

TATA POWER DELHI DISTRIBUTION LIMITED

INDEX Volume I

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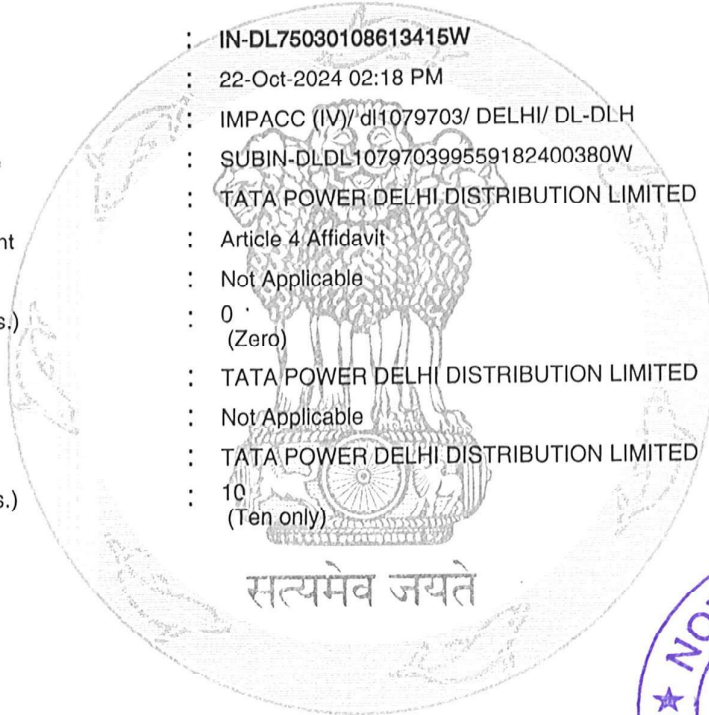
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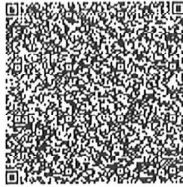
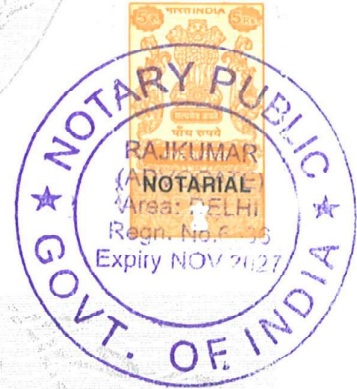
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Unique Doc. Reference	: SUBIN-DL75030108613415W
Purchased by	: TATA POWER DELHI DISTRIBUTION LIMITED
Description of Document	: Article 4 Affidavit
Property Description	: Not Applicable
Consideration Price (Rs.)	: 0 (Zero)
First Party	: TATA POWER DELHI DISTRIBUTION LIMITED
Second Party	: Not Applicable
Stamp Duty Paid By	: TATA POWER DELHI DISTRIBUTION LIMITED
Stamp Duty Amount(Rs.)	: 10 (Ten only)

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IN-DL75030108613415W

BEFORE THE HON'BLE DELHI ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

FILE NO:
CASE NO:

IN THE MATTER OF:

PETITION NO. _____ OF 2024

IN THE MATTER OF:

Petition for Approval of Annual Revenue Requirement (ARR) for the FY 2025-26 and True-Up for FY 2023-24

1

Statutory Alert:

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AND

IN THE MATTER OF:

In terms of the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations 2017, the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Business Plan) Regulations, 2017, Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Business Plan) Regulations, 2019, Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Business Plan) Regulations, 2023, Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Wheeling Tariff and Retail Supply Tariff) Regulations, 2011, extended for FY 2015-16 & 2016-17, and in terms of the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for determination of Wheeling Tariff and Retail Supply Tariff) Regulations, 2007 read with Electricity Act, 2003 & Delhi Electricity Reform Act, 2000 and DERC Comprehensive Conduct of Business Regulations, 2001 and direction issued by the Hon'ble Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission from time to time.

AND

IN THE MATTER OF:

Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited (Formerly known as North Delhi Power Limited) having its registered office at NDPL House, Hudson Lines, Kingsway Camp, Delhi- 110 009

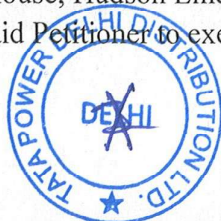
...Petitioner



AFFIDAVIT ON BEHALF OF PETITIONER/ TATA POWER DELHI DISTRIBUTION LIMITED (TPDDL)

I, **Anurag Bansal**, son of Sh. P.C Bansal, aged about 48 years, residing at C-160, Ashok Vihar, Phase- I, New Delhi-110052, do hereby solemnly affirm as stated hereunder:

1. I say that I am working as Head -Legal and Regulatory with Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited, the Petitioner in the above matter, having its registered office at NDPL House, Hudson Lines, Kingsway Camp, Delhi-110009, and am duly authorised by the said Petitioner to execute the said affidavit on its behalf.



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Anurag".

2. I say that the present Petition is being filed by the Petitioner in terms of the Electricity Act, 2003, Delhi Electricity Reform Act, 2000 read with the Hon'ble Commission's (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations 2017, DERC Business Plan Regulations 2017, DERC Business Plan Regulations 2019, DERC Business Plan Regulations 2023, DERC Comprehensive Conduct of Business Regulations, 2001 to seek approval of the Hon'ble Commission for undertaking determination of True up for FY 2023-24 and ARR for FY 2025-26.

That this Petition is being filed without prejudice to our rights and contentions made in WP (C) No. 3573 of 2020 titled 'Tata Power-DDL VS DERC' challenging the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Business Plan) Regulations, 2019 and WP (C) No. 6724 of 2023 titled 'Tata Power-DDL VS DERC' challenging the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Business Plan) Regulations, 2023 presently sub-judice before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court.

3. I say that the statements made and data presented in enclosed petition are true to the best of my knowledge and as per the records of the Petitioner Company and information, estimations received and believed to be true. Further, no material information has been concealed in this aforesaid Petition.

ANURAG BANSAL
Addnl. GM-Corporate Legal
Tata Power Delhi Distribution Ltd.
NDPL House, Hudson Lines,
Kingsway Camp, Delhi-110009


DEPONENT

VERIFICATION:

I, the Deponent above named, do hereby verify that the contents of my above affidavit are true to my knowledge and belief and no part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed there from.

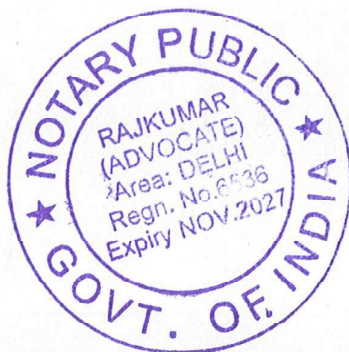
Verified at New Delhi on this **22 OCT 2024** day of _____, 2024.

ANURAG BANSAL
Addnl. GM-Corporate Legal
Tata Power Delhi Distribution Ltd.
NDPL House, Hudson Lines,
Kingsway Camp, Delhi-110009


DEPONENT

Delhi

Date:



22 OCT 2024
ATTESTED
NOTARY PUBLIC, DELHI

3



सत्यमेव जयते

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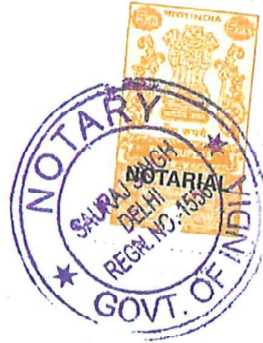
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 Description of Document : Article 48(c) Power of attorney - GPA
 Property Description : Not Applicable
 Consideration Price (Rs.) : 0
 (Zero)
 First Party : TATA POWER DELHI DISTRIBUTION LIMITED
 Second Party : Not Applicable
 Stamp Duty Paid By : TATA POWER DELHI DISTRIBUTION LIMITED
 Stamp Duty Amount(Rs.) : 100
 (One Hundred only)



St. No. 668/024
NOTARY REGISTER



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POWER OF ATTORNEY

By this power of attorney Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited a body corporate incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 and having its registered Office at NDPL House , Hudson Lines, Kingsway Camp, Delhi-110009 (hereinafter referred to as the 'Company') acting through Shri Gajanan Sampatrao Kale S/o, Shri Sampatrao Sitaram Kale (hereinafter referred as the



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[Signature] 4

TATA POWER DELHI DISTRIBUTION LIMITED TATA POWER DELHI DISTRIBUTION LIMITED TATA POWER DELHI DISTRIBUTION LIMITED TATA POWER DELHI DISTRIBUTION LIMITED TATA POWER DELHI DISTRIBUTION LIMITED

'Executant'), being the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the company and holder of Power of Attorney given by the Company and adopted by its Board of Directors on 16.4.2024 hereby appoints **Sh. Anurag Bansal** son of Sh. P C Bansal, aged about 47 years, resident of C- 160 Ashok Vihar Phase-1 Delhi -110052 and working with the Company as Head – Legal & Regulatory vide Employee No. 91079 as the company's Attorney (hereinafter referred to as the 'Attorney' and to exercise following powers and authorities and to do and perform all or any of the acts , deeds , matters and things herein under specified on behalf of company that is to say :

