



National Electric Power Regulatory Authority Islamic Republic of Pakistan

NEPRA Tower, Attaturk Avenue (East), G-5/1, Islamabad.
Tel: +92-51-9206500, Fax: +92-51-2600026
Web: www.nepra.org.pk, E-mail: registrar@nepra.org.pk

Registrar

No. NEPRA/ADG(Tariff)/TRF-607/ 2460-64

March 14, 2024

Subject: **Determination of the Authority in the matter of Petition filed by Islamabad Electric Supply Company Limited (IESCO) for Determination of Supply Tariff Under MYT Regime for the FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28 [Case # NEPRA/TRF-607]**

Dear Sir,

Please find enclosed herewith the subject Decision of the Authority along with Annexure-I, I-A, II, III, IV and V (total 51 pages).

The Decision is being intimated to the Federal Government for the purpose of notification in the official Gazette pursuant to Section 31(7) of the Regulation of Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power Act, 1997 within 30 days from the intimation of this Decision. In the event the Federal Government fails to notify the subject tariff Decision or refer the matter to the Authority for reconsideration, within the time period specified in Section 31(7), then the Authority shall notify the same in the official Gazette pursuant to Section 31(7) of NEPRA Act.

Enclosure: As above

(Engr. Mazhar Iqbal Ranjha)

Secretary,
Ministry of Energy (Power Division),
'A' Block, Pak Secretariat,
Islamabad

CC:

1. Secretary, Cabinet Division, Cabinet Secretariat, Islamabad
2. Secretary, Ministry of Finance, 'Q' Block, Pak Secretariat, Islamabad
3. Chief Executive Officer, Central Power Purchasing Agency Guarantee Limited (CPPA-G), Shaheen Plaza, 73-West, Fazl-e-Haq Road, Islamabad
4. Chief Executive Officer, Islamabad Electric Supply Company Limited (IESCO), IESCO Headquarter, Street No. 40, G-7/4, Islamabad



**National Electric Power Regulatory Authority
(NEPRA)**

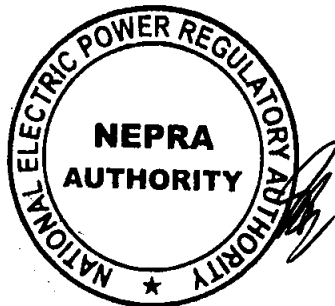
PETITION NO: NEPRA/TRF-607/IESCO/MYT-Supply/2023

**DETERMINATION OF SUPPLY OF POWER TARIFF PETITION
FOR
ISLAMABAD ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED (IESCO)
FOR THE FY 2023-24 – FY 2027-28
UNDER
NEPRA TARIFF (STANDARDS AND PROCEDURE) RULES - 1998**

Islamabad

16th, Mar, 2024

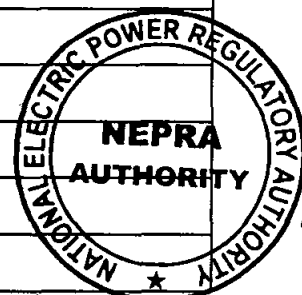
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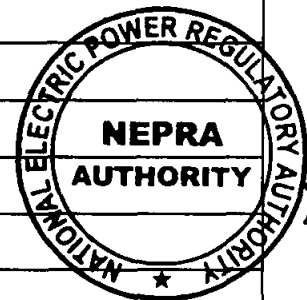
Abbreviations

CpGenCap	The summation of the capacity cost in respect of all CpGencos for a billing period minus the amount of liquidated damages received during the months
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AMI	Advance Metering Infrastructure
AMR	Automatic Meter Reading
BoD	Board of Director
BTS	Base Transceiver Station
CAPM	Capital Asset Pricing Model
CDP	Common Delivery Point
COSS	Cost of Service Study
CPPA (G)	Central Power Purchasing Agency Guarantee Limited
CTBCM	Competitive Trading Bilateral Contract Market
CWIP	Closing Work in Progress
DIIP	Distribution Company Integrated Investment Plan
DISCO	Distribution Company
DM	Distribution Margin
DOP	Distribution of Power
ELR	Energy Loss Reduction
ERC	Energy Regulatory Commission
ERP	Enterprise resource planning
FCA	Fuel Charges Adjustment
FY	Financial Year
GIS	Geographical Information System
GOP	Government of Pakistan
GWh	Giga Watt Hours
HHU	Hand Held Unit
HT/LT	High Tension/Low Tension
HSD	High Speed Diesel
IGTDP	Integrated Generation Transmission and Distribution Plan
IESCO	Islamabad Electric Supply Company Limited
KIBOR	Karachi Inter Bank Offer Rates





KSE	Karachi Stock Exchange
KV	Kilo Volt
kW	Kilo Watt
kWh	Kilo Watt Hour
LPC	Late Payment Charges
MDI	Maximum Demand Indicator
MMBTU	One million British Thermal Units
MoWP	Ministry of Water and Power
MVA	Mega Volt Amp
MW	Mega Watt
NEPRA	National Electric Power Regulatory Authority
NOC	Network Operation Centre
NTDC	National Transmission & Despatch Company
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OGRA	Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority
PEPCO	Pakistan Electric Power Company
GEPCO	Gujranwala Electric Power Company Limited
PDEIP	Power Distribution Enhancement Investment Program
PDP	Power Distribution Program
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PPAA	Power Procurement Agency Agreement
PPP	Power Purchase Price
PYA	Prior Year Adjustment
R&M	Repair and Maintenance
RAB	Regulatory Asset Base
RE	Rural Electrification
RFO	Residual Fuel Oil
RLNG	Re-gasified Liquefied Natural Gas
RoE	Return on Equity
RORB	Return on Rate Base
ROR	Rate of Return





SBP	State Bank of Pakistan
SOT	Schedule of Tariff
STG	Secondary Transmission Grid
SYT	Single Year Tariff
T&D	Transmission and Distribution
TFC	Term Finance Certificate
TOU	Time of Use
TOR	Term of Reference
TPM	Transfer Price Mechanism
USCF	The fixed charge part of the Use of System Charges in Rs./kW/Month
UOSC	Use of System Charges
WACC	Weighted average cost of capital
WAPDA	Water and Power Development Authority
XWDISCO	Ex-WAPDA Distribution Company





**DETERMINATION OF THE AUTHORITY IN THE MATTER OF PETITION FILED BY
ISLAMABAD ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED (IESCO) FOR DETERMINATION
OF SUPPLY OF POWER TARIFF UNDER MYT REGIME FOR THE FY 2023-24 TO FY 2027-**

