JHARKHAND BIJLI VITRAN NIGAM LIMITED (JBVNL)

Petition for Audited True- up of FY 2024-25, APR for FY 2025-26, ARR for next Control Period from FY 2026-27 to FY 2030-31 and Determination of retail tariff for FY 2026-27

JHARKHAND BIJLI VITRAN NIGAM LIMITED

Before the Hon'ble Jharkhand State Electricity Regulatory Commission, Ranchi

Filing Number: _____

Case Number:

IN THE MATTER OF: Filing of Petition for approval of audited True-up for FY 2024-25, Annual Performance Review for FY 2025-26 and approval of Aggregate Revenue Requirement for control period from FY 2026-27 to FY 2030-31 and tariff proposal for FY 26-27 under Section 45, 46, 61, 62, 64 and 86 of the Electricity Act, 2003 and as per the Regulations of Jharkhand State Electricity Regulatory Commission (JSERC) Terms and Conditions for Determination of Distribution Tariff Regulations, 2020 and Jharkhand State Electricity Regulatory Commission (JSERC) Terms and Conditions for Determination of Distribution Tariff Regulations, 2025.

AND IN THE MATTER OF: Jharkhand Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited (hereinafter referred to as "JBVNL", which shall mean for the purpose of this Petition the "Licensee" or "Petitioner") having its registered office at HEC, Dhurwa, Ranchi

The Petitioner respectfully submits hereunder:

1. The erstwhile Jharkhand State Electricity Board ("Board" or "JSEB") was a statutory body constituted under Section 5 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 and was engaged in electricity generation, transmission, distribution and related activities in the State of Jharkhand.

2. Jharkhand Urja Vikas Nigam Ltd. (herein after to be referred to as "JUVNL" or "the Holding company") has been incorporated under Indian Companies Act, 1956 pursuant to decision of Government of Jharkhand to reorganize erstwhile Jharkhand State Electricity Board (herein after referred to as "JSEB"). The Petitioner submits that the said reorganization of the JSEB has been done by Government of Jharkhand pursuant to "Part XIII – Reorganization of Board" read with section 131 of the Electricity Act 2003. The Holding company has been incorporated on 16th September 2013 with the Registrar of Companies, Jharkhand, Ranchi and has obtained Certificate of Commencement of Business on 12th November 2013.

Jharkhand Bijli Vitran Nigam Ltd. (herein after to be referred to as "JBVNL" or "the Petitioner" or erstwhile "JSEB-Distribution function" has been incorporated on 23rd October 2013 with the Registrar of Companies, Jharkhand, Ranchi and has obtained Certificate of Commencement of Business on 28th November 2013. The Petitioner is a Company constituted under the provisions of Government of Jharkhand, General Resolution as notified by transfer scheme vide notification no. 8, dated 6th January 2014. The Distribution Company - Jharkhand Bijli Vitran Nigam Ltd. is duly registered with the Registrar of Companies, Ranchi on 23rd October 2013

3. Pursuant to the enactment of the Electricity Act, 2003, every utility is required to submit its Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) for control period and Tariff Petitions as per procedures outlined in section 61, 62 and 64, of Electricity Act 2003, and the governing regulations thereof.

4. The present Petition is being filed by JBVNL before the Hon'ble Commission for approval of True-up for FY 2024-25, Annual Performance Review (APR) for FY 2025-26 and Approval of Aggregate Revenue Requirement and tariff proposal for FY 2026-27 along with ARR for next control period from FY 26-27 to FY 30-31 as per the Electricity Act, 2003 and as per the provisions of the Jharkhand State Electricity Regulatory Commission (JSERC) (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Distribution Tariff) Regulations 2020 and Jharkhand State Electricity Regulatory Commission (JSERC) (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Distribution Tariff) Regulations 2025.

Jharkhand Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited

Petitioner

Place: Ranchi

Dated:

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List of abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full Form
A&G	Administration & General
Act	The Electricity Act, 2003
ADP	Annual Development Plan
APR	Annual Performance Review
ARR	Aggregate Revenue Requirement
APNRL	Adhunik Power & Natural Resources Limited
AT&C	Aggregate Technical & Commercial
Capex	Capital Expenditure
Commission	Jharkhand Electricity Regulatory Commission
Cr.	Crore
CS	Commercial Services
CWIP	Capital Work-In-Progress
DDUGJY	Deen Dayal Upadhayay Gram Jyoti Yojana
DPS	Delayed Payment Surcharge
DVC	Damodar Valley Corporation
EA 2003	The Electricity Act, 2003
EHT	Extra High Tension
FY	Financial Year
FPPCA	Fuel and Power Purchase Cost Adjustment
GFA	Gross Fixed Assets
GoJ	Government of Jharkhand
HT	High Tension
IEX	Indian Energy Exchange Limited
IPDS	Integrated Power Development Scheme
IPP	Independent Power Producer
ISTS	Inter-State Transmission System
JSBAY	Jharkhand Sampurna Bijli Achchhaadan Yojana
JSEB	Jharkhand State Electricity Board
KVA	Kilo Volt Ampere
kWh	Kilo Watt Hour
LC	Letter of Credit
LT	Low Tension
MOD	Merit Order Dispatch
MU	Million Units
MW	Mega Watt
MYT	Multi-Year Tariff
NHPC	National Hydro Power Corporation
NTPC	National Thermal Power Corporation
NTI	Non-Tariff Income
O&M	Operation and Maintenance

Abbreviation	Full Form
PGCIL	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.
PLR	Prime Lending Rate
POSOCO	Power System Operation Corporation Limited
PoC	Point of Connection
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PTC	Power Trading Corporation
R&M	Repair and Maintenance
R-APDRP	Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme
RDSS	Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme
RE	Renewable Energy
REC	Renewable Energy Certificate
RGGVY	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
RoE	Return on Equity
SBI	State Bank of India
SECI	Solar Energy Corporation of India
SERC	State Electricity Regulatory Commission
SHPS	Sikidri Hydro Power Station
T&D	Transmission & Distribution
TVNL	Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Limited
UDAY	Ujjwal Discom Assurance Yojana
UI	Unscheduled Interchange

1. Background and Procedural History

1.1. Background

1.1.1. Jharkhand Bijli Vitran Nigam Ltd. (herein after to be referred to as "JBVNL" or "the Petitioner" or "erstwhile JSEB-Distribution function) has been incorporated under Indian Companies Act, 1956 pursuant to decision of Government of Jharkhand to reorganize erstwhile Jharkhand State Electricity Board (herein after referred to as "JSEB").

1.1.2. The Petitioner submits that the said reorganization of the JSEB has been done by Government of Jharkhand pursuant to "Part XIII – Reorganization of Board" read with section 131 of The Electricity Act 2003. The Petitioner is a Company constituted under the provisions of Government of Jharkhand, General Resolution as notified by transfer scheme vide notification no. 8, dated 6th January 2014. The distribution company, Jharkhand Bijli Vitran Nigam Ltd has been incorporated on 23rd October 2013 with the Registrar of Companies, Jharkhand, Ranchi and has obtained Certificate of Commencement of Business on 28th November 2013.

1.1.3. The Petitioner is a Distribution Licensee under the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 (EA, 2003) having license to supply electricity in the State of Jharkhand. The Petitioner is functioning in accordance with the provisions envisaged in the Electricity Act, 2003 and is engaged, within the framework of the Electricity Act, 2003, in the business of Distribution of Electricity to its consumers situated over the entire State of Jharkhand. The petitioner, JBVNL has 7 area boards,15 circles and 44 divisions for ease of operations and monitoring. Additionally, there are 5 numbers of CGRF (Consumer Grievance Redressal Forums, known as VUSNF (Vidyut Uphbhokta Shikayat Nivaran Forum (VUSNF) in the state of Jharkhand at different locations.

1.1.4. Section 62 of the Electricity Act 2003 requires the licensee to furnish details as may be specified by the Commission for determination of tariff. In addition, as per the Regulations issued by the Hon'ble Commission, JBVNL is required to file for all reasonable expenses, it believes, it would incur over the next financial years forming part of MYT Control Period and seek the approval of the Hon'ble Commission for the same. The filing is to be done based on the projections of the

expected revenue and costs, which should be arrived at by a reasonable methodology adopted by the Petitioner.

1.2. Distribution Tariff Regulations

1.2.1. The present Petition for True-up for FY 2024-25, APR for FY 2025-26, Approval of ARR for the next control period from FY26-27 to FY30-31 and proposal for tariff for FY 2026-27 of the Control Period (FY 2026-27 to FY 2030-31) has been prepared in accordance with the following acts/policies/regulations:

a) Electricity Act 2003

b) Provisions of National Electricity Policy;

c) Provisions of National Tariff Policy;

d) JSERC (Terms and Conditions for Distribution Tariff) Regulations, 2020

e) JSERC (Terms and Conditions for Distribution Tariff) Regulations, 2025

1.2.2. The present petition presents the projections of various operational and financial parameters and emphasizes on the requirement of further rationalizing the tariff in the State to make it cost reflective in alignment with voltage-wise actual cost of supply, to the extent possible. JBVNL has completed its fixed asset register up to FY 2022-23 and concluded the physical verification of assets and the reconciliation of the same with finance department completed along with the valuation of assets. However, the same is pending for Board of Directors approval. Currently, the plan for conducting additional physical verification of assets upto FY 25-26 is under process which will be concluded shortly.

1.2.3. It is humbly submitted that in the true up of FY 2023-24, the Hon'ble Commission has approved a cumulative gap of INR 4991.67 including reversal of penalty of Rs 733.69Cr. (Refer point no 19, page no 8 of JSERC order passed on dated 7th October 2025 in case no Case (Tariff) No. 09 of 2017, 13 of 2017 & 03 of 2022). As a result of this accumulated revenue gap, the petitioner is struggling to service its liability. It is also affecting its operational and financial performance. Hence, it would be in the larger interest of the State and its consumers that a cost reflective tariff may be issued to ensure the financial viability for the Petitioner and lessen its dependence on State Govt. support, other than consumer subsidy.

Considering the significant gap between revenue required and actual realization due to tariff being non cost reflective, there has been an accumulation of power purchase liabilities for the petitioner. Without any other alternative, the petitioner has been forced to depend upon the support from the State Government. If timely support is not forthcoming from the state government, JBVNL has to borrow from Financial Institutions and banks for servicing its liabilities at a higher rate of interest. Non timely payment to the Generators attracts LPS (Late Payment Surcharge) from the generators that is not being passed through in the tariff by the Hon'ble Commission. As a consequence, this double setback further weakens the financial position of the JBVNL. As power purchase liabilities constitute around 80% of the total expenditure, any setback in power procurement has negative financial impact and further weakening the complete eco system of JBVNL.

1.2.4. Aggrieved with the previous orders of Hon'ble JSERC, JBVNL has approached the APTEL and filed several appeals for the same. The status of the appeals is provided below for information.

1. **Appeal against Order dated 27th April 2018 passed by the Jharkhand State Electricity Regulatory Commission in Case (T) No: 13 of 2017 for the approval of Annual Performance Review (APR) for FY 2016-17 and Revised ARR, Tariff determination for the FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19 filed in APTEL vide Appeal No. 222 and 223 of 2018.**

JBVNL challenged the Impugned Order on the following aspects:

- Consideration of loan restructured under UDAY scheme for reducing revenue gap
- Reduction in Fixed charge of CS-Urban consumer category
- Non-consideration of carrying cost for the revenue gap created in FY 2015-16
- Disallowance of AT&C loss as per UDAY Trajectory
- Imposition of Penalty of 2% of ARR of FY 17-18 for non-compliance of directives

Present Status – The matter is sub judice at APTEL. However, APTEL has decided in favour of JBVNL on the issue of 2% penalty on ARR and the Hon'ble Commission has passed the order with reversal of penalty in revenue gap of FY23-24 via order dated 07/10/2025 on case no Case (Tariff) No. 09 of 2017, 13 of 2017 & 03 of 2022.

2. **Appeal against the review Order dated 27th February 2024 passed by the Jharkhand State Electricity Regulatory Commission in Case (Tariff) No.: 4 of 2020 for True-up of Jharkhand Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited for FY 2019-20 filed in APTEL vide DFR/261/2024 dated 27.05.24.**

JBVNL challenged the Impugned Order on the following aspects:

- Consideration of loss taken over under UDAY scheme as revenue in FY 2019-20, FY 2020- 21 and FY 2021-22
- Imposition of penalty of 2% on the approved ARR in True up for FY 2019-20.

- To approve Power Purchase quantum and cost from DVC as per PPA agreed between JBVNL and DVC for the FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-24 for the control period from FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26

Present Status – The matter is sub judice at APTEL. However, APTEL has decided in favour of JBVNL on the issue of 2% penalty on ARR and the Hon'ble Commission has passed the order with reversal of penalty in revenue gap of FY23-24 via order dated 07/10/2025 on case no Case (Tariff) No. 09 of 2017, 13 of 2017 & 03 of 2022.

3. **The Appeal is against the Order dated February 28, 2024, passed by the Jharkhand State Electricity Regulatory Commission (hereinafter referred to as 'the State Commission') in Case (Tariff) No.: 03 of 2022 for True-up of JBVNL for FY 2020-21 of the Appellant Jharkhand Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited filed in APTEL vide DFR/213/2024 dated 19.04.24.**

JBVNL challenged the Impugned Order on the following aspects:

- Disallowance of interstate transmission loss of JUSNL for the FY 20-21
- Disallowance of distribution loss and the deduction of such disallowed units at highest ECR ignoring the long term PPA and pro rate deduction of transmission charges of disallowed units
- Disallowance of LPS charges in the power purchase cost of the JBVNL
- Non passing of full terminal benefits as a cost component in the ARR
- Partial passing of interest on consumer security deposit
- Considerable increase of NTI in the tariff order reducing the overall gap
- Charging of 2% penalty on the overall ARR for FY20-21 due to non-compliance of directions
- Adjustment of subsidy as part of deemed revenue while calculating the revenue gap for JBVNL
- Erroneous Treatment of UDAY s part of the revenue for the petitioner for FY20-21 RDSS trajectory comes into effect from FY21-22.

Present Status – The matter is sub judice at APTEL. However, APTEL has decided in favour of JBVNL on the issue of 2% penalty on ARR and the Hon'ble Commission has passed the order with reversal of penalty in revenue gap of FY23-24 via order dated 07/10/2025 on case no Case (Tariff) No. 09 of 2017, 13 of 2017 & 03 of 2022**.**

4. **The Appeal is against the Order dated February 28, 2024, passed by the Jharkhand State Electricity Regulatory Commission (hereinafter referred to as 'the State Commission') in Case (Tariff) No.: 15 of 2022 for True-up of JBVNL for FY 2021-22 of the Appellant Jharkhand Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited filed in APTEL vide DFR/219/2024 dated 23.04.24.**

JBVNL challenged the Impugned Order on the following aspects:

- Disallowance of interstate transmission loss of JUSNL for the FY 21-22
- Disallowance of distribution loss and the deduction of such disallowed units at highest ECR ignoring the long term PPA and pro rate deduction of transmission charges of disallowed units
- Disallowance of LPS charges in the power purchase cost of the JBVNL
- Partial passing of interest on consumer security deposit

- Considerable increase of NTI in the tariff order reducing the overall gap
- Charging of 2% penalty on the overall ARR for FY21-22 due to non-compliance of directions
- Non provision of carrying cost on the revenue gap from FY21-22 to FY23-24

Present Status – The matter is sub judice at APTEL. However, APTEL has decided in favour of JBVNL on the issue of 2% penalty on ARR and the Hon'ble Commission has passed the order with reversal of penalty in revenue gap of FY23-24 via order dated 07/10/2025 on case no Case (Tariff) No. 09 of 2017, 13 of 2017 & 03 of 2022.

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5. **The Appeal is against the Order dated September 30,2024 passed by the Jharkhand State Electricity Regulatory Commission (hereinafter referred to as 'the State Commission') in Case (Tariff) No.: 10 of 2023 for True-up of JBVNL for FY 2022-23 of the Appellant Jharkhand Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited filed in APTEL vide DFR/507/2024 dated 28.11.2024.**

JBVNL challenged Impugned Order on the following aspects:

- Disallowance of interstate transmission loss of JUSNL for the FY 22-23
- Disallowance of distribution loss and the deduction of such disallowed units at highest ECR ignoring the long term PPA and pro-rata deduction of transmission charges of disallowed units
- Disallowance of LPS charges in the power purchase cost of the JBVNL
- Considerable increase of NTI in the tariff order reducing the overall gap
- Charging of 2% penalty on the overall ARR for FY22-23 due to non-compliance of directions
- Partial allowance of terminal benefits
- Wrongfully Disallowance of certain O&M expenses as losses due to utility inefficiency
- Disallowance of bank charges
- Non passing of recovery of approved gap in tariff and no direction for its treatment
- Arbitrary determination of green tariff for the petitioner

Present Status – The matter is sub judice at APTEL. However, APTEL has decided in favour of JBVNL on the issue of 2% penalty on ARR and the Hon'ble Commission has passed the order with reversal of penalty in revenue gap of FY23-24 via order dated 07/10/2025 on case no Case (Tariff) No. 09 of 2017, 13 of 2017 & 03 of 2022**.**

1.2.5. Also, the petitioner has filed a review petition in the JSERC (Refer Case No. 21 of 2025) on the following major aspects:

- For approval of revised power purchase cost
- Approval of non-tariff income after adjusting certain charges
- For approval of transmission loss as per evidence based metered data
- For consideration of approval on the per unit rate for disallowance of distribution loss by considering the Average Power Purchase Cost
- And other issues.

Present Status – The hearing of the said review petition is going on as of now.

1.2.6. Considering the pending appeals and review petitions before the Hon'ble Commission, the Petitioner has considered some of the numbers as per the impugned orders in interest of the consumers to understand the Petition. However,

submissions made in this Petition are without prejudice to the prayers made in above mentioned Appeal and Review Petition. If Hon'ble APTEL and Hon'ble Commission dispose the Appeal and Review Petition in favour of the Petitioner (in part or full), it is requested that the effect of the same should be passed on to the Petitioner and the figures considered, wherever applicable, shall be subject to revision.

1.2.7. It is submitted that the Petitioner is committed towards improving the electricity availability in the State with high reliability and overall sustainability without any assistance from the state government. Various measures are being undertaken and activities are being carried out at a considerable level to achieve the greater goal of becoming a sustainable power utility. It has been appraising the Hon'ble regulatory commission as and when it faces any difficulties in power procurement, energy availability and RPO fulfilment and other compliances regularly and sought reliefs as applicable. As of now and the next control period, the major expenditure for system strengthening and technological upgrdation will come through RDSS scheme. The petitioner has fully committed to the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) scheme, it has signed with the central government to achieve established benchmarks in operational and financial parameters.

1.2.8. The following section of the Petition presents the details of projections of Aggregate Revenue Requirement, underlying approach & methodology and rationale for proposed ARR.

1.2.9. Hence, the Hon'ble Commission is requested to admit the petition and provide opportunity to JBVNL to supply any deficient information, for expeditious disposal of this Petition.

1.3. Business plan for FY 2026-27 to FY 2030-31

1.3.1. The Hon'ble commission has approved the business plan for the petitioner for FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26 in its tariff order passed on 31st May 2023. In line with the approved business plan of the Hon'ble Commission, the petitioner has tried its best to align itself with the performance trajectory approved by the commission. Despite its best efforts, the petitioner has not been able to benchmark itself with some of the parameters specified in earlier approved business plan. The stiff benchmark parameters for JBVNL have been highlighted to the Commission several times

along with financial constraints of the JBVNL. Also, the major issue of the accumulated revenue gap over the years and non-cost reflective tariff have been highlighted to the Hon'ble commission several times, due to which the petitioner is finding it difficult to service its power purchase liabilities. However, the petitioner has improved its service parameters to many fold and the interaction with consumers have gone many fold along with increase awareness and transparency.

1.3.2. With the introduction of new distribution tariff regulations in 2025, the petitioner is now submitting the business plan and MYT for the next control period from FY26-27 to FY 30-31 with a futuristic plan and technological innovation to increase the overall billing and collection efficiency, gradual but sustained decrease in AT&C loss with improved service parameters for the Hon'ble Commission's perusal and favorable orders.

2. True Up for FY 2024-25

2.1. Introduction

2.1.1. As of now, the Tariff Order for FY 2025-26 is applicable in JBVNL for FY 25-26 that was effective from 1st May,2025. The Hon'ble Commission has made nominal changes in tariff structure. However, a substantial revenue gap still remains that was not passed through in the tariff. There was no clear direction from the Hon'ble Commission on how to recover the accumulated tariff gap. Also, the revenue gap approved for FY23-24 was not fully passed in the tariff, resulting a substantial difference between Average cost of supply and average billing rate for JBVNL. Keeping the cumulative approved revenue gap, including the reversal of penalty charged to JBVNL, in mind, the Petitioner is submitting its true up for FY24-25 based on the Audited Annual Accounts for FY 2024-25 (submitted in **Annexure: 1**) for the consideration of Hon'ble Commission.

2.2. Billing Determinants

2.2.1. The billing determinants of JBVNL for FY 2024-25 based on the audited annual accounts is provided for the kind consideration of Hon'ble Commission. As per audited accounts for FY24-25, JBVNL has effective consumer numbers around 54 lacs with a connected load of 11999MVA and 11105.71MUs sold units. The category and sub category wise details are provided below for Hon'ble Commission's reference.

Table 2.0: Billing Determinants for FY 24-25

Category	Sub-Category	Effective Consumer No. FY 24-25	Connected Load (KW/HP/kVA)	Unit Sold (MU)
Domestic	**DS-R**	34,37,398	45,93,066	3,695.15
	DS-U	14,10,544	29,70,532	2,570.44
	DS HT	42	14,986	24.86
	Total	**48,47,984**	**7578584**	**6,290.45**
Non-Domestic	**NDS-I**	147243	1,55,227	714.37
	NDS-II	279913	13,10,328	558.79
	Total	**427156**	**1465555**	**1,273.16**
Street Light	**SS**	790	54,016	77.25
	Total	**790**	**54016**	**77.25**
LT Industry	**LTIS**	26802	10,75,138	367.8
	Total	**26802**	**1075138**	**367.8**
Agriculture	**IAS-I**	116515	2,09,213	95.24
	IAS-II	2872	31,066	4.06
	Total	**119387**	**240279**	**99.3**
HT Supply	**HTS**	2584	1451129	2653.51
	HTSS	23	84430.43	283.79

Category	Sub-Category	Effective Consumer No. FY 24-25	Connected Load (KW/HP/kVA)	Unit Sold (MU)
	RTS	2	41,998	37.18
	MES	7	8,070	23.27
	Total	**2616**	**1585627**	**2997.75**
GRAND TOTAL		**5424735**	**11999199**	**11105.71**

2.3. Energy Sales

2.3.1. The energy sales of JBVNL for FY 2024-25 based on the audited annual accounts is provided for the kind consideration of Hon'ble Commission.

2.3.2. The following table summarizes the consumer category-wise sales for FY 2024-25 for kind consideration of the Hon'ble Commission:

Table 2. 1: Energy Sales (MUs) of JBVNL for FY 2024-25

Consumer Category	As per Approved (APR)	As per Audit Accounts
Particulars	FY 2024-25	FY 2024-25
Domestic	6,515.96	6,290.45
Commercial/Non Domestic	1,762.92	1,273.16
Public Lighting / SS	101.58	77.25
Irrigation / IAS	136.03	99.30
Industrial LT / LTIS	407.93	367.80
Industrial HT / HTS / S/ EHT	3,026.85	2,937.31
RTS/MES	64.3	60.45
Total	12,015.57	11,105.66

2.3.3. In comparison to the approved energy sales for FY 24-25 by the Hon'ble Commission, there is a considerable decrease in the consumption in domestic category that indicates a nominal growth in the domestic category and implies that the segment reaches its saturation point after 100% electrification in this segment. The decrease in consumption in domestic category implies that consumers might be willingly decrease their consumption to avail govt subsidy or by adoption of energy efficient appliances and some portion may be attributed to adoption of roof top solar for self consumption. The consumption under all other categories are well under the projection figures. Commercial segment has not grown according to expectations and so does the other sectors including industrial and commercial sales. The Hon'ble Commission is requested to approve the total sales as submitted in the above Table.

2.4. Power Purchase Expense

2.4.1. JBVNL is committed to optimal power purchase with a right mix of renewable energy in its portfolio. It is determined to optimize power purchase costs that is crucial for its operation to ensure financial sustainability and provide affordable electricity to consumers. Hence, it deploys advanced analytics model for demand forecasting and planning, focusses on long term contracts, planning for peak load management and diversification of energy mix for the state.

2.4.2. JBVNL has firm allocations of power from central allocations like NTPC, NHPC, DVC and other sources such as TVNL, DVC, PTC etc. In addition to these, JBVNL has also purchased power from private stations like APNRL, Inland Power, and some quantum from renewable sources during FY 2024-25.

2.4.3. The following Table provides for Power Purchase quantum and cost for FY 2024-25 from major generating companies and other alternatives based on Actual power purchase for FY 2024-25 of JBVNL. The station wise details of the power purchase quantum and cost is provided in **Annexure -2**.

Table 2. 2: Power purchase quantum and cost for JBVNL for FY 2024-25

Sr.N.	Name of Generating Stations		Allocation (MW)	Total Qty. (MU)	Total Amount Payable (Cr. Rs.)
1	NTPC	Farrakka I &II	119.352	748.38	327.43
		Farrakka III	56.705	420.09	200.52
		Khalagaon I	18.338	128.51	68.84
		Talcher	66.682	460.51	88.06
		Khalagaon II	10.205	76.94	28.16
		Barh I	86.263	499.87	277.75
		Barh II	20.486	129.25	60.20
		Korba	50.000	366.94	95.11
		Darlipalli I	151.429	1069.83	316.84
		N. Karnpura	354.928	2494.54	939.12
		Kanti Power	16.103	112.21	72.66
		Nabinagar	33.955	249.33	121.39
		LPSC		0.00	15.25
		Rebate		0.00	-3.59
		Total	984.446	6756.40	2607.74
2	NHPC	Rangit	7.415	38.45	19.21
		Teesta V	48.340	0.00	-13.21
		LPSC		0.00	0.41
		Total	55.755	38.45	6.42
3	PTC (Hydel)	Chukha	27.991	107.44	32.65
		Tala	116.892	92.72	21.05
		Kurichu	0.546	0.00	0.02
		Mangdechhu	9.437	34.18	15.33
		Total	154.866	234.34	69.04
4	Total Central Sector		1195.07	7029.20	2683.20
5	DVC	KTPS (OA)	600	4389.25	2024.13
		Standby Power	-	26.66	14.43

Sr.N.	Name of Generating Stations		Allocation (MW)	Total Qty. (MU)	Total Amount Payable (Cr. Rs.)
		UI (Deviation)	-	-605.95	-178.32
		Trans. Charge	-		74.40
		HT Points		0.12	0.96
		DVC (KTPS)	600	3799.45	1951.79
		DVC (STOA)	-	0.00	5.82
		Total	600	3799.45	1957.61
6	TTPS, Tenughat		420	2023.43	777.44
7	UI Payable (Deviation)			145.59	204.63
8	Reactive Energy Charge				40.02
10	APNRL	Unit I		494.50	179.79
		Unit II		494.50	180.48
		66 MW		531.33	195.15
		ERLDC APNRL		0.00	0.00
		Adjustment/Shakti Scheme			5.01
		Total	189	1520.32	565.45
9	SOLAR	SECI (Tranche-I)	450	1059.27	284.58
		SECI (MNRE-II)	10	15.92	9.75
		State IPPs (MNRE-I)	16	17.13	30.76
		Total	476	1092.32	325.09
10	Wind	PTC	200	558.08	197.00
		SECI	100	283.68	77.16
		Total	300	841.76	274.16
11	Inland Power Ltd. (IPL)		63	390.96	211.42
	Grasim India Limited			0.00	1.75
12	IEX/ PXIL	Purchase	-	1042.02	783.57
		Sell	-	-868.79	-224.05
13	Total Purchase		3242.92	17016.25	7595.27
14	SRHPS (Generation)		130	150.93	23.36
15	Grand Total		3372.92	17167.18	7618.64
16	UI Receivable		-	-178.12	-109.81
17	SER-DSM		-	0.00	0.00
18	Trans. Charge	PGCIL	-	0.00	520.14
		Posoco (ERLDC)	-	0.00	2.53
		JUSNL	-	0.00	375.42
19	Net Metering			1.15	0.44
20	Canal Top Solar, Sikidiri (JREDA)			0.11	0.00

Sr.N.	Name of Generating Stations	Allocation (MW)	Total Qty. (MU)	Total Amount Payable (Cr. Rs.)
21	Net Unit	-	16990.33	8407.35

Other income from Power Purchase (Rs Cr):

The petitioner has received an amount of Rs 316.18Cr on account of UI receivables, PTC IEX receivables, UI paid on behalf of railways received, rebate and GBI claim from the solar generators. This amount is already accounted in power purchase cost, however, for account balancing purpose, it is shown as other income in audit accounts. Hence, the gross power purchase for the petitioner is calculated by adding the net power purchase cost with the income from the power purchase as shown below.

Other income from Power Purchase	**Rs Cr**
UI Receivable	-224.05
PTC IEX Receivable	-109.81
Railway	-0.124292
Rebate	3.59
GBI Claim	(21.39)
Total receivables (B)	**316.18**
Total Power Purchase (A)	**8407.35**
Total Gross Power Purchase Cost (A + B)	**8723.53**

2.4.4. JBVNL has firm allocations with several power producers. However, it usually does not get the required quantum of power as committed by the power producers and hence, the scheduled quantum of power and the power received vary widely. Due to which, JBVNL has to resort to available alternatives to meet the power demand for the state. Also, under GNA (General Network Access) regulations 2022, JBVNL has a fixed quota for transmission capacity allocation. However, as Renewable Energy comes under must run category status, in solar hours, RE is scheduled first, thus surplus power is available with JBVNL that do not fetch good rates in the market. In non-solar hours, JBVNL is generally in deficit situation owing to less power available at non solar hours during peak hours, pressing for additional procurement of power to meet the demand internally. JBVNL resorts to such power procurement options in case of emergency situations only. The scheduling of power is based on the MOD (Merit Order Despatch) system from the state SLDC and the drawl of power is made accordingly to the power schedule.

2.5. Renewable Purchase Obligation

2.5.1. As per JSERC (Renewable Energy Purchase Obligation and its compliance) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2024 dated 15th March 2024, JSERC under regulation 5.2 , has fixed the following for RPO compliances for every obligated entity from FY24-25 to FY 29-30.

Table 2. 3: RPO Targets from FY24-25 to FY 29-30

Financial Years	Wind Renewable Energy	Hydro Renewable Energy	Distributed Renewable Energy	Other Renewable Energy	Total
FY 2024-25	0.67%	0.38%	1.50%	27.35%	29.90%
FY 2025-26	1.45%	1.22%	2.10%	28.24%	33.01%
FY 2026-27	1.97%	1.34%	2.70%	29.94%	35.95%
FY 2027-28	2.45%	1.42%	3.30%	31.64%	38.81%
FY 2028-29	2.95%	1.42%	3.90%	33.10%	41.37%
FY 2029-30	3.48%	1.33%	4.50%	34.02%	43.33%

2.5.2. The target for Minimum Quantum of purchase in (%) from wind renewable energy sources is 0.67%, Hydro renewable energy 0.38%, DRE targets at 1.50% and other RE at 27.35% for FY 24-25.The earlier categorization under different RE component has changed. The wind RE component under this formulation will be met only from Wind Power Projects (WPPs) commissioned after the 31st March, 2024. The hydro RE component shall be met only by energy produced from Hydro Power Projects [including Pump Storage Projects (PSPs) and Small Hydro Projects (SHPs)], commissioned after the 31st March, 2024. The distributed renewable energy component shall be met only from the energy generated from renewable energy projects that are less than 10 MW in size and shall include solar installations under all configurations (net metering, gross metering, virtual net metering, group net metering, behind the meter installations and any other configuration) notified by the Central Government. The other renewable energy component may be met by energy produced from any renewable energy power project other than specified in Note 1, 2 and 3 and shall comprise energy from all WPPs and Hydro Power Projects [including Pump Storage Projects (PSPs) and Small Hydro Projects (SHPs)], including free power, commissioned before the 1st April, 2024. The change in RPO obligation structure has changed completely the way RE was purchased before.