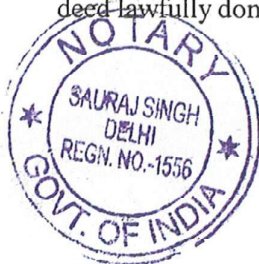
1. To institute, verify and submit before any court of law or judicial / *Quasi*-judicial forum; any pleadings, documents or information including but not limited to petitions, complaints, criminal complaints, plaints, applications, eviction proceedings, representations, memoranda, appeals, statements of claim, counter claims, set off, execution petitions, replies, written statements, rejoinders, replications, evidence, affidavits, cross objections, counters, review, revision, application for withdrawal of cases, statements of defence, notices, references for arbitration, petitions for setting aside arbitral award and/or to commence, defend and prosecute any legal proceedings or use any other lawful means in order to safeguard the interest or enforce the rights of the Company;
2. To act, appear, plead, argue, file cases, before any Courts, State Electricity Regulatory Commission, Appellate Tribunal for Electricity, Central Electricity Regulatory Commission, Metropolitan Magistrates, Appellate Authority(ies), Forums, Tribunals, Commissions, *Quasi*-judicial bodies, authorities, boards, bureaus and/or any conciliatory, pre-litigative dispute resolution bodies, mediation cells, Lok Adalats, public hearing forums or other alternate dispute resolution channels dealing with matters pertaining to the Company;
3. To compromise, settle, withdraw, make plea-bargaining applications or compound any cases on behalf of and in the interest of the Company;
4. To file and receive documents; to obtain copies of the documents and court orders, awards or the like;
5. To act, appear, plead, argue and lead evidence, settlements or seek enforcement thereof on behalf of the Company before any Arbitral Tribunal, mediator, settlement body or conciliator dealing with cases under Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 and to examine and cross-examine witnesses therein and challenge awards;
6. To act, appear, plead and argue on behalf of the Company or its officers and employees before all Civil Courts dealing with matters pertaining to the Company or its officers or employee and to examine and cross-examine witnesses therein;

668/024
NOTARY REGISTER



[Signature] 5

7. To do all other lawful acts and deeds which may be necessary to be done in relation to the above and the Company doth undertake to ratify all such acts, deeds and things as may be lawfully and reasonably performed by the said Attorney in terms of the authorization herein contained;
8. To sign 'Vakalatnama' and appoint advocates or to represent the Company before the Courts as mentioned above;
9. To sign the appeal written statement or replies to the petitions / applications / complaints cross examine witnesses etc.
10. To do all other lawful acts and deeds which may be necessary to be done in the course of the proceedings before the Courts, and other authorities & Forums, tribunals as aforesaid and Company do hereby agrees that all the acts and deeds lawfully done and performed by the above said Attorney in that regard shall be constituted as the acts and deeds done by the Company itself. The Company again doth undertake to ratify and confirm whatsoever that the said Attorney shall lawfully do or cause to be done for the Company solely by virtue of the powers hereby vested.
11. This Power of Attorney shall supersede any previous attorney and/or authorization executed by the Company (Formerly, North Delhi Power Limited) in favour of the Attorney to do and perform any of the acts which are authorized under this Attorney. Anything done or any action taken or purported to have been done or taken under any such previous power of attorney and/or authorization, shall, in so far as it is not inconsistent with this Power of Attorney, be deemed to have been done under the provisions of this Power of Attorney.
12. The Company ratifies any past lawful act of the Attorney in his lawful capacity as the Employee of the Company and anything done or any such action taken or purported to have been done or taken, shall, in so far as it is not inconsistent with this Power of Attorney, shall be deemed to have been done under the provisions of this Power of Attorney.
13. This Power of Attorney shall remain in force until revoked or till the time said Attorney is in employment of the Company, however, any such revocation shall not affect, any act, thing or deed lawfully done by said Attorney till then in *bonafide* exercise of authority conferred herein.





A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "Sauraj Singh".

6

IN WITNESS WHEREOF THE EXECUTANT HEREBY SCRIBES HIS HAND TO THE ABOVE PRESENTS AT DELHI ON THIS _____ DAY OF _____ 2024

28 MAY 2024

Executed by	Accepted by	Signatures of the Attorney are identified and attested by the Executant
		
MR. GAJANAN SAMPATRAO KALE	MR. ANURAG BANSAL	
Chief Executive Officer	Head – Legal & Regulatory	
Executant	Attorney	

In presence of :

Witness :

Signatures 

Name *Sushli*

Address *NDPL House, Kingsway camp ND-9.*

Witness :

Signatures 

Name *Harshendu Kumar*

Address *NDPL House, Kingsway camp ND-9.*

668/24
Sr. No.
IN NOTARY REGISTER



ATTESTED

NOTARY PUBLIC
DELHI (INDIA)

28 MAY 2024



7

Notarial Authentication under Section 85 of Indian Evidence Act 1872

I Sauraj Singh s/o Sh. Ch. Jai Prakash
R/o S.32, T.S. Khandwal Cant. aged about 69 years, I am a licensed
Notary Public of the Government of India under the Notaries Act, 1952, and at present operating in
Delhi.

I was this 28th May day of 2024 present at the Registered Office of the Company at
NDPL House , Hudson Lines, Kingsway Camp, Delhi 110009 along with the Executant namely
Shri Gajanan Sampatrao Kale who is working there as Chief Executive Officer, the Attorney
namely **Mr. Anurag Bansal** and **Ms. Monica Mehra**, the Company Secretary of the Company.

The Executant has produced before me his original Voter's Identity Card/Passport/Driving License,
which bears his photograph, name, father's name, date of birth and present residential address.

The Executant has also produced before me the certified copy of **Power of Attorney dated 16.04.2024**
issued by Board of Directors of the Company affirming that the Executant is at the time of execution
of this Power of Attorney, duly authorized by the Board of Directors of the company to execute the
same being its constituted attorney and CEO.

The present Power of Attorney, executed by the Executant herein , authorizing Attorney to do all the
acts and deeds as recited therein was signed by the Executant and the rubber stamp of the Company
was affixed on the instrument in my presence so described and in the presence of **Ms. Monica Mehra**,
the Company Secretary of the Company and that the signatures purporting to be that of the
Executant as subscribed at the foot of the foregoing Power of Attorney is in the proper handwriting
of the said Executant .

I, therefore, certify and authenticate that this Power of Attorney is in due form of law, in witness
whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Seal on this 28 May day of 2024.

Notary Public
Delhi



ATTESTED
Sauraj Singh
NOTARY PUBLIC
DELHI (INDIA)

28 MAY 2024

Monica Mehra
Ms. Monica Mehra
Company Secretary
Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited



8

PETITION SEEKING (i) TRUE UP OF ARR for FY 2023-24, the FIRST YEAR of BUSINESS PLAN REGULATIONS 2023 (APPLICABLE FROM FY 2024 to 2026), IN TERMS OF THE DELHI ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION (TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR DETERMINATION OF TARIFF) REGULATIONS, 2017, THE DELHI ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION (BUSINESS PLAN) REGULATIONS, 2023, THE DELHI ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION (BUSINESS PLAN) REGULATIONS, 2019, DELHI ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION (BUSINESS PLAN) REGULATIONS, 2017 DELHI ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION (TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR DETERMINATION OF WHEELING TARIFF AND RETAIL SUPPLY TARIFF) REGULATIONS, 2011, EXTENDED FOR FY 2015-16 and 2016-17, AND IN TERMS OF THE DELHI ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION (TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR DETERMINATION OF WHEELING TARIFF AND RETAIL SUPPLY TARIFF) REGULATIONS, 2007 (ii) APPROVAL OF ANNUAL REVENUE REQUIREMENT FOR FY 2025-26, THE THIRD YEAR of BUSINESS PLAN REGULATIONS 2023, IN TERMS OF THE DELHI ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION (TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR DETERMINATION OF TARIFF) REGULATIONS, 2017, READ WITH ELECTRICITY ACT, 2003 & THE DELHI ELECTRICITY REFORM ACT, 2000 AND DERC (COMPREHENSIVE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS REGULATIONS), 2001 AND DIRECTIONS ISSUED BY THE HON'BLE DELHI ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION FROM TIME TO TIME.

THE PETITIONER RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

1. The Petitioner Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited (formerly known as North Delhi Power Limited) was incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 with its corporate office at NDPL House, Hudson Lines, Kingsway Camp, Delhi - 110009. **During financial year 2011-12, the Company applied for change in its name from North Delhi Power Limited to Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited. Subsequently, a fresh certificate of incorporation consequent to the change in name to Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited (the "Company") was issued by the Registrar of Companies, N.C.T of Delhi & Haryana on 29 November, 2011 under section 23(1) of the Companies Act, 1956.**

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of distribution of electricity in North and North-West Delhi and was set up in terms of Delhi Electricity Reforms (Transfer

Scheme) Rules 2001. The undertaking of the erstwhile Delhi Vidyut Board (DVB) engaged in distribution and retail supply of electricity in the North & North-West districts in the National Capital Territory of Delhi together with the personnel employed therein were transferred to the Company with effect from 01.07.2002 which also marked the commencement of commercial operations for the Company.

The Company has been granted a License under section 20 of the Delhi Electricity Reform Act, 2000 (Act No. 2 of 2001) by the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC) on 11 March, 2004. The License is valid for a period of twenty five years.

2. The Company w.e.f. 01.07.2002 has been carrying out electricity distribution and retail supply in its Area of Supply as defined in schedule H, Part-III of the Delhi Electricity Reform (Transfer Scheme Rules), 2001 and in terms of the Distribution and retail supply license issued by the Hon'ble Commission. The Petitioner had also undertaken generation of electricity (solar and gas based) through its generation segment. The gas-based generation plant is currently not operational.
3. The Hon'ble Commission is a **statutory body** and is empowered to regulate the electricity distribution business and determine tariff under section 62 of the Electricity Act 2003.
4. After completion of 2nd MYT Control Period, the Hon'ble Commission enacted the new MYT Regulations, 2017 vide its gazette notification dated 31.01.2017 specifying Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff after undertaking the public hearing and stakeholder's consultation, to be effective from 01.04.2017.
5. For sake of convenience and brevity, the said regulations have been referred as the Regulations 2017 and subsequently the Hon'ble Commission has issued operational norms for Distribution Utilities vide Business Plan Regulations 2017, 2019 and 2023, issued for different control periods. The current ARR is being furnished in accordance with operational norms specified in Business Plan Regulations 2023 which was notified on 06.04.2023 being effective from 01.04.2023.