28

CASE NO. NEPRA/TRF-607/IESCO/MYT-Supply /2023

PETITIONER

IESCO Headquarters, Street No.40, G-7/4 Islamabad

INTERVENER

NIL

COMMENTATOR

NIL

REPRESENTATION

Chief Executive Officer and along-with its Technical and Financial team





1. Background

- 1.1 The amendments in the Regulation of Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power Act, 1997 was passed by the National Assembly on 15th March, 2018, which was published in the official Gazette on 30th April 2018 (the "Amendment Act"), resulting in restructuring of the energy sector. One of the fundamental changes as per the amendment Act is the introduction of a competitive retail energy sector, wherein, supply function has been segregated from the distribution license.
- 1.2 As per the amended Act, function of sale of electric power traditionally being performed by the Distribution Licensees has been amended under Section 21(2)(a), whereby 'sale' of electric power has been removed from the scope of 'Distribution Licensee' and transferred to 'Supply Licensee'.
- 1.3 The Section 23(E) of the Act, provides NEPRA with the powers to grant Electric Power Supply License for the supply of electric power. Section 23E(1), however, provided that the holder of a distribution license on the date of coming into effect of the Amendment Act, shall be deemed to hold a license for supply of electric power under this section for a period of five years from such date. Thus, all existing Distribution Licensees were deemed to have Power Supplier Licenses, to ensure distribution licensees earlier performing both the sale and wire functions, can continue to do so. Subsequently, the Authority vide order dated 06.04.2023, granted distribution license to IESCO on a non-exclusive basis for a period of 20 years till April 2043. Similarly, the Petitioner has also been granted, Electric Power Supply License as a Supplier of Last Resort (SoLR) for the supply of electric power within its Service Territory on a non-discriminatory and non-exclusive basis, for a period of 20 years till April 2043 vide order of the Authority dated 21.12.2023.
- 1.4 In view thereof, Islamabad Electric Supply Company Limited (IESCO), hereinafter called "the Petitioner", being a Distribution as well as a Supplier of Last Resort (SoLR) filed separate tariff petitions for the determination of its Distribution and Supply of Electric Power Tariff under the MYT Regime for a period of five years i.e. from FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28, in terms of Rule 3 (1) of Tariff Standards & Procedure Rules-1998 (hereinafter referred as "Rules").
- 1.5 The Petitioner, inter alia, has requested for a distribution cost for the five years period as detailed below;

Description	Unit	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28
Requested						
Units Purchases	GWh	13,749	14,556	15,327	16,199	17,121
T&D Losses	%	7.31%	7.31%	7.30%	7.28%	7.26%
Units to be Sold	GWh	12,744	13,492	14,208	15,020	15,878
Power Purchase Cost	Mln Rs.	283,882	319,521	357,866	402,487	452,328
O&M	Mln Rs.	3,100	3,514	3,988	4,532	5,159
Other Income	Mln Rs.	(3,242)	(3,306)	(3,373)	(3,440)	(3,509)
Supply Margin	Mln Rs.	4,323	4,866	5,450	6,129	6,888
Prior Year Adjustments	Mln Rs.	73,478				
Total Revenue Requirement of Supply Business	Mln Rs.	361,541	324,595	363,931	409,708	460,866
Net Average Sale Rate	Rs./kWh	28.37	24.06	25.61	27.28	29.03



2. Proceedings

- 2.1 In terms of rule 4 of the Tariff standard and Procedure Rules, 1998 (hereinafter referred to as "Rules"), the petition was admitted by the Authority. However, considering the fact that the Supply license of the Petitioner as a deemed supplier was valid only till April 2023, the Authority decided to deliberate the term of the MYT period as a separate issue during the hearing. Since the impact of any such adjustments has to be made part of the consumer end tariff, therefore, the Authority, in order to provide an opportunity of hearing to all the concerned and meet the ends of natural justice, decided to conduct a hearing in the matter.
- 2.2 Hearing in the matter was scheduled on August 09, 2023, for which notice of admission / hearing along-with the title and brief description of the petition was published in newspapers on July 26, 2023 and also uploaded on NEPRA website; Individual notices were also issued to stakeholders/ interested parties.

3. Issues of Hearing

- 3.1 For the purpose of hearing, and based on the pleadings, following issues were framed to be considered during the hearing and for presenting written as well as oral evidence and arguments;
- i. Whether the request of Petitioner to allow MYT for a period of five years is justified?
 - ii. Whether IESCO has deposited the required amount in the Post Retirement Benefit fund in line with the amount allowed by the Authority in previous MYT?
 - iii. IESCO to present its Power Purchases Price (Energy & Cost) for the FY 2023-24, keeping in view the Section 32 of NEPRA Act and NEPRA Power Procurement Regulations?
 - iv. Whether the requested O&M cost, Supply Margin and other Income is justified?
 - v. What should be the adjustment mechanisms during the MYT? Whether there should any efficiency factor (X Factor)?
 - vi. Whether the request of the Petitioner for Z Factor for extra ordinary events is justified?
 - vii. Whether the salaries, allowance and post-retirement benefits shall linked with GoP increase or otherwise?
 - viii. Whether the requested PYA, is justified?
 - ix. Whether the existing Tariff Terms and Conditions needs to be modified (including the request of Cold Storage to charge "B Industrial Supply" Category tariff instead of "A-2 Commercial" category tariff), and keeping in view the amendments in Consumer Service Manual or otherwise?
 - x. Whether the existing fixed charges applicable to different consumer categories needs to be revised and requires any changes in mechanism for charging of such charges based on Actual MDI or Sanction Load or otherwise? Whether there should any Fixed Charges on consumer's categories who are currently not paying any fixed charges?
 - xi. Whether the concerns raised by the intervener/ commentator if any are justified?
 - xii. Any other issue that may come up during or after the hearing?



4. Filing Of Objections/ Comments

4.1 Comments/replies and filing of Intervention Request (IR), if any, were desired from the interested person/ party within 7 days of the publication of notice of admission in terms of Rule 6, 7 & 8 of the Rules.

4.2 During the hearing, the Petitioner was represented by its Chief Executive Officer along-with its technical and financial teams; On the basis of pleadings, evidence/record produced and arguments raised during the hearing, issue-wise findings are given as under;

5. Whether the request of Petitioner to allow MYT for a period of five years is justified?

5.1 The Authority noted that the Petitioner has filed its MYT Petition for a period of five years i.e. FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28, however, the Supply license of the Petitioner is valid only till April 2023. In view thereof, the Authority decided to deliberate the matter during the hearing.

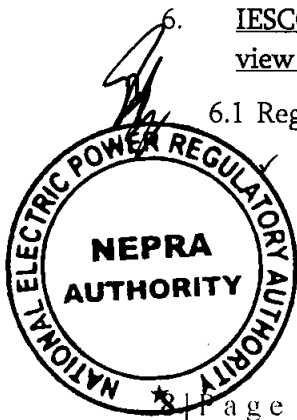
5.2 The Petitioner submitted that under Section 7 read with 21 and 23-F, it has to file the request in accordance with the Section 31 of the Act and Rule 3(1) of NEPRA Tariff Standards and Procedure Rules 1998. The Petitioner also submitted that the MYT Petition for the FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28 is filed as per NEPRA Guidelines issued vide SRO dated 16.01.2015. It also stated that the Authority directed IESCO to file MYT Tariff Petition for next five year i.e. FY 2023-24 to 2027-28 vide decision in the matter of adjustment/ Indexation of tariff for the FY 2021-22 under MYT regime as per applicable guidelines, rules and procedures. The Petitioner during the hearing submitted that its 5 years Investment Plan has already approved by the Authority and in line with approved investment plan, tariff control period of 05 years is requested to be considered. Regarding Supply License IESCO submitted that application for supply License has already been filed before the Authority for consideration, therefore, for supply activity, tariff for 05 year may also be granted.