2.5.3. Renewable Purchase Obligation fulfilled for FY 2024-25 has been mentioned as below –

Table 2. 4: Renewable Purchase Obligation for FY 2024-25

Sr. No.	Particular	FY 2024-25
1	Gross Power Procured (MU)	16990.32
2	Net Power Procured (MU)	16990.32
3	less: Large Hydo Power procured (MU)	0.00
4	Power Purchase considered for RPO (MU)	16990.32
5	Wind Target in (%)	0.67%
6	Hydro target in (%)	0.38%
7	Distributed Renewable Energy (%)	1.50%

Sr. No.	Particular	FY 2024-25
8	Other Renewable Energy (%)	27.35%
9	Wind Target in (MU)	113.84
10	Hydro target in (MU)	64.56
11	Distributed Renewable Energy (MU)	254.85
12	Other Renewable Energy (MU)	4646.85
13	Total Targeted RPO (MU)	5,080.11
14	Wind Power Procured (MU)	0.00
15	Hydro Power Procured (MU)	0.00
16	Distributed Renewable Energy Procured (MU)	91.69
15	Other Renewable Energy Procured (MU)	2686.56
16	Total	2778.25
17	No. of REC Purchased	2445341
18	REC Purchased (MU)	2445.341
19	Annual Compliance with REC	5223.59
20	Surplus with REC (MU)	-143.48

2.5.4. As per the revised targets for FY24-25, JBVNL has fully complied with its RPO obligations. The shortfall in the RPO fulfilment for FY24-25 was met through additional REC purchase. It has overachieved its target as per the table shown above with additional purchase for RECs. JBVNL has shown considerable progress under the distributed renewable energy purchase targets, though the quantum fell short of the target (36% achieved). With solar roof top installations, the purchase from DRE will increase in years to come. Simialrly under the other RE category, it has achieved around 58% of its RPO compliance. JBVNL has further looking to purchase of RE under long term from new projects commissioned and will fully comply to the targets as set.

2.5.5. However, JBVNL has highlighted about the stiff targets as set for a state like Jharkhand. The targets for RPO compliance for Jharkhand are in complete sync with the target fixed by Ministry of Power, GoI. It is requested to Hon'ble state commission to revise the targets taking into economic factors, financial constraints and geo-political factors into consideration.

2.6. Energy Balance for FY24-25

2.6.1. It is submitted that energy availability for FY 2024-25 has been computed based on the actual Power purchase and sales as per the annual accounts for FY 2024-25.

2.6.2. JBVNL would like to submit that power input from various sources to JBVNL boundary has been segregated into different heads, while calculating the energy balance for the control period. Power sourced from outside and direct input to distribution system can be segregated as below:

- Power Purchase from Outside JUSNL Boundary (i.e.) Power sourced from NTPC, NHPC, PTC, APNRL, part of TVNL, SECI, UI and exchanges. For calculation purpose, the input of these power plants is considered input to the CTU (Central Transmission Utility) periphery.
- Energy Input Directly to State Transmission System or JUSNL is considered as part Input of power from TVNL, state owned power to JUSNL system and private power plant such as Inland Power limited and CTU input to the system.
- Direct Input of Energy to Distribution System (i.e.) from DVC (as scheduled by DVC)
- Energy input directly to JBVNL periphery from the various Solar IPPs.

2.6.3. It is submitted that the Petitioner has computed the energy available for sale/energy input as the addition between net energy sent to distribution system and direct input of energy to distribution system.

2.6.4. Based on the information provided above, Energy Balance of JBVNL for FY 2024-25 is provided in the Table below:

Table 2. 5: Energy Balance for JBVNL for FY 2024-25

Particular	As per JSERC Approved (APR)
Energy Balance	2024-25
Power Purchase at CTU Periphery (MU)	9,880.59
Transmission Loss at CTU (%)	3.00%
Loss in CTU (MU)	296.42
Net Outside Power Available at STU/JUSNL Periphery (MU)	9,584.18
Private-owned gen Energy Input (IPL) Directly to STU/JUSNL (MU)	372.26
State-owned Generation Input to JUSNL Periphery (MU)	1,823.21
Energy Available at JUSNL Periphery (MU)	11,779.64
Transmission Loss at JUSNL System (%)	2.23%
Transmission Loss at JUSNL System (MU)	262.69
Net Energy Sent to JBVNL periphery as per Meter Reading (MU)	11,516.95
Energy scheduled from DVC to JBVNL by SLDC (MU)	3,997.66
Transmission Loss at DVC System (%)	3.00%
Transmission Loss at DVC System (MU)	119.93
Direct Input Energy from DVC to JBVNL as per Meter reading (MU)	3784.67
Direct Input Energy from State Solar System to JBVNL (MU)	20.81
Energy Available for Sale/ Energy Input to JBVNL (MU)	15,322.43
Energy Billed/ Units Sold (MU)	11,055.39
Distribution Loss	13.00%
Energy Required at JBVNL Periphery	12707.34

2.6.5. However, JBVNL has calculated the energy balance in a revised manner taking into the metered data available at its input from the JUSNL and from the DVC periphery. The

calculation of transmission loss at JUSNL system and DVC system is calculated accordingly to arrive at the energy input to the JBVNL system.

Table 2.5 : Energy Balance for JBVNL (FY 24-25)

Particular	Notation	FY 24-25
		True-Up FY 2024-25
Power Purchase at CTU Periphery (MU)	A	11125.69
Transmission Loss at CTU (%)	B	3.00%
Loss in CTU (MU)	C=A*B	333.77
Net Outside Power Available at STU/JUSNL Periphery (MU)	D=A-C	10791.92
Private-owned gen Energy Input (IPL) Directly to STU/JUSNL (MU)	E	390.96
State-owned Generation Input to JUSNL Periphery (MU)	F	1655.82
Energy Available at JUSNL Periphery (MU)	G=D+E+F	12838.70
Net Energy Sent to JBVNL Periphery as per Meter Reading (MU)	J	11813.06
Transmission Loss at JUSNL System (MU)	I=G-J	1025.64
Transmission Loss at JUSNL System (%)	H=I/G	7.99%
Energy scheduled from DVC to JBVNL by SLDC (MU)	K	3799.45
Direct Input Energy from DVC to JBVNL as per Meter Reading (MU)	N	3636.18
Transmission Loss at DVC System (MU)	M=K-N	163.27
Transmission Loss at DVC System (%)	L=M/K	4.30%
Direct Input Energy from State Solar System to JBVNL (MU)	O	17.13
Energy Available for Sale/ Energy Input to JBVNL (MU)	P=J+N+O	15466.38
Energy Billed/ Units Sold (MU)	Q	11105.67
Distribution Loss (%)	R=(P-Q)/P	28.19%
Energy Required at JBVNL Periphery (MU)	P	11105.67

JBVNL would like to submit that it has calculated interstate transmission losses by subtracting normative loss approved by the Hon'ble Commission for interstate transmission loss. The Inter-State Transmission Losses at 3% of all power purchase from external sources considering Point of Connection (PoC) withdrawal losses for Jharkhand and PoC injection losses of various power plants with which it has PPA. The loss calculation of 3% is based on average interstate loss calculation as approved by the Hon'ble Commission.

2.6.6. JBVNL thereafter considers power available to JUSNL network from the PGCIL network. In addition to that, some power is directly injected to JUSNL system as mentioned in the table above. Intra state transmission loss is calculated based on energy received at the 33kV incoming transmission network in JBVNL and the input energy to JUSNL network from PGCIL and other power plants. Further, as per feeder metering data (ABT meter data) available with JBVNL, energy input to JBVNL system is found out from the input data

received from all feeders from JUSNL. Transmission losses in JUSNL system is then calculated as the difference of energy input from JUSNL to JBVNL and energy received by JUSNL on its periphery. As per calculation from the metered data, the loss in the JUSNL system was calculated at 7.99%. Similarly the energy loss in DVC network is calculated as the difference of energy scheduled by DVC and energy received in the JBVNL system as per metered data available. The loss in the DVC system is calculated at 4.30%.

2.6.7. Thus, for the internal system loss in the system of JUSNL and DVC network, the petitioner is not at all responsible. Hence, the Hon'ble Commission is requested to approve the intrastate loss at actual basis as shown in the table above, while approving the ARR in true up. The distribution loss for FY 2024-25 was coming out to be 28.19%. The Petitioner prays to the Hon'ble Commission to allow the Distribution loss of 28.19% for FY 2024-25.

2.7. Transmission Charges

2.7.1. The actual Intra-state transmission charges payable to JUSNL for FY 2024-25 as per audited accounts is Rs 375.42 Cr. The interstate transmission charges as per audited account including POSOCO ERLDC charges is Rs 522.67Cr.

2.7.2. The transmission charges are provided in the Table below for kind consideration of Hon'ble Commission:

Table 2. 6: Transmission charges of JBVNL for FY 2024-25

Particulars	Unit	Approved (APR)	As per Audit Accounts
		FY 2024-25	FY 2024-25
Intrastate Transmission Charges	Rs. Cr	382.02	375.42
Interstate Transmission charges (including POSOCO ERLDC charges)	Rs Cr	558.56	522.67

2.8. Operation and Maintenance Expenses

2.8.1. Operation and Maintenance Expenses (O&M expenses) comprise of Employee Expenses, Repair & Maintenance Expenses and Administrative & General Expenses.

Employee Expenses

2.8.2. Total Employee expenses comprise of Employee Cost (salaries, dearness allowance, bonus, leave encashment and staff welfare expenses) and terminal benefits in the form of pension & gratuity.

2.8.3. The employee cost for FY 2024-25 based on the audited annual accounts of FY 2024-25 as provided in the Table 2.4 for kind consideration of Hon'ble Commission.

Table 2. 7: Employee cost of JBVNL for FY 2024-25

Particulars	Approved as per normative (APR)	As per Audit Accounts
	FY 2024-25	FY 2024-25
Employee Cost Inc. Terminal Benefits In (Rs. Crore)	266.03	407.42
Employee Expenses (Rs. Crore)	256.85	276.3
Terminal Benefit (Rs. Crore)	0.00	131.12

2.8.4. For the FY 2024-25, there is an increase in the employee cost due to provisioning of terminal benefits of Rs 131.12Cr in FY24-25. Such increase in the provisions has significantly increased the employee cost for the year FY 24-25.

Repairs & Maintenance Expenses (R&M)

2.8.5. The R&M expenses for FY 2024-25 as per the audited annual accounts of FY 2024-25 is provided in the Table below for kind consideration of Hon'ble Commission

Table 2. 8 : Repair and Maintenance expense of JBVNL for FY 2024-25

Particulars	Approved as per normative (APR)	As per Audit Accounts
	FY 2024-25	FY 2024-25
R&M Expenses (Rs. Crore)	342.77	452.7

2.8.6. The repair and maintenance expenses has increased as compared to the approved APR because of additional expenses in civil works, IT equipment and line cable networks. Civil and line maintenance works encompass a variety of tasks aimed at ensuring the safety, functionality, and longevity of infrastructure and utility systems. The petitioner has extensively focused on safety of electricity lines based on the feedback received from the fields and consumers. Hence, the expenses have increased a bit.

2.8.7. Therefore, it is prayed that the Hon'ble Commission may kindly approve the actual R&M expenses, as per the annual accounts of FY 2024-25.

Administrative and General Expense (A&G)

2.8.8. The A&G expenses for FY 2024-25 as per the audited annual accounts of FY 2024-25 is provided in the Table below for kind consideration of Hon'ble Commission. The A&G expense as per the audited accounts for FY24-25 is well under the approved expenses.

Table 2. 9: A&G Expenses of JBVNL FY 2024-25

Particulars	Approved as per normative (APR)	As per Audit Accounts
	FY 2024-25	FY 2024-25
A&G Expenses (Rs. Crore)	120.42	119.95

2.8.9. A comparison of the actual O&M expense with the normative approved O&M expense by the Hon'ble Commission is provided below. The overall increase in O&M expense as compared to approved normative values was majorly due to increase in employee expenses.

Table 2. 10: Operation and Maintenance Expense FY 24-25

Particulars	Approved as per normative (APR)	As per Audit Accounts
	FY 2024-25	FY 2024-25
Employee Expense	266.03	407.42
Administration & General Expense	120.42	119.95
Repair & Maintenance Expense	342.77	452.70
Total (Rs Cr)	729.22	980.07

2.9. Capital Work in Progress for FY24-25

2.9.1. The actual capex for FY 2024-25 as per JBVNL audited annual accounts of FY 2024-25 is detailed in the Table below:

Table 2. 11: Capital work in progress of JBVNL for FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Approved (APR)	As per Audit Accounts
	FY 2024-25	FY 2024-25
Opening CWIP (A)	285.12	285.12
Capex during the year (B)=(D)-(A)+(C)	740.04	1305.16
Transfer to GFA (C)	554.01	799.55
Closing CWIP (D)	471.15	790.73

2.9.2. The opening CWIP has been taken as per the audited accounts. Out of capital expenditure of Rs 1305.16 Crs, an amount of Rs 799.55 Crs was transferred to GFA. The closing CWIP thus comes out to be Rs 790.73 Crs.

2.9.3. The additions in GFA are created from various source of financing including Debt, Equity (D&E), Consumer Contribution and Grants (CCG) etc. The CCG has been considered based on actual, however the Debt and Equity are estimated based on norms and principles adopted by Hon'ble Commission in its earlier orders

2.9.4. The CCG of JBVNL, based on the annual accounts for FY 2024-25 is provided in the Table below. The opening of CCG has been taken as per approved value of the Hon'ble Commission.

Table 2. 12: Consumer contribution and grants of JBVNL for FY 24-25

Particulars	Approved (APR)	As per Audit Accounts
	FY 2024-25	FY 2024-25
CCG Opening (Based on Closing filed in True-up for FY 2023-24)	13,181.84	12,636.63
Addition: Govt Grant	764.07	281.451
Addition: Consumer Contribution	35.42	157.732
Closing CCG	13,981.33	13075.813

2.10. Calculation of Normative GFA, Loan and Equity

2.10.1. The Petitioner has calculated Normative GFA from Debt & Equity, Loan and Equity as per approach adopted by Hon'ble Commission in its previous Tariff Orders.

2.10.2. The Petitioner has bifurcated GFA and Accelerated Depreciation into component from Debt & Equity (D&E) and from CCG as per approach by Hon'ble Commission followed in previous Tariff Orders. The Petitioner has thereafter applied the normative debt-equity ratio of 70:30 on GFA out of D&E to calculate Normative Equity as per JSERC Distribution Tariff Regulation, 2020.

2.10.3. After netting Normative Equity from closing GFA (out of D&E), the Petitioner has deducted, accumulated depreciation pertaining to D&E component from the resultant to arrive at normative closing debt.

2.10.4. The calculation of Normative Debt and Equity is Tabulated below:

Table 2. 13 : Source of Funding of GFA for FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2024-25
GFA	True-Up FY 2024-25
Opening GFA	22,424.11

Transfer to GFA	799.54777
Closing GFA	23,223.66
Closing GFA	23,223.66
GFA (Excluding CCG)	10,578.40
Equity	3,173.52
Depreciation (Excluding CCG)	3,757.09
Loan/Debt	3,647.79

2.11. Depreciation

2.11.1. As per JSERC distribution tariff regulations 2020, the Hon'ble Commission may, in the absence of the Fixed Assets Register (FAR), calculate Depreciation (%) arrived by dividing the Depreciation and the Average Gross Fixed Assets as per the latest available Audited Accounts of the Distribution Licensee.

2.11.2. As far as FAR for JBVNL is considered, the physical verification of all assets has been completed and duly authenticated by competent authority up to FY 2023 and asset verification for FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25 is currently completed and authentication is under process. It is expected to be completed and ready by the end of March 2026. However, for the FY24-25, depreciation was calculated based on the norms set as approved by the Hon'ble Commission in absence of FAR. The depreciation rate for the FY24-25 comes out to be 4.39%.

As per JSERC distribution tariff regulations 2020

"*The Depreciation (%) so arrived shall be multiplied by the Average GFA approved by the Commission for the relevant Financial Year to arrive at the Depreciation for that Financial Year. The residual value of assets shall be considered as 10% and depreciation shall be allowed to a maximum of 90% of the original cost of the asset. Land is not a depreciable asset, and its cost shall be excluded while computing 90% of the original cost of the asset.*"

2.11.3. According to clause no 10.39 of the JSERC Distribution Tariff Regulation, 2020:

"10.39 The Commission may, in the absence of the Fixed Assets Register, calculate Depreciation (%) arrived by dividing the Depreciation and the Average Gross Fixed Assets as per the latest available Audited Accounts of the Distribution Licensee. The Depreciation (%) so arrived shall be multiplied by the Average GFA approved by the Commission for the relevant Financial Year to arrive at the Depreciation for that Financial Year."

2.11.4. Taking this into consideration, the Petitioner has first arrived at the opening and closing GFA of FY 2024-25, created out of debt and equity (D&E), by deducting CCG portion deployed towards opening and closing GFA. The Petitioner has applied the depreciation rate, as per audited annual accounts in line with JSERC Distribution Tariff Regulation, 2020, on the

average GFA excluding CCG and accordingly calculations are made to arrive at the total depreciation being claimed as part of the true-up exercise.

2.11.5. The depreciation calculated by the Petitioner is provided in the Table below:

Table 2. 14: Depreciation Cost in FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Approved (APR)	As per Audit Accounts
	FY 2024-25	FY 2024-25
Opening GFA (Less CCG)	9380.77	9946.140
Closing GFA (Less CCG)	9250.83	10,578.40
Average GFA excluding CCG	9315.8	10,262.27
Depreciation Rate (%)	4.38%	4.39%
Depreciation Cost	408.5	450.33

2.11.6. It is requested to the Hon'ble Commission to approve the depreciation cost as per norms specified in absence of FAR and the calculation above.

2.12. Interest & Finance Charges

Interest on Long Term Loan

2.12.1. Long-term loans are secured against various government schemes (central and state schemes), loan against bank overdrafts and public bonds if any. Its repayment spans over an extended period, typically ranging several years. Long term loans are required by the discoms to fund its major schemes for infrastructure build up and system augmentation.

2.12.2. For computing interest on normative debt, the opening debt for FY 2024-25 has been considered equal to closing value of FY 2023-24.

2.12.3. Closing debt for FY 2024-25 has been calculated in line with the JSERC Tariff Regulations, 2020. In line with the JSERC Tariff Regulations, 2020, the deemed repayment of loan for FY 2024-25 has been considered equal to depreciation as arrived.

2.12.4. Further, the rate of interest on long-term loan has been considered as per the JSERC Distribution Tariff Regulations, 2020. Clause no 10.26 of the JSERC Distribution Tariff Regulations, 2020 states that

"10.26 The rate of interest shall be the weighted average rate of interest calculated on the basis of the actual loan portfolio at the beginning of each year applicable to the Licensee: Provided that if there is no actual loan for a particular year but normative loan is still outstanding, then the rate of interest shall be considered on normative basis and shall be equal to the Bank Rate as on April 01 of the respective year of the Control Period plus 200 basis points

10.27 The interest on loan shall be calculated on the normative average loan of the year by applying the weighted average rate of interest"

2.12.5. Interest cost thus calculated by taking the normative values as approved by the Hon'ble Commission (10.30%) on the loan portfolio at the opening of FY24-25 that is provided in the Table below:

Table 2. 15: Interest on Long term loan of JBVNL for FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Approved (APR)	As per Audit Accounts
Interest on Finance Charge	FY 2024-25	FY 2024-25
Opening Balance	3778.74	3,736.37
Deemed Addition during the year	257.86	361.75
Deemed Repayments during the year	408.5	450.33
Closing Balance	3628.11	3,647.79
Average balance during the Year	3703.43	3,692.08
Interest Rate	10.50%	10.30%
Interest Expense	388.86	380.28

2.12.6. The rate of interest on long term loan is 10.30% that is less than the interest rate anticipated by the Hon'ble Commission. Thus, the interest cost on long term loan is well under the target.. Thus, it is requested that the Hon'ble Commission may approve the interest and finance charges as submitted by the Petitioner.

Interest on Consumer Security Deposits

2.12.7. The Interest on consumer security deposit as per annual accounts for FY 2024-25 is provided in the Table below. Rs 150.895 Crs has been accumulated towards interest on consumer security deposits as on 1st April 2024 on the security deposits received from consumers. The interest amount on consumer security deposits was provided at SBI base rate of 10.25% as on 1st April, 2024.

2.12.8. Average rate of interest has been used for the amount collected during the year.

Table 2. 16: Interest on consumer deposit of JBVNL for FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	As per Audit Accounts
Interest on CSD	FY 2024-25
Consumer Deposit	1472.15
Interest rate	10.25%
Interest on Consumer Security Deposit	150.895

Bank and Finance Charges

2.12.9. The Petitioner humbly submits that it has incurred Bank and Finance charges to the tune of Rs 4.459 Crores as per audited annual accounts for FY 2024-25 towards expenditures like

Bank charges, finance charges, etc. Bank charges mainly include amount paid against bill discounting, LC charges, annual maintenance charges etc levied by banks on working capital limits.

2.12.10. Bank charges mainly include the amount of commission paid against LC which is 0.35%. if we calculate the average rate of bank charges to working capital limit, it comes to around 0.36%. LC commission is a mandatory charge payable on availing the benefit. LC is a non-fund-based limit which is a mechanism to pay power purchase vendors timely. It is similar to interest cost on fund based working capital loans. The Petitioner requests the Hon'ble commission to approve the same.

2.12.11. The following Table summarizes the Interest and Finance charges claimed by the Petitioner as per audit account. The Hon'ble Commission is requested to approve the same.

Table 2. 17: Interest and Finance Charges for FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Approved (APR)	As per Audit Accounts
Interest on Finance Charge	FY 2024-25	FY 2024-25
A: Interest on Long Term Loans		
Interest Expenses (A)	388.86	380.28
B: Finance and Other Charges		
Interest on Consumer Security Deposits	25.78	150.895
Bank/ Finance Charges	0.00	4.459
Total Finance Charges (B)	25.78	155.354
Total (A+B)	414.64	535.629

2.13. Interest on Working Capital

2.13.1. The petitioner would like to draw kind attention of the Hon'ble Commission on the regulatory provisions regarding the working capital requirement of the utility. The current structure of the working capital that allows 1% GFA as maintenance spares and 2 months receivables to fund the working capital of the utility and thereby deducting the 1 month of cost of power purchase and security deposit for the year, is not sufficient to cover the working capital of the utility that is increasing year on year. It is pertinent to highlight that the petitioner has to make timely payment to the generators and cater to other running expenses. In addition to that, power procurement has gone up over the years due to automatic pass through of the FPPPA (Fuel Price and Power Purchase Adjustment) from the generators. Though, FPPPA is also automatically passed through in the bills of the consumer, the maximum limit as prescribed by the Hon'ble Commission poses a challenge to the petitioner to recover the complete

amount. *(Refer: JSERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Distribution Tariff) Regulations, 2020 Clause. 10.70 that states the FPPPA charge shall not exceed 10% of the variable component of tariff for the applicable consumer category, or such other ceiling as may be stipulated by the Commission from time to time.)*

Also, the petitioner faces management of liquid cash due to long outstanding dues from the government departments, payment defaults of consumers. Hence, it is high time, the regulations regarding requirement of working capital be considered by the Hon'ble Commission to provide for higher provisioning for the working capital requirement as per "Model Regulations for multiyear Distribution tariff" by Forum of Regulators. As such, the order of APSRC on OP No 55 of 2023 dated 05 February 2024 may be referred by the Hon'ble Commission where in clause 11 of the principal regulation was amended to provide for working capital for **45 days of expected power purchase plus 60 days of average FPPCA of that current year minus amount held as security deposit from retail supply of consumers**. The APSRC's order is provided in **Annexure-3** for the reference of the Hon'ble Commission.

2.13.2. However, for the FY24-25, the Petitioner has calculated normative working capital requirement for FY 2024-25 in line with the JSERC Tariff Regulations, 2020.

2.13.3. Rate of Interest on Working Capital (IoWC) has been considered to be equal to the Base Rate of SBI as applicable on the 1st April of the respective year plus 350 Basis Points as per JSERC Distribution Tariff Regulations, 2020.

2.13.4. The Petitioner has estimated the working capital requirement and interest thereof, as provided in the Table below:

Table 2. 18: Interest on Working Capital of JBVNL for FY 2023-24 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Approved by JSERC (APR)	As per Audit Accounts
Interest on Working Capital	FY 2024-25	FY 2024-25
Maintenance Spares (1% of GFA)	93.81	224.24
2 months Receivables	1330.22	1787.54
Less: 1 month cost of power purchase	544.61	652.33
Less: Security Deposit from Customers	1144.80	1472.15
Total Working Capital requirement	-265.39	0.00
Interest rate on WC	12.00%	11.70%
Interest on Working Capital	-31.85	0.00

2.13.5. As per the regulation, total working capital requirement comes out to be negative for the petitioner. However, it is an established fact that working capital can never be negative in any case for any organisation. Hence, total working capital for the petitioner is assumed as zero for the FY 24-25, So, the interest cost on working capital is zero for FY 24-25. Hence, it is requested to the Hon'ble Commission to allow the interest on working capital and take necessary actions to change in regulations to provide for higher working capital through stakeholder consultations on changing scenario of the business conditions of the utility.

2.14. Return on Equity

2.14.1. The Petitioner has considered the opening balance of normative equity for 2024-25 as per the closing balance for the FY 2023-24, as claimed in the filed True-up petition for FY 2023-24.

2.14.2. Closing equity for FY 2024-25 has been calculated using normative debt equity ratio (70:30) as calculated above as per the provisions of JSERC Distribution Tariff Regulations, 2020.

2.14.3. Further, the rate of Return on Equity (RoE) is considered to be 14.50% as per the provisions of JSERC Distribution Tariff Regulations, 2020.

2.14.4. The return on equity is provided in the Table below for kind consideration of Hon'ble Commission and the Hon'ble Commission is requested to allow the ROE to the petitioner.

Table 2. 19: Return on Equity RoE for FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Approved (APR)	As per Audit Accounts
Return on Equity	FY 2024-25	FY 2024-25
Opening Balance of Normative Equity	2814.23	2975.74
Deemed Additions	-38.98	197.78
Closing Balance of Normative Equity	2775.25	3173.52
Average Equity	2794.74	3074.63
Return on Equity (%)	14.50%	14.50%
Return on Equity	405.24	445.82

2.15. Revenue from Sale of Power

2.15.1. The audited Annual Accounts have reported the revenue from sale of power to be Rs.7998.29 Cr towards electricity sales. This is excluding rebates allowed to consumers. The Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to approve the same.

2.16. Non- Tariff Income

2.16.1. The Non-Tariff Income (Other Income) of JBVNL for FY 2024-25 based on the audited annual accounts have been provided for the kind consideration of Hon'ble Commission.

2.16.2. However, while computing the Non-Tariff income (Other Income) of JBVNL for FY 2024-25, the financing cost for corresponding receivables has to be reduced as accrued DPS is considered as NTI. It is pertinent to mention that the Petitioner has already incurred power purchase costs on such outstanding receivables and DPS is levied as financing cost of such receivables. However, the Petitioner is allowed only 2 months of receivables in allowance of working capital. For the receivables beyond the period DPS is applicable and as DPS is considered to be additional income for the Petitioner financing cost of such receivables are allowed in line with the judgement of Hon'ble APTEL dated 12.07.2011 in case No. 142 & 147 of 2009. This has been allowed in several other states including Bihar. The Hon'ble Commissions of various states have taken a stand for allowing DPS as a non tariff income and provide for

such financing cost to be deducted from total NTI. *(Refer page 176 , table no 4.96 of the Bihar Electricity Regulatory Commission's tariff order for true up for FY21-22, APR for FY 22-23 and ARR and determination of tariff order for FY 23-24 issued on 23rd march 2023).*

2.16.3. It is also pertinent to note that receipt from consumer for capital works should not be included as part of NTI as this is an expense towards asset creation and already amortised in GFA on which depreciation is calculated. For accounting purpose, this has been shown in other income in audited account for balancing purpose only. Considering this as part of NTI would result in double accounting. Hence, it is requested to exclude it from the NTI components. Also, in accordance with the regulations issued by other SERCs and model regulations by the FOR, DPS income from consumers should not be a part of the non-tariff income for discoms and LPS paid to Gencos/Transcos is recognised as an expense in the ARR which is not the case in Jharkhand. Hence, it is requested to treat these parameters accordingly.

2.16.4. The Petitioner humbly prays to the Hon'ble Commission to approve the non-tariff income for FY 2024-25 as outlined below:

Table 2. 20: Non-tariff income of JBVNL for FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Approved (APR)	As per Audit Accounts
Non tariff income	FY 2024-25	FY 2024-25
Interest Income from Investment in Fixed Deposits	53.44	17.353

Particulars	Approved (APR)	As per Audit Accounts
D.P.S from Consumer	403.52	391.54
Interest from Bank (Other than FD)	24.44	12.138
Supervision Charges	7.84	10.684
Miscellaneous Receipt	16.22	21.558
Transformer Rent	6.18	7.165
Outside sale	-	
Receipt from Consumers for capital works	0.00	-
Wheeling Charges / Fuel surcharge/outside sale	0.00	333.99
Total NTI (A)	511.64	794.42
Corresponding Receivables against DPS	-	3,262.80
Interest rate for Receivable's financing	-	11.70%
Interest on Receivables against DPS (B)	-	381.75
Net NTI to be considered (A-B)		412.68

2.17. Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) for FY 2024-25 after Truing Up

2.17.1. The Aggregate Revenue Requirement for FY 2024-25 after truing up is summarized in the Table below:

Table 2. 21: Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) for FY 2024-25(Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Approved (APR)	As per Audit Accounts
	FY 2024-25	FY 2024-25
Total Power Purchase Expense	6535.34	8726.06
Power Purchase Expense	6976.47	7827.974
Less: Disallowance due to excess Distribution Loss	1381.72	
Intrastate transmission charges	558.56	375.420
Interstate transmission Charges	382.02	522.670
Operations and Maintenance Expenses	729.23	980.076
Employee Expense	266.03	276.298
Administration & General Expense	120.42	119.952
Repair & Maintenance Expense	342.77	452.704
Terminal Liability	0.00	131.122
Depreciation	408.50	450.33
Interest on Long Term Loan	388.86	380.28
Interest on Working Capital Loan	0.00	0.00
Interest on Consumer Security Deposit	25.78	150.895
Bank/ Finance Charges	0.00	4.459
Return on Equity Capital	405.24	445.82
Total Expenditure	8492.94	11137.93
Less: Non Tariff Income	511.64	412.68
Net: Aggregate Revenue Requirement	7981.30	10725.26
Annual Revenue Requirement		10725.26

Particulars	Approved (APR)	As per Audit Accounts
	FY 2024-25	FY 2024-25
Total Revenue	7981.30	7998.293
Revenue from Intrastate sales / Sale of Power	8922.08	7998.293
Net Gap/(Surplus)	(940.78)	2726.96
Prior Period Expenditure of FY 2020-21 and FY 2021-22		236.390
Total Gap/(Surplus)		2963.35
ACoS (Rs/unit)		9.66
ABR (Rs/unit)		7.20
Difference (ACoS – ABR) (Rs /unit)		2.46

2.17.2. As per audited figures, the Average Cost of Supply (ACoS) for the FY 24-25 comes out to be Rs 9.66 per unit, whereas the Average Billing Rate (ABR) is Rs 7.20 per unit. The difference between ACoS and ABR for FY 24-25 is Rs 2.46 per unit.

