Compliance (Actual Purchase) (MUs)	1674.48	1827.49	1930.18	1931.15	2032.86
20.	Net Shortfall in RPO Compliance till current year (MUs)					
21.	Wind RPO (MUs)	(+) 86.95	(+) 76.17	(+) 65.38	(+) 53.39	(+) 39.90
22.	HPO (MUs)	(+)120.74	(+)267.73	(+)265.20	264.13	264.91
23.	Distributed Renewable Energy (MUs)	(-) 38.05	(-) 50.78	(-) 64.45	(-) 79.10	(-) 94.82
24.	Other RPO (MUs)	(+)906.75	(+)858.19	(+)906.11	(+)853.64	(+)909.87
25.	Total (MUs)	(+)1076.39	(+)1151.31	(+)1172.24	(+)1092.07	(+)1119.86

'+' means over-achievement and '-' under-achievement

Chapter 5: Capital Investment Plan and Capitalisation

Petitioner's submission

5.1 Overall Approach for Capital Investment Plan

It is submitted that the capital investment plan has been prepared by the Petitioner based on preliminary survey of the inherited distribution network, legacy issues pending for compliance by the EWEDC such as energy audits, smart grid projects, etc., T&D loss as reported in the audited financial statements and Discom's experience since takeover of operations on 01.02.2025. Furthermore, the Petitioner has also sought to bring in best-in-class initiatives undertaken by various leading national and international distribution utilities in service of the overall vision behind the proposed capital investment plan, as enumerated in the preceding paragraphs.

The Petitioner has proposed that since the planning and execution and then the recording of the work are done division wise. Therefore, for the control period i.e. FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30, the Capital expenditure plan has been projected division wise, based on the planning and estimations of works to be done by each division of the Petitioner, for the works they will execute in the next 5 years. Hence, division-wise works are provided below:

Table 50: Details of projected capital expenditure (Rs Cr) proposed by the Petitioner for Control Period

SN.	Particulars	FY 25-26	FY 26-27	FY 27-28	FY 28-29	FY 29-30	Grand Total
A	Network Improvement and Optimization						
A.1	66 kV and 33 kV level	22	48	39	24	13	146
a)	New Feeder	7	36	24	9	4	79
b)	New 66 kV Grid Sub-station (GSS)	-	6	6	-	-	13
c)	New Switchgear	1	1	1	-	-	2
d)	Interconnector	-	2	2	-	-	4
e)	PTR Addition	14	3	7	14	9	47
A.2	11 KV and LT level	15	23	15	9	4	67
a)	11 kV New Feeder	6	8	2	1	2	19
b)	LT New Feeder	1	1	-	-	-	1
c)	Transformer Addition	9	13	9	6	3	40
d)	Compact Sub Station (CSS)	-	2	3	2	-	7
	Total: Network Improvement and Optimization	37	72	54	32	17	212
B	Operational Reliability and Loss Reduction						
B.1	66 kV and 33 kV level	26	22	38	18	15	119
a)	Battery & Battery Charger Replacement	1	0.2	-	-	-	1
b)	Protection Upgradation	3	2	4	-	-	9
c)	PTR Upgradation	11	-	11	12	12	47
d)	Switchgear Replacement	11	7	5	2	3	28
e)	33 kV to 66 kV Conversion	-	12	18	4	-	34

SN.	Particulars	FY 25-26	FY 26-27	FY 27-28	FY 28-29	FY 29-30	Grand Total
B.2	11 KV and LT level	26	45	53	18	12	154
a)	LT distribution box	-	2	9	-	-	11
b)	Fencing	1	0.4	0.2	0.2	-	2
c)	Ring Main Unit (RMU)	-	3	5	4	2	14
d)	Replacement of theft-prone conductors	15	9	6	1	0	31
e)	Switchgear Replacement	2	10	7	4	1	24
f)	11 kV feeder augmentation	8	11	10	3	3	36
g)	Transformer upgradation	-	9	16	6	6	37
	Total Operational Reliability and Loss Reduction	52	67	91	36	26	273
C	Safety	3	3	3	2	2	13
D	Overhaul of Metering Infrastructure						
a)	Metering	29	77	48	12	11	176
b)	New Connection	9	9	3	3	3	27
	Total Overhaul of Metering Infrastructure	38	86	51	15	14	203
E	Technology Adoption						
a)	Consumer Experience Transformation	1	2	2	1	1	7
b)	Technology Implementation, Upgradation and Enhancements	1	2	5	2	2	13
c)	Efficiency Improvements	0.2	0.4	1	0.5	0.2	2
d)	Digital Documentation and transition to Paperless Office for Sustainability	-	3	4	4	4	13
e)	Intervention Using Cutting-Edge Technologies	-	3	6	5	4	17
f)	Data Information and Cyber Security	2	5	5	2	0	14
g)	IT Data Centre and Disaster Recovery Centre Establishment	2	2	1	1	1	7
h)	End User, Network, Devices and Peripherals	5	4	3	3	3	17
i)	Purchase of Software Licenses	1	1	5	2	-	9
j)	AUTOMATION-SAS/SCADA/FANA/Communication Infra	3	11	2	3	5	25
k)	GIS	6	0	1	1	0	8
	Total Technology Adoption	20	32	34	25	20	132
F	Future-ready Infrastructure						
F.1	Office Infrastructure	13	37	32	15	5	102
a)	Construction of Store & office furnishing at Sector 52	1	-	-	-	-	1
b)	Interior furnishing works of EHV Office at Kishangarh	1	-	-	-	-	1
c)	Interior furnishing works of Division Office at Industrial Area Phase 1	0.2	-	-	-	-	0
d)	Office setup for Metering LAB at IA Phase-2	1	-	-	-	-	1
e)	Skill Development Centre at IA Phase-2	-	2	2	-	-	4

SN.	Particulars	FY 25-26	FY 26-27	FY 27-28	FY 28-29	FY 29-30	Grand Total
f)	Construction of Corporate office at Sector 17	-	15	15	-	-	30
g)	Construction of Customer Care Office	-	-	5	5	-	10
h)	Revamping of GSS & Indoor Substations	5	10	5	5	5	30
i)	Misc. office setup & revamping	5	10	5	5	-	25
F.2	Tools Tackles and Vehicles	10	5	2	2	2	21
a)	Tools and Tackles	9	3	1	1	1	15
b)	Vehicles	1	2	1	1	1	6
	Total Future-ready Infrastructure	23	42	34	17	7	123
	Total CAPEX	174	302	267	127	86	956

5.2 Network Improvement and Optimization

66 KV New schemes

a. New Feeder

The Petitioner submitted that the current power infrastructure faces several challenges, including limited redundancy and potential supply failures at various substations. To address these issues, a series of new 66 kV underground feeders is proposed, primarily from the 220 KV PGCIL Hallo Majra GSS to multiple sectors and substations. These feeders aim to provide alternative supply paths, and ensure reliability and N-1 contingency, crucial for uninterrupted power supply and minimizing downtime. By establishing additional sources, such as connecting the IT Park to PGCIL Hallo Majra via Sector-26 and ensuring redundancy for Sector-1, Sector-34, and Sector-39, the new feeders will optimize existing capacity, support load growth, improve network stability, and ensure uninterrupted power supply in the face of outages or infrastructure changes.

The total CAPEX requirement (Rs. crores) for the 66 kV New Feeder scheme for the next control period is provided in the table given below:

Table 51: CAPEX towards new 66 KV Feeder schemes (Rs. Cr.) submitted by the Petitioner

Particulars	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	Grand Total
66 KV New Feeder	7	36	24	9	4	79

b. New 66 KV Grid Sub-station (GSS)

The Petitioner submitted that the current power infrastructure in Sector-34 faces challenges due to outdated and insufficient supply sources, risking reliability and inability to support future load increases. Establishing a new 66/11 kV Grid Sub-Station (GSS) in sector-34 is critical to mitigate these issues by enhancing power supply reliability and supporting anticipated load growth. The new GSS will provide an updated, robust power source, improve network stability, reduce the risk of outages, and facilitate infrastructure upgrades from 33/11 kV to 66/11 kV, ensuring the sector meets the increasing energy demands effectively.

The total CAPEX requirement (Rs. crores) for new 66 kV sub-station scheme is planned during FY 2026-27 as shown in the table given below:

Table 52: CAPEX towards new 66 KV Sub-station (Rs. Cr.) submitted by the Petitioner

Particulars	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	Grand Total
New GSS	0	6	6	0	0	13

c. New Switchgear

The Petitioner submitted that with the installation of new feeders, including those from the 220 kV Kishangarh substation and the proposed Sector-26 GSS, along with additional infrastructure such as a 20 MVA Power Transformer (PTR), the installation of switchgear becomes essential for efficient management and direction of electricity flow.

Furthermore, the Petitioner submitted that the proposed interconnector between 66 kV IA Phase 1 and 33 kV IA Phase 1 necessitates additional bays to enable seamless integration and operational flexibility. Similarly, bay extensions at substations like Sector-47 GSS are required to accommodate new feeders, thereby ensuring the grid's capacity to manage increased loads while maintaining system stability. The installation of new switchgear will support infrastructure expansion, enhance operational safety, and improve the overall reliability of the power supply system.

The total CAPEX requirement (Rs. crores) for the New Switchgear scheme for the next control period is provided in the table given below:

Table 53: CAPEX towards New Switchgear schemes (Rs. Cr.) submitted by the Petitioner

Particulars	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	Grand Total
New Switchgear	1	1	1	-	-	2

d. Interconnector

The Petitioner submitted that the existing infrastructure at the proposed EV Charging Station in Sector-52, Chandigarh, lacks sufficient power supply sources to ensure reliable and uninterrupted service. Implementing the LILO (Line-In Line-Out) of the existing 66kV interconnectors between Sector-47 to Sector-52 GSS and Sector-37 to Sector-34 GSS is crucial to address this issue. This intervention will provide two independent 66 kV sources, enhancing the stability and reliability of power supply to the charging station. Additionally, it ensures redundancy, which is essential for minimizing downtime and maintaining continuous operation, thereby supporting the growing demand in the area.