5.3 The Authority, observed that at the time of filing of the Petition, the Petitioner's Supply license as a deemed supplier was valid only till April 2023. However, subsequently the Authority vide order dated 21.12.2023, allowed the Petitioner Electric Power Supply License as a Supplier of Last Resort (SoLR) for supply of electric power within its Service Territory on a non-discriminatory and non-exclusive basis, for a period of 20 years till April 2043. Further, the Authority also approved the investment of the Petitioner for a period of five (05) years i.e. from FY 2023-24 till FY 2027-28. In view thereof, the Authority has decided to approve the tariff request of the Petitioner under the MYT tariff regime for a control period of five year i.e. from FY 2023-24 till FY 2027-28. The terms & conditions, given by the Authority, in the Distribution and SoLR license, as modified from time to time, of the Petitioner would be applicable during the MYT control period.

6. IESCO to present its Power Purchases Price (Energy & Cost) for the FY 2023-24, keeping in view the Section 32 of NEPRA Act and NEPRA Power Procurement Regulations?

6.1 Regarding Power Purchase Price the Petitioner submitted as under;

The Company is paying to CPPA-G (or on behalf of CPPA-G) Power Purchase Price (PPP) for the electricity it procures, including a transmission charge for transporting electricity across the transmission network owned and operated by NTDC and PMLTC along with the Market Operator Fee (MoF) of CPPA-G. The total cost of power comprises generation and transmission cost elements. The generation price



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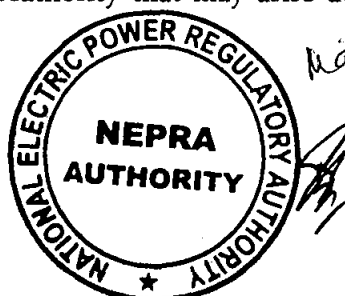


consists of a Capacity Purchase Price (CPP) and Energy Purchase Price (EPP) including variable O&M. EPP is computed on the basis of average energy purchase price of IPPs, Hydel, Nuclear and other sources of generation across the country. The UOSC & MoF is being charged accordingly to NTDCL & CPPA-G tariff determined by NEPRA.

- ✓ This PPP is transferred to IESCO according to the Transfer Price Mechanism (TPM) subject to adjustments and passed on to the end consumers. Total purchase starts at 13,749 GWh which is assumed to grow at a CAGR of 5.64%. The PPP for the five-year Control period has been taken on the basis of actual data available for the current financial year. The purchase cost is calculated as the number of units of energy purchased times the PPP rate.
- ✓ It is pertinent to mention here that the Authority has granted licenses to Captive Power Plants / Small Power Producers and Solar PV companies in IESCO's territory. These companies are involved in the sale of energy to BPCs while net metering is also increasing leading to the capacity being maintained while the energy is reducing. Therefore, the Authority should issue higher tariff for such categories of consumers so that the capacity component may be fully recovered from the consumers.
- ✓ The Petitioner regarding Power Purchases provided following details;

Description	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
Purchases (GWh)	13,749	14,556	15,327	16,199	17,121
Sales (GWh)	12,744	13,492	14,208	15,020	15,878
T&D Losses (%)	7.31%	7.31%	7.30%	7.28%	7.26%
Energy Transfer Charge	143,415	163,980	186,479	212,855	242,962
Capacity Transfer Charge	123,959	137,571	151,920	168,457	186,384
Transmission Charge	16,507	17,970	19,467	21,175	22,982
Power Purchase Price	283,882	319,521	357,886	402,487	452,328
Power Purchase Price Rs./kWh	22.28	23.68	25.19	26.8	28.49

- 6.2 The Petitioner also submitted that the total purchase starts at 13,749 GWh which is assumed to grow at a CAGR of 5.64%. The PPP for the five-year Control period has been taken on the basis of actual data available for the current financial year. The purchase cost is calculated as the number of units of energy purchased times the PPP rate. It also stated that the Authority has granted licenses to Captive Power Plants / Small Power Producers and Solar PV companies in IESCO's territory. These companies are involved in the sale of energy to BPCs while net metering is also increasing leading to the capacity being maintained while the energy is reducing. Therefore, the Authority should issue higher tariff for such categories of consumers so that the capacity component may be fully recovered from the consumers. In addition to the above, the Petitioner requested to allow IESCO for adjustment as pass through items, any charges related to System Operator Services, Special Purpose Agent (SPA), Market Operator (MO) Services, Metering Service Provider (MSP) Services and any other charges as determined by the Authority that may arise due to advent of CTBCM.





- 6.3 The Authority noted that PPP is major component of the consumer-end tariff, which accounts for around 90% of total consumer-end tariff. The Authority while rebasing of consumer-end tariff for the FY 2023-24, determined PPP for all XWDISCOs including the Petitioner, vide decision dated 14.07.2023. The Federal Government notified the determined PPP references for the FY 2023-24, vide SRO dated 26.07.2023, from July 2023. Accordingly, from July 2023 onward, all the monthly FCAs & quarterly adjustments are being allowed based on the notified PPP references for the FY 2023-24.
7. In view thereof, the Authority has decided that the PPP of the Petitioner for the FY 2023-24, already notified vide SRO 26.07.2023, shall be included as part of the overall Revenue requirement of the Petitioner for the FY 2023-24.
8. Whether the requested O&M cost, Supply Margin and other income is justified?
9. Whether the salaries, allowance and post-retirement benefits shall be linked with GoP increase or otherwise?
10. Whether IESCO has deposited the required amount in the Post Retirement Benefit fund in line with the amount allowed by the Authority in previous MYT?
- 10.1 The Petitioner requested the following Power Purchase, O&M costs, Supply Margin and PYA in its tariff petition for its Supply of Power Function;

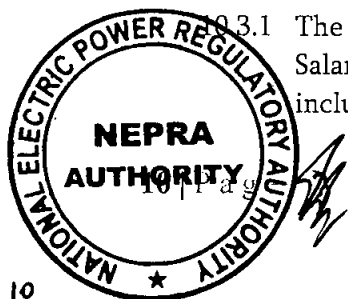
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O&M	Mln Rs.	3,100	3,514	3,988	4,532	5,159
Other Income	Mln Rs.	(3,242)	(3,306)	(3,373)	(3,440)	(3,509)
Supply Margin	Mln Rs.	4,323	4,866	5,450	6,129	6,888

- 10.2 The Petitioner submitted the following break-up of its O&M costs;

Operating and Maintenance Costs (SOP)					
Description	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
Salaries, Wages/Other Benefits	1,669	1,842	2,032	2,242	2,475
Post-Retirement Benefits	681	818	981	1,177	1,413
Admin Expenses	502	580.22	669.73	773.05	892.31
Repair & Maintenance	6.32	7.3	8.42	9.72	11.22
Travelling	40.2	46.41	53.57	61.83	71.37
Transportation	10.11	11.67	13.47	15.55	17.95
Management Fee	107	112.35	117.97	123.86	130.06
Miscellaneous Expenses	83.96	96.91	111.86	129.12	149.04
Total	3,100	3,514	3,988	4,532	5,159

- 10.3 The Petitioner provided the following justification regarding amount requested under each head of account;

10.3.1 The O&M cost has been segregated into Employees Related Cost (ERC) comprising Salaries, Wages, Post-Retirement Benefits and Non-Employees Related Cost (NERC) including Repair & Maintenance, Transportation & Conveyance, Regulatory



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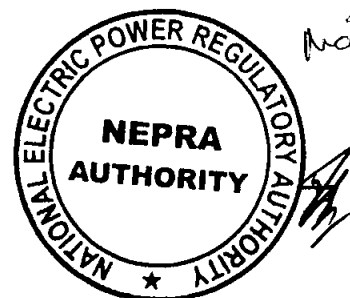
Licensing Fee, Stationery and all other O&M expenses. As IESCO is presently following the National Pay Scales of the Federal Government, the same has been assumed for the tariff control period, therefore, any increase in Pay & Allowances of employees and post-retirement benefits shall directly be passed through to the beneficiaries (active and retired employees).