2.17.3. After truing up, the annual revenue requirement for the petitioner comes out to be Rs Rs 10725.26 Cr after deduction of NTI.

2.17.4. Considering the cumulative impact of Prior Period Expenditure of FY 2020-21 and FY 2021-22 of Rs 236.39Cr in FY24-25, the total gap for the FY 24-25 comes out to be at Rs 2963.35 Cr. It is prayed to the Hon'ble Commission that the above ARR and Revenue gap may be allowed, and the impact should be passed to retail tariff while approving the tariff for FY 2026-27.

2.17.5. The petitioner has already submitted the requisite details regarding the restatement which is reflected in the subsequent audit accounts of the petitioner. The details related to restatement related to FY 20-21 and FY 21-22 is provided as an **Annexure-4** with this petition for Hon'ble Commissions perusal. Hence, it is requested to Hon'ble Commission to allow the impact of restatement on the true up for FY24-25. Additional requirement regarding the restatement of accounts, if any, will be submitted to the Hon'ble Commission as and when requested.

3. Annual Performance Review (APR) for FY 2025-26

3.1. Introduction

3.1.1. This chapter provides the details of elements of APR for FY 2025-26, estimated based on the provisions of JSERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Distribution Tariff) Regulations, 2020 and actual values as per data availability of the financial year.

3.2. Consumption Parameters: Consumer Numbers, Connected Load and Sales

3.2.1. In order to arrive at the Consumers for the FY 2025-26, JBVNL has considered effective consumers of FY 2025-26 (actual values for 5 months up to August 2025) and escalated the same as per trend and with nominal growth accordingly to arrive at the Effective Consumers segment wise at the end of FY 2025-26.

3.2.2. We have considered the active consumers for the FY 2024-25 and compared the same with the active consumers for the FY 25-26 (up to August 2025) to have a projection of total active consumers for the year 2025-26. The growth factor was considered nominally looking at the actual consumers and the variation for consumer numbers in the actual figures for 5 months in the FY25-26 for determination of segment wise consumer number, connected load and sales.

3.2.3. Similarly load per consumer is calculated on actual basis for the data available for FY25-26 and estimated segment wise for calculation of connected load for FY25-26. These estimates are compared with FY24-25 and actual figures for FY25-26 for each category of consumers to determine estimated sales for the FY25-26.

3.2.4. The Category-wise billing determinants estimates submitted by the Petitioner for FY 2025-26 is shown in the Table below:

Table 3. 1: Number of Consumer for FY 2025-26

Consumer Category	Approved (ARR)	Petition (APR)
Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2025-26
Domestic	50,80,569	5015471
Commercial/Non-Domestic	4,79,881	468836
Public Lighting / SS	803	869
Irrigation / IAS	1,21,675	137295
Industrial LT / LTIS	20,550	30822
Industrial HT / HTS/HTSS	2,798	2789
RTS/MES	9	9

Total	57,06,285	5656092

Table 3. 2: Energy Sales (MU) as submitted by the Petitioner

Consumer Category	Approved (ARR)	Petition (APR)
Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2025-26
Domestic	6,991.59	6854.64
Commercial/Non Domestic	2,022.83	1419.43
Public Lighting / SS	111.74	84.97
Irrigation / IAS	149.63	85.15
Industrial LT / LTIS	416.09	380.68
Industrial HT / HTS /HTSS	3,307.68	2828.62
RTS/MES	64.29	54.41
Total	13,063.86	11707.90

Table 3. 3: Connected Load (kVA) as submitted by the Petitioner

Consumer Category	Approved (ARR)	Petition (APR)
Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2025-26
Domestic	61,15,965	7878683
Commercial/Non Domestic	12,11,425	1635716
Public Lighting / SS	17,008	59418
Irrigation / IAS	2,28,973	276320
Industrial LT / LTIS	5,86,401	1236409
Industrial HT / HTS/HTSS	12,89,783	1643049
RTS/MES	57,645	50067
Total	95,07,200	12779660.74

3.2.5. As per estimated billing determinants, around 90% of consumers pertain to the domestic category only, comprising 66.7% of overall connected load and contributes to 54.2% of energy sales for the petitioner. This shows the dominance of domestic consumer in the billing determinants and JBVNL's overall dependence on this segment for operational and financial parameters.

3.3. AT&C Loss

3.3.1. Ministry of Power (vide its letter 12/11(01)/2021-UR&SI-II(263835) dated 21st march 2023 has requested state commission to revisit the loss reduction trajectory approved for their respective states and set realistic targets. The Hon'ble Commission's target for AT&C loss is

very aggressive for a state like Jharkhand where the dominance of domestic consumers (mostly tribals) is very high. JBVNL has a very low HT/LT ratio.

3.3.2. Considering a realistic scenario of Jharkhand, the petitioner has aligned itself to the loss trajectory approved under the RDSS scheme by MOP as below. The AT&C loss as per RDSS trajectory for Jharkhand is set at 19% for the FY 2024-25 considering the operational and geographical challenges of the state of Jharkhand.

3.3.3. JBVNL has added a large number of rural consumers in its network. As of date it is supplying power to approximately 51 lakh domestic consumers. Most of the recent addition in domestic consumers have been mostly in rural areas. JBVNL currently has 34 lakh domestic consumers which are in rural areas. Jharkhand has a high poverty rate, with 23.34% of the population living below the Multidimensional Poverty Index in 2023 and has various challenges which impacts billing & collection. With week socio economical background of population which JBVNL has not been able to earn revenue in line with its expenditure and suffering losses.

3.3.4. In two of the high revenue paying cities of JBVNL ;Jamshedpur and Dhanbad, others parallel electrical licensees' services operate and a large volume of high paying consumers have been migrating to other utilities due to their extensive underground cabling system leading to a better power supply .This has already caused and continuously leading to acute loss of revenue, as JBVNL being a State utility which ,apart from supply of power to remaining high value consumers, is firmly committed towards supply power to all categories of low paying consumers of the area in which other parallel licensees are firmly reluctant to supply power.

3.3.5. Apart from this, losses due to extensive LT network, physical hurdles due to difficult terrain and manual data entry errors add on to high AT&C loss of JBVNL.

3.3.6. To address this issue, smart meter implementation through RDSS and JPSIP and Dhanbad smart metering is a big step forward. Out of total 55 lacs consumers JBVNL has envisaged to install around 18.5lacs smart pre-paid consumer meters and as on date more than 7 lacs smart meters have already been installed in RDSS/World Bank Funded and State schemes. With OCR (Optical Character Recognition) technology for correctly capturing data for billing, frequent raids, underground cabling, it is expected that AT&C loss will reduce in years to come. However, for FY 25-26, the AT&C loss is projected to be around 27.96%.

Table 3. 4 : AT&C loss (%) for FY 2025-26

(AT&C) Loss	FY 2025-26 Projected
JBVNL	27.96 %

3.3.7. It is requested that the Hon'ble Commission may approve the AT&C loss target for FY 2024-25 aligning with the MOP target approved under the RDSS scheme.

3.4. Power Purchase

3.4.1. JBVNL has estimated the power purchase quantum for FY 2025-26 based on following facts and assumptions:

- Purchase of Units during 5 months from April 25 to August 25 of current financial year: Power Purchase quantum has been considered as per bills raised by respective generating companies.
- Trend for Purchase of Units in Previous Financial Year: Purchased units during the same period last year is calculated and the percentage of total purchased units is calculated based on last FY24-25. The power purchase of remaining seven months in current Financial Year have been estimated as per purchase ratio of the five months of previous Financial Year FY 2024-25. (Power Purchase upto August 2025 is considered for projection for FY25-26)
- Power Requirement in FY 2025-26: Based on estimated Sales and Energy balance for FY 2025-26 (as detailed in below section), power requirement for FY 25-26 has been calculated.
- Purchase through short-term sources: No new power purchase from IEX (PTC) or UI mechanism has been estimated in remaining seven months due to proper planning of power procurement in the long term. However, the petitioner would like to appraise the Hon'ble Commission to allow itself to go for short term power procurement, if any, required at the time of urgency in future.
- In this year, PTPS-I (Patratu thermal power plant, unit-1 for 800MW) has been synchronised to the grid and is being scheduling power to JBVNL. JBVNL has a 85% allocation of power from PTPS.
- Due to scheduling of PTPS-1 from November 2025, necessary curtailments have been planned in other power stations absed on the variable cost of power and maintaining the technical minimum required for the power plants. For scheduling purpose, 55% is considered as technical minimum for the power plants.
- As per the power requirement for JBVNL, scheduling has been planned accordingly.

3.4.2. JBVNL has estimated the power purchase Cost for FY 2025-26 based on following facts and assumptions:

3.4.3. **Power Purchase Cost during first six months of current financial year:** Average Power Purchase cost for first six months as per bills raised by respective generating companies, have been considered for full year estimation. While doing so, it has been considered that the power

purchases under long term PPA should not exceed beyond the allocation made to the petitioner for the year under consideration.

3.4.4. It is pertinent to mention that the per unit transmission charges have been increased for JUSNL in its last tariff order. The effect of the same has been considered for the FY25-26.

- **Transmission and Scheduling Charges:** Actual Transmission and scheduling Charges for PGCIL for FY 2024-25 has been escalated by 4% to arrive at corresponding figure for FY 2025-26.
- **Supplementary Bills:** Supplementary bills based on actuals of FY 2025-26 (for 6 months up to September 25) has been considered.

3.4.5. Based on above facts and assumptions, Power Purchase quantum and cost for FY 2025-26 is provided in the table below. The details of the source wise power purchase quantum and the cost is provided in **Annexure -2** for reference.

Table 3. 5: Power purchase quantum and cost of JBVNL for FY 2025-26

Sr.No.	Name of Generating Companies		Allocation (MW)	Estimated Purchase for FY 2025-26(MU)	Estimated purchase cost for FY 2025-26 cost in Crs
1	NTPC	Total	2522	8051.50	3450.72
2	NHPC	Total	55.76	38.46	14.53
3	PTC (Hydel)	Total	154.87	514.62	138.78
4	DVC	Total	600	3570.78	1922.2
5	TVNL		420	1234.92	596.82
6	UI Payable (Deviation)			64.55	91.56
7	Reactive Energy Charge				
8	APNRL	Total	188.85	1631.83	485.48
9	Solar	Total	576	1069.36	318.74
10	Wind	Total	300	873.76	286.35
11	Inland Power Ltd. (IPL)		63	339.36	172.3
12	IEX/ PXIL	Purchase	-	632.904	498.53
		Sell	-	-244.33	-60.51
13	UI Receivable		-	-104.25	-59.99
14		PGCIL	-		543.58
		Posoco (ERLDC)	-		
	Trans. Charge	JUSNL	-		522.73
15	**Net Unit and cost**		**-**	**17675.04**	**8921.83**

3.4.6. Total power purchase claimed (including transmission charges) for the year FY 2025-26 is expected to be Rs 8865.83 Cr. JBVNL prays to the Hon'ble Commission to approve the power purchase quantum as summarized in the table above and approve the power purchase cost accordingly.

3.5. Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO)

3.5.1. As far as RPO is considered, the commission has come out with JSERC (Renewable Energy Purchase Obligation and its compliance) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2025 dated 15th March 2024. The RPO target is again revised under this regulation by the Hon'ble Commission as below:

"*The amended section 5.2 states that every Obligated entity shall purchase electricity (in kWh) from renewable energy sources, at a defined minimum percentage of its total consumption as an Obligated Entity during a Year shown as under:*

Table 3. 6: Renewable Purchase Obligations in percentage for FY 2025-26

Financial Year	Wind Renewable Energy	Hydro Renewable Energy	Distributed Renewable Energy	Other Renewable Energy	Total
2025-26	1.45%	1.22%	2.10%	28.24%	33.01%

3.5.2. It is no doubt that the targets are very aggressive in nature to drive faster implementation of renewable energy projects. However, it will put severe pressure on the financially distressed distribution companies like JBVNL. With maximum capacity (thermal) already tied up with long term PPA, the upcoming demand of the JBVNL could be from these sources of energy. However, JBVNL has to analyse the impact of such a huge quantity of intermittent power to the transmission system and its effect on the whole system.

3.5.3. Also, switching from thermal to RE instantly to fulfil the RPO obligation would put additional financial burden to the JBVNL as it has to bear the fixed component of thermal capacity that is not scheduled. So, the transition needs to be done in an effective but sustainable way. In this regard, JBVNL on one hand looking forward to purchase Renewable energy through various means as well as reduce its dependency from thermal power plants.

3.5.4. The earlier categorization under different RE component has changed. The wind RE component under this formulation will be met only from Wind Power Projects (WPPs) commissioned after the 31st March, 2024. The hydro RE component shall be met only by energy produced from Hydro Power Projects [including Pump Storage Projects (PSPs) and

Small Hydro Projects (SHPs)], commissioned after the 31st March, 2024. The distributed renewable energy component shall be met only from the energy generated from renewable energy projects that are less than 10 MW in size and shall include solar installations under all configurations (net metering, gross metering, virtual net metering, group net metering, behind the meter installations and any other configuration) notified by the Central Government. The other renewable energy component may be met by energy produced from any renewable energy power project other than specified in Note 1, 2 and 3 and shall comprise energy from all WPPs and Hydro Power Projects [including Pump Storage Projects (PSPs) and Small Hydro Projects (SHPs)], including free power, commissioned before the 1st April, 2024. The change in RPO obligation structure has changed completely the way RE was purchased before.

3.5.5. For the wind RE, Hydro RE, distributed RE sources, for RPO compliance to take effect, power procurement must happen from the projects, that are to be commissioned after 31st March 2024. For this financial year, meeting these targets are difficult as there are not enough generators with whom PPAs can be made. However, JBVNL is making every effort to identify such sources to get into long term arrangement to meet its RPO. For other sources, where solar and wind are major sources of RE generation before March 31st,2024, the status has been provided below for the Hon'ble Commission's reference.

3.5.6. Currently, JBVNL has tied up with SECI for 700 MW of Solar power with SECI, out of which JBVNL is receiving 450 MW of solar power and 250 MW is under pipeline. Similarly, cumulative 500 MW of wind power has been tied up with SECI and PTC, out of which, JBVNL is only receiving 300 MW of wind power, and 200 MW of wind power is under pipeline. JBVNL is committed to sustainable development with a focus on renewable energy purchase and development in association with RPO regulations. Hence, its purchase from Renewable energy sources remains intact and it would endeavor to purchase more power from renewable energy sources in future. Moreover, the petitioner is exploring various alternatives including conducting competitive bidding for RPO fulfilment.

3.5.7. In addition to above, JREDA is installing various solar installations in the state. It is expected that JBVNL will be procuring these RE power from JREDA. JREDA has already installed 52MW of grid connected rooftop power plant in govt buildings and 11MW of rooftop solar in residential society. A total of 73.2MW was already installed by JREDA and 641MW of solar is in pipeline.

3.5.8. Also, in Jharkhand Solar Policy 2022, Government of Jharkhand has set target of 4000 MW till FY 2026-27 of solar power in State and JREDA has been made as nodal agency to run various programmes like, Implementation of Solar Park, Canal Top Solar, Floating Solar, etc

from 2022-23 to 2026-27. From above mentioned programme, JBVNL will procure power from Solar Power Plant without competitive bidding upto 5 MW.

3.5.9. Further, floating solar plant of 100 MW on Getalsud Dam has been planned with SECI. The PPA with SECI has been approved by the Commission. The work has been allotted to L&T by SECI and the progress for the project is well within scheduled timeline by 30th March 2026 (COD). It is expected that power from Getalsud floating solar project will be scheduling from April 1st, 2026.

3.5.10. Under PM Kusum Yojana 30 MW of solar installation has been targeted till 2025-26.

3.5.11. Renewable Purchase Obligation estimated for FY 2024-25 has been mentioned as below –

Table 3. 7: Estimated Renewable Purchase Obligations for FY 2025-26

Sr. No.	Renewable Purchase Obligations	Approved (ARR)	Petition (APR)
	Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2025-26
1	Gross Power Procured (MU)	17479.33	17675.00
2	Net Power Procured (MU)	17479.33	17675.00
3	less: Large Hydo Power procured (MU)	528.42	0.00
4	Power procured considered for RPO (MU)	16950.91	17675.00
5	Wind target in (%)	1.45%	1.45%
6	Hydro Target in (%)	1.22%	1.22%
7	Distributed Renewable Energy in (%)	2.10%	2.10%
8	Other renewable energy (%)	28.24%	28.24%
9	Wind target in (MU)	245.79	256.29
10	Hydro target in (MU)	206.8	215.64
11	Distributed Renewable Energy (MU)	355.97	371.18
12	Other Renewable Energy (MU)	4786.94	4991.42
13	Total Targeted RPO (MU)	5595.5	5834.52
14	Wind Power Procured (MU)	0	873.76
15	Hydro Power Procured (MU)	0	
16	Distributed Renewable Energy Procured (MU)	0	
17	Other Renewable Energy Procured (MU)	2016.99	
18	Total	2016.99	
19	Wind target deficit (MU)	-245.79	
20	Hydro target deficit (MU)	-206.8	
21	Distributed Renewable Energy Deficit (MU)	-355.97	
22	Other Renewable Energy Deficit (MU)	-2769.95	
23	Total deficit	-3578.51	

3.5.12. As of September 2025, JBVNL has purchased 371.18MUs under DRE, 4991.42MUs under other RE, 873.76MUs under wind energy. It is well in target to fulfil the RPO compliance for FY 25-26. The deficit RPO obligations will be met through purchase of required RECs.

3.5.13. However, it is to be noted that the JBVNL has simultaneously fulfilling the RPO as well as RCO obligations. Due to difference in mechanism and treatment of deficit RE, it is facing operational problems. Hence, it is requested to Hon'ble Commission to align the targets as well as operational mechanism with RCO regulations so that there will be no ambiguity between these two regulations. The penalty mechanism under these two regulations is also different.

3.5.14. In view of the afore mentioned, it is humbly submitted that the petitioner is taking reasonable steps to fulfil its RPO targets.

3.6. Energy Balance

3.6.1. JBVNL would like to submit that power input from various sources to JBVNL boundary has been segregated into different heads, while calculating the energy balance for the control period. Power sourced from outside and direct input to distribution system can be segregated as below:

- Power Purchase from Outside JUSNL Boundary (i.e.) Power sourced from NTPC, NHPC, PTC, APNRL, part of TVNL, SECI, UI and exchanges. For calculation purpose, the input of these power plants are considered input to the CTU (Central Transmission Utility) periphery.
- Energy Input Directly to State Transmission System or JUSNL is considered as part Input of power from TVNL, state owned power to JUSNL system and private power plant such as Inland Power limited and CTU input to the system.
- Direct Input of Energy to Distribution System (i.e.) from DVC (as scheduled by DVC)
- Energy input directly to JBVNL periphery from the various Solar IPPs.

3.6.2. It is submitted that the Petitioner has computed the energy available for sale/energy input as the addition between net energy sent to distribution system and direct input of energy to distribution.

3.6.3. JBVNL would like to submit that it has calculated transmission losses (Both inter and intra State based on actual transmission loses for FY 2024-25, by subtracting total input energy received at 33 kV from total energy purchased from various power plants. JBVNL thereafter considers Inter-State Transmission Losses at 3% of all power purchase from external sources considering Point of Connection (PoC) withdrawal losses for Jharkhand and PoC injection losses of various power plants with which it has PPA. Thereafter, JBVNL segregates Intra- State Transmission Loss by subtracting Inter-State Transmission losses from total Transmission losses. JBVNL has considered the intra state transmission loss at the same level for the FY 2024-25 for estimation of FY 2025-26.

3.6.4. Based on the information provided above, Energy Balance of JBVNL for 2025-26 is provided in the Table below:

Table 3. 8: Energy balance of JBVNL estimated for FY 2025-26 (in MU)

Energy Requirement	Approved (ARR)	Petition (APR)
Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2025-26
Power Purchase from Outside JBVNL Boundary (MU)	10,506.73	11912.36
Loss in External System (%)	3.00%	3.00%
Loss in External System (MU)	315.2	357.37
Net Outside Power Available (MU)	10,191.53	11554.99
Energy Input Directly to State Transmission System (MU)	390.87	412.68
State-owned Generation (MU)	2,007.63	1788.27
Energy Available for Onward Transmission (MU)	12,590.02	13755.94
Transmission Loss (%)	2.23%	7.99%
Transmission Loss (MU)	280.76	1099.10
Net Energy Sent to Distribution System (MU)	12,309.27	12656.84
Energy Schedule from DVC to Distribution System (MU)	4,552.26	3570.78
Transmission Loss at DVC System (%)	3.00%	4.30%
Transmission Loss in System (MUs)	136.57	153.45
Direct Input of Energy to Distribution System (MU)	4309.72	3417.33
Direct Input Energy from State Solar System (MUs)	21.85	15.42
Total Energy Available for Sales (MU)	16,640.83	16089.59
Total energy sold (MU)	12,908.44	11707.90
Distribution loss%	13.00%	27.23%
Energy Required for distribution (MU)	14837.29	11707.90
Power disallowance at DISCOM Periphery (MU)	1,803.55	
Total Power Purchase (MU)	17,479.33	

3.6.5. A close scrutiny for transmission loss at JBVNL peripheral boundary can be described as below:

Net Energy Sent to Distribution System (MU)	12656.84
Transmission Loss at JUSNL System (MU)	1099.10
Transmission Loss at JUSNL System (%)	7.99%
Energy scheduled from DVC to Distribution System (MU)	3570.78
Direct Input Energy from DVC to Distribution System (MU)	3417.33
Transmission Loss at DVC System	153.45
Transmission Loss at DVC System (%)	4.30%

3.6.6. JBVNL would like to submit that it has calculated interstate transmission loss by subtracting normative loss approved by the Hon'ble Commission for interstate transmission loss. JBVNL thereafter considers power available to JUSNL network from the PGCIL network. Intra state transmission loss is calculated based on energy received at the 33kV incoming transmission network in JBVNL and the input energy to JUSNL network from PGCIL. The Inter-State Transmission Losses at 3% of all power purchase from external sources considering Point of Connection (PoC) withdrawal losses for Jharkhand and PoC injection losses of various power plants with which it has PPA. The loss calculation of 3% is based on average interstate loss calculation as approved by the Hon'ble Commission.

3.6.7. However, the transmission loss can further be bifurcated into losses in JUSNL system and DVC systems. The petitioner has taken the same values as FY24-25 for estimating the intrastate transmission loss in JUSNL and DVC network. It is estimated that the loss will be same in the JUSNL and DVC network.

3.6.8. Thus, for the internal system loss in the system of JUSNL and DVC network, the petitioner is not at all responsible. Hence, the Hon'ble Commission is requested to approve the intrastate loss at actual basis as shown in the table above, while approving the APR for FY25-26.

3.7. Transmission Charges

It is submitted that transmission charges payable to JUSNL have been computed based on the approved transmission tariff for JUSNL for the FY 24-25 at Rs 0.38 per unit. The estimated quantum to be wheeled from JUSNL network is around 13755.94MU. The large deviation in the estimated cost of intra state charges are due to such revision of charges for JUSNL by the Hon'ble Commission. For the interstate transmission charges for FY25-26, the actual transmission charges for FY24-25 are escalated at 4% for FY 25-26.

The estimated Intra-state transmission charges payable to JUSNL for FY 2024-25 is provided in the Table below:

Table 3. 9: Transmission charges of JBVNL for FY 2025-26

Particulars	Unit	Approved (ARR)	Petition (APR)
		FY 2025-26	FY 2025-26
Intrastate Transmission Charges	Rs. Cr	393.48	522.73
Interstate Transmission charges (including POSOCO ERLDC charges)	Rs Cr	575.32	543.58

3.7.1. The Hon'ble commission is requested to approve the transmission charges as claimed by the petitioner.

3.8. Operation and Maintenance Expenses

3.8.1. Operation and Maintenance Expenses (O&M expenses) comprise of Employee Expenses, Repair & Maintenance Expenses and Administrative & General Expenses. However, considering the liquid cash challenges being faced by the petitioner due to high power purchase cost, increasing FPPPA charges from generators, it is requested to the Hon'ble Commission to revisit the distribution tariff regulations to provide for additional working capital to the utility. The details regarding the same is covered in the true up petition for FY24-25.

Employee Expenses

3.8.2. The Petitioner has calculated the employee cost for FY 2025-26 by escalating the employee cost of FY 2024-25 as submitted above in Chapter for audited True-Up for FY 2024-25 by the inflation factor of 3.69 % and the methodology provided under Clause 10.6 (b) and (c)

of JSERC MYT Regulations, 2020. For terminal benefits, Rs 135.96 Cr is provisioned for the FY25-26.

3.8.3. The projected employee cost for FY 2025-26 is provided in the table below for kind consideration of Hon'ble Commission.

Table 3. 10: Employee Expenses of JBVNL for FY 2025-26 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Approved (ARR)	Petition (APR)
	FY 2025-26	FY 2025-26
Employee Cost Inc. Terminal Benefits (Rs. Crore)	281.57	422.44
Employee Expenses (Rs. Crore)	281.57	286.48
Terminal Benefit (Rs. Crore)	0	135.96

Repairs & Maintenance Expenses (R&M)

3.8.4. In line with the Regulation 10.6 (a) of JSERC MYT Regulations 2020, the R&M expenses for FY 2025-26 have been estimated by applying K-factor of 2.02% computed based on audited account data of FY 2024-25. Further the Petitioner has considered Indexation Factor of 3.69% as per Regulation 10.6 (a) of JSERC MYT Regulations 2020 for projecting Repair & Maintenance Expenditure in next Control Period.

3.8.5. The R&M expenses for FY 2025-26 is provided in the table below for kind consideration of Hon'ble Commission.

Table 3. 11: R&M Expenses of JBVNL for FY 2025-26 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Approved as per normative (ARR)	Petition (APR)
	FY 2025-26	FY 2025-26
R&M Expenses (Rs. Crore)	371.76	468.84

Administrative and General Expense (A&G)

3.8.6. In line with the Clause 10.6 (b) and (c) of JSERC MYT Regulations 2020, the A&G expenses for FY 2024-25 has been calculated by escalating A&G expense of FY 2022-23 by inflation factor of 3.69%.

3.8.7. The A&G expenses for FY 2024-25 is provided in the table below for kind consideration of

Hon'ble Commission.

Table 3. 12: A&G Expenses of JBVNL for FY 2025-26 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Approved as per normative (ARR)	Petition (APR)
	FY 2025-26	FY 2025-26
A&G Expenses (Rs. Crore)	127.45	124.37

3.9. Calculation of Normative GFA, Loan and Equity

3.9.1. The Petitioner has calculated Normative GFA, Debt and Equity as per approach adopted by Hon'ble Commission in its previous Tariff Orders.

3.9.2. The Petitioner has first arrived at the opening and closing GFA, created out of D&E, by deducting the CCG portion deployed towards opening and closing GFA. The Petitioner has applied the depreciation rate as approved by the Hon'ble Commission on the average GFA calculated as per Regulation 10.39 of JSERC Distribution Tariff Regulations, 2020 to arrive at the total depreciation.

3.9.3. After calculating the closing GFA out of D&E, the petitioner has deducted accumulated depreciation out of D&E and normative equity calculated at 30% of Closing GFA excluding CCG from the resultant to arrive at normative closing debt.

3.9.4. Calculation of Normative GFA out of Debt and Equity, Loan and Equity is Tabulated below:

Table 3. 13: GFA, Loan and Equity in FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore)

Particular Particulars	**FY 2025-26**	
GFA	**As per ARR approved for FY24-25**	**APR for FY 2025-26**
Opening GFA	24365.64	23,223.66
Transfer to GFA	1466.65	1,816.16
Closing GFA	25832.29	25,039.82
Gross Fixed Asset	25832.29	25,039.82
GFA (excluding CCG)	12042.30	11,875.14
Equity	3612.69	3,562.54
Depreciation (excluding CCG)	3383.86	4,145.39
Loan	5045.75	4,167.21

3.10. Scheme-wise Capital Expenditure

3.10.1. The Capital expenditure schedule for FY 2025-26 is detailed in the present section. A brief discussion regarding the expected expenditure is also provided for consideration of Hon'ble Commission:

Table 3. 14: Estimated Scheme wise Capital Investment in FY 2024-25 (Rs. Crore)

Scheme	Estimated for FY 2025-26(Rs Cr)
Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS)	1409
Loss Reduction	*1400*
- *PMA*	*9.00*
Annual Development Plan (ADP)	449.77
Mukya Mantri Ujjwal Jharkhand Yojana	500.00
Jharkhand Power System Improvement Project (JPSIP)	182.59
Smart metering Dhanbad	47.34
PVTG	75.12
Total	2,664

Brief overview of Schemes undertaken in Jharkhand

3.10.2. **Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme:** The introduction of Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme by MoP aims to curb down the overall AT&C losses of utilities. The JBVNL has opted the Revamped scheme and all the major works of the Discom will now come under this scheme. The Revamped scheme is under process, and it will be the major scheme to be implemented by the petitioner. The Scheme aims to reduce the Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses to pan-India levels of 12-15% and Average Cost of Supply (ACS)-Average Revenue Realised (ARR) gap to zero by 2024-25. The Scheme has two major components: Part 'A' – Financial support for Prepaid Smart Metering & System Metering and upgradation of the Distribution Infrastructure and Part 'B' – Training & Capacity Building and other Enabling & Supporting Activities. Financial assistance to DISCOMs is provided for upgradation of the Distribution Infrastructure and for Prepaid Smart Consumer Metering & System Metering based on meeting pre-qualifying criteria and achieving basic minimum benchmark in reforms.

3.10.3. **Annual Development Plan:** This is being prepared by the JBVNL for departmental works and the capital outlay is sanctioned by the government according to its budget outlay for the financial year in consideration. For FY25-26, there is an outlay of Rs 449.67 Cr for ADP.

3.10.4. **Mukhyamantri Ujjwal Jharkhand Yojna**: Jharkhand Government has started a new scheme "Mukhyamantri Ujjwal Jharkhand Yojna" to cover all unelectrified and partial electrified Tolas in Rural as well as Urban areas.

3.10.5. Considering the above capital expenditure schedule for FY 2023-24, the Petitioner has projected revised CWIP and creation of GFA for FY24-25.

Table 3. 15: Estimated Capital work in progress of JBVNL for FY 2025-26

Particulars	Approved (ARR)	Petition (APR)
	FY 2025-26	FY 2025-26
Opening CWIP (A)	471.15	790.73
Capex during the year (B)=(D)-(A)+(C)	740.04	2,821.55
Transfer to GFA (C)	654.54	1,816.16
Closing CWIP (D)	556.65	1,796.12

3.10.6. The CCG funding of JBVNL for FY 2025-26, based on the closing CCG funding of FY 2025-26 is provided in the Table below:

Table 3. 16: Consumer Contributions and Capital Grants of JBVNL for FY 2025-26 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Approved (ARR)	Petition (APR)
	FY 2025-26	FY 2025-26
Opening Consumer Contribution Grants	13981.33	13075.81
Addition: Government Grants	764.07	875.45
Addition: Consumer Contribution	35.42	157.73
Closing consumer contribution Grants	14780.82	14108.99

3.11. Depreciation

3.11.1. The Petitioner has estimated the Depreciation for FY 2025-26 in line with the approach adopted in audited true-up for FY 2024-25.

3.11.2. The Petitioner has first arrived at the opening and closing GFA, created out of D&E, by deducting the CC&G portion deployed towards opening and closing GFA. The Petitioner has calculated the same depreciation rate (4.39%) as of FY24-25 for projection as per Regulation 10.39 of JSERC Distribution Tariff Regulations, 2020 to arrive at the total depreciation.