The total CAPEX requirement (Rs. crores) for the Interconnector scheme for the next control period is provided in the table given below:

Table 54: CAPEX towards Interconnector (Rs. Cr.) submitted by the Petitioner

Particulars	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	Grand Total
Interconnector	-	2	2	-	-	4

e. PTR Addition

The Petitioner submitted that the existing transformers are experiencing overloading, resulting in forced load shedding during peak summer months (e.g. in IT park GSS), which compromises the reliability of the power supply. To mitigate this issue, it becomes crucial to install new Power Transformers (PTR) having capacity of 20 MVA. The installation of new Power Transformer (PTR) will share the additional load borne by the existing transformer and also provide N-1 contingency, significantly enhancing system reliability and also meeting the future demand. Furthermore, the new PTR will support the overburdened transformers situated at Mani Majara Grid Sub-Station (GSS), ensuring more stable power distribution across the area.

The total CAPEX requirement (Rs. crores) for PTR Addition scheme for the next control period is provided in the table given below:

Table 55: CAPEX towards Power Transformer (PT) Addition (Rs. Cr.) submitted by the Petitioner

Particulars	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	Grand Total
PTR Addition	14	3	7	14	9	47

11 KV and LT Schemes**a. 11 KV New Feeder**

The Petitioner submitted that the existing power infrastructure faces significant challenges with overloaded overhead feeders, leading to frequent tripping, particularly during peak summer months. This situation compromises the reliability of the power supply in several areas. The introduction of new 11 kV underground feeders is essential to alleviate the excessive load on current feeders, ensuring a stable and uninterrupted power supply. By providing additional new feeders, the network will benefit from enhanced load distribution, reduced stress on existing infrastructure, and improved voltage conditions.

The total CAPEX requirement (Rs. crores) for 11 kV New Feeder scheme for the next control period is provided in the table given below:

Table 56: CAPEX towards 11 KV New Feeder (Rs. Cr.) submitted by the Petitioner

Particulars	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	Grand Total
11 kV New Feeder	6	8	2	1	2	19

b. LT New Feeder

The Petitioner submitted that the existing LT feeder infrastructure across various sectors in Chandigarh is plagued by outdated cables and numerous joints, leading to frequent faults and service interruptions. This situation

compromises the reliability and efficiency of the power supply network, especially during peak demand periods. The proposed replacement and augmentation of LT cables with modern XLPE cables and conversion to underground systems where necessary will enhance the load-bearing capacity, reduce susceptibility to faults, and improve overall network resilience.

The total CAPEX requirement (Rs. crores) for LT Feeder scheme for the next control period is provided in the table given below:

Table 57: CAPEX towards LT Feeder (Rs. Cr.) submitted by the Petitioner

Particulars	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	Grand Total
LT Feeder	1	1	-	-	-	2

c. Installation of New Distribution Transformer (DT)

The current infrastructure of new Distribution Transformer (DT) in Chandigarh is facing significant challenges due to outdated, overloaded systems, leading to frequent service interruptions and inadequate power supply to meet growing demand. To address these critical issues, the installation of new 400 KVA transformers is proposed across various locations. This intervention will de-load existing overloaded networks, improve reliability, and enhance the capacity to support future load growth. By reducing the length of the existing LT network and replacing obsolete transformers, this intervention ensures stable and continuous power delivery

The total CAPEX requirement (Rs. crores) for Distribution Transformer Addition scheme for the next control period is provided in the table given below.

Table 58: CAPEX towards Transformer Addition (Rs. Cr.) submitted by the Petitioner

Particulars	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	Grand Total
Transformer Addition	9	13	9	6	3	40

d. Compact Substation (CSS)

The Petitioner submitted that the current state of transformers within existing substations is marked by significant overload conditions, coupled with physical infrastructure constraints that prevent further augmentation to meet growing demand. This situation poses a consistent danger to inhabitants due to the open structure of pole-mounted transformers and their numerous exposed points. The installation of the new Compact substation (CSSs) addresses these issues by providing additional capacity closer to consumption points, enhancing safety in highly populated areas, and improving system efficiency. CSSs effectively replace pole-mounted transformers, reducing the risk of untoward incidents in areas with high public footfall while alleviating the overload on existing infrastructure.

The total CAPEX requirement (Rs. crores) for this scheme for the next control period is provided in the table given below:

Table 59: CAPEX towards Compact Sub-station (CSS) (Rs. Cr.) submitted by the Petitioner

Particulars	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	Grand Total
Compact Substation (CSS)	0	2	3	2	0	7

5.3 Operational Reliability and Loss Reduction

Post takeover, the Petitioner's preliminary analysis of the existing network identified several critical issues needing attention. Aging infrastructure and frequent equipment failures are compromising service reliability. Inadequate safety systems are posing risks to staff and consumers. Outdated relays are affecting fault detection and response times. Old or undersized equipment, such as PILCA cables and transformers, burdens maintenance and hinders performance. Additionally, damaged and fault-prone equipment necessitates converting overhead lines to underground systems to mitigate public hazards.

66 KV and 33 KV New schemes

a. Battery & Battery Charger Replacement

The existing battery banks and chargers at various GSS are outdated and damaged, posing significant risks to the reliability and safety of power operations. Replacing these aged components is crucial to ensure uninterrupted

power supply, as batteries are essential for providing backup power during outages and maintaining critical functions. Upgrading to modern, efficient battery systems will enhance operational reliability, reduce maintenance costs, and improve the overall resilience of the power network, thereby supporting stable and continuous service delivery.

The total CAPEX requirement (Rs. crores) for Battery and Battery Charger Replacement scheme for the next control period is provided in the table given below:

Table 60: CAPEX towards Battery and Battery Charger Replacement (Rs. Cr.) by the Petitioner

Particulars	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	Grand Total
Battery & Battery Charger Replacement	1	0.21	-	-	-	1

b. Protection Upgradation

The current protection system utilizing electromechanical and static relays is outdated and struggles with operational limitations, particularly on short 66 kV lines (<5 km) where distance relays are over 25 years old. This situation poses risks to reliability and efficient network operation. Upgrading to modern numerical relays that comply with IEC 61850 standards will significantly enhance protection, monitoring, and control capabilities. This transition will enable seamless feeder monitoring and control through the SCADA control room, improving operational efficiency and ensuring reliability. Furthermore, replacing the old distance relays with Line Differential

Protection will address these limitations by improving response time and providing better point-to-point protection for the network, thereby reducing the risk of outages and enhancing overall system stability.

The total CAPEX requirement (Rs. crores) for Protection Upgradation scheme for the next control period is provided in the table given below:

Table 61: CAPEX towards Protection Upgradation (Rs. Cr.) submitted by the Petitioner

Particulars	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	Grand Total
Protection Upgradation	3	2	4	-	-	9

c. PTR Upgradation

As specified above, many power transformers (PTR), particularly the 12.5 MVA units, have been in operation for over 25 years and are prone to faults. Additionally, the current PTR capacity to peak demand ratio (1.83) falls short of the optimal value of 2. Thus, to accommodate the increasing demand in the next 5 years and to avoid overloading of existing transformers, replacement of these existing 66/11 kV 12.5 MVA PTR with a 20 MVA PTR is essential to enhance reliability, capacity and address the issue of aged transformers, overloading, and their vulnerability to faults. The upgrade will increase power supply capacity, provide N-1 redundancy, and accommodate future load growth, particularly critical for areas like the VVIP sector in Chandigarh that require stable and uninterrupted power. Such capital investment planning is undertaken to reduce the operational losses arising from outdated and obsolete assets as well as to ensure that the electricity distribution network is adequately equipped to meet the future load growth.

The total CAPEX requirement (Rs. crores) for the PTR Upgradation scheme for the next control period is provided in the table given below.

Table 62: CAPEX towards PT Upgradation (Rs. Cr.) submitted by the Petitioner

Particulars	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	Grand Total
PTR Upgradation	11	-	11	12	12	47

d. Switchgear Replacement

The current 66 KV and 11 KV circuit breakers have exceeded their lifespan and are prone to failure, risking operational stability and safety. Modern switchgear will reduce interruptions, incorporate advanced safety features, and seamlessly integrate with expanded infrastructure, such as new feeders and components like the 20 MVA Power Transformer. This upgrade supports operational flexibility, efficiency, and the capacity to handle increased loads, ensuring substations to effectively manage new feeders and improve performance.

The total CAPEX requirement (Rs. crores) for the Switchgear Replacement scheme for the next control period is provided in the table given below:

Table 63: CAPEX towards Switchgear Replacement (Rs. Cr.) by the Petitioner

Particulars	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	Grand Total
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Switchgear Replacement	11	7	5	2	3	28
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e. 33 kV to 66 kV Conversion

The current 33 kV assets, being over 40 years old, are heavily overloaded and operate in a radial configuration, which limits their reliability and redundancy. Transitioning to a 66 kV network will enhance system capacity, thereby alleviating the overload issues and standardizing the entire distribution system to a 66/11 kV voltage level and enable ring formation, enhancing power reliability and continuity in case of a grid substation failure. Additionally, the increased capacity of the 66 kV system will accommodate anticipated future load growth, securing a robust and efficient power supply for the coming decades.