6. The Hon'ble Commission has issued order dated 19.07.2024 for True up of FY 2020-21 as per the Terms and Conditions for determination of Wheeling Tariff and Retail Supply Tariff) Regulations, 2017 and Business Plan Regulations, 2019. Though the true up petition for FY21-22 and FY22-23 have been filed, the true up order for the same is yet to be issued.
7. In compliance with the directives, and without prejudice to the Petitioner's rights, remedies available to it under various laws, and pending provisional true up of various claims, review orders, implementation of various judgments before the Hon'ble Commission and pending adjudication of various matters before higher judicial forums, Tata Power Delhi Distribution Ltd. (the Petitioner) is filing this petition seeking for the True Up for FY 2023-24 and ARR for FY 2025-26 on the basis of Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions For Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017 read with Business Plan Regulations, 2023 and principles laid down in various judgments given by Appellate Tribunal of Electricity, judicial authorities, past practice etc.
8. **The following major matters are pending adjudication before the Hon'ble Commission/ Hon'ble APTEL/ Hon'ble Delhi High Court and Hon'ble Supreme Court against various petitions/ clarifications letters/writ/ appeals/Tariff Orders related to Tata Power - DDL for previous years (collectively referred to as Pending Matters).**

Forum	Number	Brief Description
DERC	P 29/2020	Petition regarding various issues/differences having arisen between TPDDL and the State Generating Utilities, i.e., IPGCL and PPCL on the reconciliation of the outstanding dues including the incorrect levy of Late Payment Surcharge
DERC	P 48/2024	Petition for seeking permission to PPAC pertaining to the period commencing from April'2024 and ending in June'2024 of FY 2024-25
DERC	Review Petition	Review Petition filed against the true up order for FY 2020-21
DERC	P 21/2023	Petition filed pursuant to APTEL order dated 15 th Nov' 2022 for determination of STOA charges and implementation thereof
APTEL	APL 301/2015	Appeal against the Tariff Order for FY 2015-16
APTEL	APL 168/2018	Appeal against the Tariff Order for FY 2017-18

Forum	Number	Brief Description
APTEL	APL 213/2018	Appeal against the Tariff Order for FY 2018-19
APTEL	APL 403/2019	Appeal against the Tariff Order for FY 2019-20
APTEL	APL 249/2021	Appeal against the Tariff Order for FY 2020-21
APTEL	APL 334/2021	Appeal against the Tariff Order for FY 2021-22
APTEL	DFR 449/2024	Appeal against the true up order for FY 2020-21
APTEL	APL 350/2019	Appeal against RPO obligation penalty u/ 142 EA 2003. The penalty is pertaining to FY 2013-14 & FY 2014-15. Hon'ble DERC's order dated 18 th Sept' 2019 has been challenged, wherein RPO penalty has been imposed on TPDDL for the FY 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15, however the same was complied with in the year 2017.
APTEL	APL 33/2020	Challenging certain directions contained in the Order dated 11.11.2019 passed by this Hon'ble Commission in Petition No. 51 of 2017 for True up of expenditure for FY 2010-2011 to FY 2016-17 and for FY 2017-18 of its 94.8 MW Rithala Combined Cycle Power Plant.
APTEL	APL 363/2023	Appeal against DERC Order dated 21.07.2022 passed in compliance of Order of APTEL dated 24.05.2023 in APL 332/2021, 334/2021 213/2018 and RP 38/2022
APTEL	APL 446/2023	Appeal filed against order dated 16.12.2022 by DERC in Petition No. 64 of 2022 for disallowing the petition without even consideration to the losses incurred by TPDDL due to de-capitalization of its assets prior to its useful life.
APTEL	APL 315/2022	Appeal filed by TPDDL against DTL tariff order dated 28 th Aug' 2020. Interest on the delayed reimbursement of STOA charges was payable to TPDDL. DERC erroneously disbursed (socialized) the benefit of interest (carrying cost) with consumers whereas interest cost borne by TPDDL due to delay receipt/adj. of STOA.
APTEL	APL 524/2023	Appeal filed against DTL's Tariff Order dated 30 th Sept' 2021 in Petition No. 04 of 2021 (Issue related to carrying cost to be borne by DTL (on wrongfully withheld STOA Charges share of the Appellant) out of its pocket and not through the impugned treatment allowing reduction of Non-Tariff Income of DTL in its transmission Tariff methodology allowed by the Ld. DERC; retention of the carrying cost (on wrongfully withheld STOA Charges) by the Appellant)
High Court	WP 3573/2020	Petition filed challenging the legality and validity of Regulation 23 of the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Business Plan)

Forum	Number	Brief Description
		Regulations, 2019 framed by Ld. DERC in relation to legal, professional and O&M expenses.
High Court	WP 6724/2023	Writ Petition filed by TPDDL against DERC Business Plan Regulations 2023 against the issue of ROE (Reg 20 (1) and Reg 20 (2)), O&M (Reg 23(4), 23(5), 23(7), 23(10) and 23(11)) Expenses and Banking (Reg 29(3)).
High Court	WP 14299/2022	Petition filed challenging the demand raised by MCD to the tune of Rs. 15,06,00,000/- (Rupees Fifteen Crores Six Lakhs only) as alleged Late Payment Surcharge collected by TPDDL on delayed payment of E-Tax by TPDDL's consumers.
Supreme Court	C.A. 7910/2011	Appeal Against the Judgment of the Hon'ble APTEL in Appeal No. 52/2008
Supreme Court	C.A. 4343/2014	Appeal Against the Judgment of the Hon'ble APTEL in Appeal No. 14/2012
Supreme Court	C.A. 6169/2015	Appeal Against the Judgment of the Hon'ble APTEL in Appeal No. 171/2012
Supreme Court	C.A. 12287/2016	Appeal against the judgment of Hon'ble Delhi High Court in W.P. 203/2012 which challenged the 2nd MYT Regulations, 2011
Supreme Court	C.A. 12/2020	Appeal against the judgment of the Hon'ble APTEL in Appeal 246 of 2014
Supreme Court	C.A. 7987/2024 (TPDDL Vs GAIL)	Petition has been filed against the order of the Hon'ble Delhi High Court dated 11.09.2014 in HC WP C 3698/2013 regarding the challenge to the guidelines framed by PNGRB with respect to ship or pay charges.
Supreme Court	WP 1005/2021	Petition filed for recognition and liquidation of regulatory asset and road map by Hon'ble DERC.

Note: A demand letter has been received from one of the departments of MCD regarding recovery of License fee to the tune of Rs. 24.72 Cr for transformers installed in MCD Parks. The letter has been responded suitably but same is not challenged yet before any forum. The Liability may arise in future. Being a statutory charge, it will require pass through in Tariff as per regulations of the Hon'ble Commission. As and when demand is raised accordingly the same will be sought in future ARR's, true up.

In the event, any of the above pending matters are decided before the issuance of next Tariff order, the Hon'ble Commission is requested to consider/implement the outcome of the said judgment in the next Tariff Order.

In the event of order/(s) being declared after the issuance of the tariff order, it is submitted that the impact of the same be allowed forthwith along with the carrying cost. This suggested approach as stated above shall be in the Petitioner's and in the Consumer's interest since it will avoid any delays caused in giving timely effect to Judgments of the Superior courts and reducing the burden of carrying costs on the consumers.

It is further submitted that since some of the issues were provisionally/partially/not allowed in various previous Tariff Orders, therefore in accordance with prevalent Regulations, the Petitioner is seeking true up of FY 2023-24 and further requesting to the Hon'ble Commission to allow the remaining impact of any such issues along with carrying cost [which is related to previous years i.e. before FY 2023-24] so that determination of Retail Tariff for upcoming years not only becomes cost reflective but also be able to liquidate past Revenue Gap of the Petitioner.

It is submitted that the Hon'ble Commission has provisionally trued up the Revenue Gap up to FY 2020-21 and present petition is being filed for true up of FY 2023-24.

The Hon'ble Commission has provisionally recognized Revenue Gap of Rs. 5,787.70 Cr upto FY 2020-21. The Petitioner in this current Petition is seeking truing up of revenue gap on provisional basis of Rs. 7,764.84 Cr up to FY 2023-24, pending final True up of capitalisation for the period FY 2018-19 till FY 2023-24, implementation of various already decided issues by the Hon'ble Commission, APTEL and the Hon'ble Supreme Court, wherever there is no stay granted.

The Hon'ble Commission is cognizant of the fact that the aforesaid revenue gap has associated carrying cost liability, therefore, in larger consumer interest and to minimise the burden of such carrying cost on consumers, it is requested to the Hon'ble Commission to formulate realistic plan for early amortization of the accumulated Revenue Gap.