Regulation 10.39 of JSERC Distribution Tariff Regulations, 2020 states that

"10.39 The Commission may, in the absence of the Fixed Assets Register, calculate Depreciation (%) arrived by dividing the Depreciation and the Average Gross Fixed Assets as per the latest available Audited Accounts of the Distribution Licensee. The Depreciation (%) so arrived shall be multiplied by the Average GFA approved by the Commission for the relevant Financial Year to arrive at the Depreciation for that Financial Year."

3.11.3. The depreciation expense for FY 2025-26 is provided below for kind consideration of Hon'ble Commission. The Hon'ble Commission is requested to approve the depreciation cost.

Table 3. 17: Depreciation cost of JBVNL for FY 2025-26

Particulars	Approved (ARR)	Petition (APR)
	FY 2025-26	FY 2025-26
Opening GFA (Less CCG) (Rs. Cr.)	9250.83	10,578.40
Closing GFA (Less CCG) (Rs. Cr.)	9165.16	11,875.14
Average GFA excluding CCG (Rs. Cr.)	9208	11,226.77
Depreciation Rate (%)	4.38%	4.39%
Depreciation Cost (Rs. Cr.)	403.77	492.66

3.12. Interest and Finance Charges

Interest on Long Term Loan

3.12.1. The opening debt for FY 2025-26 has been considered equal to closing value of FY 2024-25 as submitted above in chapter regarding audited True-up for FY 2024-25.

3.12.2. Closing debt for FY 2025-26 has been calculated in the above tables in line with the Regulation 10.22 of the JSERC Tariff Regulations, 2020.

3.12.3. In line with the Regulation 10.23 of the JSERC Tariff Regulations, 2020 repayment of loan for FY 2025-26 has been considered equal to Depreciation as calculated above.

3.12.4. Further, the rate of interest on long-term loan has been considered as per the JSERC Distribution Tariff Regulations, 2020. Clause no 10.26 of the JSERC Distribution Tariff Regulations, 2020 states that *"10.26 The rate of interest shall be the weighted average rate of interest calculated on basis of the actual loan portfolio at the beginning of each year applicable to the Licensee: Provided that if there is no actual loan for a particular year but normative loan is still outstanding, then the rate of interest shall be considered on normative basis and shall be equal to the Bank Rate as on April 01 of the respective year of the Control Period plus 200 basis points"*

3.12.5. Further, the rate of interest on long-term loan on the loan portfolio for the FY25-26 is calculated. Interest on long term loan is provided in the Table below:

Table 3. 18: Interest on long term loan of JBVNL for FY 2025-26 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Approved (ARR)	Petition (APR)
	FY 2025-26	FY 2025-26
Opening Balance	3628.11	3,647.79
Addition during the year	291.63	1,012.08
Repayments during the year	403.77	492.66
Closing Balance	3515.97	4,167.21
Average balance during the Year	3572.04	3,907.50
Interest Rate (%)	10.50%	10.20%
Interest on long term loan	375.06	398.56

3.12.6. It is requested to the Hon'ble Commission to approve the interest and finance charges as submitted by the Petitioner.

Interest on Consumer Security Deposits

3.12.7. To estimate the interest on consumer security deposit for FY 2025-26, the petitioner has assumed an escalation of 5% over the accumulated consumer security of FY 2024-25 as per audited accounts.

3.12.8. Further, the applicable interest rate as per JSERC Supply code Regulations, 2020 has been applied to estimate the Interest on consumer deposit for FY 2024-25. The interest rate considered is the SBI Base Rate prevailing (10.25%) as claimed in the MYT petition. It is requested to Hon'ble Commission to approve the interest on consumer security deposit as computed for FY 2024-25 is as under:

Interest on consumer security deposit:

Table 3. 19: Interest on Consumer security deposit of JBVNL for FY 2025-26 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2025-26
Int. on CSD	APR for FY 2025-26
Consumer Deposit	1545.75
Interest Rate	10.25%
Interest on Consumer Security Deposit	158.44

Bank and Finance Charges

3.12.9. The Petitioner humbly submits that it has estimated that Bank and Finance charges for the FY 2025-26 to the tune of Rs 4.459Cr, same as that of audited figures for FY 2024-25 towards expenditures like bank charges, finance charges, etc.

3.12.10. Bank charges mainly include the amount of commission towards LC (Letter of Credit) . LC commission is a mandatory charge payable on availing the benefit. LC is a non-fund-based

limit which is a mechanism to pay power purchase vendors timely. It is similar to interest cost on fund based working capital loans. The Petitioner requests the Hon'ble commission to approve the same.

3.13. Interest on Working Capital (IoWC)

Interest on Working Capital

3.13.1. The Petitioner has estimated the working capital requirement for FY 2025-26 in line with the Regulation 10.29 and 10.30 of the JSERC Tariff Regulations, 2020. However, the petitioner has requested the Hon'ble Commission to have provisions for Fuel and Power Purchase Cost Adjustment (FPPCA) and power purchase in future regulations so that the liquidity fund management issue of the petitioner can be addressed fairly. The details of the same has been highlighted in the true up petition.

3.13.2. For the FY 25-26, rate of IoWC has been considered to be equal to the SBI MCLR (for 1 year period) prevailing as on 1 April, 2025 plus 350 Basis Points as per Regulation 10.31 of the JSERC Distribution Tariff Regulations, 2020.

3.13.3. It is submitted that based on the expenditure for FY 2025-26, the Petitioner has estimated the working capital requirement and interest thereof, as provided in the Table below.

Table 3. 20: Interest on Working Capital for FY 2025-26 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Approved (ARR)	Petition (APR)
	FY 2025-26	FY 2025-26
Maintenance Spares @1% of Opening GFA of Wheeling and Retail Business	92.51	232.24
Revenue from Wheeling and Retail Supply Charges-2 month	1496.75	1901.85
Less: Power Purchase Cost for One Month Retail Business	625.62	654.63
Less: Average Security Deposit	1144.8	1545.75
Total Working Capital Requirement	-181.16	0.00
Rate of Interest (SBI 1 yr MCLR plus 350 b.p)	12.00%	11.45%
Total Interest on Working capital	-21.74	0.00

3.13.4. As per regulatory provisions, the working capital requirement for JBVNL in FY25-26 comes out to be negative. It is a set principle that the working capital for any organisation can never be negative. The provision of reducing the security deposit in the working formula drags down the working capital requirement for the JBVNL. However, for the purpose of calculation, JBVNL has taken the working capital to be zero.

3.14. Return on Equity

3.14.1. The Petitioner has considered the opening balance of normative equity for FY 2025-26 as per the closing balance for the FY 2024-25 as submitted above in chapter regarding True-up for FY 2024-25.

3.14.2. Closing equity for FY 2025-26 has been calculated using normative debt equity ratio (70:30) as per the provisions of Regulation 10.16 of JSERC Distribution Tariff Regulations, 2020.

3.14.3. Further, the rate of Return on Equity (RoE) is considered to be 14.50% as per the provisions of Regulation 10.19 of JSERC Distribution Tariff Regulations, 2020.

3.14.4. The return on equity is provided in the Table below for kind consideration of Hon'ble Commission:

Table 3. 21: Return on Equity (RoE) of JBVNL for FY 2025-26 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	Approved (ARR)	Petition (APR)
	FY 2025-26	FY 2025-26
Opening Equity (Normative)	2775.25	3173.52
Equity Addition	-25.7	389.02
Closing Equity (Normative)	2749.55	3562.54
Average Equity	2762.4	3368.03
Rate of Return	14.50%	14.50%
Return on Equity	400.55	488.36

3.15. Revenue from Sale of Power

3.15.1. The Petitioner has estimated the revenue for FY 2025-26 from sale of power at existing tariff to be Rs 9200.69 Cr.

3.16. Non-Tariff Income

3.16.1. The Non-Tariff Income (Other Income) of JBVNL for FY 2025-26 has been calculated taking the factors considered for NTI as per distribution tariff regulations 2020.

3.16.2. It is also pertinent to note that receipt from consumer for capital works should not be included as part of NTI as this an expense towards asset creation and already amortized in GFA on which depreciation is calculated. For accounting purpose, this has been shown in other income in audited account for balancing purpose only. Considering this as part of NTI would result in double accounting. Hence, it is requested to exclude it from the NTI.

3.16.3. Also, in accordance with the regulations issued by other SERCs and model regulations by the Forum of Regulator, DPS income from consumers should not be a part of the non-tariff income for discoms and LPS paid to Gencos/Transcos is recognised as an expense in the ARR which is not the case in Jharkhand. Hence, it is requested to treat these parameters accordingly. Rebate on power purchase is considered a part of power procurement cost and hence, not considered in NTI. Also, JBVNL do not foresee any interest on advance to supplier or contractor, hence not included any income towards this as part of NTI.

3.16.4. The Petitioner humbly prays to the Hon'ble Commission to approve the non-tariff income as outlined below:

Table 3. 22: Non-Tariff income of JBVNL for FY 2025-26

Particulars	Approved (ARR)	Petition (APR)
	FY 2025-26	FY 2025-26
Interest Income from Investment in Fixed Deposits	53.44	17.35
D.P.S from Consumer	403.52	
Interest on advance to Supplier/Contractor	0	
Interest from Bank (Other than FD)	24.44	12.14
Income from Staff Welfare activities	0	
Supervision Charges	7.84	10.68
Miscellaneous Receipt	16.22	21.56
Rebate on power purchase	0	
Transformer Rent	6.18	7.16
Wheeling Charges / Fuel surcharge/outside sale	0	
Receipt from Consumers for capital works	0	
Miscellaneous Charges from Consumers	0	
Total NTI	511.64	68.90

3.17. Roadmap to reduce AT&C Loss of JBVNL

3.17.1. The Petitioner would like to further reiterate that several administrative measures has been undertaken to curb the AT&C losses along with the technical measures such as smart meter implementation, focusing on billing efficiency and collection efficiency improvement. It is submitted that Hon'ble Commission has approved 99% collection efficiency for FY 2025-26, which is on extremely higher side and even the most efficient State utilities in the country are not able to achieve it.

3.17.2. In order to reduce the losses JBVNL has implemented Feeder Metering and is in the process of ensuring complete metering of DTs and convert ~18.5 lacs smart meter prepaid Consumers to

enable energy auditing through different central and state funded schemes. Further, Petitioner is also taking other measures like preparation of MIS for performance monitoring and management, Feeder Improvement Program for network strengthening, Physical segregation of feeders, Installation of AMR meters, providing electricity access to unconnected households, Implementation of ERP systems, Installation of AB Cables, Feeder Segregation etc. Moreover, to enhance the collection efficiency, consumers are facilitated with multiple collection avenues such as Mobile App (JBVNL Consumer self-care), online bill payment through JBVNL website, BBPS, E-wallet (through UM), ATP machines etc.

3.17.3. Further, JBVNL has migrated to a centralized Android based mobile photo spot billing (with collection facility) platform, having complete control over consumer billing database. In order to ensure 100% billing coverage, certain number of consumers have been assigned to each Urja Mitra, that also acts as a JBVNL Touch-point for billing, collection and various other consumer services. In cases where the performance of Billing agency is not up to the benchmark, JBVNL is empowered to depute new billing agencies from Empanelled Billing vender. The centralized billing database and software tool has dedicated dashboards for JBVNL, agencies and UMs, for real-time progress and performance monitoring and enhancing billing and collection. To improve the billing coverage, JBVNL has recently introduced for a system for Urja Mitras where there is system of awards and penalties for best and worst performing Urja Mitras.

3.17.4. The Petitioner is prone to difficulties of T&D losses and collection inefficiencies due to difficult terrains and large rural consumers with limited paying capacity, in overall consumer mix. Further, under Universal Supply Obligation (USO), the petitioner is obliged to provide quality power without any interruption or reduction in power supply in areas with poor collection efficiencies. Also, the line lengths of 11kV feeders are more as compared to 33kV lines resulting higher line loss in the system.

3.17.5. However, the Petitioner is committed to align its AT&C loss target with the RDSS trajectory approved from the Ministry of power and is progressing towards implementation of various schemes under RDSS. It is expected that after system strengthening and smart meter implementation, the distribution loss will be reduced drastically.

3.18. Annual Performance Review (APR) for FY 2025-26

3.18.1. Based on the components of the expenses discussed in the above sections, the final Aggregate Revenue Requirement for FY 2025-26 has been provided in the Table below for kind consideration of Hon'ble Commission:

Table 3. 23: Summary of Annual Performance Review (APR) for FY 2025-26 (Rs Crore)

Particulars	Approved (ARR)	Petition (APR)
	FY 2025-26	FY 2025-26
Total Power Purchase Expense	7507.45	8921.83
Power Purchase Expense	*7560.87*	7855.53
Less: Disallowance due to excess Distribution Loss	*1022.22*	
Intrastate transmission charges	393.48	*522.73*
Interstate transmission Charge	575.32	*543.58*
Operations and Maintenance Expenses	779.54	*1015.66*
Employee Expense	*280.33*	*286.48*
Terminal Liability	*0*	*135.96*
Administration & General Expense	*127.45*	*124.37*
Repair & Maintenance Expense	*371.76*	*468.84*
Depreciation	403.77	492.66
Return on Equity	400.55	488.36
Interest on Long Term Loan	375.06	398.56
Interest on Consumer Security Deposit	25.78	*158.44*
Interest on Working Capital Loan	0	*0*
Bank & Finance Charge	-	*4.46*
Total Expenses	9492.16	11479.98
Less: Non-Tariff Income	511.64	*68.90*
Add: Provision for Doubtful Debt		
ARR after NTI	8980.52	11411.08
Less Penalties	0	
ARR Recoverable	8980.52	11411.08
Revenue from Sales of power at new tariff	10322.49	*9200.69*
Gap/(Surplus) at new Tariff	-1341.97	2210.39

3.18.2. The Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to approve the ARR and revenue gap as estimated for FY 2025-26.

4. Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) for Control Period from FY 2026-27 to FY 2030-31

4.1. ARR for MYT Control Period FY26-27 to FY30-31

4.1.1. In this section the Petitioner has projected the Annual Revenue Requirement for the FY 2026-27 to FY 2030-31. As specified in Chapter 2: A5 Multi-year tariff framework of the distribution tariff regulations 2025 by Hon'ble Commission, the petitioner is submitting the projections for the next control period (i.e) from FY 26-27 to FY30-31. In doing so, the petitioner has estimated category-wise energy sales for the control period based on assumptions, valid rationale to arrive at the optimum quantum of power to be purchased and likely revenue for the petitioner by sale of energy. Careful estimation is done on the basis of data available and previous years cost components and their trends. The cost components have been derived through optimal projections based on the likely expenditure, future planning and other parameters. The Hon'ble Commission is requested to consider the projections and allow the petitioner the expenses estimated on different heads as described in the distribution regulations for claiming ARR.

4.2. Consumption Parameters: Consumer Numbers, Connected Load and Sales

4.2.1. The Petitioner while projecting the billing determinants (number of consumers, load and energy sales) for FY 2026-27 to FY 2030-31, in its Petition has considered appropriate growth rates for different categories and sub-categories, considering the upcoming years to be normal 'business as usual' years without any major disruptions.

4.2.2. The Petitioner, therefore, requests the Hon'ble Commission to consider the billing determinants for the control period as per estimations submitted in this Petition.

4.2.3. The category wise number of consumers, connected load and Energy sales projected for FY 2026-27 to FY 2030-31 is done based on the estimate percentage growth rate (based on data available up to August 2025 as compared to billing determinants for actual data for FY 24-25 and last control period CAGR).

4.2.4. However, keeping the current situation along with saturation of consumers in some of the segment and electrification under various schemes for previous years, the billing determinants for the next control period is projected.

4.2.5. The historical data of consumers for JBVNL as per audited accounts is provided below:

Table 4. 1: Historical Trend of Consumers from FY 20-21 to FY 24-25

Category	Sub-Category	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY23-24	FY 24-25
Domestic	DS-R	3229946	3213874	3402206	3330411	34,37,398
	DS-U	1067051	1019134	1126999	1214737	14,10,544
	DS HT	35	37	40	42	42
	Total	42,97,032	42,33,045	45,29,245	45,45,190	48,47,984
Non-Domestic	NDS-I	43848	46554	60389	80231	147243
	NDS-II	206686	200515	235689	269199	279913
	Total	250534	247069	296078	349430	427156
Street Light	SS	455	434	434	598	790
	Total	455	434	434	598	790
LT Industry	LTIS	16,492	15784	18872	19311	26802
	Total	16492	15784	18872	19311	26802
Agriculture	IAS-I	61544	62323	73442	99154	116515
	IAS-II	767	1020	1661	2214	2872
	Total	62311	63342	75103	101368	119387
HT Supply	HTS	1768	1855	2055	2342	2584
	HTSS	23	18	15	17	23
	RTS	2	2	1	1	2
	MES	9	9	7	7	7
	Total	1802	1884	2078	2367	2616
Sub-Total		1802	1884	2078	2367	2616
GRAND TOTAL		4628626	4561559	4921810	5018264	5424735

Table 4. 2: Historical trend of Connected load for JBVNL (kW/HP/kVA)

Category	Sub-Category	Segment	Actual Connected Load for FY 2020-21 (KW/HP/kVA)	Actual Connected Load for FY 2021-22 (KW/HP/kVA)	Actual Connected Load for FY 2022-23 (KW/HP/kVA)	Actual Connected Load for FY 2023-24 (KW/HP/kVA)	Actual Connected Load for FY 2024-25 (KW/HP/kVA)
Domestic	DS-R	Metered	35,27,205.0000	22,99,388.48	31,98,614	45,04,693	45,93,066
	DS-U	Metered	14,84,682.9500	14,94,308.50	17,55,168	20,34,546	29,70,532
	DS HT	DS HT	12,967.0000	13,886.99	13,692	14,986	14,986
		Total	50,24,854.9500	38,07,583.97	4967474	6554225	7578584
Non-Domestic	NDS	NDS-I	39,463.2000	52,968.10	57,224	1,00,955	1,55,227
		NDS-II	4,89,866.5000	5,04,472.50	6,44,583	8,68,232	13,10,328
		Total	5,29,329.7000	5,57,441	7,01,807	969187	1465555
Street Light	SS	Metered	16,058.7500	7245.75	11,661	14,300	54,016
		Total	16,058.7500	7246	11661	14300	54016
LT Industry	LTIS	Demand based Tariff	2,98,894.0000	278390	3,47,034	4,95,931	10,75,138

Category	Sub-Category	Segment	Actual Connected Load for FY 2020-21 (KW/HP/kVA)	Actual Connected Load for FY 2021-22 (KW/HP/kVA)	Actual Connected Load for FY 2022-23 (KW/HP/kVA)	Actual Connected Load for FY 2023-24 (KW/HP/kVA)	Actual Connected Load for FY 2024-25 (KW/HP/kVA)
		Total	2,98,894.0000	278390	347034	495931	1075138
Agriculture	IAS-I	Metered	55,448.5000	58992	58,992	1,63,538	2,09,213
	IAS-II	Metered	870.0000	1893	4,952	13,805	31,066
		Total	56,318.5000	60885	63944	177343	240279
HT Supply/HT Institutions	HTS	HTS - 11KV	7,90,857.0000	8,46,646.02	9,36,650	10,08,007	14,51,129
		HTS - 33KV					
		HTS - 132KV					
	HTSS	HTSS - 11KV	58,830.0000	63,003.91	34,790	58,049	84,430
		HTSS - 33KV					
	RTS	RTS	34,500.0000	36,947.73	37,834	28,875	41,998
	MES	MES	5,530.0000	5,922.35	5,380	5,548	8,070
		Total	68,15,172.9000	56,64,065.33	71,06,573.75	93,11,464.61	1,19,99,198.88

Table 4. 3: Category wise sales over the last control period (MU)

Category	Sub-Category	Segment	Actual Unit Sold for FY 20-21 (MU)	Actual Unit Sold for FY 21-22 (MU)	Actual Unit Sold for FY 22-23 (MU)	Actual Unit Sold for FY 23-24 (MU)	Actual Unit Sold for FY 24-25 (MU)
Domestic	DS-R	Metered	2,820.51	3,269.66	2,963.22	3,268.58	3,695.15
	DS-U	Metered	2,052.84	2,379.75	2,133.80	2,430.75	2,570.44
	DS HT	DS HT	31.88	36.96	37.76	24.86	24.86
	Total	Total	4,905.24	5,686.37	5,134.79	5,724.19	6,290.45
Non-Domestic	NDS-I	NDS-I	67.11	86.21	105.22	1,019.87	714.37
	NDS-II	NDS-II	610.12	783.74	956.59	112.19	558.79
	Total	Total	677.23	869.95	1,061.82	1,132.06	1,273.16
Street Light	SS	Metered	40.82	86.88	200.17	93.71	77.25
	Total	Total	40.82	86.88	200.17	93.71	77.25
LT Industry	LTIS	Demand based Tariff	197.67	230.54	308.33	270.12	367.80
	Total	Total	197.67	230.54	308.33	270.12	367.80
Agriculture	IAS-I	Metered	117.97	140.50	116.47	93.70	95.24
	IAS-II	Metered	32.52	38.73	32.11	7.28	4.06
	Total	Total	150.49	179.23	148.58	100.98	99.30
HT Supply/HT Institutions	HTS	HTS - 11KV	1,652.87	1,747.49	1,809.00	2,369	2,653.51
		HTS - 33KV					
		HTS - 132KV					
	HTSS	HTSS - 11KV	128.83	136.21	141.00	253	283.80
		HTSS - 33KV					
	RTS	RTS	107.79	54.84	25.81	33.20	37.18
	MES	MES	52.46	26.69	12.56	18.09	23.27
GRAND TOTAL		Total	7,913.40	9,018.20	8,842.06	9,994.70	11,105.71

Projected Billing Determinants for JBVNL for FY26-27 to FY 30-31

4.2.6. Taking into consideration that electricity access has already been provided for rural villages and hamlets under various schemes of central and state government, the domestic consumers segment has saturated.

4.2.7. The Petitioner has projected the category-wise sales based on the CAGR of the previous years' data, as well as considering factors like available average consumption per consumer per month, new consumers to be added, population data, expected conversion of unauthorized connections, connected load factor and specific growth factors and wherever the data was incongruous such incongruity was ignored while projecting the load growth for the ensuing years.

4.2.8. The Petitioner submits that the forecast model projects the specific consumption level (consumption per consumer) appropriate for each customer category. The Petitioner submits that this forecast is based on expected growth relationships to income and price and effect of Demand Side Management.

4.2.9. The specific consumption level along with the number of consumers in each category gives the sales figure for that particular sub-category and the final detailed calculations estimate the connected load for each tariff category.

Also, segregation of the agricultural feeders will have a positive effect on the overall system stability as well as on demand side management. Hence an appropriate CAGR is assumed in the sales of agricultural category.

However, with release of huge number of connections to the rural households and left-over urban households in recent years under various State and Central Govt. schemes, the scope of adding new consumers is getting minimized. Therefore, lesser number of consumers are expected to be added over next FY in comparison to the previous years. Taking the same into account, the growth in number of consumers for various categories have been considered at a lower rate as compared to previous years.

Hence, JBVNL has considered a nominal growth rate of 2% for Domestic rural Consumers for the FY 2026-27 over FY 2025-26. Similarly, a growth rate of 7% of consumers are expected for the urban domestic consumers analysing the increasing trend of data for urban consumers

based on the pattern of urbanisation in the state. Domestic HT consumers are expected to grow at a rate of 2% over the previous year.

For projecting the Commercial consumers for the FY 2026-27, a nominal growth rate of 15 % is applied to the rural commercial consumers and for urban commercial category, a growth rate of 7% is applied based on their incremental trend as observed for the initial 5 months of FY25-26.

For projecting the industrial consumers for the FY 2026-27, a growth rate of 15% has been computed for LT consumers whereas, for HT consumers a growth rate of 7% has been applied on the number of consumers during FY 2026-27 over the last year.

In order to arrive at the number of agricultural Consumers at the end of FY 2026-27, JBVNL has considered a nominal growth of 15% in the number of Consumers in FY 2025-26.

In order to arrive at the number of Street Light Consumers, JBVNL has projected a growth rate of 10% for the street light consumers comparing to the FY 25-26.

4.2.10. MES- MES stands for Military Engineering Services (MES) and is having mixed load in defense cantonment and related area. JBVNL has assumed no growth and retained the same number of Consumers for FY26-27 as of FY25-26. The same is considered for RTS (railways Traction Services). From FY 26-27 onwards, JBVNL is adding a new category of consumers termed as EV CS (Electricity Vehicle Commercial Services).

The Category-wise billing determinants by the petitioner for FY 2026-27 is shown in the Table below:

Table 4. 4: Projected consumers for FY 26-27 to FY30-31

		Effective No. of Consumers FY 2026-27 to FY 2030-31				
Category	**Sub-Category**	**Projected Consumer No. FY 26-27**	**Projected Effective Consumer No. FY 27-28**	**Projected Effective Consumer No. FY 28-29**	**Projected Effective Consumer No. FY 29-30**	**Projected Effective Consumer No. FY 30-31**
Domestic	**DS-R**	3576269	36,47,794	37,20,750	37,95,165	38,71,068
	DS-U	1614932	17,27,977	18,48,935	19,78,361	21,16,846
	DS HT	44	45	45	46	47
	Total	**5191244**	**5375816**	**5569731**	**5773572**	**5987962**
Non-Domestic	**NDS-I**	194729	2,23,938	2,57,529	2,96,158	3,40,582
	NDS-II	320472	3,42,905	3,66,909	3,92,592	4,20,074
	Total	**515201**	**566844**	**624438**	**688751**	**760656**
Street Light	**SS**	956	1,051	1,157	1,272	1,400
	Total	**956**	**1051**	**1157**	**1272**	**1400**
LT Industry	**LTIS**	35446	40,762	46,877	53,908	61,995
	Total	**35446**	**40762**	**46877**	**53908**	**61995**

		Effective No. of Consumers FY 2026-27 to FY 2030-31				
Category	**Sub-Category**	**Projected Consumer No. FY 26-27**	**Projected Effective Consumer No. FY 27-28**	**Projected Effective Consumer No. FY 28-29**	**Projected Effective Consume r No. FY 29-30**	**Projected Effective Consumer No. FY 30-31**
Agriculture	**IAS-I**	154091	1,77,205	2,03,785	2,34,353	2,69,506
	IAS-II	3798	4,368	5,023	5,777	6,643
	Total	**157889**	**181573**	**208809**	**240130**	**276149**
HT Supply	**HTS**	2958	3,166	3,387	3,624	3,878
	HTSS	26	28	30	32	35
	RTS	2	2	2	2	2
	MES	7	7	7	7	7
	Total	**2994**	**3203**	**3426**	**3665**	**3921**
EV	**EV-CS LT**	177	179	181	182	184
	EV-CS HT	16	16	16	16	17
	Total	**193**	**195**	**197**	**199**	**201**
Sub-Total		**3187**	**3398**	**3623**	**3864**	**4122**
GRAND TOTAL		**5903923**	**6169444**	**6454634**	**6761498**	**7092284**

Table 4. 5: Projected Connected Load (FY26-27 to FY30-31)

	Projected Connected Load FY 2026-27 to FY 2030-31				
Category	**Projected Connected Load for FY 2026-27 (kW/ HP/ kVA)**	**Projected Connected Load for FY 27-28 (kW/ HP/ kVA)**	**Projected Connected Load for FY 28-29 (kW/ HP/ kVA)**	**Projected Connected Load for FY 29-30 (kW/ HP/ kVA)**	**Projected Connected Load for FY 30-31 (kW/ HP/ kVA)**
Domestic	47,78,626	48,88,044	49,85,805	50,85,521	51,87,232
	34,00,962	36,46,032	39,01,254	41,74,342	44,66,545
	15,592	15,903	16,221	16,546	16,877
	8195180	**8549979**	**8903280**	**9276409**	**9670654**
Non-Domestic	11,17,041	12,85,405	14,78,216	16,99,948	19,54,941
	7,10,882	7,61,250	8,14,538	8,71,555	9,32,564
	1827923	**2046655**	**2292754**	**2571504**	**2887505**
Street Light	65,359	71,859	79,045	86,949	95,644
	65359	**71859**	**79045**	**86949**	**95644**
LT Industry	14,21,870	16,34,984	18,80,231	21,62,266	24,86,606
	1421870	**1634984**	**1880231**	**2162266**	**2486606**
Agriculture	2,76,684	3,18,186	3,65,914	4,20,801	4,83,921
	41,085	47,248	54,335	62,485	71,858
	317768	**365434**	**420249**	**483286**	**555779**
HT Supply	16,61,398	17,77,688	19,02,126	20,35,275	21,77,744
	96,664	1,03,431	1,10,671	1,18,418	1,26,707
	41,998	41,998	41,998	41,998	41,998
	8,070	8,070	8,070	8,070	8,070
	18,08,129	**19,31,186**	**20,62,864**	**22,03,760**	**23,54,519**
EV	10,503	10,608	10,714	10,821	10,929
	2,160	2,182	2,203	2,225	2,248

	Projected Connected Load FY 2026-27 to FY 2030-31				
Category	**Projected Connected Load for FY 2026-27 (kW/ HP/ kVA)**	**Projected Connected Load for FY 27-28 (kW/ HP/ kVA)**	**Projected Connected Load for FY 28-29 (kW/ HP/ kVA)**	**Projected Connected Load for FY 29-30 (kW/ HP/ kVA)**	**Projected Connected Load for FY 30-31 (kW/ HP/ kVA)**
	12,663	**12,790**	**12,918**	**13,047**	**13,177**
Sub-Total	**18,20,792**	**19,43,976**	**20,75,782**	**22,16,807**	**23,67,696**
GRAND TOTAL	**13648892.65**	**14612886.05**	**15651340.16**	**16797219.89**	**18063882.89**

Table 4. 6: Projected Sales for JBVNL (FY26-27 to FY30-31)

	Projected Units Sold FY 2026-27 to FY 2030-31				
Category	**Projected Unit Sold for FY 26-27 (MU)**	**Projected Unit Sold for FY 27-28 (MU)**	**Projected Unit Sold for FY 28-29 (MU)**	**Projected Unit Sold for FY 29-30 (MU)**	**Projected Unit Sold for FY 30-31(MU)**
Domestic	3,844.43	3,932.46	4,011.11	4,091.33	4,173.16
	3,277.17	3,513.32	3,759.25	4,022.40	4,303.96
	23.28	26.38	26.91	27.45	28.00
	7,144.88	**7,472.16**	**7,797.26**	**8,141.17**	**8,505.12**
Non-Domestic	944.75	1,087.15	1,250.22	1,437.76	1,653.42
	639.76	685.09	733.05	784.36	839.27
	1,584.52	**1,772.24**	**1,983.27**	**2,222.12**	**2,492.69**
Street Light	93.47	102.76	113.04	124.34	136.78
	93.47	**102.76**	**113.04**	**124.34**	**136.78**
LT Industry	437.78	559.33	643.22	739.71	850.66
	437.78	**559.33**	**643.22**	**739.71**	**850.66**
Agriculture	93.93	144.85	166.58	191.57	220.30
	4.00	6.17	7.09	8.16	9.38
	97.93	**151.02**	**173.67**	**199.73**	**229.69**
HT Supply	2,734.20	3,250.64	3,478.19	3,721.66	3,982.18
	292.42	347.66	347.66	372.00	398.04
	33.46	37.18	37.18	37.18	37.18
	20.95	23.27	23.27	23.27	23.27
	3,081.03	**3,658.76**	**3,886.30**	**4,154.11**	**4,440.67**
EV	10.12	10.22	10.32	10.43	10.53
	3.24	3.63	3.67	3.70	3.74
	13.36	**13.85**	**13.99**	**14.13**	**14.27**
Sub-Total	**3,094.38**	**3,672.61**	**3,900.29**	**4,168.24**	**4,454.94**
GRAND TOTAL	**12452.95**	**13730.11**	**14610.76**	**15595.31**	**16669.87**

4.2.11. The approach for projecting billing determinants for JBVNL: Consumer numbers have been projected based on a mixed approach of considering both CAGR values over the previous

years and surveys from the filed to have an actual estimation of growth of particular category of consumers.