The total CAPEX requirement (Rs. crores) for 33 kV to 66 kV Conversion scheme for the next control period is provided in the table given below:

Table 64: CAPEX towards 33 KV to 66 KV conversion (Rs. Cr.) submitted by the Petitioner

Particulars	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	Grand Total
33 kV to 66 kV Conversion	-	12	18	4	-	34

11 KV and LT Schemes

a. LT Distribution Box

The existing LT distribution system, primarily utilizing defunct and bypassed jungle fuse units, poses significant safety risks to staff and the public due to outdated and obsolete machinery. To address these issues, the installation of LT Air Circuit Breakers (ACBs) and Shunt Capacitors on pole-mounted transformers is essential. This upgrade provides enhanced protection, reliable switching, and isolation capabilities, facilitating preventive and breakdown maintenance while allowing the bifurcation of single LT into dual circuits. By replacing dangerous old equipment with modern technology, this initiative ensures compliance with safety regulations, improves operational efficiency, and supports a safer, more reliable electrical infrastructure across the various sectors in Chandigarh.

The total CAPEX requirement (Rs. crores) for LT Distribution Box scheme for the next control period is provided in the table given below:

Table 65: CAPEX towards LT Distribution Box (Rs. Cr.) submitted by the Petitioner

Particulars	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	Grand Total
LT distribution box	-	2	0	-	-	11

b. Fencing of DTs

Pole-mounted transformers in densely populated areas pose safety risks due to potential accidental contact, unauthorized tampering, and vandalism, and contribute to electrical loss issues. Installing protective fencing is essential to address these concerns by restricting unauthorized access, thereby preventing injuries and safeguarding electrical infrastructure. This measure also minimizes energy losses, as fencing reduces the likelihood

of tampering and vandalism that can compromise transformer efficiency. By maintaining optimal operating conditions, protective fencing ensures system reliability and aligns with loss reduction strategies

The total CAPEX requirement (Rs. crores) for the Fencing scheme for the next control period is provided in the table given below:

Table 66: CAPEX towards Fencing of DTs (Rs. Cr.) submitted by the Petitioner

Particulars	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	Grand Total
Fencing of DTs	0.93	0.38	0.17	0.19	-	2

c. Ring Main Unit (RMU)

As mentioned in earlier sections, the existing overhead feeders in various sectors of Chandigarh are overloaded and frequently trip during peak summer months, compromising the reliability and stability of the power supply. To address this critical issue, the installation of 11 kV Ring Main Units (RMUs) is proposed. RMUs provide ring connectivity between feeders, enabling efficient load changeover, complaint handling, and elimination of entire feeder shutdowns during breakdowns and preventive maintenance. They are robust, maintenance-free electrical control switches that have replaced outdated GO switches, OCBs, and VCBs due to their simplicity and reliability. By implementing RMUs, the power system's efficiency and resilience will significantly enhance, ensuring a stable and continuous service delivery to meet the growing energy demands effectively.

The total CAPEX requirement (Rs. crores) for the RMU scheme for the next control period is provided in the table given below:

Table 67: CAPEX towards RMU (Rs. Cr.)

Particulars	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	Grand Total
RMU	-	3	5	4	2	14

d. Replacement of theft-prone conductors

Losses due to theft and inefficiencies in densely populated and industrial areas. The replacement of these outdated and theft-prone conductors with armored cables, specifically 4cx300sqmm and 4cx95sqmm, addresses these issues by providing a secure and tamper-resistant solution. This transition not only reduces technical and non-technical losses by preventing unauthorized access and theft but also enhances the reliability and safety of the network. By ensuring proper insulation and reducing the risk of energy loss through illegal connections, the upgrade to armored cables supports a more efficient and sustainable energy distribution system, aligning with the loss reduction strategies of the DISCOM.

The total CAPEX requirement (Rs. crores) for the proposed scheme for the next control period is provided in the table given below:

Table 68: CAPEX towards Replacement of theft-prone conductors (Rs. Cr.)

Particulars	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	Grand Total
Replacement of theft-prone conductors	15	9	6	0	0	31

e. Switchgear Replacement

The existing switchgear infrastructure in Chandigarh has reached the end of its operational lifespan, exhibiting significant degradation and frequent electrical faults. This situation compromises power supply reliability and poses considerable safety hazards. To address these critical issues, the complete replacement of outdated panel boards is proposed. Modern switchgear systems offer enhanced reliability, operational safety, and ease of maintenance. By eliminating safety risks associated with old equipment, such as Oil Circuit Breakers (OCBs), this strategic upgrade will ensure a more reliable and robust medium-voltage distribution system. Additionally, modern switchgear can handle higher capacity loads and provide better fault management, which is essential for meeting the growing energy demands while reducing the risk of service interruptions.

The total CAPEX requirement (Rs. crores) for the Switchgear replacement scheme for the next control period is provided in the table given below:

Table 69: CAPEX towards Switchgear Replacement (Rs. Cr.)

Particulars	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	Grand Total
Switchgear Replacement	2	10	7	4	1	24

f. 11 KV Feeder Augmentation

The current 11 kV feeder infrastructure in Chandigarh is strained and frequent trips, occur especially during peak load periods in the summer, due to overloading and outdated components. This situation leads to compromised reliability and increased risk of service interruptions. To address these issues, the augmentation of existing 11 kV feeders is proposed, which involves upgrading undersized cables with higher capacity, modern XLPE cables and converting overhead lines to underground systems where necessary. This intervention will enhance the load-bearing capacity, reduce the susceptibility to faults, and improve the overall resilience and reliability of the power supply network, thereby ensuring uninterrupted service delivery to meet the growing energy demands effectively. The total CAPEX requirement (Rs. crores) for 11 kV Feeder Augmentation scheme for the next control period is provided in the table given below:

Table 70: CAPEX towards 11 KV Feeder Augmentation (Rs. Cr.) submitted by the Petitioner

Particulars	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	Grand Total
11 KV Feeder Augmentation	8	11	10	3	3	36

g. Transformer Upgradation

As submitted in the earlier paragraphs, there is a need to upgrade the transformers to provide for reliable supply of electricity.

The total CAPEX requirement (Rs. crores) for transformer upgradation for the next control period is provided in the table given below:

Table 71: CAPEX towards Transformer Upgradation (Rs. Cr.)

Particulars	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	Grand Total
Transformer Upgradation	-	9	16	6	6	37

5.4 Safety

The existing power transformer infrastructure at crowded and vulnerable locations in Sector-43 and Sector-40, Chandigarh, faces significant safety risks due to unrestricted access and potential physical damage. Providing and fixing fencing around these transformers is crucial to enhance public safety by preventing unauthorized access and accidental contact, which can lead to electrical hazards and service disruptions. This strategic intervention not only protects the infrastructure from physical damage but also ensures the uninterrupted and safe operation of the power supply network, thereby addressing the critical safety concerns effectively.

Further, there is requirement of Fire system equipment, PPEs, earthing for poles and DTR which is required on immediate basis and accordingly, has been planned over the next 5 year plan.

The existing power transformer infrastructure at crowded and vulnerable locations in Sector-43 and Sector-40, Chandigarh, faces significant safety risks due to unrestricted access and potential physical damage. Providing and fixing fencing around these transformers is crucial to enhance public safety by preventing unauthorized access and accidental contact, which can lead to electrical hazards and service disruptions. This strategic intervention not only protects the infrastructure from physical damage but also ensures the uninterrupted and safe operation of the power supply network, thereby addressing the critical safety concerns effectively.

Further, there is requirement of Fire system equipment, PPEs, earthing for poles and DTR which is required on immediate basis and accordingly, has been planned over the next 5 year plan.

Table 72: CAPEX towards Safety (Rs. Cr.) submitted by the Petitioner

Particulars	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	Grand Total
Safety	3	3	3	3	3	14

5.5 Overhaul of Metering Infrastructure

a. Metering Plan

During preliminary analysis, it was observed that around 25,000 meters were defective with a lack of effective inventory of meters in stores. Metering and protection for transformers at grid level also needs urgent attention.

Furthermore, energy audit reports were not available. It was also observed that meters/CTs are not installed on distribution transformers and consumer indexing is also not effectively mapped.

The AMR system was also not available with all HT, LTCT, single phase and three phase meters. Additionally, seals on meters (terminal cover and box) were not present at various locations even in the case of LTCT meters. Availability of meter testing equipment was also non-optimal.

The Petitioner is currently grappling with significant challenges stemming from its outdated metering infrastructure, which

includes both CT-operated and Whole Current (WC) meters. These meters lack the capability to support electronic readings and fail to meet modern regulatory and statutory requirements, undermining CPDL's ability to accurately measure electricity usage, optimize energy management, and ensure precise billing.

Furthermore, the limitations of the existing metering infrastructure prevent CPDL from fully leveraging its Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI), which restricts the benefits of real-time data collection, remote monitoring, and integration with broader energy management systems.

Recognizing these shortcomings, CPDL plans to overhaul metering infrastructure and replace all existing meters with smart meters to ensure compliance with evolving energy regulations

The capital expenditure investment in smart meters over the next five years will empower CPDL to fully utilize its AMI infrastructure, integrating smart meter data with its Meter Data Acquisition System (MDAS) and SAP Billing engine.

Consumer metering overhaul:

The existing metering infrastructure (takenover from EWEDC) consist of 7 to 8 different, non-standard types of meters primarily due to EWEDC asking consumers to procure meters themselves for last few years, leading to inconsistencies and inefficiencies in billing. Currently, CPDL employs static meters to replace defective or burnt meters. However, to enhance overall billing efficiency and ensure accuracy, it is imperative to replace all existing meters with smart meters.