9. **In compliance with the direction of the Hon'ble Commission, the Petitioner is submitting in compliance with THE DELHI ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION (TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR DETERMINATION TARIFF) REGULATIONS 2017, AND DERC (BUSINESS PLAN REGULATIONS), 2023 the present petition seeking:**

- (i) Allowance of Impact of Judgment pronounced by the Hon'ble APTEL in favor of the Petitioner various Tariff appeals, other Appeals as per submissions of the Petitioner**
- (ii) Allowance of Impact of Judgment pronounced by the Hon'ble Commission in its various Petitions in favor of the Petitioner**
- (iii) Allowance of Impact of final True up of Capitalization for FY 2018-19 to FY 2022-23**
- (iv) True up of ARR for FY 2023-24**
- (v) Determination of ARR and Wheeling Tariff & Retail Supply Tariff for FY 2025-26**
- (vi) True up of ARR FY 2023-24 for Rithala plant**
- (vii) Recognition of Revenue Gap and a realistic and time bound amortization plan to liquidate Revenue Gap upto FY 2023-24**

10. The present Petition is subject to the outcome of various review/ appeal/ writ petitions pending adjudication before various judicial Forums. The Petitioner in this present Petition seeks the following reliefs from the Hon'ble Commission:

- i. Undertake final true up of pending issues which have been provisionally/partially approved in various previous tariff orders; and
- ii. Timely recovery of accumulated provisional Revenue Gap of Rs. 7,764.84 Cr, up to FY 2023-24, along with carrying cost in a time bound manner. The non-recognition or delay in recognition of the claims is against the true spirit of running the distribution utility on commercial principal where despite performing better than its target on all parameters, the Petitioner is still not able to realize assured RoE; and
- iii. Enhancement of deficit revenue recovery surcharge to 20% or such higher percentage as determined by the Hon'ble Commission for ensuring recovery of past Revenue Gaps in a time bound manner and assuming no fresh buildup of Revenue Gap i.e. cost reflective tariff from FY 2025-26; and
- iv. Implementation of the issues decided in various Appeals, and any other judgment, if rendered by the Hon'ble APTEL/ Hon'ble High Court/ Hon'ble Supreme Court, before issuance of True up Order for FY 2023-24, and
- v. Consider the new initiatives proposed and undertaken by the Petitioner and allow the same; and

- vi. Consider the actual and/or expected additional expenses including incremental expenses due to change in law/ statutory levies etc. undertaken by the Petitioner on account of O&M expenses which are beyond the control of Petitioner for the previous year & ensuing years respectively as per the clause 11(9) of Tariff Regulations 2017; and
- vii. Allowance of the given below Incentives in the true spirit to be read with statement of reasons elaborated while issuance of Regulations, 2017 & DERC Business Plan Regulation 2023
 - Reduction in Distribution Loss Level
 - Higher Collection Efficiency
 - Higher rate towards sale of short-term surplus power
 - Lower debt rate for capex loans/working capital
 - Lower debt rate for revenue gap loans
 - Incentive on saving of normative O&M expense
- viii. Allowance of expenses, if incurred, on arms-length price for the related party transactions for power purchase/trading or otherwise.
- ix. All expenses, fees incurred including filing, publication of ARR/True up petition in media, preparation of stakeholder responses etc. for current petition of True up of FY 2023-24 & ARR for FY 2025-26
- x. Any interest/ late payment charges borne by Petitioner for power purchase or other expenses not attributed to any fault of the Petitioner.
- xi. Allow full recovery of any interest accrued on delayed release of STOA charges by DTL for FY 2023-24, instead of passing on the same to other beneficiaries of DTL.

The control period for the DERC Business Plan Regulations 2019, was applicable up to FY 2022-23, the Hon'ble Commission issued draft Business Plan Regulations for 5th Control period (FY 2023-24 to 2025-26) stakeholder consultation. The Petitioner furnished its comments and views to the Hon'ble Commission on various parameters. However, the Hon'ble Commission while notifying the final Business Plan Regulations, 2023 has ignored the concerns, submissions and suggestions of the Petitioner on some provisions of Business Plan Regulations, 2023.

It is our submission that the Hon'ble Commission vide the said DERC Business Plan Regulations 2023 (hereinafter referred as BPR 2023) specifically on major provisions like Return on Equity, determination of O&M expenses, Legal Expenses, Power Banking etc. enacted Regulations which are not in accordance with the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, based on unwarranted benchmarking, models and violates the mandate of the provisions of National Tariff Policy. The said BPR 2023 Regulation further ignores certain factors, business realities, practical aspects which have direct bearing on certain ARR components which are not in control of the Petitioner.

The Petitioner, without prejudice to its rights, contentions is filing the True Up for FY 2023-24 & ARR for FY 2025-26 with the Hon'ble Commission. The said petition will be subject to the outcome of any proceedings initiated by the Petitioner, challenging the DERC Business Plan Regulations 2023 before the Competent Court, the Hon'ble Delhi High Court, based on legal advice [current challenge to the BPR 2023 has been preferred vide Writ Petition No.6724/2023 Tata Power Delhi Distribution Ltd. Vs DERC]. The Petitioner shall seek consequential orders, revision from the Hon'ble Commission based on the observations, findings, judgment of the Competent Court, the Hon'ble Delhi High Court, as the case may be pursuant to outcome of such Legal proceedings pending or to be filed against the DERC Business Plan Regulations 2023.

The Petitioner thus seeks, reserves its right to raise its claims in relation to the interpretation/mandate of Business Plan Regulations 2023, once the same is decided by the Hon'ble Delhi High Court, competent court.

However, it is being specifically clarified by the Petitioner that by filing the current petition for true up FY 2023-24 & ARR petition for FY 2025-26, such methodology should not be construed as any waiver or concession, omission on the part of the Petitioner in later claiming any consequential orders, based on outcome of the Writ Petition or other Petitions to be instituted by the Petitioner against such DERC Business Plan Regulations 2019 & 2023, or other Regulations. It is the submission of the Petitioner that present Petition is being made in line with present DERC Business Plan Regulations 2019 & 2023 and subject to outcome of the proceedings, Writ matters (Writ Petition No. 3573/2020 and No.6724/2023 Tata Power Delhi Distribution Ltd. Vs DERC)

filed or to be filed which have a direct bearing on the DERC Business Plan Regulations, 2019 & 2023, other Tariff Regulations in Force and ARR determination as well as on the principles enunciated for Wheeling, Retail Supply Tariff as may be decided by any Court, Tribunal or otherwise.

11. This Petition includes the following documents:
 - a. Affidavit verifying the Petition and the Power of Attorney for filing the same.
 - b. Computation of True up of FY 2023-24
 - c. Forms for FY 2023-24
 - d. Computation of ARR for FY 2025-26 & determination of Tariff for FY 2025-26
 - e. Forms for FY 2025-26Payment of Rs. 1,00,000/- vide online transaction reference no. N299243353762945 on 25th Oct,2024 through HDFC Bank made as Filing Fee for True up Petition.
12. It is submitted that apart from the other issues mentioned in this petition, the present petition is being filed with specific mention and consideration of the Hon'ble Commission on following issues:

1) Amortization of Accumulated Revenue Gap

It is submitted that there was negligible Revenue Gap up to 31.03.2009 amounting to Rs. 161.43 Cr but due to delay in release of tariff order and/or non-determination of cost reflective tariff, there has been a huge built up of Revenue Gap up to FY 2020-21 amounting to Rs. 5,787.70 Cr. as provisionally trued up by the Hon'ble Commission in its True Up Order of FY 20-21 released on 19th July 2024. However, the Petitioner in its True up Petition for FY 2023-24 has sought Revenue Gap (i.e. Rs. 7,764.84 Cr) upto FY 2023-24, excluding other litigative issues challenged by the Petitioner.

It's worth mentioning that the Petitioner has estimated an amount of Rs. 7,303.23 Cr as closing revenue gap of FY 2024-25. Thus, creation/addition in regulatory assets is a matter of grave concern for the Petitioner, its bankers, lenders and consumers also on which specific consideration of the Hon'ble Commission is required in line with the guidelines issued in **National Tariff Policy issued vide Gazette Notification**

dated 28.01.2016. The relevant extracts of the relevant clause 8.2.2 has been reproduced below:

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

a. Under business as usual conditions, no creation of Regulatory Assets shall be allowed;

b. Recovery of outstanding Regulatory Assets along with carrying cost of Regulatory Assets should be time bound and within a period not exceeding seven years. The State Commission may specify the trajectory for the same."

It may be appreciated that a major part of the regulatory asset has been hovering on the Petitioner for more than 10 years and recovery of the high accumulated gap continues to remain a concern for the financial health of the Petitioner and adds additional carrying cost burden on the consumer.

In case, there is any further delay in amortization of such huge built up of Revenue Gap then it may also deteriorate the credit rating of the company, ultimately resulting into higher cost of debt and additional burden of the carrying cost on the consumers. Therefore, it is requested to the Hon'ble Commission to come up with a realistic Plan for liquidation of Regulatory Assets.

2) Cost Reflective Tariff to ensure liquidation of Revenue Gap

Without prejudice to the rights, objections, contentions of the Petitioner, it is submitted that due to pending provisional true up of /various claims including capitalization, implementation of various judgments before the Hon'ble Commission, pending adjudication of various matters before higher judicial forums and considering the estimated Aggregate Revenue Requirement for FY 2025-26, the Petitioner has estimated provisional Revenue Gap of Rs 2,495.04 Cr during the FY 2025-26. Further, the Petitioner's claim of revenue gap in this petition is only provisional and shall be subject to revision, change as and when the Hon'ble Commission undertakes final truing up or in the event any judgment/order is passed in any sub judice matters and

its impact is to be given effect etc. Thus, Petitioner reserves its right to accordingly modify and claim the revenue gap after duly considering the legal or regulatory developments as the case may be.

The Petitioner has projected revenue deficit/gap of Rs. 9,798.27 Cr. up to FY 2025-26 which is expected to further go up on finalization of past year pending issues like true up of Capitalization and issues pending for adjudication before judicial authorities. Therefore, to meet this opening revenue deficit, a suitable tariff hike may be approved so that there will be no more addition in the Revenue Gap. It is further requested that the Hon'ble Commission may increase the Deficit revenue recovery surcharge (DRRS) for early liquidation of the accumulated Revenue Gap as proposed in the present Petition.

The Petitioner is filing the present Petition to ensure determination of cost reflective tariff. Though the Petitioner has made all efforts and has tried diligently to ensure a comprehensive Petition, it may be possible that some aspects/components/claims have not been dealt in detail and/or may have been inadvertently omitted. Such lack of detail/ omission, if any, is only inadvertent and ought not to be treated as a waiver of any entitlement/claim. The Petitioner craves leave of this Hon'ble Commission and reserves its rights to supplement the present Petition with additional facts, additional affidavits, additional submissions and claims, if any. Nothing presented in the Petition should be treated as restricting, estopping, waiving or limiting the rights of the Petitioner to claims and entitlements which it is permitted to recover under law.