4.2.12. For projecting the connected load, an average connected load per consumer has been taken as per the actual data of the past few years. This has then been then multiplied by projected number of consumers to arrive at the connected Load.

4.2.13. The energy sales have been projected by considering the average consumption per consumer per month and then multiplying the same to the projected number of consumers.

4.2.14. The CAGR however varies since the trend in certain categories is impacted by multiple other factors and taking the same for projections will not have a balancing effect on the overall billing determinants of JBVNL.

4.2.15. The Hon'ble Commission is requested to approve the billing determinants as submitted in the above table.

4.3. Distribution Loss

4.3.1. The distribution loss as performance benchmark need to be set by the Hon'ble Commission. The distribution loss is set as a controlling parameter by the Hon'ble Commission. Earlier, the target is set at 13% by the JSERC. However, the same is not in alignment with RDSS trajectory set by the Ministry of Power. The target of 13% distribution loss target as set by the Hon'ble Commission in previous control period was very stiff target for a state like Jharkhand where around 90% of total consumers fall in the domestic category (mostly tribals) and very low HT/LT ratio.

4.3.2. It is submitted to the Hon'ble Commission that the Petitioner is making the best possible efforts to reduce the losses with the introduction of feeder separation schemes, spot billing etc. and various other IT initiatives and in alignment with RDSS targets. However, considering the present situation, it has adjusted the distribution loss accordingly for the next control period.

4.3.3. The distribution loss trajectory for the JBVNL is provided below. It is estimated that with loss strengthening measures and technological interventions, the distribution loss will be around 15% in FY30-31.

Table 4. 7: Distribution and AT&C loss trajectory (FY26-27 to FY 30-31)

Assumptions	FY2026-27	FY2027-28	FY2028-29	FY2029-30	FY2030-31
	ARR	ARR	ARR	ARR	ARR
	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
Billing Efficiency	74%	79%	81%	83%	85%
Distribution loss	25.60%	21.15%	19.34%	17.24%	14.97%
Collection Efficiency	99.00%	99.00%	99.00%	99.00%	99.00%

Assumptions	FY2026-27 ARR Projected	FY2027-28 ARR Projected	FY2028-29 ARR Projected	FY2029-30 ARR Projected	FY2030-31 ARR Projected
AT&C loss	26.34%	21.94%	20.15%	18.07%	15.82%

4.4. Transmission Loss Projection over the next control period:

4.4.1. Intrastate Transmission loss: We would like to highlight that the interstate loss at JUSNL, that has been approved by JSERC (2.23%) is very less and is not in alignment with losses approved for other states. Also, this loss is even lesser than the approved loss for interstate loss by JSERC. This matter has been highlighted several times to the Hon'ble Commission.

4.4.2. Our submission is that any loss for JUSNL system should be as per the actual loss that is metered in JUSNL as well as JBVNL boundary. The difference should be allowed to the petitioner to claim in its petition. Fixing a loss percentage at minimal would benefit the intrastate transmission system and a huge blow to JBVNL as the impact will be borne by the consumers of JBVNL.

4.4.3. Any loss in the intrastate system should be the responsibility of intrastate transmission system and should not be passed to the JBVNL. Also, as metering provisions are already established, it is prudent to measure the loss and the same needs to be passed on.

4.4.4. Hence, we have calculated the intrastate loss at actuals for the FY24-25 and the same value is projected for the next control period for Hon'ble Commissions' perusal.

4.4.5. The intrastate transmission loss is pegged at 7.99% and we request the Hon'ble Commission to allow this loss to the petitioner.

4.4.6. Similarly, as the JBNVL is also taking power from DVC system for its consumers in their command area through their system, the transmission loss in DVC system should also be measured accordingly and passed to the JBVNL.

4.4.7. We have calculated the loss in DVC transmission system as 4.30% (metered data) for FY24-25 and the same is projected for the next control period for FY26-27 to FY 30-31.

4.5. Power Purchase

4.5.1. The JBVNL has its quota from central allocations and majorly depends on the central pool for its power requirement. The balance power comes from the state generating stations and some of the private IPPs. Also, for DVC command area of its consumers, as JBVNL does not have

its own network fully developed, it has to depend on the power from DVC's Koderma thermal power station. Thus, it has a long term PPA with DVC for power requirement for common area and uses its network for the same.

4.5.2. However, with the Patratu Power plant unit 1 (800MW) scheduling starting from November 2025 and unit 2 starting in FY26-27, it is estimated that dependency would be reducing from most of the central generating stations from NTPC. Some of the power plants need to be surrendered or necessary curtailment needs to be done for power scheduling. JBVNL has a JV with NTPC for Patratu power plant and will be availing 85% of the total capacity from the units.

4.5.3. Similarly, JBVNL has entered into an agreement with SECI for its floating solar power project at Getalsud for 100MW. The PPA has already been approved by the Hon'ble Commission and the power is expected to flow from April 2026. This would benefit JBVNL in two ways; firstly , it would add to the overall portfolio of its power procurement and secondly, it would add on to the RE portfolio , helping in meeting the RPO compliance for JBVNL. Also, JBVNL has PPA for 2MW solar from JREDA, that would be available from next FY.

4.5.4. The new capacity additions are shown below for reference:

Table 4. 8: New Capacity addition by JBVNL to power portfolio (FY 26-27 to FY 30-31)

	Capacity (MW)	Allocation (MU)	Expected Date of Commissioning	Source of Power
Patratu Unit-I (800MW)	800	4810.116	November 2025	Thermal
Patratu Unit-II (800MW)	800	4810.116	August 2026	Thermal
Getalsud floating solar 100MW	100	166.440	April 2026	Solar

4.5.5. The power plants that will be surrendered or voluntarily taken from scheduling are : Farakka III and Korba. NTPC will not schedule 50MW power from Farakka III from December 2025 as they will withdraw this power after scheduling starts from PTPS-1 and Korba power plant will stop scheduling from FY26-27 as communicated by NTPC.

4.5.6. Share allocation to JBVNL is as per ERLDC and the scheduling is done on the basis of Merit Order Despatch.

4.5.7. While implementing the MoD, the Petitioner has firstly estimated utilization of its allocated capacity of must run plants i.e. the Solar and Non-solar Renewable generating stations and its hydro stations based on the minimum offtakes or their normative PLF, whichever is maximum.

For the purpose of projection, the Petitioner has considered the Medium Term PPAs of the petitioner to be must run due to the fact that the Petitioner has a minimum off-take liability in its Medium Term PPAs. Further, the remaining demand of the Petitioner has been tried to be fulfilled through its conventional power purchase tie-ups.

4.5.8. The methodology followed by the Petitioner here is that it has firstly allocated the minimum technical limit to all its conventional plants i.e. up till 55% PLF of the plants based on their variable charge per unit (ECR). Further, the remaining demand of the system has then been tried to be fulfilled through bucket-filling up to a maximum PLF of 85% for the conventional generating stations based on their ECR. If any more demand is remaining unfilled after the process, the same has been tried to be purchased through Open market purchase. However, JBVNL do not foresee any open market purchase going forward as it will be power surplus after PTPS comes on line and 85% allocation to JBVNL.

4.5.9. Normative auxiliary consumption provided by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) for the thermal and hydro plants and the auxiliary consumptions specified for plants

JBVNL has projected the power purchase quantum for next control period (from FY 2026-27 to FY 2030-31) based on following facts and assumptions:

- **Power Purchase Cost projection for the financial year: An e**scalation of 5% have been provided to per unit charges of Generating Stations over FY 2025-26 to project the per unit charges for the rest period of the control period. The 5% annual escalation in power purchase charges accounts for expected inflation in generation costs, including fuel prices (coal), O&M expenses, transmission tariffs, and regulatory changes over the multi-year tariff (MYT) control period. This is done to project realistic Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR), for JBVNL to recover future cost increment. Coal price hikes, freight charges, plant operation and maintenance necessitate the percentage increase in power prices.
- **Transmission and Scheduling Charges:** Interstate Transmission and scheduling Charges for FY 2025-26 has been escalated by 4% to arrive at corresponding figure for FY 2026-27 and for the next years of the control period. A 4% annual escalation for transmission charges is justifiable as it aligns with historical inflation trends in WPI (3-5%) and CPI-IW (4-6%) for O&M costs, equipment, and labor, while matching CERC's notified rates. Central Transmission Utility (CTU) tariffs under competitive bidding use this factor to project realistic payments over 25-35 year concessions, covering their capex recovery.
- **Reduction in Units for Costlier Power Plants:** To reduce dependency in costlier power plants, the Petitioner has reduced power purchase from the costlier plants considerably and the same trend is projected over the next control period on the basis of

merit order despatch system. While doing so, consideration have been given to schedule plants at least on their technical minimum (55% scheduling).

- **Current status of upcoming Thermal Power Stations:** PTPS unit 1 (Patratu Thermal Power Station) has already started generation and is scheduling from November 2025. JBVNL will get around 85% of the 800 MW capacity from 1st unit of PTPS. Once, the power from PTPS is available, there will be less dependency on Farakka-3 and Korba thermal power stations. The effect is considered in the power purchase projection of JBVNL for the next control period and in the years to come under the next control period.

Table 4. 9: Power purchase Quantum for control period (MU) (FY 26-27 to FY 30-31)

S.N.	Name of Generating Stations		FY26-27	FY27-28	FY28-29	FY29-30	FY30-31
1	NTPC	Farrakka	488.782	488.782	488.782	488.782	488.782
		Farrakka III	49.925	49.925	49.925	49.925	49.925
		Barh I	353.273	353.273	353.273	353.273	353.273
		Barh II	83.896	83.896	83.896	83.896	83.896
		Khalagaon I	75.100	75.100	75.100	75.100	75.100
		Nabinagar	139.056	139.056	139.056	139.056	139.056
		Kanti Power	65.947	65.947	65.947	65.947	65.947
		Patratu Unit I	**2645.564**	**2837.968**	**3198.727**	**3605.182**	**4022.700**
		Patratu Unit II	**1763.709**	**2798.044**	**3208.347**	**3603.931**	**4021.257**
		Khalagaon II	41.793	41.793	41.793	41.793	41.793
		N. Karanpura	2188.376	2188.376	2188.376	2188.376	2188.376
		Talcher	302.874	302.874	302.874	302.874	302.874
		Korba	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		Darlipalli	687.800	687.800	687.800	687.800	687.800
	Total		**8886.093**	**10112.833**	**10883.895**	**11685.934**	**12520.777**
2	NHPC	Rangit	38.455	38.455	38.455	38.455	38.455
		Teesta	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
3	PTC	Chukha	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		Tala	315.130	315.130	315.130	315.130	315.130
		Kurichu	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		Mangdechhu	42.050	42.050	42.050	42.050	42.050
4	**Total Central Sector**		**9281.728**	**10508.468**	**11279.530**	**12081.568**	**12916.412**
5	DVC	KTPS (OA)	3797.460	3797.460	3797.460	3797.460	3797.460
		Total	**3797.460**	**3797.460**	**3797.460**	**3797.460**	**3797.460**
6	TVNL		**1720.026**	**1234.916**	**1234.916**	**1234.916**	**1234.916**
7	APNRL	Unit I	387.006	387.006	387.006	387.006	387.006
		Unit II	387.006	387.006	387.006	387.006	387.006
		66 MW	297.378	272.597	272.597	272.597	272.597
		Total	**1071.390**	**1046.608**	**1046.608**	**1046.608**	**1046.608**
8	SOLAR	SECI (700)	1039.277	1039.277	1039.277	1039.277	1039.277
		SECI (10)	14.664	14.664	14.664	14.664	14.664
		State	15.422	15.422	15.422	15.422	15.422
	Getalsud floating solar	**SECI**	**166.440**	**166.440**	**166.440**	**166.440**	**166.440**
		Total	**1235.804**	**1235.804**	**1235.804**	**1235.804**	**1235.804**
9	Wind	PTC	601.115	601.115	601.115	601.115	601.115
		SECI	272.647	272.647	272.647	272.647	272.647
		Total	**873.763**	**873.763**	**873.763**	**873.763**	**873.763**
10	Inland Power Ltd.		**258.004**	**281.459**	**281.459**	**281.459**	**281.459**
11	SRHPS (Generation)		150.000	150.000	150.000	150.000	150.000
12	**Grand Total**		**18388.174**	**19128.477**	**19899.539**	**20701.577**	**21536.421**

Table 4. 10: Power Purchase cost for FY 26-27 to FY 30-31 (Rs Cr)

S.N.	Name of Generating Stations		FY 26-27	FY 27-28	FY 28-29	FY 29-30	FY 30-31
1	NTPC	Farrakka	204.99	215.23	226.00	237.30	249.16
		Farrakka III	24.29	25.51	26.78	28.12	29.53
		Barh I	208.17	218.58	229.50	240.98	253.03
		Barh II	49.69	52.18	54.79	57.53	60.40
		Khalagaon I	29.94	31.44	33.01	34.66	36.39
		Nabinagar	71.44	75.01	78.76	82.70	86.84
		Kanti Power	37.66	39.55	41.53	43.60	45.78
		Patratu Unit I	1,577.81	1,777.19	2,103.26	2,489.04	2,916.17
		Patratu Unit II	1,051.88	1,752.19	2,109.59	2,488.18	2,915.12
		Khalagaon II	23.89	25.09	26.34	27.66	29.04
		N. Karanpura	896.56	941.39	988.46	1,037.89	1,089.78
		Talcher	81.63	85.72	90.00	94.50	99.23
		Darlipalli	223.38	234.54	246.27	258.59	271.51
2	NHPC	Rangit	15.26	16.02	16.82	17.66	18.55
3	PTC	Tala	75.11	78.87	82.81	86.95	91.30
		Mangdechhu	20.35	21.37	22.44	23.56	24.74
4	DVC	KTPS (OA)	2,063.22	2,166.38	2,274.70	2,388.43	2,507.86
5	TVNL		872.83	657.99	690.89	725.44	761.71
6	APNRL	Unit I	140.18	147.18	154.54	162.27	170.38
		Unit II	140.71	147.74	155.13	162.88	171.03
		66 MW	112.32	108.11	113.51	119.19	125.15
7	SOLAR	SECI (700)	282.05	282.05	282.05	282.05	282.05
		SECI (10)	8.99	8.99	8.99	8.99	8.99
		State	27.71	27.71	27.71	27.71	27.71
	Getalsud Floating Solar	**SECI**	58.59	58.59	58.59	58.59	58.59
8	Wind	PTC	212.19	212.19	212.19	212.19	212.19
		SECI	74.16	74.16	74.16	74.16	74.16
9	Inland Power Ltd.		137.54	157.55	165.43	173.70	182.39
10	SRHPS (Generation)		24.41	25.63	26.91	28.26	29.67
11	**Grand Total**		**8,746.95**	**9,664.14**	**10,621.16**	**11,672.77**	**12,828.43**

JBVNL prays to the Hon'ble Commission to approve the power purchase quantum as summarized in the table above and approve the power purchase cost accordingly.

4.6. Renewable Purchase Obligation for MYT period FY26-27 to FY 30-31

4.6.1. As per JSERC (Renewable Energy Purchase Obligation and its compliance) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2024, dated 15th March 2024, the targets for RPO have been revised as follows;

4.6.2. A

s per 5.2 of the above said regulation, Every Obligated entity shall purchase electricity (in kWh) from renewable energy sources, at a defined minimum percentage of its total consumption as an Obligated Entity during a Year shown as under, However, the targets are only fixed upto FY 2029-30.

Table 4. 11: RPO targets from FY 26-27 to FY 29-30

Financial Years	Wind Renewable Energy	Hydro Renewable Energy	Distributed Renewable Energy	Other Renewable Energy
FY 2026-27	1.97%	1.34%	2.70%	29.94%
FY 2027-28	2.45%	1.42%	3.30%	31.64%
FY 2028-29	2.95%	1.42%	3.90%	33.10%
FY 2029-30	3.48%	1.33%	4.50%	34.02%

4.6.3. However, the regulation further states that

"*The wind renewable energy component shall be met by energy produced from Wind Power Projects (WPPs) commissioned after the 31st March, 2024. The hydro renewable energy component shall be met only by energy produced from Hydro Power Projects [including Pump Storage Projects (PSPs) and Small Hydro Projects (SHPs)], commissioned after the 31st March, 2024: Provided that the hydro renewable energy component may also be met out of the free power being provided to the State/DISCOM from the Hydro Power Projects commissioned after the 31st March, 2024: Provided further that*

the Hydro Renewable Energy component may also be met from Hydro Power Projects located outside India as approved by the Central Government on a case to case basis.

The distributed renewable energy component shall be met only from the energy generated from renewable energy projects that are less than 10 MW in size and shall include solar installations under all configurations (net metering, gross metering, virtual net metering, group net metering, behind the meter installations and any other configuration) notified by the Central Government: Provided that the compliance against distributed renewable energy shall ordinarily be considered in terms of energy (Kilowatt hour units

The other renewable energy component may be met by energy produced from any renewable energy power project other than specified in Note 1, 2 and 3 and shall comprise energy from all WPPs and Hydro Power Projects [including Pump Storage Projects (PSPs) and Small Hydro Projects (SHPs)], including free power, commissioned before the 1st April, 2024."

4.6.4. For the wind RE, Hydro RE, distributed RE sources, the projects are to be commissioned after 31st March 2024. For this financial year, meeting these targets are difficult as there are not enough generators with whom PPAs can be made. However, JBVNL is making every effort to identify such sources to get into long term arrangement to meet its RPO. For other sources, where solar and wind are major sources of RE generation before March 31st,2024, the status has been provided below for the Hon'ble Commission's reference.

4.6.5. The petitioner has highlighted about the stiff targets fixed by the Hon'ble Commission for state like Jharkhand where potential for development of RE is limited. Also, financial constraints and economic conditions have put pressure on the development of new RE. JREDA has been in the forefront of developing solar and other RE, however, the pace is limited. Also, accumulated revenue gap for JBVNL has been increasing YOY, putting pressure on the new power purchase from RE sources.

4.6.6. Also, it needs to be taken into consideration that the surplus solar available in morning hours for JBVNL has limited use and also, market rates are not conducive for outside sale to recover the variable cost. Though, JBVNL is planning procure BESS (Battery Energy Storage System), it would not be sufficient enough to cater to the huge RPO demand as per the Hon'ble Commission.

4.6.7. Also, MNRE has notified the Renewable Consumption Obligations where in, it mandated a minimum purchase of RE as per its regulations. The penalty is also very high for non fulfilment of RCO. The same is also there with non fulfilment of RPO.

4.6.8. We would like to highlight that there is no alignment of state RPO with central's RCO. It creates difficulty for JBVNL to comply with the provisions. Also, the penalty criteria is different.

4.6.9. We would therefore request the Hon'ble Commission to align its regulations with RCO regulation of the ministry and provide a clear and concise treatment of RE power.

The estimated power purchase from RE for JBVNL in FY2026-27 would be as follows:

Table 4. 12: Estimated Power Purchase from RE for FY 2026-27 to FY 30-31

Sr. No.	Particular	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30	FY 2030-31
1	Gross Power Procured (MU)	18387.44	19128.55	19899.18	20701.94	21536.11
1	Net Power Procured (MU)	18387.44	19128.55	19899.18	20701.94	21536.11
2	less: Large Hydo Power procured (MU)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Power Purchase considered for RPO (MU)	18387.44	19128.55	19899.18	20701.94	21536.11
4	Wind Target in (%)	1.97%	2.45%	2.95%	3.48%	-
5	Hydro target in (%)	1.34%	1.42%	1.42%	1.33%	-
6	Distributed Renewable Energy (%)	2.70%	3.30%	3.90%	4.50%	-
7	Other Renewable Energy (%)	29.94%	31.64%	33.10%	34.02%	-
8	Wind Target in (MU)	362.23	468.65	587.03	720.43	0.00
9	Hydro target in (MU)	246.39	271.63	282.57	275.34	0.00
10	Distributed Renewable Energy (MU)	496.46	631.24	776.07	931.59	0.00
11	Other Renewable Energy (MU)	5505.20	6052.27	6586.63	7042.80	0.00
12	Total Targeted RPO (MU)	6,610.29	7,423.79	8,232.29	8,970.15	0.00
13	Wind Power Procured (MU)					
14	Hydro Power Procured (MU)	-	-	-	-	-
15	Distributed Renewable Energy Procured (MU)	101.09	106.14	111.45	117.02	122.87
16	Other Renewable Energy Procured (MU)	2,961.93	3,110.03	3,265.53	3,428.80	3,600.24
15	Total	3063.02	3216.17	3376.98	3545.83	3723.12
20	Deficit (expected)	3,547.27	4,207.62	4,855.31	5,424.32	

4.6.10. For solar compliance in the RPO, JREDA is installing various solar installations in the state. It is expected that JBVNL will be procuring these RE power from JREDA.

4.6.11. JBVNL has entered into a PPA agreement with SECI for 100 MW floating solar at Getalsud. This is expected to be operational from April 2026 and will be supplying power to JBVNL in FY26-27. This will help JBVNL to procure more solar power.

4.6.12. Despite sincere efforts from JBVNL, it is estimated that there will be deficit of RPO obligation and the same will be compensated by procuring REC. JBVNL has already complied with RPO regulation from RECs and the same will be continued to bridge the deficit if any. Also, JBVNL is looking procurement through various alternatives including competitive bidding to procure solar power and other RE from the market. Moreover, it will get additional RE power from JREDA installed RE generations.

4.7. Energy Balance

4.7.1. Considering the energy available, energy sales and T&D loss projections discussed in previous sections, JBVNL has worked out the Energy Balance for the next control period. For the purpose of power purchase, the above available allocated capacity of various central generating stations and own generating stations has been considered.

4.7.2. JBVNL would like to submit that power purchased from various sources has been segregated into different heads, while calculating the energy balance for the control period.

- Power Purchase from Outside JSEB Boundary (CTU Periphery) - sourced from NTPC, NHPC, PTC, APNRL, part of TVNL, SECI and RE (Wind), UI and power from various exchanges
- Energy Input Directly to State Transmission System- Input of power from TVNL (part) directly to State Transmission System and other state generating stations
- Energy Input through Renewables sources- Input from Solar IPPs selected through JREDA
- Direct Input of Energy to Distribution System- DVC and Solar IPPs

4.7.3. JBVNL would like to submit that it has calculated interstate transmission loss by subtracting normative loss approved by the Hon'ble Commission for interstate transmission loss. JBVNL thereafter considers power available to JUSNL network from the PGCIL network. Intra state transmission loss is calculated based on energy received at the 33kV incoming transmission network in JBVNL and the input energy to JUSNL network from PGCIL. The Inter-State Transmission Losses at 3% of all power purchase from external sources considering Point of Connection (PoC) withdrawal losses for Jharkhand and PoC injection losses of various power plants with which it has PPA. The loss calculation of 3% is based on average interstate loss calculation as approved by the Hon'ble Commission.

4.7.4. Thereafter, JBVNL calculates net energy sent to distribution system through JUSNL network by reading through feeder meters. JBVNL has taken the JUSNL network loss at 7.99% as per data and meter reading available in FY24-25. The same is projected for the next control period. Similarly, there is a significant deviation of energy received and energy scheduled from the DVC system. JBVNL has taken the loss (at 4.30%) in the DVC input energy to the JBVNL distribution network for the next control period.

4.7.5. JBVNL has highlighted the higher loss in JUSNL network several times and appraised the Hon'ble Commission regarding this. For the internal loss in the system of JUSNL and the DVC network, the petitioner is not at all responsible. Hence, it is requested to the Hon'ble Commission to approve the actual intrastate loss (Loss in JUSNL and DVC network) while

approving the ARR. Based on the information provided above, Energy Balance of JBVNL for 2025-26 is provided in the Table below:

Table 4. 13: Energy Balance for period from FY 26-27 to FY 30-31

Particular	2026-27 FY 2026-27	2027-28 FY 2027-28	2028-29 FY 2028-29	2029-30 FY 2029-30	2030-31 FY 2030-31
Power Purchase at CTU Periphery (MU)	12386.82	13051.33	13742.65	14465.26	15209.42
Transmission Loss at CTU (%)	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Loss in CTU (MU)	371.60	391.54	412.28	433.96	456.28
Net Outside Power Available at STU/JUSNL Periphery (MU)	12015.22	12659.79	13330.37	14031.30	14753.14
Private-owned gen Energy Input (IPL) Directly to STU/JUSNL (MU)	414.17	430.86	448.23	466.29	485.08
State-owned Generation Input to JUSNL Periphery (MU)	1794.75	1867.08	1942.32	2020.60	2102.03
Energy Available at JUSNL Periphery (MU)	14224.15	14957.74	15720.92	16518.19	17340.25
Net Energy Sent to JBVNL Periphery as per Meter Reading (MU)	13087.64	13762.61	14464.82	15198.39	15954.76
Transmission Loss at JUSNL System (MU)	1136.51	1195.13	1256.10	1319.80	1385.49
Transmission Loss at JUSNL System (%)	7.99%	7.99%	7.99%	7.99%	7.99%
Energy scheduled from DVC to JBVNL by SLDC (MU)	3797.46	3797.46	3797.46	3797.46	3797.46
Direct Input Energy from DVC to JBVNL as per Meter Reading (MU)	3634.27	3634.27	3634.27	3634.27	3634.27
Transmission Loss at DVC System (MU)	163.19	163.19	163.19	163.19	163.19
Transmission Loss at DVC System (%)	4.30%	4.30%	4.30%	4.30%	4.30%
Direct Input Energy from State Solar System to JBVNL (MU)	15.42	15.42	15.42	15.42	15.42
Energy Available for Sale/ Energy Input to JBVNL (MU)	16737.33	17412.30	18114.51	18848.08	19604.45
Energy Billed/ Units Sold (MU)	12452.95	13730.11	14610.76	15595.31	16669.87
Distribution Loss (%)	25.60%	21.15%	19.34%	17.24%	14.97%
Energy Required at JBVNL Periphery (MU)	12452.95	13730.11	14610.76	15595.31	16669.87

4.8. Transmission Charges

4.8.1. It is submitted that transmission charges payable to JUSNL have been computed based on the approved transmission tariff for JUSNL at Rs 0.38 per unit. The interstate transmission charge for FY 26-27 to FY 30-31 is escalated at 5% from the expected cost of FY25-26.

4.8.2. The estimated Intra-state and interstate transmission charges payable to transmission utilities for the next control period is provided in the Table below:

Table 4. 14: Transmission charges of JBVNL for FY26-27 (Rs Cr)

Sr.No	Particulars	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30	FY 2030-31
1.2	*Intrastate transmission charges*	524.62	545.76	567.76	590.64	614.44
1.3	*Interstate transmission Charge*	565.32	587.93	611.45	635.91	661.34

4.9. Operation and Maintenance Expenses

4.9.1. Operation and Maintenance Expenses (O&M expenses) comprise of Employee Expenses, Repair & Maintenance Expenses and Administrative & General Expenses. The petitioner has highlighted the difficulties faced by it while addressing liquid cash for day-to-day operations. The same has been highlighted in true up and APR segments. The O&M expense is projected based on clause 10.3 to clause no 10.7 of distribution tariff regulations 2025. The Hon'ble Commission is requested to take cognizance of the issue. The O&M cost comprises of Salaries, wages, pension contribution and other employee costs; b) Administrative and General Expenses; c) Repairs and Maintenance Expenses along with terminal abilities. The treatment of the same and escalation is provided for in the regulation and the same has been taken into consideration for determining the same.

4.9.2. As per the regulation : The O&M expenses permissible towards ARR of each year of the Control. Period shall be approved based on the formula shown below:

O&Mn = (R&Mn + EMPn + A&Gn) + Terminal Liabilities Where, R&Mn – Repair and Maintenance Costs of the Licensee for the nth year; EMPn – Employee Costs of the Licensee for the nth year, excluding terminal liabilities; A&Gn – Administrative and General Costs of the Licensee for the nth year.

R&M**n** = K*GFA* (INDX**n** / INDX**0**)

Where,

'K' is a constant (expressed in percentage (%)) governing the relationship between R&M costs and Gross Fixed Assets (GFA) and shall be calculated based on the percentage (%) of R&M to GFA of the preceding year of the Base Year in the MYT Order after normalising any abnormal expenses; INDXn is the indexation for nth year of control period; INDXo is the indexation for the base year of the control period;

K factor is calculated for FY 25-26 as 2.02 and the indexation ratio calculated as 3.69%. The adjusted K Factor taken for the next control period for FY26-27 to Fy 30-31 is 2.09.

4.10. Employee Expenses

4.10.1. The Petitioner has calculated the employee cost for next control period by escalating the employee cost of FY 2025-26 as submitted above in APR for FY 2025-26 by the inflation factor of 3.69%.

4.11. Repair & Maintenance Expenses (R&M Expenses)

4.11.1. For calculating the R&M expense, K factor determination is important as per the regulation. As per the Hon'ble Commission, the adjusted K factor is provided for projecting the R&M expense which is a factor of Gross Fixed Asset.

4.12. Administrative & General Expenses (A&G)

4.12.1. The A&G expenses for next control period is calculated based on the indexation factor provided.

4.12.2. The O&M expense for the next control period is provided below: The hon'ble Commission is requested to approve the O&M expenses of the petitioner.

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Table 4. 15 O&M expense for FY26-27 to FY 30-31

	Particulars	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30	FY 2030-31
Sr.	O& M Expenses	ARR for FY 2026-27	ARR for FY 2027-28	ARR for FY 2028-29	ARR for FY 2029-30	ARR for FY 2030-31
1	Employee Expense	297.04	308.00	319.35	331.12	343.33
2	Administration & General Expense	128.96	133.71	138.64	143.75	149.05
3	Repair & Maintenance Expense	524.16	585.86	641.84	696.14	738.69
4	Terminal Benefits	140.97	146.16	151.55	157.14	162.93
5	Total	1,091.13	1,173.73	1,251.38	1,328.15	1,394.00
6	K factor	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09

4.13. Calculation of Normative GFA, Loan and Equity

4.13.1. The Petitioner has calculated Normative GFA, Debt and Equity as per clause no 10.16 of the distribution tariff regulations 2025. As per the regulation

"*10.16 Existing Schemes - In case of capital expenditure schemes capitalised prior to April 01, 2026, the debt-equity ratio as allowed by the Commission for determination of tariff for the period ending March 31, 2026, shall be considered.*

10.17 New Schemes – For capital expenditure schemes to be capitalized after April 01, 2026:

a) A normative debt-equity ratio of seventy-thirty (70:30) shall be considered for the purpose of determining of Tariff;

b) In case the actual equity employed is in excess of thirty percent (30%), the amount of equity for the purpose of tariff determination shall be limited to thirty percent (30%), and the balance amount shall be considered as a normative loan; c) In case the actual equity employed is less than thirty percent (30%), the actual debt-equity ratio shall be considered…"

4.13.2. The Petitioner has first arrived at the opening and closing GFA, created out of D&E, by deducting the CC&G (Consumer Contribution and Grant) portion deployed towards opening and closing GFA. The Petitioner has applied the same depreciation rate as in FY25-26 for the rest of the control period.

4.13.3. After calculating the closing GFA out of D&E, the petitioner has deducted accumulated depreciation out of D&E and normative equity calculated at 30% of Closing GFA out of D&E from the resultant to arrive at normative closing debt.