It becomes increasingly important for CPDL to plan capital expenditure for installation of smart pre-payment meters for new and existing consumers. For this purpose, CDPL has planned to under capital investment for Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) including its IT infrastructure which will also help in improving billing accuracy and reduce losses from pilferage.

Further, it is planned that all single-phase meters will be replaced with static BLE Meters and all three phase meters of consumers comprising of Polyphase, LTCT, HT meters will be replaced with smart meters i.e. all HT & LTCT smart meters installation in next 2 years and all Polyphase whole current meter in subsequent 3 years. It is also proposed that all categories of connection towards Net meters will be installed with Smart Net meter.

DT metering overhaul:

The preliminary analysis revealed that meters/CTs are not installed on distribution transformers. Such absence of metering or inadequately monitored DTs make it challenging to identify areas of high energy loss and potential overloads, leading to increased operational costs and reduced reliability of power supply in Chandigarh area.

It is also pertinent to mention that unavailability of energy meters or faulty meters in DTs hinders energy accounting. This limitation makes it impossible to accurately access the reduction in losses through augmentation/upgradation of existing DTs with new DTs.

Thus, it is planned to install 100% DT metering with smart meters in next 3 years. Implementing 100% smart metering on DTs addresses these issues by enabling precise energy accounting and real-time monitoring of

transformer health. By collecting detailed data on voltage, current, and power factors, the system can identify transformers that are approaching overload conditions and facilitate timely preventive maintenance. Smart metering allows for the generation of technical loss reports, which help pinpoint high-loss areas, enabling targeted corrective actions to minimize energy wastage.

Moreover, the data collected from smart meters aids in strategic network planning by highlighting transformers operating near their capacity limits, suggesting where network upgrades or extensions are needed. This information not only helps in reducing losses in the low-voltage network but also supports long-term asset management and system reliability improvements.

Feeder metering overhaul:

Current feeder meters at 66/33/11 kV levels are partly functional, with numerous faulty meters, CTs, and PTs, leading to unidentified technical losses that hinder DISCOM's ability to optimize distribution, comply with CEA standards, and integrate with the National feeder Monitoring system (NFMS). Implementing 100% smart metering on all feeders will enable precise identification and monitoring of technical losses by providing accurate, real-time data on energy flow. This will facilitate targeted corrective actions, minimizing losses and optimizing energy distribution, ultimately reducing operational costs and improving supply reliability.

Thus, it is planned to install 100% feeder metering with smart meters in FY 2025-26. It is also pertinent to mention that unavailability of energy meters or faulty meters in feeders hinders energy accounting. This limitation makes it impossible to accurately access the reduction in losses through augmentation/upgradation of existing DTs with new DTs.

b. Statutory Requirement – New Connection and Meter Replacement**New Services / Load Augmentation**

As per Section 43 of the Electricity Act, 2003, CPDL, being a Distribution Licensee, has the primary obligation to supply electricity to the intending consumer on receipt of application and payment of estimates as per rates approved in Tariff Order by the Hon'ble Commission. The expenditure is envisaged to fulfill the statutory mandate including requirement of extending the network and installation of new transformers.

The Capex is proposed for providing new electricity connection including the cost of material such as cables, meters & transformers required to effect electricity supply to applicants/ consumers.

Replacement of Burnt/Faulty/Defective meters:

It is also proposed to replace existing meters due to meters being Burnt/defective/stolen in accordance with JERC Supply Code 2018 and its amendment thereof.

Thus, the total CAPEX requirement (Rs. Crore) for the overhaul of metering infrastructure scheme for the next control period is provided in the table given below:

Table 73: CAPEX towards Metering Infrastructure (Rs. Cr.) submitted by the Petitioner

Particulars	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	Grand Total
New Connection including net metering cases	15	13	7	7	6	47
Replacement under Normal Business	4	0	2	3	4	13
DT Metering	1	10	7	0	0	19
Feeder Metering	1	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	1
PQ Meters	-	1	-	1	-	1
AMI	15	62	35	4	4	120
Test Bench & Civil	2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	3
Total	38	86	51	15	14	203

5.6 Technology Adoption

The Petitioner is currently facing significant challenges related to technology adoption, primarily due to outdated infrastructure and limited digital integration across its operations. The sole reliance on manual processes and lack of real-time data further delay fault detection and resolution. The existing electricity distribution system lacks real-time monitoring and predictive maintenance. The lack of Information Technology (IT) systems in daily business operations further hinders the uninterrupted supply of power to consumer of the Petitioner.

The current scheme focusses on upgrading SCADA systems for real-time monitoring, integrating predictive analytics and GIS for proactive maintenance, boosting customer satisfaction through enhanced interaction, and deploying IT measures in day-to-day business operations.

a. Consumer Experience Transformation

The preliminary survey following the takeover of operations revealed various challenges as regards provision of effective consumer services to enhance consumer experience. It was revealed that only 20% of applications for new connections are processed through online portals.

Furthermore, consumers were not provided with facility of 24x7 customer call centre for resolution of consumer grievances. While a round-the-clock Citizen Facilitation Centre (CFC) was operational, consumers could not connect to the same. Thus, CPDL faces challenges such as inefficient complaint resolution and limited consumer engagement, which impact service delivery.

To improve consumer experience, CPDL is planning to implement the following:

- (i) AI driven advanced Customer Relationship Management (CRM) system to integrate all consumer communication channels- including phones, e-mail, chat and social media – into a unified CRM system, providing a seamless and consistent service experience.
- (ii) A centralized call center to streamline operations, providing a dedicated point of contact for inquiries and complaints. This initiative aims to enhance the efficiency of complaint resolution and reduce response times,

ensuring consistent service delivery

- (iii) A WhatsApp chatbot to modernize CPDL's communication strategy by offering functionalities like complaint registration and real-time updates, catering to the growing demand for digital engagement
- (iv) Digitalization of complaint centers to improve the tracking and management of consumer issues, facilitating timely resolutions and enabling data driven insights for operational improvements
- (v) Consumer portal/ mobile application to personalized customer interactions, allowing consumers to manage their accounts and access personalized recommendations.

These digital platforms are designed to enhance accessibility, responsiveness, and consumer engagement, positioning the Petitioner as a utility that prioritizes customer needs and embraces innovation.

The total CAPEX requirement (Rs. crores) for Consumer Experience Transformation scheme for the next control period is provided in the table given below:

Table 74: CAPEX towards Consumer Experience Transformation (Rs. Cr.) submitted by the Petitioner

Particulars	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	Grand Total
Consumer Experience Transformation	1	2	2	1	1	7

b. IT enablement in Internal Processes

Currently, the majority of internal business processes at the DISCOM depend on paperwork. Integration of technology and automation is limited. Complaint records were handled manually. The complaint centers were not digitalized. The outage management system, material management system, etc., which are critical for running day-to-day business operations were missing. The transactional data was manually maintained at each division. There was no tracking system for managing resources at DISCOM. The workforce management system was absent. Since no technological intervention was in place, the cyber security measures were absent too. Thus, the business processes were inefficient. Many modern utilities across the globe are increasingly welcoming digitization and automation of internal processes.

Since the Petitioner is aiming to enhance its overall service delivery and position itself as a market leader and a state-of-the-art distribution utility, it is embedding digitization and automation across its internal organizational processes. The following initiatives are planned by the Petitioner

- (i) Implement several major applications to manage various operations, including SAP ERP and Microsoft applications to optimize business processes, financial management, and data analytics. SAP ISU for Consumer Metering Billing and Collection, GE Small World as Geographic Information System, and the Meter Data Acquisition System.
- (ii) Invest in advanced data analytics, AI and dynamic dashboards to support strategic business decisions, thereby allowing the Discom to process vast amounts of data in real-time, uncover insights, predict trends and make informed, data-driven decisions.

- (iii) Centralized platform to streamline and enhance the management of specialized field teams, which are responsible for critical operations such as Meter Reading, Installation and Commissioning, Repair and Maintenance, Enforcement, and Recovery.
- (iv) Shift to digital documentation and a transition to a paperless office environment to streamline workflows, enhance data security, and promote more efficient information sharing across teams, aligning the Discom's operational practices with environmentally responsible standards.
- (v) Implement cutting-edge technologies such as AR, AI/ML, Generative AI, Robotic Process Automation and Blockchain for future growth
- (vi) Set up a reliable, high-speed network across offices and operational sites, support digital workflow by providing modern desktop computers and laptops to enhance employee efficiency
- (vii) Manage database through acquisition of Oracle Database and SQL Database licenses to enable secure, scalable, and high-performance data management for business-critical applications
- (viii) Automates workforce management and ensure compliance and efficiency, implement VTS to enhance fleet management by providing real-time tracking and monitoring of company vehicles. These systems contribute to improved productivity, reduced operational costs, and enhanced service delivery
- (ix) Establish a state-of-the-art Data Center and Disaster Recovery Centre to support the integration of advanced technologies like IoT devices, smart meters, and automated systems to enable real-time data processing and optimize power distribution networks.
- (x) Provide secure, high performance and future ready IT infrastructure across CPDL,

By investing in these mission-critical software solutions, CPDL aims to build a robust, secure, and future-ready IT ecosystem, ensuring business continuity, operational excellence, and enhanced service delivery.