- 10.3.2 Plan for Replacement Hiring: IESCO has planned for induction of 5,998 number of employees during the tariff Control period against existing yardstick. IESCO wishes to highlight that the Company's sanctioned staff strength is 19,440 against which the current head count of the company is 11,670. It is submitted that such a significant shortage affects overall performance of the Company. Therefore, following its existing yard stick and sanctioned strength of WAPDA, the Company's replacement hiring plan of 5,258 personnel for FY 2023-24 may please be allowed along with proposed hiring plan for FY 2024-25 to FY 2027-28 in different cadres of BPS-1 to BPS-20. All new divisions, sub-divisions and other proposed organizational restructuring including each hiring will be made with BOD approval.
- 10.3.3 Pursuant to the approval of Bod IESCO to fill the 2,958 No. vacancies of 26 No. different categories. In the meanwhile, Ministry of Energy (Power Division) has frozen the recruitment process vide letter dated 28-05-2022. In September, 2022, Ministry of Energy (Power Division) allowed recruitment of SDO & RO vide letter dated 23-09-2022 and the posts (48 No. SDO & 15 No RO) were advertised on 01-10-2022 and written test was conducted by the 3rd party on 11-12-2022. In the meanwhile, recommendation/directions from Special Committee on the Affected Employees under the chairmanship of Mr. Qadir khan Mandokhel MNA have been received and issued the directions to IESCO that no further recruitment shall be made until the implementation of recommendation of the committee.
- 10.3.4 The Petitioner submitted the following details in terms of manpower;

IESCO Man Power Statistics (as of January 2023)				
	Sanction	Working	Vacant	%age
Officer	573	372	201	65%
Official	18,867	11,298	7,569	60%
Total	19,440	11,670	7,770	60%

Category	MP Scale	Regular	Contract DW	Deputation	Total	
Officers						
Technical	1	198	78	0	15	292
Non- Technical	0	76	3	0	1	80
Sub-Total	1	274	81	0	16	372
Official						
Technical	0	6,604	784	80	10	7,478
Non- Technical	0	3,372	336	99	13	3,820
Sub-Total	0	9,976	1,120	179	23	11,298
Total	1	10,250	1,120	179	39	11,670

- 10.3.5 The Petitioner during the hearing provided following justification for creation of new divisions/ sub-divisions and new hiring;



Justification of the New Divisions/ Sub-Divisions necessitating New Hiring	
Consumers (Nos.)	3,693,331
Sub-divisions as per yardstick avg. 18,000 consumers/ sub-division	205
Existing number of Operations Sub-Divisions	125
Non Activated Sub Divisions	11
Difference	80
Proposed new sub-Divisions	2
Cushion Available for Additional Sub Divisions	78
Breakup of New Hiring	
No. of seats where BoD approved recruitment	2,958
No. of seats required for Non-Activated 11 Nos. Sub Divisions	942
No. of seats for new Divisions / CSO Offices & Grid Stations etc	1,054
Hiring against retiring staff during 2023-24	311
TOTAL	5,265

10.3.6 It further submitted that currently around 3.6 million number of consumes are being catered /managed by 11,522 numbers of employees which is 41% less than the current sanctioned strength and resultantly IESCO is facing issues those can be addressed, including issues of;

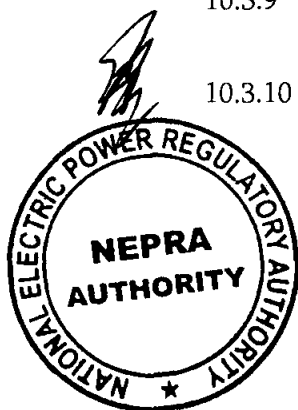
- ✓ Consumer resentment
- ✓ Delay in resolution of complaints
- ✓ Less Recovery
- ✓ High line losses
- ✓ Redressal of Complaints
- ✓ Maintenance Issues
- ✓ Compromised Customer Services

10.3.7 Post-Retirement Benefits: The post-retirement benefits include expenses related to pension, medical, free supply, and gratuity/ leave encashment. The Petitioner submitted that it may be allowed gross provisions for the staff retirement benefits as per independent Actuaries Reports in Tariff, enabling the Company to transfer net amount after payment of actual liabilities of the retired pensioners into the Post-Retirement Benefits Fund already established. It further stated that the Company fully understands its legal obligation to record and pay these liabilities. Since the unbundling of WAPDA, the Company has been making timely payments to all its retired employees. Keeping in view the above, the gross Post Retirement Benefits have been projected for 2022-23 on the basis of last actuarial Valuation Report and other available information with estimated average 10% increase for FY 2023-24 till FY 2027-28.

10.3.8 The Petitioner requested to allow the gross amount of retirement benefits in tariff for the tariff control period subject to adjustment on the basis of actual contribution in the fund.

10.3.9 Other Operating Expenses: All other expenses are increased by CPI-X during the entire tariff control period including Repair & Maintenance.

10.3.10 Repair & Maintenance: The repair & maintenance cost shall enable the company to ensure smooth and efficient functioning of the transmission and distribution system in operation. Moreover, it shall contribute to the benefit of the consumers at large by reducing power outages, system breakdowns and better service quality in addition to contribution in reduction of the T&D Losses. Foregoing in view, NEPRA is requested to allow full amount of the repair & maintenance projected for tariff control period in this MYT. The repair and maintenance are mainly for standalone items necessary for keeping the system in operation with no additional benefits.



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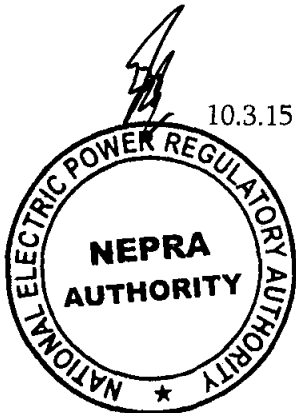
10.3.11 The adherence to service standards and improvement of customer services is only possible through continuous repair and maintenance of distribution network etc. Timely repair and maintenance are vital to continuous and reliable supply of electricity. Delays in scheduled repairs ultimately result in system breakdowns which in turn not only has an impact on the end-consumer, including adversely affecting industrial and agricultural production, but also damages the distribution network which then requires further investments. Furthermore, non-undertaking of routine repairs results in accumulation of faults with the utility which requires significant investments, a few years down the line against an issue that could have been dealt earlier at a significantly lower cost. Repairs are thus an important aspect in controlling the increase in end-user tariff and necessary, if distribution loss targets are to be achieved.