4.13.4. The Hon'ble Commission is requested to approve the GFA, debt and equity as calculated by the petitioner.

4.13.5. Calculation of Normative GFA out of Debt and Equity, Loan and Equity is Tabulated below:

Table 4. 16: GFA, Debt and Equity in for the MYT control period from FY 26-27 to Fy 30-31 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30	FY 2030-31
GFA	ARR for FY 2026-27	ARR for FY 2027-28	ARR for FY 2028-29	ARR for FY 2029-30	ARR for FY 2030-31
Opening GFA	25,039.82	27,987.12	30,661.28	33,255.13	35,287.83
Transfer to GFA	2,947.31	2,674.15	2,593.85	2,032.70	1,834.12
Closing GFA	27,987.12	30,661.28	33,255.13	35,287.83	37,121.95
Gross Fixed Asset	27,987.12	30,661.28	33,255.13	35,287.83	37,121.95
GFA out of D&E	13,788.37	15,160.04	16,545.08	17,825.84	19,088.61
Equity	4,136.51	4,548.01	4,963.52	5,347.75	5,726.58
Depreciation Exc Grant	4,583.80	4,914.29	5,291.04	5,753.20	6,272.85
Loan	5,068.07	5,697.74	6,290.52	6,724.89	7,089.18

4.14. Scheme-wise Capital Expenditure for next control period (FY 26-27 to FY 30-31)

4.14.1. The Capital expenditure schedule for the next control period is detailed in the present section. A brief discussion regarding the expected expenditure is also provided for consideration of Hon'ble Commission:

Table 4. 17: Estimated Scheme wise Capital Investment for FY 26-27 to Fy 30-31 (Rs. Crore)

Scheme	ARR for FY 2026-27	ARR for FY 2027-28	ARR for FY 2028-29	ARR for FY 2029-30	ARR for FY 2030-31
Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS)					
Loss Reduction	1,506.47	-	-	-	-
Smart Metering	-	-	-	-	-
PMA	9.00	4.57	-	-	-
Annual Development Plan (ADP)	495.00	570.00	685.00	820.00	980.00
Mukya Mantri Ujjwal Jharkhand Yojana	832.00	-	-	-	-
RDSS Mordenisation	-	-	-	-	-
(i) System Augmentation & Mordenisation (Infra Line Network)	824.06	1,648.12	1,648.12	-	-
(ii) System Augmentation & Mordenisation (SCADA)	11.79	23.59	23.59	-	-
(iii) Other (Central/State Sponsored Scheme)	-	-	-	500.00	500.00
Jharkhand Power System Improvement Project (JPSIP)	182.59	-	-	-	-
Smart metering Dhanbad	47.34	-	-	-	-
Total	3,908	2,246	2,357	1,320	1,480

Brief overview of Schemes undertaken in Jharkhand

4.14.2. The capital works are majorly carried out under various schemes and programs. Under each of these schemes of the State government or central government as well as the Multilaterally funded project, the capital outlay is proposed by JBVNL in form of the DPRs prepared in line with the objectives of each scheme, based on which the capital outlay is sanctioned by the concerned government/ ministry/ department. It is important to mention that these schemes vary from each other in terms of funding structure, as the amount of funds provided as grants, debt and equity to be infused by utility/ state government are different. Some of the major schemes for capex infusion are highlighted below.

4.14.3. **Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme:** The introduction of Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme by MoP which aims to curb down the AT&C losses. The JBVNL has opted the Revamped scheme that covers majorly the loss reduction works and smart metering works. The Scheme aims to reduce the Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses to pan-India levels of 12-15% and Average Cost of Supply (ACS)-Average Revenue Realised (ARR) gap to zero by 2024-25.

4.14.4. The Scheme has two major components: Part 'A' – Financial support for Prepaid Smart Metering & System Metering and upgradation of the Distribution Infrastructure and Part 'B' – Training & Capacity Building and other Enabling & Supporting Activities. Financial assistance to DISCOMs is provided for upgradation of the Distribution Infrastructure and for Prepaid Smart Consumer Metering & System Metering based on meeting pre-qualifying criteria and achieving basic minimum benchmark in reforms.

4.14.5. **RDSS Modernisation**: Under RDSS, projects for modernisation and system augmentation have been envisaged. The guidelines for this works primarily meant for strengthening and modernisation of distribution networks for 66/33/11kV system and LT level as proposed by the JBVNL. The key objective of the works includes designing of distribution system to meet projected load growth, to ensure optimum network element with minimal technical loss, to ensure voltage profile within permissible limits, to evolve automation and load management system. Under RDSS modernisation, the budget for capex has been planned for and is proposed for sanction.

4.14.6. **Annual Development Plan:** This is being prepared by the JBVNL for departmental works and the capital outlay is sanctioned by the government according to its budget outlay for the financial year in consideration. The planning for the same is finalised and put forth state government consideration.

4.14.7. **Mukhyamantri Ujjwal Jharkhand Yojna**: Jharkhand Government has started a new scheme "Mukhyamantri Ujjwal Jharkhand Yojna" to cover all unelectrified and partial electrified Tolas in Rural as well as Urban areas. Considering the above capital expenditure schedule for FY 2025-26, the Petitioner has projected estimated CWIP and creation of GFA.

Table 4. 18: Estimated Capital work in progress of JBVNL for control period from FY26-27 to FY 30-31

Particulars	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30	FY 2030-31
CWIP	ARR for FY 2026-27	ARR for FY 2027-28	ARR for FY 2028-29	ARR for FY 2029-30	ARR for FY 2030-31
Opening CWIP	1,796.12	2,914.79	2,644.65	2,565.24	2,010.27
Capex during the year	4,065.98	2,404.01	2,514.44	1,477.73	1,637.73
Transfer to GFA	2,947.31	2,674.15	2,593.85	2,032.70	1,834.12
Closing CWIP	2,914.79	2,644.65	2,565.24	2,010.27	1,813.89
Capitalisation %	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%

4.14.8. The Consumer Contribution and Grant funding of JBVNL for next control period is provided in the Table below:

Table 4. 19: Consumer Contributions and Capital Grants of JBVNL for FY 26-27 to Fy30-31

Particulars	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30	FY 2030-31
Consumer Contribution and Grant	ARR for FY 2026-27	ARR for FY 2027-28	ARR for FY 2028-29	ARR for FY 2029-30	ARR for FY 2030-31
Opening CCG	14,108.99	15,677.52	16,838.28	17,999.03	18,456.77
addition: Govt Grant	1,410.79	1,003.03	1,003.03	300.00	300.00
addition: Cons Contribution	157.73	157.73	157.73	157.73	157.73
Closing CCG	15,677.52	16,838.28	17,999.03	18,456.77	18,914.50

4.15. Depreciation

4.15.1. The depreciation has been computed annually based on straight line method by applying weighted average rate of depreciation on the average GFA. This has been calculated as per the clause 10.34 to 10.40 of distribution tariff regulations 2025.

4.15.2. The Petitioner has first arrived at the opening and closing GFA, created out of debt and equity, by deducting the CC&G portion deployed towards opening and closing GFA. The petitioner has applied the same depreciation rate as in FY24-25 (true up value) for the next control period for estimation purpose.

4.15.3. The depreciation expense for the next control period is provided below for kind consideration of Hon'ble Commission.

Table 4. 20: Depreciation cost of JBVNL from FY 2026-27 to FY 30-31 (Rs Cr)

Particulars	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30	FY 2030-31
Depreciation	ARR for FY 2026-27	ARR for FY 2027-28	ARR for FY 2028-29	ARR for FY 2029-30	ARR for FY 2030-31
GFA Considered for Dep - Excl. GFA out of CC and Grants	12,831.75	14,474.21	15,852.56	17,185.46	18,457.22
Depreciation Rate	4.39%	4.39%	4.39%	4.39%	4.39%
Depreciation Cost	563.09	635.16	695.65	754.14	809.95

4.16. Interest on long term loan

4.16.1. The interest on loan capital is prescribed in the clause no 10.21 to clause no 10.28 of the distribution regulations 2025 that states :

*"10.21 The loans arrived at in the manner indicated in **Clauses 10.16** and **10.17** shall be considered as gross normative loan for calculation of interest on loan.*

10.22 The normative loan outstanding as on April 01, 2026 shall be worked out as the gross loan by deducting the cumulative repayment as admitted by the Commission up to March 31, 2025 from the gross normative loan.

10.23 The repayment for each year of the Control Period shall be deemed to be equal to the depreciation allowed for that year Closing debt for FY 2026-27 in consideration has been calculated in accordance with the Regulation 10.22 of the JSERC Tariff Regulations, 2020…"

10.26 The rate of interest shall be the weighted average rate of interest calculated on the basis of the actual loan portfolio at the beginning of each

year applicable to the Licensee:

Provided that Rate of Interest shall not exceed Bank Rate as on April 01 of the respective year of the Control Period plus two hundred (200) basis points.

Provided that if there is no actual loan for a particular year but normative loan is still outstanding, then the rate of interest shall be considered on normative basis and shall be equal to the Bank Rate as on April 01 of the respective year of the Control Period plus two hundred (200) basis points.

4.16.2. As per the normative norms set by the Hon'ble Commission, the interest on the long term loan for the next control period is calculated below:

Table 4. 21: Interest on long term Loan of JBVNL from FY26-27 to FY 30-31(Rs Cr)

Int on TL	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30	FY 2030-31
Opening Balance	4,167.21	5,068.07	5,697.74	6,290.52	6,724.89
Deemed Addition	1,463.95	1,264.84	1,288.43	1,188.51	1,174.24
Repayment	563.09	635.16	695.65	754.14	809.95
Closing Balance	5,068.07	5,697.74	6,290.52	6,724.89	7,089.18
Average Loan	4,617.64	5,382.90	5,994.13	6,507.70	6,907.03
Rate of Interest	10.20%	10.20%	10.20%	10.20%	10.20%
Interest Cost	471.00	549.06	611.40	663.79	704.52

4.16.3. It is requested that the Hon'ble Commission may approve the interest cost as submitted by the Petitioner.

4.17. Interest on Consumer Security Deposit

4.17.1. In order to estimate the interest on consumer security deposit for the next control period, the petitioner has assumed an escalation of 5% over the accumulated consumer security over the previous years.

4.17.2. Further, the applicable interest rate as per JSERC Supply code Regulations, 2025 has been applied to estimate the Interest on consumer deposit for the next control period .As per regulations:

"10.33 The interest payable on consumer security deposits shall be governed by the provisions of the Jharkhand State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Electricity Supply Code) Regulations, 2015, as amended by the First Amendment Regulations, 2018, and the Second Amendment Regulations, 2024, or as may be further amended or substituted by the Commission from time to time."

4.17.3. The interest rate for consumer security deposit has been taken as 10.25% for the next control period.

Table 4. 22: Interest on consumer deposit of JBVNL from FY26-27 to FY30-31

Particulars	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30	FY 2030-31
Int. on CSD	APR for FY 2026-27	ARR for FY 2027-28	ARR for FY 2028-29	ARR for FY 2029-30	ARR for FY 2030-31
Consumer Deposit	1623.041	1704.193	1789.4027	1878.8728	1972.8164
Interest Rate	10.25%	10.25%	10.25%	10.25%	10.25%
Interest on Consumer Security Deposit	166.36	174.68	183.41	192.58	202.21

4.18. Bank and Finance Charges

4.18.1. The Petitioner humbly submits that it has estimated the Bank and Finance charges for the next control period from FY26-27 to FY 30-31 to the tune of Rs 4.459 Cr which is same as that of audited annual accounts for FY 2024-25 towards expenditures like bank charges, finance charges, etc. The petitioner has not escalated this portion, and it is assumed that the petitioner will limit its bank and finance charges under Rs 4.459Cr.

4.18.2. The commission to be paid for LC is a mandatory charge payable on availing the benefit. LC is a non-fund-based limit which is a mechanism to pay power purchase vendors timely. It is similar to interest cost on fund based working capital loans. The Petitioner requests the Hon'ble commission to approve the same.

Table 4. 23: Bank Charges JBVNL for FY 2026-27 to FY 2030-31

Bank/ Finance Charge	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30	FY 2030-31
Bank Charges	4.459	4.459	4.459	4.459	4.459

4.19. Interest on Working Capital

4.19.1. The Petitioner has estimated the working capital requirement for the next control period in line with the Regulation clause no 10.30 to 10.32 of the distribution tariff regulations 2025 that states

"10.31 Working capital for the Retail Supply of Electricity for the Control Period shall comprise: a) Maintenance spares at one percent (1%) of Opening GFA for Retail Supply Business; plus Two months equivalent of the expected revenue from sale of electricity at the prevailing tariffs minus Amount held as security deposits under Clause (a) and Clause (b) of subsection (1) of Section 47 of the Act from consumers and Distribution System Users net of any security held for Wheeling Business; minus One-month equivalent of cost of power purchased including the Inter-State and Intra-State Transmission Charges and Load Despatch Charges, based on the annual power procurement plan."

10.32 Rate of interest on working capital shall be equal to the Bank Rates on September 30 of the financial year in which the MYT Petition is filed plus three hundred and fifty (350) basis points. At the time of true-up, the interest rate shall be adjusted as per the actual rate prevailing on April 01 of the financial year for which truing up exercise has been undertaken"

4.19.2. As highlighted in earlier section of true up and APR for FY25-26, the working capital requirement formula as described by the Hon'ble Commission is not sufficient to provide for the working capital requirement of the organisation that increases with increase in power purchase cost and other expenditures. With FPA component pass through for generators, is a genuine demand to increase the working capital requirement for the utilities.

4.19.3. However, as prescribed in the regulation, rate of IoWC has been considered to be equal to the SBI MCLR (for 1 year period) prevailing as on 30th September 2025 plus 350 Basis Points. The Petitioner has estimated the working capital requirement and interest thereof, for the next control period as provided in the Table below:

Table 4. 24: Interest on working capital of JBVNL for FY 2026-27 to FY 2030-31 (Rs Cr)

Int on WC	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30	FY 2030-31
Maintenance Spares	250.40	279.87	306.61	332.55	352.88
Receivables (2 Months)	2113.03	2340.15	2567.32	2807.77	3060.53
Less: 1 month cost of power purchase	728.91	805.35	885.10	972.73	1069.04

Less: Security Deposit from Customers	1623.04	1704.19	1789.40	1878.87	1972.82
Total Working Capital requirement	11.47	110.48	199.43	288.71	371.56
Interest Rate on WC	11.45%	11.45%	11.45%	11.45%	11.45%
Interest on Working Capital	1.31	12.65	22.84	33.06	42.54

4.20. Return on Equity

4.20.1. As per the distribution tariff regulations 2025, there is a change in computation of return on equity. As provided in clause no 10.19 to 10.20, the return on equity will be calculated based on

"10.19 ***The base rate of Return on Equity (RoE) shall be 14.50% (post-tax) for assets capitalised prior to April 01, 2026 and 15.00% (post-tax) for assets capitalised from April 01, 2026, provided that in addition to the base RoE****, the Commission may allow an additional 0.50% RoE for assets capitalised from April 01, 2026, to the Distribution Licensee that demonstrably ensures uninterrupted supply of electricity to Universal Supply Obligated Entities, including, but not limited to, Religious Institutions, Government Hospitals, Educational Establishments, Public Water Supply and Sanitation Services, Street Lighting Systems, critical infrastructure facilities, and renewable energy integration projects, eligibility for such additional RoE shall be linked to specific,* ***measurable Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), including but not limited to SAIDI, SAIFI, outage duration, and supply reliability percentage*** *to the above categories, as verified through independent certification by the State Load Despatch Centre (SLDC) and/or a Statutory Auditor or any third-party agency as approved by the Commission.*

10.20 The Licensee to provide Return on equity for each year shall be allowed on equity employed in assets in use considering the following: a) Equity employed in accordance with Clause 10.16 of these Regulations on assets (in use) capitalised as on the beginning of the year; and b) Fifty Percent (50%) of the equity projected to be employed in accordance with Clause 10.17 of these Regulations on assets (in use) Commissioned during the year. The Distribution Licensee shall furnish all requisite data, information, and supporting documents pertaining to the respective Financial Year by 30th November of the year in which the Petition is to be filed. Non submission of the complete data within the stipulated timeline shall render the Licensee ineligible to claim carrying cost for the corresponding period, unless condoned by the Commission with recorded reasons

4.20.2. The Petitioner has considered the same in calculating the ROE for the next control period from FY 26-27 to FY 30-31. Further, the rate of Return on Equity (RoE) is considered to be 14.50% upto FY 25-26 and thereafter on additional equity rate of 15% is taken for consideration.

4.20.3. The Hon'ble Commission is requested to approve the ROE for the petitioner for the next control period as below:

Table 4. 25: Return on Equity (RoE) for FY 2026-27 to FY 2030-31 (Rs. Crore)

RoE	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30	FY 2030-31
Opening Balance	3562.54	4136.51	4548.01	4963.52	5347.75
Addition	573.97	411.50	415.51	384.23	378.83
Closing Balance	4136.51	4548.01	4963.52	5347.75	5726.58
Average Equity	3849.53	4342.26	4755.77	5155.64	5537.17
Rate of Equity on equity before FY 26-27	14.50%	-	-	-	-
Rate of Equity-on-equity addition after FY 26-27	15.00%	15.00%	15.00%	15.00%	15.00%
Return On Equity	602.66	664.39	726.72	784.35	841.17

4.21. Revenue from Sale of Power at existing tariff

4.21.1. It is estimated that Rs 9794.76 Cr of revenue will be collected from sale of power at existing tariff for FY26-27. Category-wise revenue at existing tariff has been worked-out based on above assumptions and projected billing determinants are shown in the Table below:

Table 4. 26: Category wise Revenue for FY 2026-27 at existing tariff (Rs. Crore)

Category	Energy Charges	Fixed Charges	Total Revenue
Domestic (including DS HT)	4837.18	517.76	5394.94
NDS	1014.39	165.73	1180.12
SS	65.43	19.61	85.03
LTIS	296.72	127.97	424.68
IAS	69.60	19.07	88.67
HTS	1963.00	632.90	2595.90
HTIS (RTS)	21.56	15.12	36.68
HTIS (MES)	13.50	2.91	16.40
EV-CS LT	9.34		9.34
EV-CS HT	2.99		2.99
Total	8293.70	1501.06	9794.76

4.21.2. The Revenue at existing tariff from sale of power for FY 2026-27 as projected by the Petitioner works outs to be Rs 9794.76 Crore towards electricity sales.

4.22. Non-Tariff Income for the control period FY 26-27 to FY30-31

4.22.1. The Non-Tariff Income (Other Income) of JBVNL for FY 26-27 to FY30-31 has been considered at the level of FY25-26 for the kind consideration of Hon'ble Commission. It is also pertinent to note that receipt from consumer for capital works should not be included as part of NTI as this an expense towards asset creation and already amortized in GFA on which depreciation is calculated. For accounting purpose, this has been shown in other income in audited account for balancing purpose only. Considering this as part of NTI would result in double accounting. Hence, the hon'ble commission is requested to exclude this category from NTI.

4.22.2. Also, in accordance with the regulations issued by other SERCs and model regulations by the Forum of Regulator, DPS income from consumers should not be a part of the non-tariff income for discoms and LPS paid to Gencos/Transcos is recognised as an expense in the ARR which is not the case in Jharkhand. Hence, it is requested to treat these parameters accordingly. Rebate on power purchase is considered a part of power procurement cost and hence, not considered in NTI. Also, JBVNL do not foresee any interest on advance to supplier or contractor, hence not included any income towards this as part of NTI.

4.22.3. As the receivables on financing cost of accrued DPS is not provided for, the petitioner has not taken DPS component as part of Non Tariff Income.

4.22.4. The Petitioner humbly prays to the Hon'ble Commission to approve the non-tariff income as outlined below:

Table 4. 27: Non-Tariff income of JBVNL for the control period from FY26-27 to FY30-31 (Rs. Crore)

Non-Tariff Income	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30	FY 2030-31
Interest Income from Investment in Fixed Deposits	17.35	17.35	17.35	17.35	17.35
D.P.S from Consumer	-	-	-	-	-
Interest from Bank (Other than FD)	12.14	12.14	12.14	12.14	12.14
Supervision Charges	10.68	10.68	10.68	10.68	10.68
Miscellaneous Receipt	21.56	21.56	21.56	21.56	21.56
Transformer Rent	7.16	7.16	7.16	7.16	7.16
Wheeling Charges / Fuel surcharge / Outside Sale	-	-	-	-	-
Total	68.90	68.90	68.90	68.90	68.90
Net NTI to be considered	68.90	68.90	68.90	68.90	68.90

4.23. Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) for the next control period from FY 26-27 to FY30-31

4.23.1. Based on the components of the ARR discussed in the above sub-sections, the projected ARR for the control period (FY 2026-27 to FY 2030-31) has been provided in the Table below:

Table 4. 28: Projected Aggregate Revenue Requirement for MYT period (FY26-27 to FY30-31) (Rs Crores)

Particulars	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30	FY 2030-31
	ARR for FY 2026-27	ARR for FY 2027-28	ARR for FY 2028-29	ARR for FY 2029-30	ARR for FY 2030-31
Total Power Purchase Expense	9836.89	10797.84	11800.37	12899.32	14104.21
Power Purchase Expense	8746.95	9664.14	10621.16	11672.77	12828.43
Intrastate transmission charges	524.62	545.76	567.76	590.64	614.44
Interstate transmission Charge	565.32	587.93	611.45	635.91	661.34
Operations and Maintenance Expenses	1,091.13	1,173.73	1,251.38	1,328.15	1,394.00
Employee Expense	297.04	308.00	319.35	331.12	343.33
Administration & General Expense	128.96	133.71	138.64	143.75	149.05
Repair & Maintenance Expense	524.16	585.86	641.84	696.14	738.69
Terminal Liability	140.97	146.16	151.55	157.14	162.93
Depreciation	563.09	635.16	695.65	754.14	809.95
Interest on Long Term Loan	471.00	549.06	611.40	663.79	704.52
Interest on Working Capital Loan	11.47	110.48	199.43	288.71	371.56
Interest on Consumer Security Deposit	166.36	174.68	183.41	192.58	202.21
Bank/ Finance Charges	4.46	4.46	4.46	4.46	4.46
Return on Equity Capital	602.66	664.39	726.72	784.35	841.17
Total Expenditure	12747.07	14109.80	15472.83	16915.50	18432.08
Less: Non Tariff Income	68.90	68.90	68.90	68.90	68.90
Net: Aggregate Revenue Requirement	12678.17	14040.91	15403.93	16846.60	18363.19
Annual Revenue Requirement	12678.17	14040.91	15403.93	16846.60	18363.19
Total Revenue	*9794.76*	*10446.96*	*11124.51*	*11877.82*	*12700.51*
Net Gap/(Surplus)	2883.41	3593.95	4279.42	4968.78	5662.67

4.23.2. It is estimated that at current existing tariff , the revenue gap for the FY 26-27 will be around Rs 2883.41 Cr. The Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to approve the ARR claimed and the revenue gap for FY 2026-27 as provided in the table above.

5. Accumulated Revenue Gap

5.1 Revenue Gaps

5.1.1. As per Hon'ble Commission's order dated 07/10/2025,on case no Case (Tariff) No. 09 of 2017, 13 of 2017 & 03 of 2022, the Hon'ble Commission has ordered reversal of penalty on earlier orders on the deduction of 2% of ARR. The cumulative penalty of Rs 733.69Cr was added back to the gap. Hence, the opening revenue gap for FY 24-25 becomes Rs 4991.67Cr.

5.1.2. The Petitioner submits that accumulated Revenue Gap from True-up for FY 2024-25, APR for FY 2025-26 and ARR for FY 2026-27 is summarized below.

Table 5. 1: Accumulated Revenue Gap upto FY 2026-27 (Rs. Crore)

Particulars	True-Up FY 2024-25	APR for FY 2025-26	ARR for FY 2026-27
Opening Revenue Gap till FY 2024-25 (Rs. Cr.)	4991.67	8,718.88	12,078.69
Revenue Gap / (Surplus)(Rs. Cr.)	2963.35	2210.39	2883.41
Closing Gap at end of the Year (Rs. Cr.)	7955.02	10929.27	14962.10
Rate of Interest (%)	11.80%	11.70%	11.70%
Carrying Cost on Opening Balance (Rs. Cr.)	589.02	1,020.11	1,413.21
Carrying cost on Additional Gap (Rs. Cr.)	174.84	129.31	168.68
Total Gap including carrying cost (Rs. Cr.)	8,718.88	12,078.69	16,543.99

5.1.3. The Petitioner prays to the Hon'ble Commission to approve the cumulative revenue gap till FY 2026-27 (Rs 16543.99 Cr) as proposed by the Petitioner and pass on the impact of the same in the tariff order to be issued subsequently.

6. Compliance on Directives

6.1 Compliances Executed

6.1.1. The Petitioner humbly submits that it is committed to follow and comply with the directives of the Hon'ble Commission to become a 100% regulatory compliant distribution utility. Hon'ble Commission has issued last Tariff Order on April 30,2025. The petitioner has shown considerable progress in complying the directives issued by the Hon'ble Commission with rigorous intent and action. In this instant petition, the petitioner would like to update the compliance on directives till the date of filing of this petition for information and perusal of the Hon'ble Commission.

6.1.2. The petitioner in its letter no 2300/CE(C&R) dated 14/07/2025 has submitted the response on compliance of directives with reference to JSERC letter no JSERC/325/225_Dated 07/07/2025 along with detailed annexures. This is again submitted for Hon'ble Commission's reference.

Table 6. 1: Status of the Pending directives issued by JSERC in its last Order dated 30 April 2025

Sl no	Issues	Directives	Status
1	Framework for Resource Adequacy	The Petitioner is directed to complete its adherence to Jharkhand State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Framework for Resource Adequacy) Regulations, 2024 notified on November 5, 2024. Furthermore, the Petitioner is directed to submit the completion report outlining the steps undertaken to adopt the Regulations within three months of issuance of this order.	As per JSERC (Framework for Resource Adequacy) Regulations 2024, JBVNL has completed the following activities: JBVNL is in coordination with JUSNL in finalisation of Resource Adequacy Report and the data from field is being compiled for load assessment. Forecasts of electricity demand for up to 10 years, with relevant agencies to enable Central Electricity Authority and Grid India/NLDC to undertake LT-NRAP and ST-NRAP studies, respectively, as per CEA RA Guidelines. (Shared the 10 year forecast data to STU JUSNL) Demand assessment and forecasting, load forecasting is done regularly by JBVNL and is sent to ERLDC.

Sl no	Issues	Directives	Status
			Hourly demand is forecasted in JBVNL and shared with concerned departments.
2	Service Reliability	The Petitioner is directed to develop a targeted action plan for improving service reliability in high-consumption corridors and submit the same to this Commission within 3 months of issuance of this Order	Historically higher electricity consumption corridors are due to industrial activity and urbanization. Specific industrial zones or densely populated urban areas could be considered high-consumption corridors. However, in Jharkhand such corridors are very less under JBVNL as there is no specific industrial zone here. Understanding and addressing these high consumption corridors is essential for optimizing electricity distribution infrastructure, promoting energy efficiency, and ensuring sustainable energy management in the long run. JBVNL for its short term to long term plan have identified certain corridors that can be taken as high consumption corridors and worked on the service reliability issues in these areas that include providing 24x7 power to such areas. These are basically industrial areas where industrial feeders are present. As per RDSS, all feeders are monitored under NFMS (National feeder Management System). As on July 2025, out of 920 feeders monitored under NFMS under JBVNL system, full data received from 643 feeders. 7 industrial feeders are continuously monitored. In September to November 2024, 24 hours power supplied to these feeders. However, for the month of June and May 2025, the power supplied to those areas hovered between 19 to 21 Hrs due to break downs related to extreme weather

Sl no	Issues	Directives	Status
			conditions. For service reliability, JBVNL has taken several steps such as feeder segregation from mixed load to only industrial load.
3	Fixed Asset Registrar	The Commission directs the Petitioner to maintain the Fixed Assets Register (FAR) considering the depreciation rates as specified in JSERC Distribution Tariff Regulations and submit the status report to the Commission along with FAR in the next tariff filing. The Petitioner is directed to specifically comply with the observations of the statutory authorities/auditors on the matter of Verification & Monitoring of Fixed Assets/CAPEX/Inventory and Maintenance of proper records preferably in digital form for observance of statutory provisions. The Petitioner should also put in place a robust Integrated Accounts & Financial Management System to minimize the time for preparation of Annual Accounts & filing of Petitions/Business Plans/APR in time	JBVNL has completed its fixed asset register up to FY 2022-23 and concluded the physical verification of assets and the reconciliation of the same with finance department completed along with the valuation of assets. However, it is pending for Board of Director approval. Currently, the plan for conducting additional physical verification of assets upto FY 25-26 is under process which will be concluded shortly.
4	Scraps and Stores	The Petitioner was earlier directed to submit the itemized details of scraps and store items along with the estimated values within 3 months from the issue of earlier order. The Petitioner had submitted the itemized details. Furthermore, the Petitioner is directed to complete the auction of recognized items at the earliest and submit completion report to the Commission before the next tariff filing petition.	All the recognised scrap items are being auctioned with the help of MSTC by JBVNL. The details as on dated July 8, 2025 are attached as in Annexure-5. (Refer letter no 2300/CE(C&R) dated 14/07/2025)

Sl no	Issues	Directives	Status
5	Loan into Grant	The Commission observed that Petitioner has not been able to convert its loan to grant, even though they are enjoying a perpetual moratorium. In this regards, the Petitioner is directed to steadfastly approach the Govt of Jharkhand to take forward the steps already taken to convert the Government loan into Government Grant and complete the exercise within one (1) year of issuance of this order.	The petitioner has surrendered/repaid the loan received from State Govt. through book adjustment amounting to Rs 8414.41 Cr. (almost 43% of total loan received) till 31.03.2024 out of total loan of Rs 19640.02 Cr. received till 31.03.2024. It is to apprise that Out of Rs 8414.41 Cr paid, Rs 1534 Cr. is being converted into equity and Rs 459.98 Cr is converted into grant in the year 2023-24. Further, a meeting was proposed by Finance Department, Government of Jharkhand vide letter no. 2503 dated 29.10.2024 was cancelled on 18.11.2024 to discuss the equity position of the companies. JBVNL was planning to discuss the proposal of conversion of remaining loans and interest into equity which is more beneficial, however, the meeting got postponed. Copy of the letter is enclosed as **Annexure - 6**. So, company is in active contention of the proposal and will update the Hon'ble Commission about its subsequent development.
6	Billing Determinants	The Commission has observed that the Petitioner has not provided the detailed slab wise billing determinant (number of consumers, connected load and energy sales) along with revenue for ARR period for FY 2024-25. The Commission taking note of the non- compliance, directs the Petitioner to provide the detailed slab/sub-slab wise billing determinants along within revenue in one month from issuance of this order failing which will lead to the proceedings of the non- compliance of directive as per Regulations/Act.	The detailed slab wise billing determinants with revenue was already provided to the Hon'ble Commission.