The total CAPEX requirement (Rs. crores) for IT Enablement in Internal Processes scheme for the next control period is provided in the table given below:

Table 75: CAPEX towards IT Enablement in Internal Processes scheme (Rs. Cr.) submitted by the Petitioner

SN.	Particulars	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	Grand Total
1	Technology Implementation, Upgradation and Enhancements	1	2	5	2	2	13
2	Digital Documentation and transition to Paperless Office for Sustainability	0	0	1	0	0	2
3	Intervention Using Cutting-Edge Technologies		3	4	4	4	13
4	Data Information and Cyber Security		3	6	5	4	17
5	IT Data Centre and Disaster Recovery Centre Establishment	2	5	5	2	0	14
6	End User, Network, Devices and Peripherals	2	2	1	1	1	7
7	Purchase of Software Licences	5	4	3	3	3	17

SN.	Particulars	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	Grand Total
8	IT Infra Setup at New Offices in Line with Civil Projects	1	1	5	2	-	9
9	Technology Implementation, Upgradation and Enhancements	1	2	5	2	2	13
10	Digital Documentation and transition to Paperless Office for Sustainability	0	0	1	0	0	2
11	Total	10	16	18	13	10	66

c. Cyber Security

As CPDL is focusing on modernizing its infrastructure and integrate advanced technologies, the need for robust cybersecurity measures becomes paramount. With the deployment of smart grids, Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI), and other digital solutions, CPDL faces heightened risks of cyber threats that could compromise data integrity, operational continuity, and consumer privacy. The interconnection of digital systems enhances operational efficiency but simultaneously increases vulnerabilities to cyberattacks, which can disrupt power supply and lead to significant financial and reputational damages. Implementing comprehensive cybersecurity strategies, including real-time monitoring, threat detection, and incident response protocols, is essential to safeguard the utility's digital assets and ensure the secure, reliable delivery of electricity, thus maintaining consumer trust and regulatory compliance.

To fortify its cybersecurity framework and protect critical infrastructure, CPDL is planning to implement a range of advanced security solutions. These include Security Information and Event Management (SIEM), Security Operations Centre (SOC), Privileged Identity Management (PIM/PAM), Extended Detection and Response (XDR), Mobile Device Management (MDM), and Network Behaviour Analytics (NBA).

These initiatives aim to bolster identity management, enable real-time threat detection, and automate incident responses, thereby preventing unauthorized access and enhancing consumer trust in the utility's security measures. Securing data on mobile devices and network layers will also allow both internal and external users to confidently utilize mobile applications, reducing the risk of data theft or loss.

Once the SIEM and SOC are fully operational, the Petitioner is planning to further enhance its capabilities by integrating Security Orchestration, Automation, and Response (SOAR) into the SIEM platform, streamlining and reinforcing its cybersecurity infrastructure.

The total CAPEX requirement (Rs. crores) for Cyber Security scheme for the next control period is provided in the table given below:

Table 76: CAPEX towards IT Enablement in Internal Processes scheme (Rs. Cr.) submitted by the Petitioner

Particulars	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	Grand Total
Scheme to strengthen cyber security and safeguard critical infrastructure	-	3	6	5	4	17

d. Automating Field Operations

The Petitioner currently relies on manual inspections to identify hotspots in the distribution network, which are time-consuming and prone to errors, leading to reactive maintenance and increased risk of outages. By procuring drones equipped with thermal sensor cameras, CPDL can rapidly and accurately detect hotspots, enabling a proactive maintenance approach. This technology enhances network reliability by addressing potential faults before they cause disruption.

Additionally, the existing CCTV systems at CPDL may not provide adequate coverage or clarity needed for effective monitoring and security of critical infrastructure. This creates vulnerabilities of unauthorized access and potential security breaches. Upgrading to advanced CCTV systems improves monitoring capabilities, offering comprehensive coverage and enhanced security measures.

Moreover, vegetation encroachment on power lines is currently managed manually at CPDL, which is labor-intensive and reactive, increasing the risk of outages. Drone-based LiDAR technology provides precise data on vegetation encroachment, allowing for targeted and efficient management. This proactive approach minimizes outage risks caused by overgrown vegetation, enhancing network reliability and safety.

Under the National Smart Grid Mission, the project for SCADA in Chandigarh was awarded in October 2018 and commissioned in August 2022. The SCADA project, implemented in Division No. 2, integrates 6 substations including 61 feeders. It should be noted that all feeders are not covered in the existing SCADA project, which limits the monitoring capability of the DISCOM over its distribution network. To address this, CPDL plans to upgrade the SCADA system. These enhancements will bolster real-time telemetry and substation monitoring, enabling faster fault detection and resolution, efficient load management, and improved safety.

CPDL is also planning to integrate DERMS and implement ADMS. DERMS will facilitate seamless incorporation of renewable energy sources, supporting sustainability goals and empowering 25,000 prosumers. The ADMS will provide advanced features like FLISR and Volt-Var Optimization, ensuring rapid fault resolution and optimal voltage regulation, thereby minimizing downtime and significantly improving service reliability. These initiatives collectively enhance network resilience, operational efficiency, and strategic planning capabilities, aligning with global sustainability objectives and ensuring a robust power distribution system.

CPDL's current planning processes are hindered by data inaccuracies and limited analytical capabilities. To make informed and strategic decisions, CPDL is planning to implement a comprehensive Network Planning Tool capable of precise load flow analysis and optimal network expansion. This tool will enable effective management of growth and ensure a balanced, efficient power distribution system, addressing existing planning challenges and future growth needs.

Currently, CPDL is also facing challenges with inefficient asset management and spatial planning due to fragmented data systems and limited visualization capabilities. CPDL is planning to implement Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to address these issues by providing a unified platform that enhances data visualization and integration. GIS enables precise analysis of infrastructure layouts and service areas, facilitating efficient decision-making and improving resource allocation.

To address these gaps, CPDL plans to upgrade the existing SCADA system with advanced functionalities, including Management Information Systems (MIS), Web applications, reporting tools, and analytics. The plan includes implementing Substation Automation Systems (SAS) across all 66 kV and 33 kV Substations. These upgrades will align with proposed switchgear replacements and new installations at Grid Substations (GSS), enhancing real-time telemetry, historical data logging, outage reports, and Substation monitoring. This will enable faster fault detection and resolution, better load management, and improved safety.

To further enhance network visibility, real-time and historical data availability, and to improve the operational efficiency and reliability, CPDL is also planning the implementation of Advanced Distribution Management System (ADMS) and integration of network model with GIS. This will involve automating 11 kV RMUs and installing Fault Passage Indicators (FPIs). The ADMS will offer sophisticated capabilities such as Network Connectivity Analysis, State Estimation, Fault Location, Isolation and Service Restoration (FLISR), and Volt-Var Optimization. These functionalities will ensure quick fault resolution and optimal voltage regulation, significantly reducing downtime and improving reliability.

In line with its sustainability goals, CPDL also plans to implement a Distributed Energy Resource Management System (DERMS) to facilitate the seamless integration of renewable energy sources and support a network of 25,000 prosumers.

CPDL's current network planning processes are limited by data inaccuracies and insufficient analytical tools. To enable informed, strategic decision-making, CPDL will deploy a comprehensive Network Planning Tool capable of conducting accurate load flow analyses and optimizing network expansion. This tool will support efficient growth management and ensure a balanced power distribution system.

Additionally, the existing CCTV infrastructure lacks the coverage and resolution necessary for effective monitoring and security of critical assets, exposing the network to risks of unauthorized access and potential breaches. CPDL intends to upgrade to advanced CCTV systems for improved surveillance and security. Plans also include implementing a centralized IP-PBX communication system and attendance systems across all offices to enhance operational efficiency.

Currently, CPDL faces challenges in asset management and spatial planning due to fragmented data systems and poor visualization. To address this, the implementation of a Geographic Information System (GIS) is planned. GIS will provide an integrated platform for enhanced data visualization and analysis of infrastructure and service areas, improving resource allocation and strategic decision-making.

Moreover, preventive maintenance tasks such as electrical network inspections, theft detection, and monitoring vegetation encroachment are still handled manually, making them labor-intensive and reactive. CPDL plans to adopt drone-based site survey, and feeder surveys using LiDAR technology, which will offer accurate, real-time data to detect abnormalities, theft, safety hazards, and vegetation overgrowth. This proactive approach will significantly reduce outage risks and improve the overall reliability and safety of the network.

The summarized total CAPEX requirement (Rs. crores) for Automating Field Operations scheme for the next control period is provided in the table given below:

Table 77: CAPEX towards Automating Field Operations (Rs. Cr.) submitted by the Petitioner

SN.	Particulars	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	Grand Total
1	AUTOMATION-SAS/SCADA/FANA/Communication Infra	3	11	2	3	5	25
2	Business Continuity of GIS and associated Processes	6	0	1	1	0	8
3	Total	8	11	3	4	6	33

5.7 Future-ready Infrastructure

a. Office Infrastructure

The current existing infrastructure is old and needs modernization to provide a hygienic, well-ventilated and spacious work environment. These office locations are touch base points between end consumers and the utility. Hence, the focus needs to be on aesthetics as well as the safety of each stakeholder. To ensure the above, CPDL has planned to carry out civil infrastructure works for the designated offices in a phased manner. It therefore becomes necessary to carry out major renovation of buildings. The works have been categorized into the following categories.

- (i) Admin Civil works: New construction/ Reconstruction/ Major Renovation/ Retrofitting of all non-substation, non-grid buildings
- (ii) 11 kV Substation civil works: Major renovation/retrofitting works related to 11 kV substations.
- (iii) EHV grid civil works: New construction in existing grids / Major renovation/ Retrofitting works related to EHV grids substations.
- (iv) Rainwater harvesting for CPDL offices
- (v) Renovation work of CPDL office/substation Buildings

With technology implementation in place, re-skilling of existing workforce becomes necessary for the employees to provide seamless services to consumers. Proper training needs to be given. Understanding the need, CPDL is establishing a Skill Development Center and Simulation Lab to address the need for continuous workforce development. These facilities provide targeted training and practical experience with new technologies, equipping employees with the skills necessary to operate in a modernized utility environment. This investment ensures CPDL's workforce is adaptable, skilled, and prepared to meet the evolving demands of the energy sector

b. Tools, Tackles and Vehicles

Currently, CPDL faces several challenges due to the absence of essential testing and measuring equipment.