10.3.12 Segregation between “Controllable” and “Uncontrollable” cost: The segregation is proposed between controllable and un-controllable costs. The employee related costs (Salaries & Wages and Retirement Costs) are treated as uncontrollable to be passed through on actual basis in the Tariff. All other Costs are considered to be controllable and subject to adjustment with CPI only including Repair & Maintenance. The segregation of controllable and uncontrollable factors and their treatment in MYT is of vital importance. Non-segregation of these costs may force the Company to absorb some “uncontrollable costs” beyond its control, which are not fully recovered from its tariff resulting in financial losses to the Company. In light of the above, it is submitted that any increase in uncontrollable costs be adjusted on an annual basis in the MYT tariff.

10.3.13 With a view to allow the Company greater autonomy over its operations relating to network management, repair & maintenance cost has been assumed to be increased on the basis of CPI increase which is consistent with the actual requirements due to vast & old distribution system. However, the company is also planning to maintain Fixed Assets Register by way of Fixed Assets tagging and after completion of fixed assets tagging the maintenance cost should be linked with gross fixed assets.

10.3.14 Adjustment Mechanism for O&M Costs: The efficiency factor “X” is being proposed as zero ‘0’ for the Tariff Control Period on the premise that the implementation of CTBCM will further affect the cost effectiveness of the Company when most of the industrial and bulk power consumers will be leaving IESCO and the Company will only be serving the low category domestic consumers, Further all the efficiencies and associated benefits, will be achieved through the implementation of Distribution integrated investment plan (DIIP) are inherently reflected through reduction of T&D losses and which ultimately reduce the average sale rate for end consumer.

10.3.15 Supply Margin: The Supply Margin (SM) has been built to cover the related business risk. Instead of WACC based return a percentage of the power purchase price has been taken as return considering no asset base in the supply business. The regulator has not provided any guidelines regarding Power Supply Margin, therefore it is important that returns provided to the Company commensurate with the risks associated with the sector. In the absence of any specific guidelines and considering an immaterial asset base in the supply business, power purchase price has been





identified as the primary cost driver and accordingly a Supply Margin percentage has been built to cover the related business risk instead of WACC based return.

10.4 The revenue requirement of XWDISCOs, generally include the following;

- i. Power Purchase Price (PPP)
- ii. Distribution/Supply Function Costs
- iii. Prior Year Adjustments, if any.

11. Power Purchase Price (PPP)

11.1 The issue of power purchase price has already been discussed in the preceding paragraphs.

11.2 The Distribution/Supply function costs of XWDISCOs include the following major components;

- Operation & Maintenance Expenses (O&M)
 - Salaries & Wages
 - Post-Retirement Benefits
- Other OPEX
 - Repair & Maintenance Expenses
 - Travelling Allowance
 - Vehicles Fuel and Repair & Maintenance
 - Other Miscellaneous Expenses
- Depreciation
- Return on Rate Base (RORB) (RAB*WACC)
- Other Income (*deducted from the Revenue Requirement*)

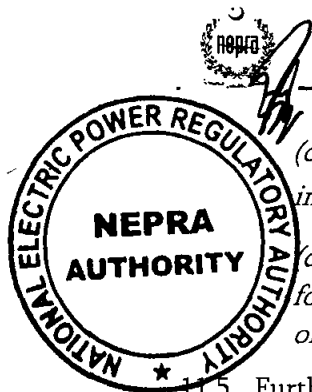
11.3 The amended NEPRA Act under Section 31(3), *inter alia*, has prescribed that the following general guidelines shall be applicable to the Authority in the determination, modification or revision of rates, charges and terms & conditions for provision of electric power services;

11.4 NEPRA Act states;

"(a) tariffs should allow licensees the recovery of any and all cost prudently incurred to meet the demonstrated needs of their customers Tariff."

(b) tariffs should generally be calculated by including a depreciation charge and a rate of return on the capital investment of each licensee commensurate to that earned by other investments of comparable risk;

Muhammad Iqbal



(c) tariffs should allow licensees a rate of return which promotes continued reasonable investment in equipment and facilities for improved and efficient service;

(d) tariffs should include a mechanism to allow licensees a benefit from and penalties for failure to achieve the efficiencies in the cost of providing the service and the quality of service;"

11.5 Further, as per NEPRA determination of Consumer-end-Tariff (Methodology & Process) Guidelines, 2015, the Authority shall choose a base year for the purpose of determining the affected company's revenue requirement under multi-year tariff regime or annual tariff regime. "Base Year" has been defined as the year on which the annual or multiyear tariff projection is being made, which may be a historical financial year, for which the actual results/ audited accounts are available. It may be a combination of actual results and projected results for the same financial year or it may be a pure projection of a future financial year.

11.6 Considering the fact that the MYT has been filed for the period pertaining to the FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28, and the cost for the FY 2024-25 i.e. test year, is being assessed as reference cost during the MYT control period, the Authority has decided to consider the costs as per the provisional accounts of the Petitioner for the FY 2022-23 along-with subsequent additional information provided by the Petitioner for FY 2022-23, as base year. Here it is pertinent to mention that audited accounts of the Petitioner for the FY 2022-23, are not available.

11.7 The Authority considers that for projections or assessment of OPEX costs, the two commonly used approaches are the Ex-Ante approach and the Ex-Post approach. In a regime where the allowed OPEX is determined Ex-Ante, there will inevitably be deviations between the allowed and actual OPEX in the form of efficiency savings or losses. Thus resulting in two broad options, one that the utility bears all savings or losses, i.e. no action is taken by the Regulator. The 2nd approach is that the utility shares the savings or losses with consumers. The former provides the utility with a profit incentive to cut costs, but at the same time places the utility at greater financial risk in the face of losses. The latter somewhat dilutes efficiency incentives, but also limits the losses/gains for the utility and its customers. However, the widely used approach is that no adjustments to allowed Revenues or OPEX allowances are made in the next period to compensate for a deviation from allowed OPEX in the current period except for certain allowed adjustments in terms of CPI etc.

11.8 Accordingly, keeping in view the guidelines given in the Act, request of the Petitioner, information provided by the Petitioner subsequently and decisions of the Authority in similar cases, the head wise assessment of the Petitioner under each of requested costs is discussed hereunder;

12. Pay & Allowances:

12.1 The Authority noted that head of Salaries, Wages and Other Benefits include employees Pay & Allowances and Post-retirement benefits and accounts for over 82% of the Petitioner's total O&M costs, excluding depreciation. The Authority understands that employees of XWDISCOs are hired on Government pay scales, thus, any salary increase announced by the Federal Government in Fiscal Budget is also applicable on the employees of XWDISCOs, and the Petitioner is required to pay its employees, increases in salaries & wages announced by the Federal Government through Budget. Therefore, salaries & wages cost of employees



can be considered as un-controllable cost for XWDISCOs as long as they remain in public sector.

12.2 Considering the fact that the cost for the FY 2023-24 is being assessed, which would be used as reference during the MYT control period, the Authority has taken into consideration the costs as per the provisional accounts of the Petitioner for the FY 2022-23, information shared by the Petitioner subsequently in this regard. The Authority is of the view that since the previous MYT of the Petitioner has ended on 30.06.2023, therefore, it would be appropriate to account for the actual cost of the base year while projecting Salaries, Wages and Other benefits for the FY 2023-24, as any gain/loss of the previous MYT control period may not be carried forward in the new MYT.