Sl no	Issues	Directives	Status
7	RDSS scheme update	The Petitioner has submitted CAPEX schemes under the RDSS scheme such as Loss Reduction, Modernization and Smart Metering. In this regards, the Petitioner is directed to submit the target timelines and quantum of work to be under taken and a monthly progress report to be submitted to the Commission	The progress report of RDSS works was already provided. Please refer to our letter no 2300/CE(C&R) dated 14/07/2025.
8	Interest on Security Deposit	There is lack of clarity on the interest of security deposited that has been given to the consumers. Petitioners in its submission should clearly demonstrate how much interest on security deposit was required to be given and how much interest has been actually disbursed. The Petitioner is directed to submit yearly consumer count and their connected load across various categories.	The interest due and disbursed till June 2025 (Provisional) was provided in earlier mail. The status update on the interest paid is provided in annexure-7.
9	Telecom Business Plan	There are several upcoming opportunities for the Licensees to enhance their non-tariff income particularly from the broadband and 5G telecom companies for installation of their equipment on the electric poles and infrastructure of the licensees. The Petitioner is once again directed to develop a business plan in accordance with JSERC (Facilitation of Telecommunication Network) Regulation 2023 in this regard and submit the same for the approval along with tariff of the Commission	JBVNL is in the process of making a robust business plan for the same where it envisages to increase its non-tariff income. As JBVNL has got very less time before filing this petition as compared to the previous order, the same will be submitted in due course of time. For utilization of assets , fair bidding was done for leasing of such assets. The income of the same was shown in miscellaneous receipts that is part of NTI.
10	DSM Account	The Petitioner is directed to submit DSM account details separately from the power purchase within one month of issuance of this order	The details of the DSM account details is provided in Annexure-8.
11	Rooftop Solar	To promote rooftop solar installation and provide net metering services to consumers, the Petitioner is directed to increase their outreach program to promote the PM Suryaghar Yojana and ensure net metering to all the beneficiaries of rooftop solar program though robust software and hardware system.	To promote the PM Suryaghar, JBVNL has sought funding from IEC (Information, Education, and Communication) activities under PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana to raise awareness about rooftop solar installations. The net metering for the

Sl no	Issues	Directives	Status
			rooftop solar installation is underway and progressing steadily.
12	Billing Software Modifications	The Petitioner is directed to incorporate suitable changes / modification in its billing software for automatic pass-through of fixed charge amount for the period of non-availability of power to the consumers	The same is in the planning stage. The application for the same is being developed by the billing software agency currently. After successful pilot testing, this will be implemented for all smart meter consumers.

7. Tariff Proposal & Tariff Schedule for FY 2026-27

7.1 Key highlights and proposed changes in Tariff Proposal

7.1.1. As per Clause 8.3 of National Tariff Policy, the tariffs need to be simplified, and the consumer categories and slabs need to be reduced. To further simplify the tariff structure and in accordance with the National Tariff Policy 2016, JBVNL removed the unit-wise slabs among the tariff categories and sub-categories and the same has been approved by Hon'ble Commission in its Tariff Order dated 28th February 2019 and the same structure was approved in its subsequent tariff orders issued on 31st May 2023 for FY21-22, on 28th February 2024 for FY 2023-24, 30th September 2024 for FY 2024-25 and April 30,2025.

7.1.2. With continuous effort from the JBVNL, strict monitoring of the Hon'ble Commission and in line with central and state government's direction for 100% metered connection, JBVNL achieved the feet of converting all non-metered consumers to metered consumers in the year 2023-24 except some agricultural and streetlight consumers due to some operational constraints.

7.1.3. **Voltage Wise Cost of Supply:** As per direction of Hon'ble Commission, JBVNL had conducted voltage wise Cost of Supply (COS) in FY 2017-18. The JBVNL is in the process of conducting another study on the same and the scope of work is being finalised now for selection of agency to conduct the same. Voltage wise cost of supply for FY 2026-27 is apportioned accordingly as per the study findings. The voltage wise cost of supply for FY 26-27 at the existing tariff is tabulated below for consideration of Hon'ble Commission:

Table 7. 1: Voltage wise cost of supply

Voltage Level	Voltage-Wise Cost of Supply (Rs./ Unit)	
	2017-18 (Actual)	2026-27 (Proportioned)
33 kV	4.82	7.50
11 kV	4.97	7.73
LT	7.16	11.14
Average CoS	**6.54**	10.18

7.2. General Conditions

7.2.1. JBVNL requests Hon'ble Commission to approve tariff proposed for retail supply of electricity at low tension, high tension and extra high-tension consumers.

7.2.2. The tariff figures indicated in this tariff schedule are the tariff rates payable by the consumers of JBVNL.

7.2.3. These tariffs are exclusive of Electricity Duty, tax on sale of electricity, taxes and other charges levied by the Government or other competent authorities from time to time which are payable by the consumers, in addition to the charges levied as per the tariff.

7.2.4. All these tariffs for power supply are applicable to only one point of supply.

7.2.5. The charges specified are on monthly basis. The Distribution Licensee may decide the period of billing and adjust the tariff rate accordingly.

7.3. Summary of Tariff Proposal

7.3.1. The tariff hike has been proposed to meet the revenue requirement of JBVNL and the revenue gaps created in previous years. To avoid the tariff shock to the consumer, JBVNL has proposed the tariff hike to meet the regulatory gap created for FY 26-27 in addition to one third of the cumulative revenue gap till FY 24-25 (true up period) . The total gap including carrying cost for FY24-25 is Rs 8718.88 Cr. One third of the same will be Rs 2906.29Cr. the revenue gap for FY 26-27 is Rs 2883.41Cr. Hence, the tariff hike is asked on the cumulative revenue gap of Rs 5789.70Cr.

Table 7. 2: Treatment of Gap for FY 26-27

Treatment of Gap		Rs Cr
1/3rd of Cumulative Gap upto FY 24-25 (true up period)	A	2906.29
Revenue gap for FY26-27	B	2883.41
Total Gap on which Tariff asked for	C=A+B	5789.70
Aggregate Revenue Requirement including revenue gap	D	15584.46
Revenue at Existing Tariff	E	9794.76
Total Revenue at Proposed Tariff	F	15585.54
% hike demand in Tariff	G	59%
Difference	H=F-D	1.08

7.3.2. So, JBVNL is proposing an average tariff hike of 59% on the existing tariff to recover the 1/3rd of the cumulative revenue gap as on FY24-25 (as per Supreme court order 2025 INSC 937, judgment dated August 6, 2025) and to cover the revenue gap created for FY 26-27. The

JBVNL will have an additional Rs 1.08 Cr with proposed tariff. Hence, proposed retail tariff for the sub category of consumers are provided below:

7.3.3. Table below presents the existing and proposed tariff for various categories.

Table 7. 3: Existing Tariff Rate & Proposed Tariff Rate Schedule for FY 26-27

		Existing Retail Tariff for FY 2025-26		Proposed Retail Tariff for FY 2026-27	
Category/ Sub-Category	**Slabs**	**EC**	**FC**	**EC**	**FC**
Domestic					
DS-R		6.70 / kWh	75 / Conn./ Month	10.20 / kWh	125.00 / kW / Month
DS-U		6.85 / kWh	100 / Conn./ Month	10.30 / kWh	150.00 / kW / Month
DS HT	DS HT	6.40 / kVA / Month	150.00 / kVA / Month	9.50 / kVAh	250.00 / kVA / Month
	Total				
Commercial					
NDS	NDS Rural	6.20 / kW / Month	120.00 / kW / Month	10.60 / kWh	150.00 / kW / Month
	NDS Urban	6.70 / kW / Month	200.00 / kW / Month	11 / kWh	250.00 / kW / Month
	NDS HT			11.00/kVAh	500/kVA/Month
Industrial (LT)					
LTIS	Demand based Tariff	6.10 / kVA / Month	150 / kVA / Month	9.10 / kVAh	200 / kVA / Month
	Total				
Agriculture					
IAS-I (Private)		5.30 / HP / Month	50.00 / HP / Month	9.00 / kWh	50.00 / HP / Month
IAS-II (Govt)		5.30 / HP / Month	50.00 / HP / Month	10.00 / kWh	50.00 / HP / Month
	Total				
Industrial (HT)					
HTS-I (Industrial)	HTS - 11KV	5.90 / kVA / Month	400 / kVA / Month	9.50 / kVAh	500 / kVA / Month
	HTS - 33KV	5.90 / kVA / Month	400 / kVA / Month	9.50 / kVAh	500 / kVA / Month
	HTS - 132KV	5.90 / kVA / Month	400 / kVA / Month	9.50 / kVAh	500 / kVA / Month
HTSS (Industrial)	HTSS - 11KV	5.25 / kVA / Month	400 / kVA / Month	9.25 / kVAh	500 / kVA / Month
	HTSS - 33KV	5.25 / kVA / Month	400 / kVA / Month	9.25 / kVAh	500 / kVA / Month
	Total				
Railway Traction					
RTS	RTS	5.80 / kVA / Month	400 / kVA / Month	9.50 / kVAh	500 / kVA / Month
	Total				
Street Light					
SS	Metered	7.00 / kW / Month	250.00 / kW / Month	10.00 / kWh	400 / kW / Month
	Total				
MES					
MES	MES	5.80 / kVA / Month	400 / kVA / Month	9.50 / kVAh	500 / kVA / Month
EV					
EV-CS LT	Solar Hours			8.30 / kVAh	
	Non Solar Hrs			12.46 / kVAh	
EV-CS HT	Solar Hours			8.30 / kVAh	
	Non Solar Hrs			12.46 / kVAh	

7.3.4. Category wise tariff proposals along with explanations are provided in this chapter for consideration of the Hon'ble Commission.

7.4. Applicability

7.4.1. Domestic Services (DS)

8.3.1.1. This schedule shall apply to all residential premises for domestic use for household electric appliances such as fans, televisions, freezer, Desert Coolers, Air Conditioner, etc. and including one Motor pump for lifting water up to 1 HP for domestic purposes and other household electrical appliances not covered under any other schedule.

8.3.1.2. This rate is also applicable for supply to religious institutions such as Temples, Gurudwaras, Mosques, Church and Burial/ Crematorium grounds and other recognized charitable institutions (including Govt. Educational Institutions), where no rental or fees is charged whatsoever (duly certified by the Income Tax Authorities). If any fee or rentals are charged by such institutions, it will be charged under Commercial Category.

8.3.1.3. Rural drinking water schemes which are managed by Panchayats and User's Co-operatives are also included under this Category and corresponding Tariff would be charged depending upon the load of Pumping motors as applicable to the DS category.

Domestic Service–Rural, Domestic Service–Urban and Domestic Service-HT

Category of Services

Domestic Service – Rural: - For rural areas not covered by area indicated under DS-Urban, including rural drinking water schemes having motor pumps with load up to 5 kW.

Domestic Service – Urban: For Urban areas covered by notified Area Committee /municipality / Municipal Corporation /Nagar Nigam/Nagar Parishads/ Nagar Panchayats/ All District Town / All sub-divisional Town / All Block Headquarters / Industrial Area / contiguous sub-urban area all marketplaces urban or rural. Any area that comes under industrial authority development under notification from state govt and regional development authority under the state govt, any apartment registered under RERA.

Domestic service – HT (DS_HT): - This Schedule shall apply for domestic connection in Housing Colonies/ Housing Complex/Houses of multi storied buildings purely for residential use for single point metered supply, with power supply at 33 kV or 11 kV voltage level and load at 100kVA and

above. However, if the DS HT consumer is having commercial establishments such as shops, malls, any establishments for profits inside the society, it must apply for separate connection under commercial category for the same.

DS-HT consumers, who supply power to individual households within a defined premises, the average per unit charges billed to an individual consumer shall not exceed 105% of average per unit cost paid to the utility or as approved by Hon'ble commission. This additional 5% allowed reflects the internal distribution losses in housing complex and administrative and distribution costs.

Service Character

1. For DS- Rural: AC, 50 Cycles, Single Phase at 230 Volts, Three Phase at 400 Volts.
2. For DS- Urban: AC, 50 Cycles, Single Phase at 230 Volts, Three Phase at 400 Volts.
3. For DS- HT: AC, 50 Cycles, at 11 kV or 33 kV.

Table 7. 4: Existing & Proposed Rate Schedule for Domestic Category

		Existing Retail Tariff for FY 2025-26		Proposed Retail Tariff for FY 2026-27	
Category	**Sub-Category**	**Energy Charge Rate**	**Fixed Charge Rate**	**Energy Charge Rate**	**Fixed Charge Rate**
Domestic	DS-R	6.70 / kWh	75 / Conn./ Month	10.20 / kWh	125.00 / kW / Month
	DS-U	6.85 / kWh	100 / Conn./ Month	10.30 / kWh	150.00 / kW / Month
	DS HT	6.40 / kVAh	150.00 / kVA / Month	9.50 / kVAh	250 / kVA / Month

Billing Demand

For DS-HT Category Billing Demand: The petitioner would like to propose that the Billing Demand shall be the Maximum Demand recorded during the month or 75% of the Contract Demand whichever is higher. This proposal is in sync with the trend of energy consumption in these societies where the demand of electricity is increasing day by day. The penalty on exceeding Billing Demand will be applicable in accordance with subsequent chapter of this Petition.

Penalty for exceeding Billing/ Contract Demand

Penalty for exceeding Billing/ Contract Demand shall be applicable as per Clause-I of Terms and Conditions of Supply

Delayed Payment Surcharge

The delayed payment surcharge shall be applicable as per Clause III of Terms and Conditions of Supply.

Time of Day Tariff

The Time-of-Day Tariff for domestic category of consumers shall be applicable in accordance with the Clause VI of Terms and Conditions of Supply.

Tariff proposal for Domestic Service (DS) and Rationale for Change in Tariff

1. For domestic consumers, JBVNL proposes to have different tariff for rural and urban category of consumers. Taking cognizance of the difference in economic condition of rural and urban consumers, JBVNL proposes different tariffs for both the categories of consumers by maintaining a considerable gap both in fixed charge and energy charge and thus providing some relief to rural domestic consumers.

2. The rationale for introducing fixed charge based on sanctioned load is many fold. Firstly, the consumer should be aware about the tools and appliances in its premises and the energy consumption and usage pattern of such appliances so that he/she can effectively plan for energy consumption and its timing. Also, with smart meter implementation in Ranchi and Dhanbad, it was found that the maximum demand recorded in the meter is way above the contracted demand of many consumers. Thus, fixed charge based on the contracted load would help the utility for better power procurement strategy and overall, would lead to energy conservation. JBVNL would pro-actively organize such awareness campaigns through Urja Melas and other available mediums to make the customer aware about its benefits.
3. The JBVNL has proposed increase in energy charges for domestic consumers, for both rural and urban consumers to meet the gaps created in previous years and meet the Aggregate Revenue Requirement for FY 2026-27. The Commission has provided minimal hike in the Tarif Order for FY 2025-26, thus, JBVNL requests the Hon'ble Commission to approve proposed tariff for FY 2026-27.

4. For DS (HT) consumers, the petitioner is proposing increase in tariff considering the end consumers are generally coming under domestic category with domestic load. These consumers also help the network by reducing the overall losses through connection at higher voltage level and do not avail of any subsidy.

7.4.2. Commercial Services (CS)

1. This schedule shall apply to all consumers, using electrical energy for light, fan and power loads for non-domestic purposes like shops, hospitals (govt. or private), nursing homes, clinics, dispensaries, restaurants, hotels, clubs, guest houses, marriage houses, public halls, show rooms, workshops, central air-conditioning units, offices (govt. or private), commercial establishments, cinemas, X-ray plants, MRI Centers, CAT Scan Centers, Pathologies, Telephone Booths / PCO (STD / ISD), Fax Communication Centers, Photo Copiers, Cyber Café, schools and colleges (govt. or private), boarding/ lodging houses, libraries (govt. or private), research institutes (govt. or private), railway stations, fuel-oil stations, service stations (including vehicle service stations), All India Radio/ T.V. installations, printing presses, commercial trusts/ societies, Museums, poultry farms, Duckery, Horticulture, Tissue culture Floriculture, Herbal-Medicinal-Bio Diesel Plant Farming, Food Processing Unit, Mushroom and Farming units, Banks, Theatres, Common facilities in multi-storied Commercial office/buildings, Dharmshala, premises in which kitchen is used for commercial purpose and such other installations not covered under any other tariff schedule.

2. It also includes for electricity supply availed through separate (independent) connections for the purpose of advertisements, hoardings and other conspicuous consumption such as external flood light, displays, neon signs at public places (roads, railway stations, airports etc.), departmental stores, commercial establishments, malls, multiplexes, theatres, clubs, hostels, hotels, private farming where GST is applicable, any resorts in rural set up, agricultural farm house, organic produce packaging units, fishery units, high end sewing establishments using heavy equipment, any agricultural or forest produce processing factory units and other such entertainment/ leisure establishments,. Provided that the electricity, that is used for the purpose of indicating/ displaying the name and other details of the shops or Commercial premises, for which electric supply is rendered. Such usage of electricity shall be covered under the prevailing tariff of such shops or commercial premises. Any construction activity should also come under commercial category.

Category of Services

a) Commercial Services – Rural:

For Rural Areas not covered by area indicated for CS Urban and CS HT

b) Commercial Service – Urban:

For Urban Areas, establishments covered by Notified Areas Committee/ municipality / Municipal Corporation /Nagar Nigam/ Nagar Parishads/ Nagar Panchayats/ All District Town / All Sub- divisional Town / All Block Hqrs. /Industrial Area & Contiguous Sub-urban area, marketplace in rural or urban areas and having load less than 100kVA.

c) Commercial Services – HT:

JBVNL proposes to introduce a new category, named as Commercial Services – HT (CS HT) category to cater to all commercial consumers as defined above who avails supply at 100 kVA and above connection at voltage level of 6.6kV and above.

Service Character

1. CS- Rural: - AC 50 Cycles, Single phase at 230 Volts, or Three Phase at 400 Volts.
2. CS -Urban: - AC 50 Cycles, Single phase at 230 Volts or Three Phase at 400 Volts
3. CS – HT - AC 50 Cycles, 3 Phase at 6.6 kV / 11 kV / 33 kV / 132 kV / 220 kV / 400 kV

Table 7. 5: Existing & Proposed Rate Schedule for Commercial Category

		Existing Retail Tariff for FY 2025-26		Proposed Retail Tariff for FY 2026-27	
Category	**Sub- Category**	**EC**	**FC**	**EC**	**FC**
Commercial	CS – Rural	6.20 / kW / Month	120.00 / kW / Month	10.60 / kW/month	150.00 / kW / Month
	CS - Urban	6.70 / kW / Month	200.00 / kW / Month	11 / kW/month	250.00 / kW / Month
	CS – HT			11.00/kVAh	500/kVA/Month

Billing Demand: The Billing Demand for CS Rural and Urban shall be the Maximum Demand recorded during the month or 75% of Contract Demand whichever is higher.

For **CS -HT Category Billing Demand:** The petitioner has proposed a separate category of consumers under commercial segment having load at 100kVA and above. For such consumers, JBVNL would like to propose that the Billing Demand shall be the Maximum Demand recorded during the month or 85% of the Contract Demand whichever is higher. This proposal is in sync with the trend of energy consumption in these establishments where the demand of electricity is increasing day by day.

Penalty for exceeding Billing/ Contract Demand

Penalty for exceeding Billing/ Contract Demand shall be applicable as per Clause-I of Terms and Conditions of Supply

Delayed Payment Surcharge

The delayed payment surcharge shall be applicable as per the Clause III of Terms and Conditions of Supply

Time of Day Tariff

The Time-of-Day Tariff for Commercial Category of consumers shall be applicable in accordance with the Clause VI of Terms and Conditions of Supply

Tariff proposal for Non-Domestic / Commercial Services (CS Rural/Urban/HT) and Rationale for Change in Tariff

1. The Petitioner has proposed differential tariff for rural and urban commercial consumers. However, the gap is not too much. JBVNL would like that more and more CS Rural consumers take up the commercial business for their livelihood.

2. The proposed increment in tariff is due to increasing nature of cumulative revenue gap for the petitioner. For consumers having smart meter/MDI meter installed in their premises, the fixed charge will be on the maximum demand recorded or 75% of contract demand or sanctioned load whichever is higher and for conventional meter, the fixed charge will be 75% of the sanctioned load of the consumer. The proposed hike in the commercial category is due to the nature of the services where the output price is determined by the input cost that can be passed through to the end consumers.

3. **Fixed Charges based on contracted load:** JBVNL has proposed to give hike in the fixed charges based on the Contracted Load/Demand for the commercial consumers.

4. Penalty for exceeding Billing/ Contract Demand shall be applicable as per Clause-I of Terms and Conditions of Supply

7.4.3. Street Light Services

1. This tariff schedule shall apply for use of Street Lighting system, including single system in corporation, municipality, Notified Area Committee, panchayats etc. and also in areas not

covered by municipalities and Notified Area Committee provided, the number of lamps served from a point of supply is not less than 5.

Street Light Service (SS): AC, 50 cycles, Single phase at 230 Volts or three phase at 400 Volts.

Table 7. 6: Existing & Proposed Rate Schedule for Streetlight Services

		Existing Tariff FY 2025-26		Proposed Tariff FY 2026-27	
Category/ Sub-Category	**Slabs**	**Energy Charge Rate**	**Fixed Charge Rate**	**Energy Charge Rate**	**Fixed Charge Rate**
SS	Metered	7.00 / kW / Month	250.00 / kW / Month	10.00 / kWh	400 / kVA / Month

Tariff Changes proposed to Streetlight Services tariff and rationale for change in tariff

Despite the petitioner's best effort, there are some street consumers left to be metered due to operational constraints. For street light consumers where meter installation is not possible, JBVNL requests the Commission to allow the billing under average consumption mode with a load factor of 50%. Tariff increase is proposed to meet the revenue gap of the utility.

Delayed Payment Surcharge

The delayed payment surcharge shall be applicable as per the Clause III of Terms and Conditions of Supply

7.4.4. Irrigation & Agriculture Service (IAS)

1. This schedule shall apply to all consumers for use of electrical energy for Agriculture purposes including tube wells and confined to Chaff-Cutter, Thresher, Cane crusher and Rice-Hauler, when operated by the agriculturist in the field or farm and does not include Rice mills, Flour mills, Oil mills, Dal mills, Rice-Hauler or expellers and equipment for organic farming.

Service Character:

AC 50 Cycles, Single Phase at 230 volts / 3 Phase at 400 volts

Table 7. 7: Existing & Proposed Rate Schedule for Irrigation & Agricultural Services

	Existing Retail Tariff for FY 2025-26	Proposed Retail Tariff for FY 2026-27

Category/ Sub-Category	EC	FC	EC	FC
IAS-I (Private)	5.30 / HP / Month	50.00 / HP / Month	9.00 / kWh	50.00 / HP / Month
IAS-II (Govt)	5.30 / HP / Month	50.00 / HP / Month	10.00 / kWh	50.00 / HP / Month

Delayed Payment Surcharge

The delayed payment surcharge shall be applicable as per the Clause III of Terms and Conditions of Supply

Tariff Changes proposed to IAS tariff and rationale for change in tariff

1. For agricultural consumers that are unmetered due to operational constraints, the petitioner prays the Hon'ble Commission to approve the charges based on rating of the pump (i.e) Rs 600 per HP per month.

7.4.5. Industrial Services

- Low Tension Industrial Service (LTIS)
- High Tension Industrial Service (HTS)
- High Tension Special Service (HTSS)

Low Tension Industrial Service (LTIS): This schedule shall apply to all industrial units having load less than 100kVA or equivalent in terms of HP or kW. The equivalent HP for 100 kVA shall be 114 HP and the equivalent kW for 100 kVA shall be 85.044 kW.

Note: *Any LTIS consumer who is found to have more than 100 kVA load shall be automatically treated as HTS consumer.*

High Tension Industrial Service (HTS - I): All the industrial consumers drawing power at voltage level of 6.6 kV and above except Domestic-HT consumers, Commercial – HT consumers, [1]Captive Power Producers (CPP) and HT- Institutional Consumers.

High Tension Special Service (HTSS): This tariff schedule shall apply to all industrial consumers who have a contracted demand of 300 KVA and more for induction/arc Furnace. In case of induction/arc furnace consumers (applicable for existing and new consumers), the

contract demand shall be based on the total capacity of the induction/arc furnace and the equipment as per manufacturer technical specification and not based on measurement. This tariff schedule will not apply to casting units having induction furnace of melting capacity of 500 Kg or below.

Service Character

Low Tension Industrial Service (LTIS): AC, 50 Cycles, Single Phase supply at 230 Volts or 3 Phase Supply at 400 volts.

High Tension Industrial Service (HTS): 50 Cycles, 3 Phase at 6.6 kV/11 kV/33 kV/132 kV/220 kV/400 kV.

High Tension Special Service (HTSS): 50 Cycles, Three Phase at 11 kV/33 kV/132 kV/220 kV/400 kV

LTIS-: The billing demand will be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of the sanctioned load, whichever is higher. In case Recorded Demand is more than 100 kVA/85 kW for any month for more than three instances within a Financial Year, the average of the Maximum Demand recorded during such instances shall be treated as the new Contract Demand for the purpose of billing of future months and the consumer shall have to get into a new Agreement under the HTIS category for the revised contracted demand with the Petitioner as per the terms and conditions of HT supply.

HTS/HTSS - For billing, demand shall be the maximum demand recorded during the month or 75% of contract demand whichever is higher.

Low Voltage Supply Surcharge

Consumers availing supply at lower voltage than the above-mentioned classification (As mentioned in Supply Code) 4.3 in service character will be required to pay Low Voltage Supply Surcharge @3%.

Penalty for exceeding Billing/ Contract Demand

Penalty for exceeding Billing/ Contract Demand shall be applicable as per Clause-I of Terms and Conditions of Supply

Voltage Rebate

Voltage rebate to the HTS consumers shall be applicable as per Clause IV of Terms and Conditions of Supply.

Delayed Payment Surcharge

The delayed payment surcharge shall be applicable as per the Clause III of Terms and Conditions of Supply.

Load Factor Rebate

Load Factor rebate to the HTS consumers shall be applicable as per Clause V of Terms and Conditions of Supply.

Time of Day Tariff

The Time-of-Day Tariff for Commercial Category of consumers shall be applicable in accordance with the Clause VI of Terms and Conditions of Supply.

Table 7. 8: Existing & Proposed Rate Schedule for Industrial Services

		Existing Retail Tariff for FY 2025-26		Proposed Retail Tariff for FY 2026-27	
Category/ Sub-Category	**Slabs**	**EC**	**FC**	**EC**	**FC**
HTS-I	HTS - 11KV	5.90 / kVA / Month	400 / kVA / Month	9.50 / kVAh	500 / kVA / Month
	HTS - 33KV	5.90 / kVA / Month	400 / kVA / Month	9.50 / kVAh	500 / kVA / Month
	HTS - 132KV	5.90 / kVA / Month	400 / kVA / Month	9.50 / kVAh	500 / kVA / Month
HTSS	HTSS - 11KV	5.25 / kVA / Month	400 / kVA / Month	9.25 / kVAh	500 / kVA / Month
	HTSS - 33KV	5.25 / kVA / Month	400 / kVA / Month	9.25 / kVAh	500 / kVA / Month

Tariff changes proposed to Industrial Services tariff and rationale for change in tariff

1. In view of the increase in the average cost of supply of JBVNL consumers and also due to the fact that the marginal increment in the industrial tariff, JBVNL has proposed increase in Industrial Tariff to recover its Revenue Gap.

2. It is to be noted that fixed charges have not been increased considerably vis-à-vis the cost of the utility. The fixed cost liability of the utility has increased many folds due to long term

PPAs and the system strengthening due to new consumers connected through various government schemes. The cost of the utility has increased many times and hence, JBVNL proposes to increase the fixed cost marginally through provisioning of fixed cost increase in tariff schedule.

7.4.6. HT Institutional Services

1. This tariff schedule shall apply for use of Railway Traction, Military Engineering Services and Other Distribution Licensees.
2. **Railway Traction (RTS) and Military Engineering Services (MES):** This tariff schedule shall apply for use of railway traction and Military Engineering Services (MES) for a mixed load in defense cantonment and related area.
3. **Other distribution licensees:** This tariff schedule shall apply to other distribution licensees procuring power from JBVNL for the sole purpose of supplying it to its consumers.

Service Character:

Railway Traction Service (RTS): AC, 50 cycles, Single, two or three phase at 25 kV/132 kV.
Military Engineering Services (MES): AC, 50 cycles, three phase at 6.6 kV and above.
Other Distribution Licensees: AC, 50 cycles, three phase at 6.6 kV and above

Table 7. 9: Existing & Proposed Rate Schedule for Institutional Services

		Existing Retail Tariff for FY 2025-26		Proposed Retail Tariff for FY 2026-27	
Category/ Sub-Category	**Slab**	**EC**	**FC**	**EC**	**FC**
RTS	RTS	5.80 / kVA / Month	400 / kVA / Month	9.50 / kVAh	500 / kVA / Month
MES	MES	5.80 / kVA / Month	400 / kVA / Month	9.50 / kVAh	500 / kVA / Month
Other distribution licensee				9.00/kVAh	450/kVA/month

Maximum Demand for HT-Institutional Services

The demand charge shall be applied on maximum demand recorded or 75% of the contract demand whichever is higher.

Penalty for exceeding Billing/ Contract Demand

Penalty for exceeding Billing/ Contract Demand shall be applicable as per Clause-I of Terms and Conditions of Supply

Delayed Payment Surcharge

The delayed payment surcharge shall be applicable as per the Clause III of Terms and Conditions of Supply

Voltage Rebate

Voltage rebate to the RTS, MES and Other Distribution Licensee consumers shall be applicable as per Clause IV of Terms and Conditions of Supply.

Load Factor Rebate

Load Factor rebate to the RTS, MES and Other Distribution Licensee consumers shall be applicable as per Clause V of Terms and Conditions of Supply.

Time of Day Tariff

The Time-of-Day Tariff for Commercial Category of consumers shall be applicable in accordance with the Clause VI of Terms and Conditions of Supply

7.4.7. Separate Category for EV Charging Station and Rate of Gross Metering and Net Metering

1. The JBVNL is proposing changes in the Tariff for the public Electric Vehicle charging stations where specific meters are installed for recording EV consumption. The rationale for the same is described in the below paragraphs:

Private Charging Stations:

1. At residences / offices to be permitted.

2. Minimum infrastructure requirements as per these guidelines do not apply to Private Charging Points.
3. Captive charging infrastructure for 100% internal use for a company's own/leased flat for its own use will not be required to install all type of chargers and to have Network Service Providers (NSP) tie ups.
4. Fast Charging Stations (FCS) which are meant only for 100% in house / captive utilization, for example buses of a company, would be free to decide the charging specifications as per its requirement.
5. ***The tariff for charging electric vehicle at private premises shall be as per the applicable tariff of the respective consumer category.***

Public Charging Stations (PCS)

1. De-licensed activity: any individual/ entity is free to set up public charging stations.
2. Connectivity on priority basis for PCS.
3. Minimum Requirements are as under:
    i. PCS will have one or more electric kiosk / boards with installation of all the charger models as follows.
    ii. The PCS providers are free to create Charging Hubs and to install additional number of Kiosk / Chargers in addition to the minimum number of chargers prescribed above.
    iii. Tie up with at least one online NSP to enable advance remote / online booking of charging slots by EV owners.
    iv. Fast charging facility is also planned to be provided at the PCS.
    v. PCS can also have the option to add Standalone battery swapping facilities in addition to the above mandatory facilities, provided space / other conditions permit.

Proposed Tariff Design

As per MoP Guideline the tariff can be determined as follows:

"*the cost of supply to a public charging station will be 0.8 times of ACoS during solar hours and 1.2 times of ACoS during non-solar hours"*

The petitioner has proposed that a new category by the name '**EV CS'** may be created in the Rate Schedule keeping in view the guidelines of Ministry of Power. This category is divided into EV CS LT and EV CS-HT. The same is as follows:

Proposed Tariff for Public EV Charging

As per Ministry of Power's revised consolidated guidelines and standards regarding charging infrastructure for EV issued on 27th April 2023, the cost of supply to a public charging station will be 0.8 times of ACoS during solar hours and 1.2 times of ACoS during non-solar hours. There will be no fixed charges for this category of consumers as the state would like to promote the EV category of consumers. Accordingly, the proposed tariff applicable for Public Charging Stations will be as follows:

Table 7. 10: Proposed Tariff for Electrical Vehicle Charging Stations

		Existing Retail Tariff for FY 2025-26		Proposed Retail Tariff for FY 2026-27	
Category/ Sub-Category	**Slabs**	**EC**	**FC**	**EC**	**FC**
EV-CS LT	Solar Hours			8.30 / kVAh	Nil
	Non Solar Hours			12.46 / kVAh	Nil
EV-CS HT	Solar Hours			8.30 / kVAh	Nil
	Non Solar Hours			12.46 / kVAh	Nil

The consumer will be required to bear all expenses related to connection/ related electricity infrastructure charges, wherever applicable.