The lack of cable fault locating equipment for pinpointing underground cable faults across its network, including voltage levels of 66 kV, 33 kV, 11 kV, and 1.1 kV (LT cables), results in dependency on external vendors for fault detection, causing significant delays in fault restoration and service resumption

Additionally, CPDL does not possess any Partial Discharge (PD) cameras or thermal imaging cameras, which are critical for condition monitoring and identifying fault-prone areas before actual faults occur. The absence of Relay Test Kits hampers the ability to assess the health and functionality of various relays and protection systems.

Furthermore, CPDL lacks equipment for High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) testing, Transformer Turns Ratio (TTR) meters, Contact Resistance Measurement (CRM) kits, Circuit Breaker (CB) Timer Test Kits, and Parts Per Million (PPM) kits for moisture content testing in transformer oil, all of which are vital for ensuring the reliability and safety of the electrical network.

To address these issues and enhance the reliability of the power distribution network, CPDL plans to invest in acquiring essential testing equipment, tools, and tackles. This initiative aims to reduce downtime during breakdowns by enabling rapid fault identification and restoration, thus improving equipment uptime.

The procurement of cable fault locating equipment, PD cameras, and thermal imaging cameras will facilitate effective condition monitoring, allowing for preventive maintenance and reducing the risk of unplanned feeder breakdowns. Relay Test Kits will enable in-house testing of protection systems, ensuring timely maintenance and system reliability. HVDC testing equipment, TTR meters, CRM kits, CB Timer Test Kits, and PPM kits will strengthen CPDL's maintenance and testing capabilities, ensuring the long-term reliability and safety of the network.

The availability of proper tools and testing equipment will lead to systematic and efficient maintenance practices, reducing the possibility of accidents and extending the life of critical assets such as transformers, switchgear, and cables.

Further, the Petitioner is required to provide vehicles to its officers/ staff for various official work including visiting Substations, transporting heavy materials etc., shift-based duties in call centre, control room etc. and inter office movement to provide 24X7 reliable power supply in its licensed area and many other office related assignments including attending meetings/ court proceedings/ inspection of materials / vendor-verifications etc. in NCR and nearby States. The provision of vehicles not only ensures efficient and prompt services in economical manner but also necessary to ensure safety of its employees being working even in the odd hours / nighttime.

In addition to above, the CEA, through its various Regulations has established minimum standards for erection of distribution network by distribution companies. In line with these Regulations, vehicles are essential for the smooth movement of the Company's officials to efficiently provide services to consumers across the licensed area, which spans over 116 square km.

The total CAPEX requirement (Rs. crores) for Future-ready Infrastructure scheme for the next control period is provided in the table given below:

Table 78: CAPEX towards Future ready infrastructure (Rs. Cr.) submitted by the Petitioner

S N .	Particulars	FY 2025- 26	FY 2026- 27	FY 2027- 28	FY 2028- 29	FY 2029- 30	Grand Total
a)	Office Infrastructure	13	37	32	15	5	102
1	Construction of Store & office furnishing at Sector 52	1	-	-	-	-	1

S N .	Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30	Grand Total
2	Interior furnishing works of EHV Office at Kishangarh	1	-	-	-	-	1
3	Interior furnishing works of Division Office at Industrial Area Phase 1	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.2
4	Office setup for Metering LAB at IA Phase-2	1	-	-	-	-	1
5	Skill Development Centre at IA Phase-2	-	2	2	-	-	4
6	Construction of Corporate office at Sector 17	-	15	15	-	-	30
7	Construction of Customer Care Office	-	-	5	5	-	10
8	Revamping of GSS & Indoor Substations	5	10	5	5	5	30
9	Misc. office setup & revamping	5	10	5	5	-	25
b)	Tools, tackles, and vehicles	10	5	2	2	2	21
1	Tools and Tackles	9	3	1	1	1	15
2	Vehicles	1	2	1	1	1	6
	Total	23	42	34	17	7	123

Commission's analysis

The Petitioner states that the current transmission and distribution infrastructures are facing challenges including network stability, limited redundancy and potential supply failures at various sub-stations/places. In view of the above, the Commission opines that there is a need of Capital investment with an aim to insure reliable, uninterrupted and quality power supply ensuring N-1 contingency and adequate capacity of transmission and distribution network infrastructure.

Accordingly, the Commission hereby in-principle approves the capital expenditure as mentioned in the table below with a direction to the Petitioner to obtain within 3 months scheme-wise approval of the capital works by filing separate petition (scheme-wise) along with DPR, cost-benefit analysis and other relevant documents justifying the requirement of scheme:

Table 79: Capital Expenditure (Cr) approved by the Commission

S N.	Particulars	FY 25-26	FY 26-27	FY 27-28	FY 28-29	FY 29-30	Grand Total
A	Network Improvement and Optimization						
A. 1	66 kV and 33 kV level	22	48	39	24	13	146
a)	New Feeder	7	36	24	9	4	79
b)	New 66 kV Grid Sub-station (GSS)	-	6	6	-	-	13
c)	New Switchgear	1	1	1	-	-	2
d)	Interconnector	-	2	2	-	-	4
e)	PTR Addition	14	3	7	14	9	47

S N.	Particulars	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	Grand Total
		25- 26	26- 27	27- 28	28- 29	29- 30	
A. 2	11 KV and LT level	15	23	15	9	4	67
a)	11 kV New Feeder	6	8	2	1	2	19
b)	LT New Feeder	1	1	-	-	-	1
c)	Transformer Addition	9	13	9	6	3	40
d)	Compact Sub Station (CSS)	-	2	3	2	-	7
	Total: Network Improvement and Optimization	37	72	54	32	17	212
B	Operational Reliability and Loss Reduction						
B. 1	66 kV and 33 kV level	26	22	38	18	15	119
a)	Battery & Battery Charger Replacement	1	0.2	-	-	-	1
b)	Protection Upgradation	3	2	4	-	-	9
c)	PTR Upgradation	11	-	11	12	12	47
d)	Switchgear Replacement	11	7	5	2	3	28
e)	33 kV to 66 kV Conversion	-	12	18	4	-	34
B. 2	11 KV and LT level	26	45	53	18	12	154
a)	LT distribution box	-	2	9	-	-	11
b)	Fencing	1	0.4	0.2	0.2	-	2
c)	Ring Main Unit (RMU)	-	3	5	4	2	14
d)	Replacement of theft-prone conductors	15	9	6	1	0	31
e)	Switchgear Replacement	2	10	7	4	1	24
f)	11 kV feeder augmentation	8	11	10	3	3	36
g)	Transformer upgradation	-	9	16	6	6	37
	Total Operational Reliability and Loss Reduction	52	67	91	36	26	273
C	Safety	3	3	3	2	2	13
D	Overhaul of Metering Infrastructure						
a)	Metering	29	77	48	12	11	176
b)	New Connection	9	9	3	3	3	27
	Total Overhaul of Metering Infrastructure	38	86	51	15	14	203
E	Technology Adoption						
a)	Consumer Experience Transformation	1	2	2	1	1	7
b)	Technology Implementation, Upgradation and Enhancements	1	2	5	2	2	13
c)	Efficiency Improvements	0.2	0.4	1	0.5	0.2	2
d)	Digital Documentation and transition to Paperless Office for Sustainability	-	3	4	4	4	13
e)	Intervention Using Cutting-Edge Technologies	-	3	6	5	4	17
f)	Data Information and Cyber Security	2	5	5	2	0	14

S N.	Particulars	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	Grand Total
		25- 26	26- 27	27- 28	28- 29	29- 30	
g)	IT Data Centre and Disaster Recovery Centre Establishment	2	2	1	1	1	7
h)	End User, Network, Devices and Peripherals	5	4	3	3	3	17
i)	Purchase of Software Licenses	1	1	5	2	-	9
j)	AUTOMATION-SAS/SCADA/FANA/Communication Infra	3	11	2	3	5	25
k)	GIS	6	0	1	1	0	8
	Total Technology Adoption	20	32	34	25	20	132
F	Future-ready Infrastructure						
F. 1	Office Infrastructure	13	37	32	15	5	102
a)	Construction of Store & office furnishing at Sector 52	1	-	-	-	-	1
b)	Interior furnishing works of EHV Office at Kishangarh	1	-	-	-	-	1
c)	Interior furnishing works of Division Office at Industrial Area Phase 1	0.2	-	-	-	-	0
d)	Office setup for Metering LAB at IA Phase-2	1	-	-	-	-	1
e)	Skill Development Centre at IA Phase-2	-	2	2	-	-	4
f)	Construction of Corporate office at Sector 17	-	15	15	-	-	30
g)	Construction of Customer Care Office	-	-	5	5	-	10
h)	Revamping of GSS & Indoor Substations	5	10	5	5	5	30
i)	Misc. office setup & revamping	5	10	5	5	-	25
F. 2	Tools Tackles and Vehicles	10	5	2	2	2	21
a)	Tools and Tackles	9	3	1	1	1	15
b)	Vehicles	1	2	1	1	1	6
	Total Future-ready Infrastructure	23	42	34	17	7	123
	Total CAPEX	174	302	267	127	86	956

5.7.1 Details of Spillover Schemes

Petitioner's submission

The Petitioner has submitted that following the notification of the Transfer Scheme, the Petitioner has taken over the distribution and retail supply business of EWEDC in the Union Territory of Chandigarh on 01.02.2025. Further, in accordance with the Transfer Scheme, 2025, the Opening Balance Sheet as of 01.02.2025, shall be finalized within a twelve-month period from the Transfer Date, as outlined in Part D, Section 4 of the Transfer Scheme and is reproduced below for your kind reference.