12.3 The actual total cost as provided by the Petitioner for the FY 2022-23, under Salaries & Wages (excluding postretirement benefits, discussed separately) is Rs.11,821 million. The said amount has been considered as base cost and following increases as approved by the Federal Government on Salaries and Wages in the Federal Budget for the FY 2023-24, along-with impact of annual increment i.e. 5% have been incorporated thereon;

Adhoc relief allowance @ 32.5% on avg. - 30% (BPS-17-22) & 35% (BPS 1-16)

Annual increment @ 5% of basic pay for 7 months

Adhoc relief allowance FY 2021-22 revised based on revised basic pay scale

Accordingly, the cost of Salaries & Wages (*excluding postretirement benefits, discussed separately*), for both the Distribution and Supply Functions works out as Rs.12,342 million. The same is hereby allowed to the Petitioner for the FY 2023-24 for both its distribution and Supply Functions as reference cost, to be adjusted in the remaining control period as per the adjustment mechanism prescribed in the instant determination.

12.5 Since the Audited accounts of the Petitioner, do not provide bifurcation of the Salaries, Wages and other benefits costs in terms of Distribution and Supply Functions, therefore, for the purpose of allocation of total cost of Salaries, Wages and other benefits in terms of Distribution and Supply Functions, the criteria as adopted by the Petitioner has been used. Thus, the cost of Salaries, Wages and other benefits (excluding postretirement benefits) for the FY 2023-24 pertaining to its Supply of Power Function, works out as Rs.1,042 million.

12.6 The assessed Salaries & Wages costs for the FY 2023-24 i.e. Rs.1,042 million, shall be considered as the reference cost for future adjustment/ indexation of Salaries & Wages expenses, in the remaining tariff control period as per the mechanism given in the instant determination.

12.7 Here it is also pertinent to mention that DISCOs have been allocated GENCO employees and are drawing their salaries from DISCOs. The impact of such cost has been included by DISCOs in their Pay and Allowance cost for the FY 2022-23. While assessing Salaries, wages & Other Benefits for the FY 2023-24, the cost for the FY 2022-23, as provided by the Petitioner has been considered, therefore, impact of GENCO employees transferred to the Petitioner, if any, has already been accounted for in the cost being allowed for the FY 2023-24. The Petitioner is directed to provide proper details of employees allocated to it by providing proper Employees wise details, their pay scales, terms of adoption in DISCOs, approvals of competent authority for such adoption, placement in DISCOs and Financial impact of Pay & Allowances of such employees as well.

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12.8 Considering the fact that employees of XWDISCOs are hired on Government pay scales, and any salary increase announced by the Federal Government in the Federal Budget is applicable on the employees of the Petitioner, therefore, being un-controllable cost, the Authority has decided to actualize the Pay & Allowances cost of the Petitioner, based on its audited accounts for the relevant year for its existing employees. The impact of any such adjustment would allowed as part of PYA in the next indexation/ adjustment request or tariff determination as the case may be.

13. Additional Recruitment

13.1 The Authority observed that Salaries & Wages cost for the FY 2022-23, as per the information provided by the Petitioner, has been considered as base cost, therefore, impact of any new recruitment made till FY 2022-23 has already been accounted for. For future recruitment to be carried out in FY 2023-24 and onward, the Authority understands that allowing cost of additional hiring, upfront would be unfair with the consumers, without considering/ analyzing the benefits of such recruitment. The Authority understands that it will be in a better position to adjudicate on the issue once the Petitioner provides details of the actual cost incurred in this regard and substantiates the same with the quantified benefits accrued. Although, the Authority has decided to actualize the Pay & Allowances cost of the Petitioner, based on its audited accounts for the relevant year, however, that would only be to the extent of existing employees. Accordingly, the Petitioner is directed to provide detail of additional recruitment actually made during each year, along-with its financial impact and quantified benefits accrued, for consideration of the Authority, in its subsequent adjustment/ indexation request.

14. Post-Retirement Benefit

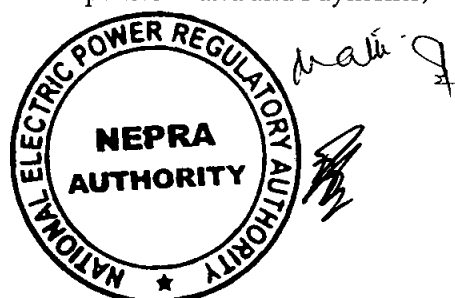
14.1 The head of Post-retirement benefit includes employees' pension, free electricity and medical facility. Here it is pertinent to mention that since employees of XWDISCOs are hired on Government pay scales, therefore, any pension increase announced by the Federal Government in the Budget is applicable on the retired employees/ pensioners of DISCOs.

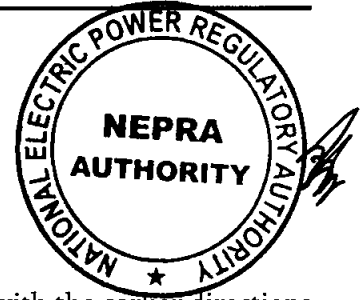
14.2 The Petitioner has requested the following amounts under its post-retirement benefits cost during the MYT control period for its Supply of Power Function;

Description	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
Post-Retirement Benefits	681	818	981	1,177	1,413

14.3 It is pertinent to mention here that the Authority in its previous determinations, considering the overall liquidity position in the power sector and in order to ensure that XWDISCOs fulfil their legal obligations with respect to the post-retirement benefits, directed the XWDISCOs to create a separate fund in this regard. The rationale behind creation of separate fund was to ensure that DISCOs record their liability prudently as the funds would be transferred into a separate legal entity, which would also generate its own profits, as it would be kept separate from the Company's routine operations, thus reducing the Distribution Margin and eventually consumer-end tariff in longer run.

14.4 In compliance with the Authority's direction, the Petitioner has created a separate Fund for its post-retirement benefits and provided following details of its pension fund and Payments;





Description	Allowed	Recovered	Mln. Rs.
			Transferred / Payment
2018-19	4,444	4,079	2,012
2019-20	1,861	1,758	4,689
2020-21	2,986	2,955	4,272
2021-22	3,284	3,553	4,825
2022-23	3,613	3,316	4,579
TOTAL	16,188	15,661	20,377