The filing of the Petition shall not be treated as curtailment of any right or claim of the Petitioner, which it is permitted to recover in terms of its License and Orders of the Hon'ble Commission, the Hon'ble APTEL, the Hon'ble High Court, the Hon'ble Supreme Court (including the principle of parity / equality in treatment of DISCOMs but excluding the matters where the Hon'ble Tribunal has exclusively granted relief to the Petitioner only) and or any other proceedings relevant to the entitlement of the Petitioner.

The filing of the present Petition is without prejudice to the rights, objections, contentions of the Petitioner with regard to Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017, The DERC (Business Plan Regulations) 2017, 2019 & 2023. The filing, submission of the Petition shall not be treated as curtailment of any right or claim of the Petitioner, to challenge/

initiate appropriate legal action against any final order resulting from this Petition which has been filed on the basis of the 2nd MYT Regulations, 3rd MYT Regulations read with the DERC Business Plan regulation 2017 & 2019 and 2023 as well as any orders/judgments of the Hon'ble Appellate Tribunal of Electricity, the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India as well as any other forum.

3) Demand Raised by North DMC for charging Way Leave usage charges & license fee charges for assets installed in public parks

TPDDL challenged the imposition of the Way Leave charges by way of the W.P. No. 5293 of 2016. Subsequently, MCD revised and lowered its demand but was still asking for the same from retrospective effect. TPDDL challenged this demand vide WP No. 1113 of 2017.

Thereafter, Secretary Power intervened and the Commissioner, North DMC in a meeting held on 03.02.2017 under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, GoNCTD had consented to defer the imposition of Way-Leave Charges on TPDDL and allow the execution of works. Till date, there has been no variation in the decision recorded in the Minutes of Meeting 03.02.2017. However, the North DMC in defiance of the same has raised the Demand requiring TPDDL to deposit way leave charges from retrospective effect. Vide letter dated 26.05.2020, North DMC raised a fresh Demand seeking TPDDL to deposit Rs. 11.45 Cr towards Way-Leave charges.

TPDDL filed Applications seeking interim reliefs as the North Delhi Municipal Corporation had refused to grant road cutting permissions with respect to Applications/permissions sought by TPDDL to conduct electrical works required for continuity and reliability of supply. It linked the grant of permission to payment of Way Leave Charges and required TPDDL to deposit Way Leave Charges for various financial years by its Demand Letter/s.

The Hon'ble High Court vide order dated 20.07.2020 recorded contentions of MCD that it has not given up its claim for Way Leave Charges, which will be subject to the outcome of the case pending. However, the Hon'ble High Court directed that the same would not hold up the decision on the application for commencing of work.

Thus, matter will be decided on merits and the Hon'ble Commission is being apprised that the final liability may come in the event it is decided against TPDDL. Being a new levy, statutory charge it will require pass through in Tariff as per BPR regulations of the Hon'ble Commission.

Further, a demand letter has been received from one of the departments of MCD regarding recovery of the License fee to the tune of Rs. 24.72 Crores for transformers installed in MCD Parks. The company is evaluating the legal basis of the demand. The Liability may get crystalized in future and being a statutory charge, it will require pass through in Tariff as per regulations of the Hon'ble Commission.

Therefore, the Petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to take cognizance of the facts as above, and in case later on it is found/ decided that these demands are payable, the Hon'ble Commission is requested to allow in ARR as additional expense along with any interest or penalty if payable.

4) Cost Reflective Tariff to avoid further addition of Revenue Gap

In terms of Electricity Act, 2003, National Tariff Policy, 2016 and Tariff Regulations, 2017, Business Plan Regulations prescribed by this Hon'ble Commission during various control periods, the Hon'ble Commission had the potential for designing cost reflective tariff for Distribution licensees.

Besides above statutory provisions, in its various judgements the Hon'ble APTEL has also observed that Electricity Tariff must be cost reflective and True up & tariff order exercise should be completed in a time bound manner by respective state electricity regulatory commissions. It was also mandated by Hon'ble Tribunal that Regulatory Assets accumulation should not be there under business-as-usual conditions. Abstract of one of important judgement from APTEL in OP1 of 2011 given below:

*"a) Every State Commission has to ensure that Annual performance Review, **true up of past expenses and Annual Revenue Requirement and tariff determination is conducted year to year basis** as per time schedule specified in the regulations*

*b) It should be the endeavour of every State Commission to ensure that **the tariff for the financial year is decided before 1st April of the tariff year. Consider***

making the tariff applicable only till the end of the financial year so that the licensees remain vigilant to follow the time schedule for filing of the application for determination of ARR/tariff.

c)

d) In determination of ARR / tariff, the Revenue Gaps ought not to be left and Regulatory Asset should not be created as a matter of course except where it is justifiable, in accordance with the Tariff Policy and the Regulations. The recovery of the Regulatory Asset should be time bound and within a period not exceeding three years at the most and preferably within Control Period. Carrying cost of the Regulatory Asset should be allowed to the utilities in the ARR of the year in which the Regulatory Assets are created to avoid problem of cash flow to the distribution licensee.

e) *Truing up should be carried out regularly.....*

f) Fuel and Power Purchase cost is a major expense of the distribution Company which is uncontrollable. Every State Commission must have in place a mechanism for Fuel and Power Purchase cost in terms of Section 62(4) of the Act. The Fuel and Power Purchase cost adjustment should preferably be on monthly basis on the lines of the Central Commission's Regulations for the generating companies but in no case exceeding a quarter. Any State Commission which does not already have such formula / mechanism in place must within 6 months of the date of this order must put in place such formula / mechanism.

Para 66: We direct all the State Commissions to follow these directions scrupulously, and send the periodical reports by 1st June of the relevant financial year about the compliance of these directions to the Secretary, Forum of Regulators, who in turn will send the status report to this Tribunal and also place it on its website."

Further, the concern on creation of regulatory assets in future and the need for timely liquidation of the Regulatory assets has also been emphasized in the National Tariff Policy issued vide Gazette Notification dated 28th January, 2016. The relevant extracts of the relevant clause 8.2.2 has been reproduced below-

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

a. Under business as usual conditions, no creation of Regulatory Assets shall be allowed;

b. Recovery of outstanding Regulatory Assets along with carrying cost of Regulatory Assets should be time bound and within a period not exceeding seven years. The State Commission may specify the trajectory for the same."

The observation of the Hon'ble Appellate Tribunal, in one of its judgment (Appeal No. 36 of 2008 where the Hon'ble Commission was the Respondent, is reproduced below:

"117) All projections and assessments have to be made as accurately as possible. Truing up is an exercise that is necessarily to be done as no projection can be so accurate as to equal the real situation. **Simply because the truing up exercise will be made on some day in future the Commission cannot take a casual approach in making its projections. We do appreciate that the Commission intends to keep the burden on the consumer as low as possible. At the same time one has to remember that the burden of the consumer is not ultimately reduced by under estimating the cost today and truing it up in future as such method also burdens the consumer with carrying cost.**"(Emphasis Supplied).

Contrary to the above binding directions, provisions and observations, since last few years, it has been witnessed that tariff fixation in respective tariff orders is not cost reflective apart from delay in release of annual tariff orders, true up orders etc. Due to this, there is unliquidated Regulatory Assets of Rs. 5,787.70 Cr at the end of FY 2020-21 as provisionally trued up in July 2024 True up order.

Further, on 10th Jan 2024, Ministry of Power, Government of India has notified the Electricity (Amendment) Rules, 2024 which provide that there shall not be any gap between approved Annual Revenue Requirement and estimated Annual Revenue from approved tariff revenue gap. The relevant clause are as follows:

"23. Gap between approved Annual Revenue Requirement and estimated annual revenue from approved tariff.— The tariff shall be cost reflective and there shall not be any gap between approved Annual Revenue Requirement and estimated annual revenue from approved tariff **except under natural calamity conditions:**

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

*Provided further that such gap along with the carrying costs at the base rate of Late Payment Surcharge as specified in the Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and Related Matters) Rules, 2022, as amended from time to time shall be liquidated in maximum **three numbers of equal yearly instalments** from the next financial year:*

*Provided also that any gap between approved Annual Revenue Requirement and estimated annual revenue from approved tariff **existing on the date of notification** of these rules, along with the carrying costs at the base rate of Late Payment Surcharge as specified in the Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and Related Matters) Rules, 2022, as amended from time to time shall be liquidated in **maximum seven numbers of equal yearly instalments** starting from the next financial year."*

The Regulatory Assets as on 31st March' 2009 was mere Rs. 161.43 Cr. The year wise trajectory highlighting creation of Regulatory Assets as per respective tariff orders of the Hon'ble Commission is as under:

Financial Year	Provisional RA As per DERC (Rs./Cr)
2009-10	725
2010-11	1604
2011-12	3060
2012-13	3376
2013-14	3351
2014-15	3194

Financial Year	Provisional RA As per DERC (Rs./Cr)
2015-16	2454
2016-17	2395
2017-18	2255
2018-19	1890
2019-20	1763
2020-21	5788
2021-22	Yet to be trued up
2022-23	Yet to be trued up

It may be appreciated that the regulatory asset has been present for more than 15 years hence recovery of the high-accumulated revenue gap continues to remain a major concern, given that there is no clear roadmap stipulated for assured recovery of the same. This is the outcome of non-cost reflective in past and hence needs to be addressed immediately; as the situation has reached at alarming proportions making financial condition of the company fragile, which is evident from the following facts:

- a) **Maintaining financial creditworthiness, a challenge:** Credit rating agency ICRA in its latest rating has also expressed its concerns on the liquidation prospects of regulatory assets which can have a negative impact on the sustenance of the current rating of Tata Power-DDL. Even a one notch down in credit rating from existing level will affect our interest rate substantially, thereby affecting the customers with a higher cost burden. Relevant extract from Rating perspective is reproduced below which clearly depicts that rating may be downgraded in case the regulatory asset is not timely liquidated. This could severely affect availability of funds and pricing of debt, which will further add burden on consumers.