In the absence of a finalized Opening Balance Sheet, the Petitioner has provisionally adopted figures derived from provisional figures of FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25, obtained by the Petitioner on best efforts basis, as stated earlier.

To determine the details of the spillover schemes, it is submitted that as per the provisional details of FY 2023-24,

there is Capital-Works-in-Progress (CWIP) of Rs. 92.80 Crore as on 31.03.2024. Based on the same and the provisional information for FY 2024-25, the Petitioner estimates closing CWIP of Rs. 90.62 Crore for FY 2024-25.

Petitioner is in the process of reconciling the opening CWIP of Rs. 90.62 Crore for FY 2025-26 with scheme-wise details available with the field offices. Subject to final reconciliation of the opening CWIP, the Petitioner has considered the estimated figure of Rs. 90.62 Crore as closing CWIP for FY 2024-25. Further, for the purpose of projections for the Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30, the Petitioner has considered the following capitalisation and accordingly derived the closing CWIP:

Table 80: Capital-Works-in-Progress during MYT Control Period in (Rs Cr.) submitted by the Petitioner

SN.	Particulars	2024-25 [^]	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
1	Opening CWIP	92.80*	90.62	119.16	147.38	144.99	75.22
2	Capital Expenditure	8.83	174.19	301.93	266.88	126.91	86.28
3	Capitalization	6.08	145.64	273.71	269.27	196.68	125.45
4	Closing CWIP	90.62**	119.16	147.38	144.99	75.22	36.06

*Based on closing CWIP of EWEDC for FY 2023-24 as per provisional information;

[^]Provisional figures of capex and capitalization for FY 2024-25;

**Including retirements of schemes worth Rs 4.93 Cr

Commission's analysis

The Commission provisionally approves CWIP of Rs. 90.62 Crores subject to outcome of the final balance sheet as on the date of takeover 01.02.2025.

Further, the Commission has considered the 50% of capital expenditure (excluding CWIP) approved for the 4th MYT Control Period as capitalization, the same will be subject to Truing-up.

The details of approved capitalization is given in the table below:

Table 81: Capitalisation approved by the Commission

SN.	Particulars	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
1	Capital Expenditure during the year	174.19	301.93	266.88	126.91	86.28
2	Capitalization (50% of capitalization against capital expenditure exclusive of CWIP during the year)	87.10	150.97	133.44	63.46	43.14

Chapter 6: Capital Structure

Petitioner's submission

The Petitioner is proposing funding of capitalization through consumer contribution and balance through a mix of debt and equity as per the abovementioned provisions of the Regulations.

Accordingly, the Petitioner submits the following capital structure for its proposed capital expenditure for the MYT control period

Table 82: Capital Structure of proposed capital investment schemes for MYT Control Period (in Rs Cr.) submitted by the Petitioner

S.No	Particulars	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	Total
1	Capital expenditure	174	302	267	127	86	956
2	Capitalization	146	274	269	197	125	1,011
3	Consumer Contribution	4	8	8	6	4	30
4	Debt (70%)	99	186	183	134	85	686
5	Equity (30%)	42	80	78	57	37	294

Commission's analysis

The Commission based on the approved Capitalisation has considered the Capital Structure as shown in the table below:

Table 83: Capital structure approved by the Commission (Cr)

Particulars	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	Total
Capital expenditure during the year	174.19	301.93	266.88	126.91	86.28	956.19
Capitalization	87.095	150.965	133.44	63.455	43.14	478.095
Consumer Contribution	4.00	8.00	8.00	6.00	4.00	30.00
Net Capitalization	83.10	142.97	125.44	57.46	39.14	448.10
Debt (70%)	58.17	100.08	87.81	40.22	27.40	313.67
Equity (30%)	24.93	42.89	37.63	17.24	11.74	134.43

Chapter 7: Manpower Plan

Petitioner's Submission

In terms of Chandigarh Electricity Reforms Transfer Scheme, 2025, a total of 857 employees, comprising 349 permanent staff and 508 outsourced employees, were transferred from the EWEDC to Petitioner.

EWEDC had 586 permanent employees out of which 237 employees were retained by the UT Administration and were not transferred to the Petitioner. Most of the experienced employees from Groups A and B were retained by the UT Administration.

Table 84: Grade-wise breakup of transferred employees from EWEDC to CPDL submitted by the Petitioner

Grade	Employees in EWEDC	Employees transferred to CPDL
A	20	2
B	91	66
C	430	262
D	45	19
Total	586	349

This retention by UT Administration created a vacuum of skilled and experienced manpower in the organization structure of the Petitioner and to manage the operations of electricity distribution functions for the initial few months post takeover, the Petitioner had appointed additional employees to partially fill the voids created by retention of the EWEDC employees. Additionally, the Petitioner has also deputed experienced employees from the various subsidiaries of the parent company. With this, the total employee strength of the Petitioner as on transfer date reached 1,120.

With the organization structure in place, and verticals defined for each department, the need for recruitment and vacancies have been identified as per the below mentioned philosophy:

- (i) Each vertical should have at least one employee at manager and above role with 15+ years of experience to manage and provide strategic inputs and directions for the operation of that vertical
- (ii) Each vertical should have at least one employee at Deputy Manager/ Assistant Manager/ Officer level with ~10+ years of experience to provide support to the managers and review the business operations on a daily basis
- (iii) Each sub-division should have at least one Junior Engineer to provide round-the-clock services and attend complaints
- (iv) Each sub-division should have at least 2-3 Junior Engineer Trainees (JETs) to provide handhold support to JEs and to ensure smooth succession planning by gaining on-ground practical experience at the sub-division offices.
- (v) Each vertical should have at least 2 Senior Executives/ Executives to perform the daily business operations

- (vi) Each vertical of critical departments involving field operations such as Operations- Technical, Operation-Distribution and Automation should have at least one management trainee (MT) to provide handhold support to engineers and gain on-ground experience for the succession planning.

Along with this, Petitioner is also focusing on the following activities which would rationalize their requirement of additional manpower over the coming years:

- (i) Adoption of smart meters would eliminate the need for meter readers and remote diagnostics would reduce the need of field technicians. However, this shift concurrently increases the need for skilled personnel to perform advanced data analytics and research on metering data.
- (ii) Implementation of SCADA/ ADMS systems would automate many routine operations, such as switching, load balancing, voltage regulation, outage management, and distribution management. This would reduce the need for manual intervention by field operators and decrease the number of personnel required for these tasks. Also, these systems would provide advanced fault detection capabilities, enabling rapid identification and isolation of faults in the distribution network. This would reduce the need for large teams of field technicians to locate and address issues, as the system can pinpoint problems more accurately and quickly.
- (iii) IT enablement and adoption of SAP ERP modules in day-to-day business processes would enhance the capabilities in real-time data processing, analytics and provide centralized management. This would enhance operational efficiency and reduce manpower requirements by automating and streamlining processes across the organization

Considering these, the Petitioner has forecasted its manpower requirement plan for the Control Period FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 in the table given below:

Table 85: Manpower plan submitted by the Petitioner

SN	Particulars	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
1	Total No. of employees as on 1st April	1,120	1,216	1,297	1,339	1,365
2	No. of employees added during the year	101	95	57	42	40
3	No. of employees retiring during the year	5	14	15	16	16
4	No. of employees at the end of the year	1,216	1,297	1,339	1,365	1,389

The Petitioner commenced operations on 01.02.2025, and the projected number of employees is based on various parameters and assumptions previously stated. These projections rely on a preliminary understanding of the current distribution network and license area, which may change as deeper insights are gained. The Petitioner acknowledges that modifications may be necessary as operational knowledge evolves. Therefore, the Petitioner seeks to invoke the Commission's powers under Regulations 84 to 89 of the Tariff Regulations, 2024 and other applicable provisions. The Petitioner respectfully requests leave to submit revised filings, if required, during the Business Plan proceedings or any time during the Control Period in the interest of justice.

Commission's analysis

The Commission provisionally approves the Manpower plan as submitted by the Petitioner for the Control Period. The Commission directs the Petitioner to conduct a study wrt the optimum requirement in similarly placed discoms and submit a report to this Commission in the month of January 2026. Accordingly, the Manpower Plan approved by the Commission for the Control Period is as follows:

Table 86: Manpower plan approved by the Commission

SN	Particulars	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
1	Total No. of employees as on 1st April	1,120	1,216	1,297	1,339	1,365
2	No. of employees added during the year	101	95	57	42	40
3	No. of employees retiring during the year	5	14	15	16	16
4	No. of employees at the end of the year	1,216	1,297	1,339	1,365	1,389

Chapter 8: Reliability Indices

Petitioner's submission

The Petitioner has submitted that it has taken over operations of distribution and retail supply business in the Union Territory of Chandigarh on 01.02.2025. Till June 2025, the process of data collection at CPDL was handled manually by the Division Offices, following traditional practices established by the EWEDC as the automated mechanism was not in place. In July 2025, the Petitioner has developed a system to log power interruptions and their durations across all feeders. Further, the Petitioner is in the process of developing an automated system which will significantly enhance the ability to accurately track and report key performance metrics such as SAIFI, SAIDI and MAIFI.

The Petitioner further submitted that once the automated system is fully implemented, it will be able to provide data that is not only more precise and verifiable but also more accessible, eliminating the need for manual intervention and thereby reducing the risk of errors while freeing up valuable resources for other critical tasks. This advancement will equip Petitioner to propose accurate and reliable figures related to performance targets, ensuring that data underpinning operations maintains the highest standards of integrity and reliability.