- 14.5 From the above table, it is clear that the Petitioner has complied with the earlier directions of the Authority and deposited amount in the fund over & above its actual payments. In view thereof, the Authority has decided to allow the Petitioner, provision for Post-retirement benefits, for the FY 2023-24.
- 14.6 Here it is pertinent to mention that since audited accounts of the Petitioner for the FY 2022-23, are not yet available, therefore, information provided by the Petitioner for the FY 2022-23, has been relied upon for working out provision for post-retirement benefits for the FY 2023-24.
- 14.7 The amount for the FY 2023-24, has been worked out by applying pension increases announced by the Federal Government in Budget FY 2024, on the amount provided by the Petitioner for the FY 2022-23. Accordingly, the amount for the FY 2023-24 works out as Rs.6,330 million. The same is hereby allowed to the Petitioner for its both Distribution and Supply of Power Functions.
- 14.8 The Petitioner is directed to deposit the amount of provision, over and above their actual post-retirement benefit payments, in the Fund and in case of failure to deposit the excess amount in the Fund, the same shall be adjusted/deducted in the subsequent tariff determination and from thereon, only actual amounts paid and amount transferred into the fund would be allowed.
- 14.9 Since the Audited accounts of the Petitioner, do not provide bifurcation of post-retirement benefits in terms of Distribution and Supply Functions, therefore, for the purpose of allocation of total cost of post-retirement benefits in terms of Distribution and Supply Functions, the criteria as adopted by the Petitioner has been used. Accordingly, the cost of post-retirement benefits for the FY 2023-24, pertaining to Supply of Power Function, works out as Rs.534 million, to be adjusted in the MYT Control period as per the adjustment mechanism provided in the instant determination.
- 14.10 Considering the fact that the Petitioner is obligated to pay to its pensioners, the pension increases announced by the Federal Government, therefore, being an un-controllable cost, the Authority has decided to actualize the post-retirement benefits cost of the Petitioner for the relevant year, based on its audited accounts. The impact of any such adjustment would allowed as part of PYA in the next indexation/ adjustment request or tariff determination as the case may be.

15. Repair & Maintenance Costs

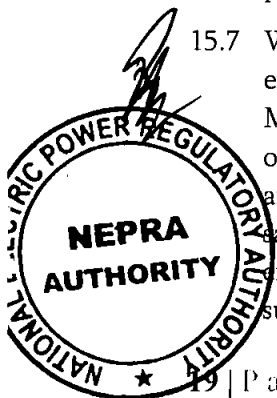
- 15.1 The Petitioner has requested the following amounts regarding repair & maintenance cost during the control period;

Description	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
Repair & Maintenance	6.32	7.3	8.42	9.72	11.22

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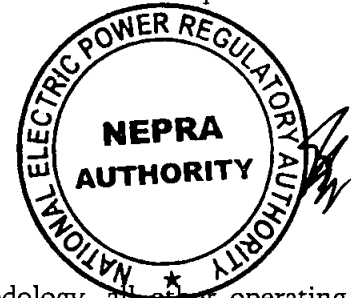
- 15.2 No doubt that the adherence to service standards and improvement of customer services is only possible through continuous repair and maintenance of distribution network, however, at the same time the Petitioner has also been allowed huge CAPEX of over Rs.143.351 billion during the MYT control period from FY 2023-24 till FY 2027-28, for making additional investment in Fixed Assets, resulting in new, expensive and efficient equipment, leading to overall reduction in R&M cost and increasing the total Assets base.
- 15.3 Considering the fact that the cost for the FY 2023-24 is being assessed, which would be used as reference during the MYT control period, the Authority has taken into consideration the costs as per the provisional accounts of the Petitioner for the FY 2022-23 / information shared by the Petitioner subsequently in this regard. The Authority is of the view that since the previous MYT of the Petitioner has ended on 30.06.2023, therefore, it would be appropriate to account for the actual cost of the base year while projecting O&M expenses and other misc. expenses for the FY 2023-24, as any gain/loss of the previous MYT control period may not be carried forward in the new MYT.
- 15.4 In view of the foregoing and keeping in view the current approved tariff methodology, the Authority has decided to allow an amount of Rs.1,996 million under R&M head, for the FY 2023-24, after incorporating the inflationary impact on the R&M cost, as per the provisional accounts of the Petitioner for the FY 2022-23, for its both Distribution and Supply Functions, excluding amount related to meters. NCPI as of December 2022 has been applied, as per the provisional accounts of the Petitioner for the FY 2022-23, to work out the Repair and Maintenance expenses for FY 2023-24. Here it is pertinent to mention that the Petitioner itself has requested that all other expenses are increased by CPI-X during the entire tariff control period including Repair & Maintenance. The same is hereby allowed to the Petitioner for the FY 2023-24 for both its distribution and Supply Functions. The allowed cost for the FY 2023-24, shall be considered as maximum cap, subject to downward adjustment only in case actual figures of FY 2022-23 as per the Petitioner's audited accounts, remain lower than its provisionally provided figures.
- 15.5 Since the Audited accounts of the Petitioner, do not provide bifurcation of the R&M costs in terms of Distribution and Supply Functions, therefore, for the purpose of allocation of total cost of R&M costs in terms of Distribution and Supply functions, the criteria as adopted by the Petitioner has been used. Accordingly, the cost of R&M for the FY 2023-24 pertaining to Supply of Power Function works out as Rs.6 million.
- 15.6 The assessed repair and maintenance cost for the FY 2023-24 i.e. Rs.6 million, shall be considered, as reference cost for working out future repair and maintenance expenses, during the remaining tariff control period, as per the adjustment mechanism prescribed in the instant determination, unless revised downward, in case actual figures of FY 2022-23 as per the Petitioner's audited accounts, remain lower than its provisionally provided figures.
- 15.7 While going through the information of provisional amount of Repair & Maintenance expenses submitted by IESCO, it is noted that significant amount under head of Repair of Meter has been included in R&M cost. The Authority in the matter of other DISCOs also observed such significant amount under this head, which was excluded from the expenses and DISCO were directed to capitalize the said cost instead of expensing out. Based on the same analogy, the Authority has decided to exclude cost of meters, while working out R&M expenses of the Petitioner for the FY 2023-24. The Petitioner is directed to capitalize all such costs, as part of their fixed assets, instead of expensing out the same.



16. Other O&M Expenses

16.1 Other O&M expenses includes Travelling costs, Transportation and Other Expenses. The Petitioner requested following amounts under these heads;

Description	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
Admin Expenses	502	580.22	669.73	773.05	892.31
Travelling	40.2	46.41	53.57	61.83	71.37
Transportation	10.11	11.67	13.47	15.55	17.95
Management Fee	107	112.35	117.97	123.86	130.06
Miscellaneous Expenses	83.96	96.91	111.86	129.12	149.04
Total	743	848	967	1,103	1,261



- 16.2 The Authority noted that as per the approved tariff methodology, all other operating expenses are part of O&M costs which are to be assessed through NCPI-X formulae for the whole tariff control period. Here it is pertinent to mention that the Petitioner itself has requested that all other expenses are increased by NCPI-X during the entire tariff control period including Repair & Maintenance. Accordingly, for assessment of Other O&M cost for pertaining to the FY 2023-24 (reference cost), the Authority, keeping in view the cost as per the provisional accounts of the Petitioner for the FY 2022-23, has decided to allow an amount of Rs.3,296 million for the FY 2023-24, after incorporating the inflationary impact on Other O&M cost for the FY 2022-23. The said amount of Rs.3,296 million is being allowed for both the Distribution and Supply of Power function for the FY 2023-24.
- 16.3 Since the Audited accounts of the Petitioner, do not provide bifurcation of the Other O&M costs in terms of Distribution and Supply of Power Functions, therefore, for the purpose of allocation of total cost of Other O&M costs in terms of Distribution and Supply Functions, the criteria as adopted by the Petitioner has been used. Accordingly, the cost of Other O&M costs for the FY 2023-24 pertaining to Supply of Power Function works out as Rs.607 million.
- 16.4 By allowing the costs as mentioned above, the Authority has incorporated the costs including bill collection, building rent, NEPRA fee, insurance cost, transportation, rent, rates & taxes, and travelling etc. However, Management Fees of PEPCO, has not been considered as each DISCO is an independent entity having its own board of Directors, thus, allowing any cost on the pretext of PEPCO Management fee is not logical. Further, the Ministry of Energy (MoE), itself in the Peshawar High Court submitted that PEPCO shall be dissolved after June 2011. Accordingly, the cost of PEPCO fee, if any, has not been allowed to the Petitioner.
- 16.5 The assessed amount of Other O&M expenses for the FY 2023-24 i.e. Rs.607 million, shall be considered as the reference cost for future adjustment/ indexation during the remaining tariff control period as per the mechanism given in the instant determination.