Credit Challenges:

- (A) Substantial quantum of provisional/unapproved regulatory gap
- (B) Uncertainty regarding timing/period of recovery of RAs
- (C) Meeting the Financial ratios, lender's covenants & profitability considering recently prescribed rules by Government of India

- b) **Mobilizing Financing a Challenge:** Seeking finance against Regulatory Assets from lenders has now become virtually difficult as Regulatory scrutiny before grant of loan at financial institutions end has been made more stringent and prudent. More importantly the public sector banks have started to not come forward for funding of RA loans given the uncertainties involved in it which is increasing the cost of long term debts the rates of PSB's being on lower side as compared to private banks. Rising trend of Regulatory Assets, uncertainty about its liquidation plan, absence of cost reflective tariff and non-resolution of distribution related important issues are eroding our capacity to borrow any loans against regulatory assets. The bankers and financial institutions are reluctant to extend any further finance against such assets which have uncertainties associated with timeline and extent of realization and are hence demanding rate enhancements on already financed funds due to increased risk owing to "Uncertainty" and its "Creations going against statutory Provisions". This is also evident from the fact that despite new revenue gap has been added in the financial books in last 3 years, no new RA loans have been funded by any Bank. Further, with the balance license period of around five (5) years, the situation may become more alarming as the financial institutions/banks may not be ready to fund the gap beyond 3-4 years. The situation is the same even for capex loans wherein the banks/FI's have started raising queries w.r.t the grant of loans for a period which falls beyond the licence expiry period.

Further, some of the banks, including SBI has rejected the proposal of Tata Power-DDL to fund Regulatory Assets.

- c) **Uncertainty about liquidation:** The Hon'ble Commission in its Tariff Order dated July, 2012 introduced 8% Deficit Revenue Recovery Surcharge for the recovery of past cumulative Revenue Gap or Regulatory Assets and corresponding carrying cost and continued the same rate of 8% till now which (with passage of time and further accumulation of Regulatory assets) has become absolutely insufficient considering the accumulated Regulatory Assets quantum of Rs. 5,787.70 Cr as on 31.03.2021 as evident from the table given below:

Financial Year	Regulatory Assets (Rs Cr)	DRRS Projected by DERC (Rs Cr)	DRRS Actual Trued up by DERC (Rs Cr)	Carrying cost as per DERC* (Rs Cr)	Difference (Rs Cr)	Carrying Cost as per Books of Accounts (Rs Cr)
2012-13	3376	284	237	358	-121	460
2013-14	3351	416	391	377	13	507
2014-15	3194	453	446	367	79	610
2015-16	2154	499	473	316	157	542
2016-17	2394		499	260	238	467
2017-18	2255	534	516	226	289	413
2018-19	1890	547	540	201	339	417
2019-20	1763	559	535	171	364	441
2020-21	5788	480	477	510	-33	463
Total		3772	4114	2786	1325	4320

DRRS- Deficit Revenue Recovery Surcharge

*Carrying Cost is subject to outcome of Appeal 301 of 2015

From the above table, it can be seen that from FY 2012-13 to FY 2020-21, Deficit Revenue Recovery Surcharge @ 8% collected and trued up was Rs 4,114 Cr, whereas Carrying cost as per books is Rs 4,320 Cr upto FY 2020-21. The year on year carrying cost of Rs 2,786 Cr as per DERC in above table is much lower figure due to provisional true up of prior period claims. Further, as per July' 24 True up order of FY 20-21, the revised carrying cost as per DERC should be Rs 4,327 Cr. which is much higher than Deficit Revenue Recovery Surcharge collected because carrying cost is not reflected in its original year of true up if any claim is allowed post its true up year.

Thus, the DRRS is not even enough to meet the carrying cost which was the main objective of introducing DRRS. Due to inadequate DRRS, no actual liquidation of regulatory asset is happening and it is just getting deferred putting carrying cost burden on the consumers.

The Hon'ble Commission hence needs to urgently revisit the determination and levy of current rate of 8% towards Deficit Revenue Recovery Surcharge which is only sufficient to service carrying cost obligation as per books of account and inadequate for liquidation of the principle amount. An upward revision of current DRRS @ 8% to at least 20% is required to address the real intent envisaged at the time of introduction of the same so

that DRRS is not only able to cover carrying cost but also liquidates some portion of principle amount every year.

It is reiterated that unless a certainty in the form of concrete liquidation plan is brought in the system, Bankers & financial Institutions are clearly showing reluctance to finance the regulatory assets of the Petitioner.

5) Tariff Structure related issue

Based upon the guidelines set out in National Tariff Policy, 2016, the Hon'ble Commission's own tariff regulations and approach paper on Tariff Rationalization released in Feb'18, along with various research papers from renowned consulting firms like PWC. etc. had undertaken tariff rationalisation exercise in order to adopt prudent financial practices, during designing the electricity tariff announced by Hon'ble Commission on 28.03.2018. The Hon'ble Commission has rightly conceived at that point of time that (a) fixed cost of DISCOM be recovered from fixed charges (b) variable cost from energy charges (c) cross subsidy should be minimized. This was also extremely necessary from **business sustainability** point of view. Accordingly, fixed charges for all category of consumers were increased and energy charges were reduced.

While increasing the fixed charges in FY 2018-19 tariff order, it was thought prudent in line with the sector requirement that the rate of fixed charges be brought to the close of fixed charges of Discoms like O&M Expenses, Network creation to meet the energy demand supply, Fixed charge/capacity charges paid to Gencos/Transcos etc and energy charges should be close to variable expenses of Discoms i.e. fuel charges etc. This progressive step taken by Hon'ble Commission was an endeavour towards matching the cashflow of the distribution licensee with the monthly liability. Distribution licensee has to pay capacity charges and transmission charges to generation companies and transmission licensee based on the capacity contracted. This has no linkage with the actual power scheduled during any time period. The Hon'ble DERC had published an approach paper on the subject matter before the finalisation of increase in fixed charges to match the liability of the distribution licensee with the cashflow from tariff. Relevant extract from the approach paper is as follows:

"Ideally the fixed cost should be recovered through fixed charges and variable cost should be recovered through energy charges of the tariff respectively. However, the present retail tariff applicable in most of the states in India includes only a part of the fixed cost into recovery as fixed charges, whereas major portion of the fixed cost is recovered through energy charge component of the retail tariff. This kind of tariff structure leads to mismatch in the cash flow of the utilities as the Distribution Licensee have obligations to pay fixed monthly charges to GENCOs & TRANSCO's irrespective of the quantum of power procured besides their own fixed cost liabilities.

As the major part of fixed cost is recovered through energy charges and the monthly collection on account of energy charge is dependent on sales, which varies by more than 50% due to seasonal/weather conditions i.e., sales is maximum in Summer season & minimum in Winter season, therefore there is always a mismatch between the real fixed cost liability v/s the amount collected thereof through tariff.

.....

the Commission has analyzed the present cost and revenue component of the distribution licensees prevalent in the state of Delhi and it is observed from the ARR that total fixed cost in the ARR is 45% to 55% against revenue from fixed charges of 8% to 10% only. Whereas variable cost component in ARR is 45% to 55% against revenue from variable charges of 90% to 92%."

Contrary to this, while announcing the tariff order dated 31.07.2019 the aforesaid revision was rolled back/ reversed for large category of domestic consumers but corresponding energy charges in that category was kept low as against the energy charges fixed for tariff order FY 2017-18 without assigning any reason for the rollback of increased fixed charges. However, in order to narrow the revenue gap there was marginal increase given in the energy charges applicable to high-end domestic consumers, commercial, industrial and public utility consumers etc. Such reduction in the fixed charges again in FY 2019-20 and FY 2021-22 tariff order is not in line with the principles published in the approach paper as well as the intent of tariff policy for determination of tariff and has resulted into further burden on the consumer with carrying cost on the increase in revenue gap during FY 2023-24.

This reversal in fixed charges is now creating serious financial trouble to the Discor. This lowering of revenue from Commercial & Industrial consumers will further dent our financial

position, as there would be less fixed cost recovery resulting into increase in Regulatory Assets. Consequently, it is requested to increase the fixed charges in order to match the fixed costs towards power purchase costs, fixed assets etc. being paid by the distribution licensee on an annual basis.

6) Cross-Subsidisation In Tariff Structure

Cross subsidization is the practice of charging higher prices from one type of consumers to artificially lower prices for another group. A product is receiving a cross-subsidy if it is priced below its average incremental cost, and a product is generating a cross-subsidy if it is priced above its per unit stand-alone costs.

In context of electricity, it is the difference between the applicable average tariff of a consumer category and the cost of supply to that consumer category. It is said that the domestic consumers are cross-subsidised by industrial consumers. Cross subsidy for a particular category of customer can be computed as:

Cross-subsidy = Cost to Serve - Average Tariff Realisation

Regarding Cross subsidy, Clause 8.3 of the National Tariff Policy 2016 states as follows:

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

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

In terms of the Section 61(g) of the Act, the Appropriate Commission shall be guided by the objective that the tariff progressively reflects the efficient and prudent cost of supply of electricity. The State Governments can give subsidy to the extent they consider appropriate as per the provisions of section 65 of the Act. **Direct subsidy is a better way to support the poorer categories of consumers than the mechanism of cross subsidizing the tariff across the board.** Subsidies should be targeted effectively and in transparent manner. As a substitute of cross subsidies, the State Government has the option of raising resources through mechanism of electricity duty and giving direct subsidies to only needy consumers. This is a better way of targeting subsidies effectively.