Furthermore, as submitted in the Capital Investment Plan, the Petitioner intends to overhaul the metering infrastructure wherein DT and Feeder Meters are proposed to be replaced to ensure state-of-the-art metering infrastructure is in place. This shall ensure automated reporting of Reliability Indices as specified by the Commission. Therefore, the Petitioner in its Business Plan Petition has requested the Commission to duly determine the Reliability Indices at the time of Mid-Term Review and sought to invoke the powers of the Commission under Regulations 84 to 89 of the Tariff Regulations, 2024 and all other applicable provisions to seek the following relaxations: -

- (a) Permit the Petitioner to undertake the required capital investment and upgradation of the necessary facilities to put in place an automated mechanism for monitoring and restoring outages.
- (b) Till such time the required upgradation is done, the reliability indices may be based on the past performance of EWEDC,
- (c) Permit Petitioner to place on record the additional data and information, after receipt from the authorized sources and due verification and undertaking the upgradation of the facilities as mentioned above, at the time of Mid-Term Review for a comprehensive determination of the reliability indices.

The Petitioner in reply to the deficiency note raised on (31.07.2025) submitted that in order to comply with the directions of the Commission, it has worked out the trajectory for the Control Period FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 taking into consideration the actual values of SAIFI, SAIDI and MAIFI for Quarter-1 (April 2025 to June 2025), capital expenditure proposed by the Petitioner in the Business Plan Petition for each year of the Control Period, seasonal impact during the year, etc. as explained below:

- a) The following actual values of SAIFI SAIDI and MAIFI achieved during the month of April, May and June 2025 have been considered as the base.

Table 87: Actual values achieved during the months considered by the Petitioner

Particular	April	May	June
	2025	2025	2025
SAIFI	2.91	3.98	3.89
SAIDI	1.30	2.78	2.27
MAIFI	1.99	2.33	2.47

- b) SAIFI, SAIDI and MAIFI for the month of July, August and September 2025 has been considered same as June 2025 due to seasonal impact of monsoon in Quarter-2.
- c) Further, 5% improvement in SAIFI, SAIDI and MAIFI has been considered for October, November and December, 2025 on account of preventive maintenance activity planned by the Petitioner i.e. 15% improvement in Quarter-3.
- d) Since the major capital expenditure will take place in Quarter-3, further improvement of 10% has been considered in February and March 2026 i.e. further ~20% improvement in SAIFI, SAIDI and MAIFI in Quarter-4.
- e) The above rationale has been applied to project the SAIFI, SAIDI and MAIFI for the next four years (FY 2026-27 to FY 2029-30) in the ratio of capital expenditure proposed during each year of the Control Period.

Accordingly, the Petitioner has submitted trajectory for SAIFI, SAIDI and MAIFI for each year of the Control Period is projected as given below:

Table 88: Reliability Indices for FY 2025-26 submitted by the Petitioner

Particulars	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Average
SAIFI	2.90	4.00	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.71	3.52	3.34	3.34	3.01	2.71	3.51
SAIDI	1.30	2.80	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.19	2.08	1.97	1.97	1.77	1.60	2.07
MAIFI	2.00	2.30	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.38	2.26	2.14	2.14	1.93	1.74	2.24

Table 89: Reliability Indices for FY 2026-27 submitted by the Petitioner

Particulars	Apr-26	May-26	Jun-26	Jul-26	Aug-26	Sep-26	Oct-26	Nov-26	Dec-26	Jan-27	Feb-27	Mar-27	Average
SAIFI	2.23	2.95	2.88	2.88	2.88	2.88	2.76	2.64	2.52	2.52	2.31	2.11	2.63
SAIDI	1.19	2.17	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.77	1.70	1.63	1.63	1.50	1.39	1.70
MAIFI	1.65	1.84	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.89	1.82	1.74	1.74	1.60	1.48	1.81

Table 90: Reliability Indices for FY 2027-28 submitted by the Petitioner

Particulars	Apr-27	May-27	Jun-27	Jul-27	Aug-27	Sep-27	Oct-27	Nov-27	Dec-27	Jan-28	Feb-28	Mar-28	Average
SAIFI	1.54	1.85	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.76	1.71	1.66	1.66	1.57	1.48	1.71

Particulars	Apr-27	May-27	Jun-27	Jul-27	Aug-27	Sep-27	Oct-27	Nov-27	Dec-27	Jan-28	Feb-28	Mar-28	Average
SAIDI	1.08	1.51	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.33	1.30	1.27	1.27	1.22	1.17	1.30
MAIFI	1.28	1.37	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.39	1.35	1.32	1.32	1.26	1.21	1.35

Table 91: Reliability Indices for FY 2028-29 submitted by the Petitioner

Particulars	Apr-28	May-28	Jun-28	Jul-28	Aug-28	Sep-28	Oct-28	Nov-28	Dec-28	Jan-29	Feb-29	Mar-29	Average
SAIFI	1.21	1.33	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.29	1.27	1.26	1.26	1.22	1.19	1.27
SAIDI	1.03	1.20	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.13	1.12	1.11	1.11	1.08	1.07	1.12
MAIFI	1.11	1.14	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.15	1.14	1.12	1.12	1.10	1.08	1.14

Table 92: Reliability Indices for FY 2029-30 submitted by the Petitioner

Particulars	Apr-29	May-29	Jun-29	Jul-29	Aug-29	Sep-29	Oct-29	Nov-29	Dec-29	Jan-30	Feb-30	Mar-30	Average
SAIFI	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
SAIDI	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
MAIFI	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Table 93: Reliability Indices for Control Period from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 submitted by the Petitioner

Particular	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY
	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
SAIFI	3.51	2.63	1.71	1.27	1.00
SAIDI	2.07	1.70	1.30	1.12	1.00
MAIFI	2.24	1.81	1.35	1.14	1.00

Commission's Analysis

The Commission approves the reliability indices as submitted by the Petitioner for the Control Period (rounding off to the nearest multiple of 5). Accordingly, the reliability indices approved by the Commission for the Control Period is as follows:

Table 94: Trajectory of Reliability Indices approved by the Commission

Particular	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY
	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
SAIFI (Average monthly)	3.51	2.63	1.71	1.27	1.00
SAIDI (Monthly average) in minutes	125	100	75	65	60
MAIFI (in Hrs)	2.24	1.81	1.35	1.14	1.00

Annexure 1: List of Stakeholders who attended the public hearing**Table 95: List of Stakeholders**

S. No.	Name of Person (Mr./Ms.)	Organization/ Address
1.	Dr T.S Kamal	1005, Sector 42 B, Chandigarh
2.	Sh. Man Mohan Singh	Chairman, Hotel and Resort Association, Chd.
3.	Sh. Gurdarshan	PHD Chamber of Commerce
4.	Suvrat Kumar	PHD Chamber of Commerce
5.	Lokesh Chopra	CRAWFED
6.	Major General Sudesh Kumar	254/35-A, Chandigarh
7.	Major Ravinder Singh Gujral	Sec. 35 C, Chandigarh
8.	Er. Ajit S. Gulati	1152, Sector 44 B, Chandigarh
9.	Sharad Sharma	54/11-A, Chandigarh
10.	Satinder Kumar	18/11-A, Chandigarh
11.	Suman Preet singh	CII
12.	Baljinder Singh	Chairman, FOSWAC
13.	Pardeep Chopra	Citizen's association
14.	Dr. D.P Verma	FOSWAC
15.	Rajan Pal Singh	Citizen Association Sector 21
16.	Hardeep Singh	Councillor
17.	Vijay Pal Singh	President, AAP
18.	Omkar Singh	1575/35-C, Chandigarh
19.	M.M Singh	2379/35-C, Chandigarh
20.	D. K Kapla	President, RWA,36
21.	Ashok Bansal	126/10A, Chandigarh
22.	J.S Sarpal	64/33 A, Chandigarh
23.	Prof. H.S.	459/15 A, Chandigarh
24.	Surinder Sharma	399/15 A, Chandigarh
25.	H.S Talwar	3282/15 D, Chandigarh
26.	Arshdeep Singh	445/15 A, Chandigarh
27.	Bhupinder Singh Saini	District President, BJP, Chandigarh
28.	Vikranta Tanwar	49 A, Chandigarh
29.	Shakeel Mohamad	Village- Kasheri, Chandigarh
30.	Kirpal Singh	Sec. 30 B, Chandigarh.
31.	Gp Captain R.C. Goyal	Sector-36 D, Chandigarh
32.	Naresh	Marble Market, Chandigarh
33.	Harish Gupta	Marble Market, Chandigarh
34.	Shivdan Singh	Chandigarh
35.	Ajay Sharma	Chandigarh
36.	Charanjiv Singh	Chandigarh Beopar Mandal (CBM)
37.	Sanjeev Chadha	Chandigarh Beopar Mandal (CBM)
38.	R.L Bajaj	Chandigarh Beopar Mandal (CBM)
39.	Balwinder Singh	Chandigarh
40.	Navdeep Sharma	CBM, Executive Member
41.	Shubhajit Dhar	CPDL
42.	Maheshinder Singh Sidhu	Councillor
43.	Ashwani Kr. Sharma	President, RWA, Chandigarh
44.	Avi Bhasin	BJP, Chandigarh
45.	Jarnail Singh	President, Industrial Shed welfare Association.
46.	Rakesh Aggarwal	Laghu Udyog Bharti
47.	Ajay Kumar + Veenu Chauhan	Congress
48.	Surinder Gupta	Chamber of Chandigarh Industries.
49.	Gurpreet Singh	Chandigarh
50.	S.K. Nayar	Chandigarh (Indian citizen Forum)