EV-CS LT: This Tariff category is applicable for Electric Vehicle Charging Station including battery swapping station for electric vehicle or voltage level connection at below 100kVA. In case the consumer uses the electricity supply for charging his own electric vehicle at his premises, the tariff applicable shall be as per the category of such premises. Electricity consumption for other facilities and purposes at Charging Station such as office, restaurant, rest rooms, convenience stores, public amenities, etc., shall be charged at tariff applicable to Non-Domestic Category.

This category should be applicable to only those consumers who have set-up charging infrastructure for commercial purpose.

EV-CS HT: This Tariff category is applicable for Electric Vehicle Charging Station at voltage level at 100kVA and above, including battery swapping station for electric vehicle. In case the consumer uses the electricity supply for charging his own electric vehicle at his premises, the tariff applicable shall be as per the category of such premises. Electricity consumption for other facilities and purposes at Charging Station such as office, restaurant, rest rooms, convenience stores, public amenities, etc., shall be charged at tariff applicable to Non-Domestic Category.

This category should be applicable to only those consumers who have set-up charging infrastructure for commercial purpose

Time of Day Tariff

The Time-of-Day Tariff for Commercial Category of consumers shall be applicable in accordance with the Clause VI of Terms and Conditions of Supply.

Tariff to be paid by the Licensee for Gross/Net Metering of rooftop Solar PV projects

The Commission had notified the JSERC (Rooftop Solar PV Grid Interaction Systems and Net/Gross Metering) Regulations, 2015, on November 10, 2015, and further notified its 1st amendment as JSERC (Rooftop Solar PV Grid Interaction Systems and Net/Gross Metering) (1st Amendment) Regulations, 2019.

As per the Commission, The Tariff for sale of surplus power by Gross/Net metering of Rooftop Solar PV for FY 2020-21 for such eligible consumers is fixed at: Gross-metering: Rs.4.16/kWh and Net Metering: Rs. 3.80/kWh.
However, if the surplus power generated by government buildings where 100% subsidy is available for installation of solar rooftop, there should be minimal charges for net metering rates. However, if the installation is for private prosumers, the net metering tariff should be proportionately higher. Hence, JBVNL is proposing the following rates for both gross metering and net metering consumers:

Proposed Rate for Gross metering for import of power by JBVNL:

JBVNL proposes the rate for Gross Metering as: Rs 3.09/kWh

As per Order on Petition for determination of Pre-fixed levelized tariff for purchase of power by Discoms from decentralized Solar Power Plants and other Renewable Energy Generation Plants having capacity of 500 kW to 2 MW to be set up by Individual Farmers/Group of Farmers/Cooperatives/ Panchayats/Farmer Producer Organizations (FPO)/Water User Associations (WUA) in the vicinity of rural grid sub-stations under Component-A of the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evem Utthan Mahabhiyan (PM KUSUM) Scheme introduced by Government of India (GoI).of Hon'ble JSERC dated 08.01.2021, the Commission approved the Pre-fixed levelized tariff for purchase of power by Discoms from decentralized Solar Power Plants and other Renewable Energy Generation Plants under Component-A of the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evem Utthan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM) Scheme as Rs. 3.09/kWh for entire life of the project.

Thus, in accordance with the same, JBVNL requests the Hon'ble Commission to approve the rate

for Gross Metering as: Rs 3.09/kWh.

Proposed rate for Net Metering for import of power by JBVNL: JBVNL is procuring solar power from Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited (SECI) at the rate of Rs. 2.60 per kwh. Thus, in accordance to the same, JBVNL proposes Rs. 2.60 per kwh for import of power by JBVNL under Net Metering mechanism.

7.5. Green Energy Tariff for FY 26-27

7.5.1. The Ministry of Power, Government of India has notified "the Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy through Green Energy Open Access) Rules, 2022. On 6th June 2022 (amended on 27th Jan 2023) to facilitate use of Renewable Energy by the consumers and further accelerate India's RE program's. SERC's/JERC's vide letter dated 10.10.2022 were informed to take appropriate action for determination of Green Tariff under Rule 4 (2) (C) (c).

7.5.2. The JSERC's Green Energy Open Access Regulation 2024 aims to facilitate the procurement and use of renewable energy. It mandates that distribution licensees and consumers have the right to procure green energy through open access, thereby encouraging the integration of renewable energy into the state's energy mix. The primary objective of this proposal is to petition for the introduction of a Green Energy Tariff by JBVNL to promote the use of renewable energy among its consumers, in compliance with the Green Energy Open Access Regulation 2024.

7.5.3. The regulation defines 'Green Energy Open Access Consumer (GEOA)'shall mean any person who has contract demand or sanctioned load of 100 kW and above, either through single connection or through multiple connections aggregating 100 kW or more located in same electricity division of a distribution licensee, (captive consumers shall not have any load limit) who is supplied with electricity from RE sources for his own use by a licensee or the Government or by any other person engaged in the business of supplying electricity to the public under this Act or any other law for the time being in force, and includes any person whose premises are for the time being connected for the purpose of receiving renewable energy with the works of a licensee, the Government or such other entity, as the case may be. Provided that in case of captive consumers there shall not be any load limitation;

7.5.4. Clause 4.2, point no 3 of the said regulation specifically details about the procurement of green energy from distribution licensee.

7.5.5. Any consumer may elect to purchase Green Energy either upto a certain percentage of the consumption or its entire consumption and they may place a requisition for this with their distribution licensee, which shall procure such quantity of green energy and supply it and the consumer shall have the flexibility to give separate requisition for solar and non-solar

7.5.6. According to above rules, the consumer may purchase on a voluntary basis, more renewable energy, than he is obligated to do and for ease of implementation, this may be in steps of Twenty-five per cent and going up to Hundred per cent. The green energy purchased from distribution licensee or from Renewable Energy sources other than distribution licensee in excess of Renewable Purchase Obligation of obligated entity shall be counted towards Renewable Purchase Obligation compliance of the distribution licensee

7.5.7. The tariff for the green energy shall be determined separately by the Commission, which shall comprise of the average pooled power purchase cost of the renewable energy, cross-subsidy surcharges if any, and service charges covering the prudent cost of the distribution licensee for providing the green energy;

7.5.8. Any requisition for green energy from a distribution licensee shall be for a minimum period of one year;

7.5.9. There are various methods of RE procurement existing in the Indian market. One of these innovative methods is the purchase of electricity through green energy tariff. That would create a demand of green energy to be purchased by the distribution utilities. Green tariff is a price structure offered by an electricity distribution company (DISCOM) which enables a consumer to purchase electricity bundled with RE attributes. Further, Green Power Tariff will have the following advantages:

a) Consumers will have the option to opt for Green Energy under a Green Power Tariff since it is entirely voluntary

b) Such procurement will form part of the power purchase requirement of Discoms and may be utilized to meet its RPO requirement as well in case of shortfall.

c) Distribution Licensees will issue a monthly certificate to the consumer stating that 100% of their power requirement has been met through green energy.

d) Consumers can opt for DISCOM proposal for Green Power Tariff when they want the green credit without installing their own solar systems.

The Commission in it last order dated April 30,2025, Order on True-up for FY 2023-24, Annual Performance Review for FY 2024-25, and Aggregate Revenue Requirement & Tariff for FY 2025-26 for Jharkhand Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited (JBVNL) approved Green Energy Tariff as Rs 0.60/kWh (50%of Rs. 1.21 per unit) to the Consumer opting for meeting its power requirement through RE Sources.

The Hon'ble Commission in its order has itself calculated that the Difference between RE & Non-RE Power (Variable Cost) at Rs 1.21 per unit. However, it has approved only 50% of the same (Rs 0.60 per unit) for green energy tariff.

Considering the fact that there is considerable increase in distribution cost, high RPO targets with costly RECs procurement for non-fulfilment of RPO obligations, it is requested that the difference amount between RE and Non-RE power variable cost may please be allowed at 100% to be recovered from green energy tariff.

Therefore, the Hon'ble Commission is requested to approve a green tariff of Rs.1.21/kWh for consumers opting for green energy for their consumption for FY 2026-27.

7.6. Revenue at Proposed Tariff

7.6.1. For projecting the Fixed Charges for FY 2026-27, the average of estimated based on the projected connected load for FY 2026-27 along with the proposed rates for fixed charges for category wise consumers.

7.6.2. Category-wise revenue at proposed tariff has been worked-out based on above assumptions and projected billing determinants are shown in the Table below:

Table 7. 11: Category-wise revenue of JBVNL and ABR at Proposed Tariff for FY 2026-27

		FY 2026-27 (Revenue) @ Proposed Tariff			
Category	Sub-Category	Energy Charge (Rs. Crore)	Fixed charge (Rs. Crore)	Total (Rs. Crore)	ABR at proposed tariff (Rs/unit)
		FY 2026-27 @ Proposed Tariff			
Domestic	DS-R	3921.32	716.79	4638.11	12.06
	DS-U	3375.48	612.17	3987.66	12.17
	DS HT	24.57	3.51	28.08	12.06
	Total	7321.37	1332.48	8653.85	12.11
Non-Domestic	NDS I	1001.44	150.80	1152.24	12.20
	NDS II	703.74	159.95	863.69	13.50
	Total	1705.18	310.75	2015.93	12.72
Street Light	SS	93.47	35.29	124.84	13.36
	Total	93.47	35.29	124.84	13.36
LT Industry	LTIS	442.64	170.62	613.27	14.01
	Total	442.64	170.62	613.27	14.01
Agriculture	IAS-I	84.53	16.60	101.14	10.77
	IAS-II	4.00	2.47	6.47	16.16
	Total	88.53	19.07	107.60	10.99
HT Supply	HTS-I	2886.10	747.63	3633.73	13.29
	HTSS	300.55	43.50	344.05	11.77
	Total	3186.65	791.13	3977.77	13.14
HT Institutions	RTS	35.32	15.12	54.22	16.20
	Total	35.32	15.12	54.22	16.20
	MES	20.95	3.27	25.74	12.29
	Total	20.95	3.27	25.74	12.29
EV	EV-CS LT	9.34	0.00	9.34	9.23
	EV-CS HT	2.99	0.00	2.99	9.23
Grand Total		12907.59	2677.95	15585.54	12.51

7.6.3. At proposed tariff, an additional revenue of Rs.5740.25 Crore will be generated as compared to the projected revenue at existing tariff for FY 2026-27. The overall proposed hike in terms of percentage is 59% as compared to current applicable tariff. Accordingly, due to increase in this revenue the accumulated revenue gap and treatment of revenue gap will be revised for the upcoming years in the next control period upto FY30-31.

8. Schedule of Charges

8.1. Background

8.1.1. The miscellaneous charges have not been revised for long by the Hon'ble Commission. The Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission that these charges are not in line with the current inflation and corresponding charges applied by our neighbouring states. In accordance with the same, JBVNL proposes schedule of charges as mentioned below -

8.2. Rationale for increase of Miscellaneous charges

8.2.1. Inflation in last few years

1. As discussed in the above section, there has not been much increase in miscellaneous charges in last 10 years. these charges are not in line with the current inflation and the charges taken by the other States.
2. The Petitioner in line with the JSERC Regulations 2025, has estimated the inflation factor based on the actual Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the last few years. The table below provides the average of Inflation indices of CPI and WPI:

Table 8. 1: Combined Inflation in FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25

Particulars	**FY 2023-24**
Annual Average CPI Index (a)	184.10
Annual Average WPI Index (b)	151.39
Annual Average CPI Index (c=a*0.55)	101.26
Annual Average WPI Index (d=b*0.45)	68.13
$Indx_{(n-1)}$ (e=c+d)	169.38
	FY 2024-25
Annual Average CPI Index (a)	192.62
Annual Average WPI Index (b)	154.86
Annual Average CPI Index (c=a*0.55)	105.94
Annual Average WPI Index (d=b*0.45)	69.69
$Indx_{(n)}$ (e=c+d)	175.63
$Indx_{(n)}/Indx_{(n-1)}$	3.69%

8.2.2. Labour rates

1. It can be noted that the labour charges for a skilled worker is minimum Rs.500 per day as per the Department of Labour, employment & Training, Government of Jharkhand. However, charges for

works related to testing of meter/installation for single/three phase consumers have been kept at Rs. 100 and charges for work relating to removing/ refixing of Meter/ Changing of Meter or Meter Equipment has been kept at only Rs. 200. Hence, it is noteworthy that the current miscellaneous charges are not complying with the industry standards and need to be revised to bring them to a realistic level.

2. JBVNL is the distribution utility with one of the lowest miscellaneous charges in the country. Even neighbouring States like Bihar, Odisha, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal have significantly higher charges.

3. It is noteworthy that Jharkhand was constituted as a result of the bifurcation of the erstwhile State of Bihar on 15 November 2000. However, both the state shares the same demography and geography. It can be seen that Bihar being the neighbouring state of Jharkhand has comparatively higher miscellaneous charges

4. A detailed comparison of JBVNL rates is provided in the following sub-sections.

8.3. Revised schedule of charges

8.3.1 Considering the above factors like inflation and present labour rates and in line with miscellaneous charges applicable in other neighbouring States, JBVNL would like to propose revised schedule of miscellaneous charges.

8.3.2 The Petitioner has proposed charges under 11 nos. heads as following-

1. Application Fee,
2. Revision of Estimate on Consumer Request based on Revision in Original Application,
3. Testing of Consumer Installation,
4. Meter Test when Accuracy disputed by Consumer

5. Removing/ fixing of Meter/ changing of meter etc.

6. Fuse Cell Replacement

7. Disconnection/ Reconnection

8. Security Deposit

9. Replacement of Burnt Meter

10. Transformer Rent

8.3.3 The new connection application fees include the application fees for new connection which is exclusive of other charges related to new connection (applicable as per the cost estimate). It is pertinent to mention that free of cost/ instalment basis electricity connections are being provided under various Central and State sponsored schemes. Therefore, the charges shall be applicable as per the scheme guidelines for the consumers covered under any Central or State Government sponsored scheme. It is pertinent to mention that significantly higher effort is required for processing connection at 11 kV and higher, hence the charge for them should be increased.

8.3.4 The Petitioner has also revised the charges for Temporary and Permanent disconnection charges. It is noteworthy that significant effort is being required for permanent disconnection as the job includes removal of meter, metering units, cables & wires and other allied materials, transportation charges, labour charges, etc. Therefore, a higher amount as compared to temporary charges is being proposed for Permanent disconnection. Also, reconnection charges have been proposed which is in line with the temporary disconnection charges.

8.3.5 As part of the simplification of miscellaneous charges, the Petitioner has proposed a single charge related to consumer services which includes re-sealing, fuse replacement, modification in connection layout/ meter shifting, meter fixing/ removal, service line replacement, name change, load modification, subsequent installation testing, replacement of Defective or Burnt meters. It is submitted that considering the average life of 5 years of meters, the burnt meter charges shall not be applicable, if the meter gets defective after 5 years from the date of installation. It is also submitted that the consumer has to bear the actual cost of meter as penalty in case of burnt meters and defective meters (in case of consumers' fault).

8.3.6 It is submitted that the Petitioner has not proposed any charges related to meter rent as it has been abolished by the Commission in its earlier order. However, the charges related to meter testing is being proposed which is inclusive of metering unit in case CT operated and Tri- vector meter. It is submitted that in case where the consumer opts for meter testing through a third party/ external agency, the charges of external agency shall be borne by the consumer itself, in addition to the above applicable service charges.

8.3.7 It is pertinent to mention that industrial consumers have to make a separate arrangement of required capacity transformer for availing electricity. However, in some special cases, JBVNL has provided a temporary arrangement of transformer to Industrial consumers or in some cases of temporary supply. Therefore, the approved charges pertaining to transformer rent is inevitable to bring clarity among consumer as well as to utility.

8.3.8 To discourage the consumer for opting transformer on rent and to make self-arrangement of the same, the Petitioner has proposed for slightly higher transformer rent. It is also submitted that transformer rent shall be applicable till the consumer procures their own transformer.

8.3.9 The summary of miscellaneous charges proposed by JBVNL is detailed in the table below. It is humbly prayed to Hon’ble Commission to approve the below mentioned schedule of miscellaneous charges:

Table 8. 2: Comparison of Existing & Proposed Miscellaneous Charges

Sl. No.	Purpose	Existing rate FY 2025-26		Proposed rate FY 2026-27	
		Scale of Charges	Payment Realisation	Scale of Charges	Payment Realisation
1.	Application Fee				
	LT Connection	Rs.100	Payable with Energy Bill	Rs. 250	Payable with Energy Bill/ Cash payment on receipt bill
	HT Connection	Rs. 500		Rs. 1000	
2	Revision of Estimate on Consumer Request based on Revision in Original Application				
	LT Connection	Rs. 100	Payable with Energy Bill	Rs. 150	Payable with Energy Bill/ Cash payment on receipt bill
	HT Connection	Rs. 500		Rs. 700	
3	Testing of Consumers Installation[1]				
	LT Supply	Rs. 100	Payable with Energy Bill	Rs. 150	Payable with Energy Bill/ Cash payment on receipt bill
	HT Supply	Rs. 500		Rs. 600	
4	Meter Test when Accuracy disputed by Consumer[2]				
	Single Phase/Three Phase	Rs. 100	Payable with Energy Bill	Rs. 200	Payable with Energy Bill/ Cash payment

Sl. No.	Purpose	Existing rate FY 2024-25		Proposed rate FY 2025-26	
		Scale of Charges	Payment Realisation	Scale of Charges	Payment Realisation
	Trivector/Special Type Meter, HT, EHT Metering Equipment	Rs. 1000		Rs. 1500	on receipt bill
5	Removing/Refixing of Meter/Changing of Meter or Meter Equipment/Fixing of Sub Meter on the request of the Consumer/Fixing of Sub Meter Resealing of Meter when seals are found broken				
	Single Phase/Three Phase	Rs. 200	Payable with Energy Bill	Rs. 500	Payable with Energy Bill/ Cash payment on receipt bill
	Trivector/Special Type Meter, HT,	Rs. 1000		Rs. 1500	
6	Fuse call-Replacement				
	Consumer Fuse	Rs. 100	Payable with Energy Bill	Rs. 200	Payable with Energy Bill / Cash payment on receipt bill
7	Disconnection/ Reconnection				
	LT Disconnection (on consumer request) Temporary/ Permanent	Rs 200		Rs. 500	Payable in advance along with the Consumer request. In case, the same consumer is disconnected within 12 months, 50% will be charged extra.
	HT Disconnection (on consumer request) Temporary or Permanent	Rs 1500		Rs. 2500	
	LT Reconnection	Rs. 200	Payable in	Rs. 300	Payable in advance

Sl. No.	Purpose	Existing rate FY 2024-25		Proposed rate FY 2025-26	
		Scale of Charges	Payment Realisation	Scale of Charges	Payment Realisation
	HT Reconnection	Rs. 1500	advance along with the Consumer request. In case, the same consumer is reconnected or disconnected within 12 months,	Rs. 2000	along with the Consumer request. In case, the same consumer is reconnected or disconnected within 12 months, 50% will be charged extra.
8	Security Deposit	As per JSERC (Electricity Supply Regulations, 2015 as amended from time to time			
10	Replacement of Burnt Meter on consumer fault	Cost of Meter	Payable with Energy Bill	Cost of Meter + Rs. 200	Payable with Energy Bill/ Cash payment on receipt bill
11	Transformer Rent[3]				
	Upto 200 kVA	Rs. 5500/Month	Payable with Energy Bill	Rs. 6500/Month	Payable with Energy Bill/ Cash payment on receipt bill
	Above 200 kVA	Rs. 7500/Month	Payable with Energy Bill	Rs. 9000/Month	Payable with Energy Bill/ Cash payment on receipt bill

[1] First test & Inspection free of charge, but should any further test and inspection be necessitated by faults in the installation or by not compliance with the conditions of supply for each extra test or inspection.

[2] If the meter is found defective within the meaning of the Indian Electricity Rules 1956, no charge shall be levied. If it is proved to be correct within the permissible limits laid down in the Rules, the amount will be charged in the next energy bill.

[3] Applicable for 6-month duration from the date of taking the transformer on rent, thereafter monthly escalation of 10% would be applicable.

9. Terms and Condition of Supply

9.1. Terms & Condition

9.1.1. The Petitioner is hereby submitting following terms and conditions of supply besides terms and conditions provided in the JSERC (Electricity Supply Code), Regulations, 2015, for kind perusal of the Hon'ble Commission.

Clause I: Penalty for exceeding Billing/ Contract Demand

9.1.2. In case the consumer's actual recorded demand/sanctioned load exceeds 110% of the contract demand/sanctioned load, then normal demand charge/fixed charge will be applicable up to 110% of contract demand/sanctioned load. However, once the consumer surpasses the 110% threshold, then penalty shall be applicable @ 1.5 times of existing charges for the demand/load over and above the contract demand/sanctioned load (i.e 100%) and NOT on the demand/load exceeding 110%.

9.1.3. Further, in case any consumer exceeds the Contract Demand on more than three occasions in a calendar year, the highest average demand so recorded for instances of exceeding demand would be treated as the revised contract demand for billing purpose and consumers shall have to get into new agreement for enhanced load/ category.

In case actual demand is higher than the contract demand for three continuous months, the maximum demand of the last three months shall be treated as the new contract demand for the purpose of billing of future months and the consumer shall have to get into a new agreement for the revised contract demand with the licensee within the period defined by the Licensee and communicated to the consumer, failing which the consumer will be charged @ 2 times of the exceeded demand as long as the consumer does not enter into the agreement or line shall be disconnected.

9.1.4. Once the actual demand is recorded to be higher than contract demand for two instances, the licensee would serve notice to the consumer after the end of the second month for enhancement of the contract demand. The consumer would be liable to respond within 15 days of receipt of such notice and submit application for enhancement of contract demand to the licensee. The licensee would, within 15 days of receipt of response from the consumer, finalize the new agreement after making necessary changes at consumer's installations.

9.1.5. In case the consumer fails to respond within 15 days, the licensee would have the right to initiate enhancement of load as per the last recorded contract demand. While, in case the consumer provides an undertaking that the actual demand shall not exceed the contract demand again for a period of at least six months from the last billing, the licensee shall continue to bill the consumer as per the existing contract demand and billing demand.

9.1.6. Provided that if the consumer fails to adhere to the undertaking and the actual demand exceeds the contract demand within the subsequent six months of the undertaking, the consumer shall have to pay a penalty of 2 times the normal tariff for a period of three consecutive months and the licensee shall, after serving 7 days' notice to the consumer, enhance the contract demand of the consumer as per the last recorded actual demand.

Clause II: Electricity Duty

9.1.7. The charges in this tariff schedule do not include charges on account of Electricity Duty/ Surcharge to the consumers under the State Electricity Duty Act, 1948 and the rules framed there under and as amended from time to time and any other Statutory levy which may take effect from time to time after making corrections for the loss in the distribution system.

Clause III: Late Payment Surcharge

9.1.8. The Late Payment Surcharge shall be applicable as mentioned in the Clause 10.75 to Clause no 10.79 of the JSERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Distribution Tariff) Regulations, 2025. The said clause highlights that:

"10.75 In the event of delayed payment or non-payment of any bill raised by the Distribution Licensee towards the retail supply of electricity, the consumer shall be liable to pay Late Payment Surcharge (LPS) on the outstanding billed amount, including applicable taxes, cess, duties, and statutory levies, beyond the following due dates:

i. High Tension (HT) and Extra High Tension (EHT) consumers – 15 (fifteen) days from the date of billing.

ii. Low Tension (LT) consumers – 21 (twenty-one) days from the date of billing..

10.76 The rate of Late Payment Surcharge shall be:

i. For Delay beyond the respective due date till sixty days (60 days) –LPS shall be levied at twelve percent (12%) per annum on the outstanding amount, calculated on a simple interest basis.

ii. For delay beyond sixty days (60) days and up to ninety (90) days – interest on delayed payment shall be levied at fourteen percent (14%) per annum over and above the escalated cost as per Clause 10.76(i) for days beyond 60 days, on a simple interest basis, on the cumulative outstanding, including accrued LPS and statutory charges.

iii. For delay exceeding ninety (90) days – interest shall be levied at sixteen percent (16%) per annum over and above the escalated cost as per Clause 10.76(ii) for days beyond ninety (90) days, on a simple interest basis, on the total outstanding, including accrued LPS and statutory charges"

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Clause IV: Voltage Rebate

Voltage rebate will be applicable on demand and energy charges as per Clause 4.5 of JSERC (Electricity Supply Code) Regulations, 2015 as amended from time to time.

Clause V: Load Factor Rebate

The Load factor rebate shall be allowed to all the consumers as per JSERC distribution tariff regulations 2025 clause no 10.81 to 10.84 with appropriate formula described by the Hon'ble Regulator.

"As per clause 10.81, The Commission may direct certain class of consumers to maintain load factor at a stipulated level, as may be decided by the Commission, and allow incentive or impose penalty through rebate or surcharge for maintaining load factor above or below the stipulated level, as the case may be……."

The petitioner will abide by the said regulations while calculating the load factor rebate for the applicable consumers.

Clause VI: TOD Tariff

As per Clause 3, sub clause (8A) of Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Amendment Rules, 2023 issued by Ministry of Power mandates to implement Time of Day (TOD) Tariff for all category of consumers (except agricultural consumers) from 1st April 2025. In accordance to the same, JBVNL proposes TOD tariff as follows –

TOD tariff proposed shall be applicable as follows-

Table 8. 3: Tariff Proposed for TOD

	Time	Commercial & Industrial Consumers	For other consumers (Except Agriculture and Street Light)
Solar Hours	10:00 AM to 06:00 PM	80% of normal rate of energy charge	80% of normal rate of energy charge
Normal Hours	10:00 PM to 06:00 AM	100% of normal rate of energy charge	100% of normal rate of energy charge
Peak Hours	06:00 AM to 10:00 AM & 06:00 PM to 10:00 PM	120% of normal rate of energy charge.	120% of normal rate of energy charge.

It is proposed that, TOD Tariff shall be applicable to all category of consumers (except agriculture and streetlight) wherever the MDI/Smart Meter it is installed.

Clause VII: Prompt Payment Rebate

9.1.9. Prompt Payment Rebate shall be allowed for payment of bills by the Consumers in accordance with Clauses 10.80 of the JSERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Distribution Tariff) Regulations, 2025, as amended from time to time.

Clause VIII: Rebate for Advance Payment

9.1.10. A rebate of 1% of the energy charges shall be allowed on the billed amount in next cycle if a consumer pays in advance an amount that is 5 times more than the last billing assessment, paid against the assessment of the current bill. This will be in addition to the clause no 10.6 of JSERC (Supply code regulations) 2015 regarding advance payment of bills.

Clause IX: Rebate for Prepaid Metering

9.1.11. A rebate to prepaid meters at 3% of the Energy Charges for the respective Consumer Category.

Other Terms and Conditions Point of Supply

9.1.12. The Power supply shall normally be provided at a single point for the entire premises. In certain categories like coal mines power may be supplied at more than one point on request of consumer subject to technical feasibility. But in such cases metering and billing shall be done separately for each point.

9.1.13. In such cases, where a consumer is found consuming mixed load (i.e) and interested to avail power at single point of supply that comes under different tariff category, will be charged at the higher tariff category applicable for the energy consumed.

Dishonoured Cheques

9.1.14. In the event of dishonoured cheque for payment against a particular bill, the Licensee shall charge a minimum of Rs. 300 or 0.5% of the billed amount, whichever is higher. The DPS shall be levied extra as per the applicable terms and conditions of DPS for the respective category.

Sale of energy

9.1.15. No consumer shall be allowed to sell the electricity purchased from the Licensee to any other person/ entity.

Release of new connections

9.1.16. No new connections shall be provided without appropriate meter.

Conversion factors

9.1.17. The following shall be the conversion factors, as and where applicable: (PF=0.85):

1 Kilowatt (KW) = 1.176 Kilovolt ampere (kVA)

1 Kilowatt (KW) = 1 / 0.746 Horse Power (HP)

1 Horse Power (1 HP) = 0.878 Kilovolt ampere (KVA)

Disputed Bills

9.1.18. In case of disputed bill, the consumer would be liable to pay their dues based on last 3 month's consumption pattern which will be subsequently adjusted if found erroneous against future bills.

Fixed cost calculation on per day basis in billing

9.1.19. This is to draw your kind attention to JBVNL's billing system of smart prepaid metering where in the fixed cost is deducted per day basis for the prepaid meter system. This has been the norms for most of the states where smart prepaid meters are functioning. This has been introduced to make the billing process simple and easy to understand for the consumers. All the billing logic was developed and accessed by the department for accuracy and authenticity. As JBVNL is now shifting rapidly towards smart prepaid metering, this provision of deduction of fixed cost makes sense. The logic for billing is developed in a way that the variable charge as well as the fixed charge is deducted from the meter on daily basis. The same logic is also being proposed for the post-paid metering system where in the calculation shall be done on the daily basis.

9.1.20. As it is difficult to have two different logics in the system for two different metering systems, we have taken a stand on standardising the system by a single logic in the software. Also, having two different logics would create frequent operational constraints with different datasets to manage. Hence, for postpaid consumers, the same logic is being applied.

9.1.21. Taking a futuristic approach, as we have been migrating to the smart prepaid metering systems, we have developed a logic for calculating fixed cost per day basis and provides the bills accordingly. Hence, Hon'ble Commission is requested to approve fixed cost calculation on per day basis for consumers with smart meter.

Stopped/ defective meters

9.1.22. In case of existing consumers with previous consumption pattern, the provisional average bill shall be issued based on average of previous three months consumption. In case of meter being out of order from the period before which no pattern of consumption is available, the provisional average bill shall be issued on the basis of sanctioned/ contract load on following load factor applicable to respective categories, as shown below:

Table 8. 4: Proposed Load Factor

Consumer Category	Load Factor
Domestic	0.15
Non-Domestic	0.20
LTIS	0.20
DS-HT	0.15
HT Consumers- Below 132 kV	0.30
HT Consumers – 132 kV & Above	0.20

The Consumer should furnish usage details of their continuous load/shift wise load/otherwise.

10. Prayers

The Petitioner humbly prays to the Hon'ble Commission:

a) To admit and approve the True-up Petition accompanying audited accounts for FY 2024-25, APR for FY 2025-26 and ARR for FY 26-27 to FY 30-31 and tariff Proposal for FY 2026-27 in accordance with the JSERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Distribution Tariff) Regulations, 2020 and JSERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Distribution Tariff) Regulations, 2025.

b) To allow us to rectify and consider the values and make further submission if any, subject to outcome of the judgement in the appeals pending in APTEL and review petition in JSERC

c) To allow the Petitioner to add/ change / alter / modify this application at a future date.

d) To allow the petitioner sufficient time to comply with the directives and submit the data requirement accordingly

e) To condone any inadvertent omissions/ errors/ shortcomings and permit the Petitioners to add/ change/ modify/ alter this filing and make further submissions as may be required at a future date;

f) To pass such Orders as deemed fit and proper in the facts and circumstances of the case in the interest of justice.

11. Annexures:

1. Audited Account for FY24-25 (submitted in hard and soft copy)
2. Details of power purchase quantum and cost (station wise) for FY24-25 and FY25-26 (upto August 2025)
3. APSRC's order on provisioning of FPPCA and Power Purchase in Working Capital Requirement (submitted in softcopy)
4. Restatement Relating to Earlier Period Transactions (FY 2020-21 and FY 2021-22) (submitted in softcopy)
5. Details of Scraps and Stores
6. Copy of Letter of JBVNL to State Govt of Jharkhand on proposal of converting Loan into Grant
7. Interest on Consumer Security Deposit
8. Details of DSM Account
9. Energy Audit Report for FY 24-25 (Submitted in Soft copy)
10. Cost Audit Report for FY 24-25 (Submitted in Soft Copy)