For achieving the objective that the tariff progressively reflects the cost of supply of electricity, the Appropriate Commission would notify a roadmap such that tariffs are brought within $\pm 20\%$ of the average cost of supply. The road map would also have intermediate milestones, based on the approach of a gradual reduction in cross subsidy.

Following is the table depicting ABR, ACoS and Approved Power purchase cost for domestic category from FY 2017-18 onwards:

As per Tariff Order					
Financial year	PPC per kwh	ACOS per kwh	ABR - Domestic	ABR / PPC	ABR / ACOS
2017-18	5.63	7.63	5.87	104%	77%
2018-19	5.19	7.34	5.42	104%	74%
2019-20	5.44	7.32	4.96	91%	68%
2020-21	5.34	7.40	4.73	89%	64%
2021-22	5.55	7.64	4.35	78%	57%

From the above table it is evident that ABR to ACoS has reduced from 77% in FY 2017-18 to 57% in FY 2021-22 (i.e. cross subsidy is increasing from 23% to 43%). Moreover, projected ABR in FY 2021-22 is Rs 4.35/unit which is not even sufficient to meet projected power purchase cost at Rs. 5.55/unit by the Hon'ble Commission.

Thus, it is requested to the Hon'ble Commission to revise the tariff structure among different category of consumers to be within $\pm 20\%$ of the average cost of supply for the particular consumer category in line with Tariff Policy.

7) **GAIL – Ship or Pay charges**

After 31st March' 2007, the obligation to procure power and, make suitable arrangements for the same was to be fulfilled by the Petitioner and the other Discoms in Delhi, in terms of this Hon'ble Delhi Commission's reassignment order dated 31st March' 2007.

As a result of the same, Long-Term demand-supply gap analysis was carried out. It was projected in the analysis that NCT of Delhi would continue to have significant demand supply deficits (shortfall) over the entire LT projection period.

Therefore, on 11.06.2007, the Petitioner issued a communication to GoNCTD requesting the latter to grant approval to temporarily use 6 acres of land lying vacant with it at CENPEID, Sector 11, Rohini to set up Rithala CCPP.

On 08.01.2008, Hon'ble Supreme Court issued an Order in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 328 of 1999 titled as Power Crises in the NCT of Delhi vs. Union of India & Ors directing Discoms to take all necessary steps to ensure adequate supply of power. Thereafter, GoNCTD forwarded to the Petitioner NOC dated 23.11.2007 issued by DDA for establishment of Rithala CCPP in Sector 11, Rohini. The NOC noted that ownership of the land will continue to be that of GoNCTD.

On 09.05.2008, GoNCTD by its letter recommended that the Petitioner may be allowed to import the 108 MW second hand Gas Combine Cycle Power Plant along with associated equipment from China.

On 17.05.2008, the Petitioner issued a letter to Ld. Delhi Commission and intimated its intention to establish and operate the Rithala CCPP in terms of the relevant provisions of its Distribution License, Electricity Act, relevant regulations etc. The Petitioner also informed the Ld. Delhi Commission that necessary land use clearance from DDA was obtained and the environmental clearances from the competent authority was under process.

On 29.08.2008, the Petitioner issued a letter to MoP regarding gas allocation for 108 MW Combined Cycle Power Plant at Rithala.

Thereafter, necessary agreements for gas supply, transportation were executed including the Gas Transmission Agreement (GTA) dated 08.09.2008 with GAIL for transportation of KG D6 basin gas to the Petitioner's Generation Rithala Plant in Delhi.

The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (Ministry) issued a communication on 12.07.2010 wherein it directed that 'on the days that KG D6 production is not sufficient to cater to all the customers with firm allocations, pro rata cuts should be imposed on all firm customers. On 30.03.2011 Ministry issued another communication wherein it referred to its earlier letter dated 12.07.2010 and observed that there has been significant reduction in the production of natural gas from KG D6 fields, which has led to substantial cuts being imposed on customers. Hence, the Ministry applied pro rata cuts on the allocation.

Meanwhile On 04.09.2011, the Petitioner declared COD of the Rithala CCPP in combined cycle mode and on 24.10.2011, the Petitioner also filed Petition before the Ld. Delhi Commission seeking determination of provisional Generation Tariff for Rithala CCPP.

However, since the end of 2011, disputes arose between the Petitioner and GAIL since the Supply of gas to the Petitioner had been dwindling on account of Low production and Governmental intervention under Gas Utilization Policy of Government of India which gives less priority to power sector companies.

On 05.03.2012, the Petitioner issued separate letters, regarding additional gas allocation for the Petitioner's Rithala CCPP, to Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, CEA and RIL.

The reduction in supply against the allocation had almost reached 45-50% and with those levels of gas supply, the Petitioner was not able to operate even one of the gas turbines at full load. Any further reduction in volumes could have led to further deterioration in the Plant Heat Rate and would make it impossible to operate the plant in an efficient manner. Due to the constraints, the Petitioner wrote several letters dated 09.12.2011, 08.08.2012 & 06.09.2012 to GAIL for exemption from payment of 'Ship or Pay charges' On account of factors beyond the control of the Petitioner.

The Petitioner under the circumstances had no other alternative gas pipeline to transport the gas allocated to it except using the existing pipeline of GAIL. The said Gas Transportation Agreement mandates for imposition of fortnightly 'Ship-or-Pay Payment'.

The Hon'ble PNGRB on 15.11.2012, took note of the substantial reduction in gas supplies and the consequential penalties being imposed by the transporters on the shippers / consumers, framed the PNGRB (Development of Model GTA) Guidelines, 2012 (Model GTA Guidelines) to address the situation. Clause 1(c)(v) of Schedule-A to the Guidelines specifically exclude Ship or Pay charges on account of 'quantities which have been reduced due to directions of Central / State Government or any Government agency which is beyond the control of shipper and transporter'.

In view of the Model GTA Guidelines, the Petitioner on 26.11.2012 requested GAIL not to charge Ship or Pay charges from the date of issuance of the said Guidelines, i.e. 15.11.2012. However, GAIL on 30.11.2012 refused the Petitioner's request and raised an invoice of Rs. 0.80 Cr in violation of the Model GTA Guidelines. Being constrained by this, the Petitioner challenged the demand raised by GAIL by filing a Complaint under Section 25 read with Section 12(b) of the PNGRB Act, 2006.

The GTA has a 'Force Majeure' clause which provides that an event arising on account of acts of the Government or compliance with such acts, directly affecting the ability of the shipper or the Transporter to perform its obligations under the Agreement shall be treated as a Force Majeure event and any failure or omission. The agreement, under clause 6.1 further deals with the transmission charges including ship or pay charges determination.

Despite specific request of the Petitioner through various communications to comply with the guidelines of the PNGRB, GAIL failed to take appropriate measures. The GAIL kept on demanding ship-or-pay charges without considering any requests of THE PETITIONER and neither amended GTA nor complied with the Model GTA Guidelines, 2012 formulated by PNGRB.

On 08.04.2013, the Petitioner filed a complaint case before PNGRB (PNGRB 42/2013) against GAIL for the illegal invoices raised on the Petitioner. GAIL issued a 'Default Notice' on 13.04.2013 to the Petitioner and claimed an amount of Rs. 3.04 crores under the GTA and stated that the failure of payment would enable GAIL to invoke the letter of credit issued by the Petitioner.

The Petitioner's Complaint was heard by the PNGRB and on hearing both the parties, the PNGRB directed GAIL via order dated 23.04.2013 to not take any coercive or precipitate steps to enforce payment for invoices which are raised and outstanding after 15.11.2012.

At this juncture, in order to wriggle out of the interim orders passed by the PNGRB, GAIL filed Writ Petition (Civil) No. 3698/2013 before the High Court of Delhi on 22.05.2013 challenging the exercise of power by the PNGRB in framing the Model GTA Guidelines and

other Guidelines. As a result, notice was issued on the Writ Petition and interim order was passed restraining PNGRB from passing any final orders on the Complaints against GAIL.

Impugned Order dated 11.09.2014 was passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in W.P. (C) No.3698/2013 inter alia holding that the provisions of the Model GTA Guidelines in as far as affecting the Ship or Pay charges which GAIL is entitled to collect from shippers under the Agreements entered into with the shippers and insofar as varying the Force Majeure clause in the said Agreements, has an impact on the transportation tariff and is in the nature of fixing the transportation rate and/or regulating the transportation rate and/or laying down the transportation tariff and the manner of determining such tariff. Hence, the High Court held the provisions of the Model GTA Guidelines, though issued by PNGRB but otherwise than by way of Regulations, to be bad. The Hon'ble Delhi High Court also directed that the Complaints filed against GAIL be disposed of by the PNGRB in terms of the findings in the impugned Order.

The Petitioner on 17.11.2014 challenged the judgment dated 11.09.2014 of the Hon'ble Delhi High Court before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in SLP (C) 31434/2014. Pursuant to the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the recovery of the ship or pay charges at the moment is stayed. The matter is at the stage of final hearing before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Meanwhile on 31.08.2017 this Hon'ble Commission passed an Order disposing of the Petitions for determination of various costs of Rithala Plant such as Capital cost, depreciation etc.

On 03.10.2017, the Petitioner in view of the aforesaid Order, filed Petition No. 51 of 2017 before DERC seeking True Up for FY 2010-11 to FY 2016-17 and ARR for FY 2017-18. On 11.11.2019, DERC passed Order disposing of Petition No. 51 of 2017

Further it is noteworthy that in Petition 51/2017 before Hon'ble DERC for Rithala True-up, Petitioner categorically disclosed about the fact of aforesaid pending litigation before Hon'ble Supreme Court on liability qua Ship-or-Pay charges levied by GAIL on the Petitioner, which are reproduced herein below:

"3.57. It is worthwhile to bring to the notice if the Hon'ble Commission that the gas based generating stations of Delhi like Bawana (PPCL-III) have been claiming the full ship-or-pay charges including the taxes as per actuals from the distribution licensees. The Hon'ble commission is requested to allow the Ship-or-Pay charges based on the same principle. The Hon'ble Commission is further apprised that the Petitioner has filed a case in the Hon'ble Supreme Court against GAIL for the Ship-or-Pay charges claimed for the period Nov 2012 to Mar 2014. Based on the actual decision, the Petitioner shall claim charges for the remaining period based on actual liability incurred.

3.58. In view of the above, the petitioner requests the Hon'ble Commission to allow the Ship-or-Pay charges for the Petition FY 2012-2013 on actuals. The details of Ship-or-Pay charges as per above table. "

Further, it is submitted that the Petitioner has already made a payment of Rs. 12 Crores in FY 2012-13 to GAIL towards ship or pay charges under protest.

Therefore, the Petitioner requests this Hon'ble Commission to take cognizance of the sub-judice matter and the aforementioned facts. It is pertinent to mention that in case the matter is decided against the Petitioner and these demands become payable, the Hon'ble Commission is requested to allow the same in upcoming ARR/tariff proceedings under the generation tariff fuel cost along with carrying cost/ interest, if payable.

8) Retrospective Amendment of Trued-Up Methodology

The Petitioner would also like to mention about the Order dated 18th Oct'2022, passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No 4324 of 2015 & 43423 of 2015 of BSES Rajdhani/Yamuna Power Ltd Vs the Hon'ble Commission, wherein the Hon'ble Supreme Court has emphasised on the concept of truing up.

Relevant extract from the order reproduced below for reference:

52. 'Truing up' has been held by APTEL in SLDC v. GERC [2015 SCC Online APTEL (Para. 17)] to mean the adjustment of actual amounts incurred by the Licensee against the estimated/projected amounts determined under the ARR. Concept of 'truing up' has been

dealt with in much detail by the APTEL in its judgment in NDPL v. DERC [2007 ELR (APTEL) 193] wherein it was held as under:

"60. Before parting with the judgment we are constrained to remark that the Commission has not properly understood the concept of truing up. While considering the Tariff Petition of the utility the Commission has to reasonably anticipate the Revenue required by a particular utility and such assessment should be based on practical considerations. ... The truing up exercise is meant (sic) to fill the gap between the actual expenses at the end of the year and anticipated expenses in the beginning of the year. When the utility gives its own statement of anticipated expenditure, the Commission has to accept the same except where the Commission has reasons to differ with the statement of the utility and records reasons thereof or where the Commission is able to suggest some method of reducing the anticipated expenditure. This process of restricting the claim of the utility by not allowing the reasonably anticipated expenditure and offering to do the needful in the truing up exercise is not prudence."

53. This view has been consistently followed by the APTEL in its subsequent judgments and we are in complete agreement with the above view of the APTEL. In our opinion, 'truing up' stage is not an opportunity for the DERC to rethink de novo on the basic principles, premises and issues involved in the initial projections of the revenue requirement of the licensee. 'Truing up' exercise cannot be done to retrospectively change the methodology/principles of tariff determination and reopening the original tariff determination order thereby setting the tariff determination process to a naught at 'trueup' stage.

55. Revision or redetermination of the tariff already determined by DERC on the pretext of prudence check and truing up would amount to amendment of the tariff order, which can be done only as per the provisions of subsection (6) of Section 64 of the 2003 Act within the period for which the Tariff Order was applicable. In our view, DERC cannot amend the tariff order for the period 01.04.2008 to 31.03.2010 in the guise of 'trueup' after the relevant financial year is over and the same is replaced by a subsequent tariff Order. This would amount to a retrospective revision of tariff when the relevant period for such tariff order is already over. Therefore, we hold that it is not permissible to amend

the tariff order made under Section 64 of the 2003 Act during the 'true up' exercise.

Though the Petitioner has made all efforts and has tried diligently to ensure a comprehensive Petition, it may be possible that some aspects/components/claims have not been dealt with in detail and/or may have been inadvertently omitted. Such lack of detail/omission, if any, is only inadvertent and ought not to be treated as a waiver of any entitlement/claim. The Petitioner craves leave of this Hon'ble Commission and reserves its rights to supplement the present Petition with additional facts, additional affidavits, additional submissions and claims, if any. Nothing presented in the Petition should be treated as restricting, estopping, waiving or limiting the rights of the Petitioner to claims and entitlements which it is permitted to recover under law.

The filing of the Petition shall not be treated as curtailment of any right or claim of the Petitioner, which it is permitted to recover in terms of its License and Orders of the Hon'ble Commission, the Hon'ble APTEL, the Hon'ble High Court, the Hon'ble Supreme Court (including the principle of parity / equality in treatment of DISCOMs but excluding the matters where the Hon'ble Tribunal has exclusively granted relief to the Petitioner only) and or any other proceedings relevant to the entitlement of the Petitioner;

The filing of the present Petition is without prejudice to the rights, objections, contentions of the Petitioner with regard to Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2017; The DERC (Business Plan Regulations) 2019 & 2023. The filing, submission of the Petition shall not be treated as curtailment of any right or claim of the Petitioner, to challenge/ initiate appropriate legal action against any final order resulting from this Petition which has been filed on the basis of the 2nd MYT Regulations, 3rd MYT Regulations read with the DERC Business Plan Regulation, 2017, and DERC Business Plan Regulation, 2019 & 2023 as well as any orders/judgments of the Hon'ble Appellate Tribunal of Electricity, the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India as well as any other forum.

It is submitted that ARR has been computed on an estimated basis and any variation on account of eligible claims in accordance with the regulations and orders of judicial/statutory authorities as issued from time to time in respect of Power purchase costs, Incentives, O&M expenses, Depreciation, Return on capital employed along with carrying costs on regulatory gap, etc., will be permitted during the true-up process.

In light of the recent accounting rules for Discoms issued by the Ministry of Power, the Petitioner respectfully request the Hon'ble Commission to include a suitable provision in the upcoming tariff order to address the recoverability of the differential claims/amount in future tariffs, in accordance with the regulations.

Prayer

In view of the above, the Petitioner respectfully prays that the Hon'ble Commission may be pleased to:

- a) **Admit the Petition:** Tata Power-DDL requests the Hon'ble Commission to kindly admit the petition for True up of FY 2023-24. Any clarifications, additional information, details sought by the Hon'ble Commission shall be provided as and when directed by the Hon'ble Commission; and/or
- b) **Undertake prudence check and approve the** True up of FY 2023-24
- c) **Approve the ARR for the FY 2025-26**, based on the submissions made in this Petition and determine the cost reflective tariff for the same period apart from trajectory to recover past accumulated Revenue Gap; and/or
- d) To device, a concrete plan for liquidation of Regulatory Assets of Rs. 7,764.84 Cr up to FY 2023-24 preferably aimed to be liquidated by giving suitable increase in Deficit Revenue Recovery Surcharge (DRRS). For assistance TPDDL have suggested various level of DRRS % is given below for meeting the said objective:

Particulars	DRRS Billed	DRRS at difference % Level (Rs/Cr)	
		@ 15%	@ 20%
	@ 8%		
For FY 2023-24 at existing Tariff	583.00		
DRRS at proposed level		1093.13	1457.50
Incremental amount in comparison to 8% DRRS		510.13	874.50
Expected years to liquidate the entire RA of Rs. 7,764.84 Cr	Present surcharge has not been able to liquidate accumulated revenue gap in last 6 years	Expected liquidation in 7 years which is not in line with National Tariff Policy guidelines	Expected liquidation in 5 years and in line with National Tariff Policy guidelines

From the above, it is very clear that liquidation of Regulatory Assets well within 7 years as laid down in National Tariff Policy, 2016 is possible only if DRRS rate increased to 20%.

- e) To restore fixed charges as announced in the Tariff Order dated 28.03.2018 or else, increase energy charges in domestic category and make it equivalent to tariff order of FY 2017-18 so that revenue gap could be reduced to some extent. This correction shall be the compliance of National Tariff Policy, 2016 and the Hon'ble Commission's own Approach Paper issued in Feb'2018. Further, this shall also reduce cross subsidy to some extent.
- f) **Implement the orders, directions/issues decided in favour of the Petitioner**, in Appeals disposed by Hon'ble APTEL and the Hon'ble Commission, notwithstanding the fact that further appeal against the order has been preferred unless there is a specific stay against such implementation.
- g) In the event of any issues raised by the Petitioner in Appeal or Petitions referred above get adjudicated prior to issuance of the Tariff Order, by the Hon'ble APTEL/ Hon'ble High Court/ Hon'ble Supreme Court and the Hon'ble Commission, the impact of the

same may be taken into consideration along with carrying cost while effecting Truing Up exercise; and/or

- h)** Exercise its inherent powers or powers of relaxation if any sought by the Petitioner or in cases where so deemed fit suo-moto by the Hon'ble Commission in the interest of determination of Tariff; and/or
- i)** To give due consideration to the issues enumerated above which have been represented through various letters, communications from time to time; and/or
- j)** To allow any benefit of reduction from the Tariff determination/revision carried out by the Hon'ble Commission for Delhi Gencos, and Delhi Transco Limited; and/or
- k)** To approve Green Tariff, modify the TOD mechanism and notify the same for winter months etc. and other proposed Tariff Rationalization measures; and/or
- l)** Approve cost reflective tariff to prevent further accumulation of Regulatory Asset; and/or
- m)** Recognition of Revenue Gap for the differential claims/amounts as per the tariff order & tariff regulation; and/or
- n)** Any other order(s) it may deem fit.

Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited



Petitioner

New Delhi