Other Income

- 16.6 Regarding Other Income, the Petitioner has submitted that Other Income includes mark-up on bank deposits, amortization of deferred credit and income from other sources. The Petitioner further mentioned that the Late Payment Surcharge has been excluded from the total Other Income as per decision of NEPRA, which will be adjusted against surcharge. The other income will relate to supply business only. The Petitioner submitted the following on account of other income;

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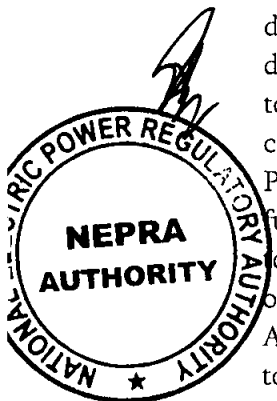
Description	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	FY 28
Other Income	(3,242)	(3,306)	(3,373)	(3,440)	(3,509)

- 16.7 Since the other income would be trued up every year as per the mechanism provided in the instant determination, therefore, for the FY 2023-24, the Authority has decided to consider the amount as requested by the Petitioner, including the amount of amortization of deferred credit but exclusive of the amount of late payment charges. In view thereof, the Authority has assessed Rs.6,155 million as Other Income for the both Distribution and Supply functions for the FY 2023-24, which does not include late payment charge but includes amortization of deferred credit.
- 16.8 The Authority in consistency with its earlier decision, on the issue, has not included the amount of LPS while assessing the other income for the FY 2023-24. Here it is pertinent to mention that the LPS recovered from the consumers on utility bills shall be offset against the late payment invoices raised by CPPA (G) against respective XWDISCO only, and in the event of non-submission of evidence of payment to CPPA (G), the entire amount of Late Payment charge recovered from consumers shall be made part of other income and deducted from revenue requirement in the subsequent year.
- 16.9 The total amount of Other Income as worked out above has been allocated in terms of Distribution and Supply Functions, as per the criteria adopted by the Petitioner itself. Accordingly, Other Income for the FY 2023-24 pertaining to the Supply of Power Function works out as Rs.3,242 million, which is hereby allowed. The same would be adjusted as per the adjustment/ indexation mechanism given in the instant determination.

Supply Margin

- 16.10 The Authority observed that the Petitioner has been allowed return on its Regulatory Asset Base (RAB) as per the Authority's approved WACC and the same has been included as part of the Petitioner's Distribution function revenue requirement.
- 16.11 Although, the function of sale of electric power traditionally being performed by the Distribution Licensees has been amended under Section 21(2)(a) of the Amended Act, however, the amended Act, also under proviso to Section 23E(1), provided that holder of a Distribution license on the date of coming into effect of the Amendment Act, shall be deemed to hold a license for supply of electric power for a period of five years from such date. Thus, all existing Distribution Licensees were deemed to have Power Supplier Licenses, to ensure distribution licensees earlier performing both the sale and wire functions, would continue to do so. Subsequently, the Authority has also issued supplier license to the Petitioner. Hence, practically there is no change in the overall nature of operations or functions being performed by the existing DISCOs, therefore, allowing any separate margin to the Petitioner for its Supply function, considering the fact that it has been allowed return on its overall rate base, does not merit consideration. Further, being a regulated activity, the Authority besides allowing return on assets, has also allowed all the prudently incurred cost to the Petitioner for both its Distribution and Supply Functions. Thus, the request of the Petitioner does not merit consideration.

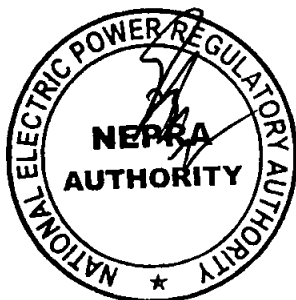
17. What should be the adjustment mechanisms during the MYT? Whether there should any efficiency factor (X Factor)?
18. Whether the request of the Petitioner for Z Factor for extra ordinary events is justified?





18.1 Regarding adjustment mechanism of different components, the Petitioner submitted as under;

- 18.1.1 Other Operating Expenses: All other expenses are increased by CPI-X during the entire tariff control period including Repair & Maintenance.
- 18.1.2 Segregation between "Controllable" and "Uncontrollable" cost: The segregation is proposed between controllable and un-controllable costs. The employee related costs (Salaries & Wages and Retirement Costs) are treated as uncontrollable to be passed through on actual basis in the Tariff. All other Costs are considered to be controllable and subject to adjustment with CPI only including Repair & Maintenance.
- 18.1.3 Repair & Maintenance: With a view to allow the Company greater autonomy over its operations relating to network management, repair & maintenance cost has been assumed to be increased on the basis of CPI increase which is consistent with the actual requirements due to vast & old distribution system. However, the company is also planning to maintain Fixed Assets Register by way of Fixed Assets tagging and after completion of fixed assets tagging the maintenance cost should be linked with gross fixed assets.
- 18.1.4 Adjustment Mechanism for O&M Costs: The efficiency factor "X" is being proposed as zero '0' for the Tariff Control Period on the premise that the implementation of CTBCM will further affect the cost effectiveness of the Company when most of the industrial and bulk power consumers will be leaving IESCO and the Company will only be serving the low category domestic consumers. Further all the efficiencies and associated benefits, will be achieved through the implementation of Distribution integrated investment plan (DIIP) are inherently reflected through reduction of T&D losses and which ultimately reduce the average sale rate for end consumer.
- 18.1.5 On the issue of Z-Factor, the petitioner submitted that there shall be a provision for costs incurred as a result of force majeure events such as earthquakes, flooding, wind storms, thunder storms, acts of terrorism, etc. In the absence of a provision for such events and adjustments restricted strictly to the CPI-X factor, the Company will be unable to recoup the costs required to undertake the necessary repairs.
- 18.1.6 It is proposed that an additional Z factor should be included in the MYT to cover costs for such events. These costs shall be computed after the occurrence of such an event at which point the Company shall estimate the financial impact of such an event and request NEPRA's approval for inclusion in the prior year Adjustment in subsequent year. As replacement of any equipment as result of such damage shall be covered through proposed investments to be approved by NEPRA, it is anticipated that major costs falling under Z factor will comprise repair & maintenance and incidental costs. In the event that insurance coverage is available at a reasonable cost, recoveries made under such an arrangement will not be incorporated in the tariff for the subsequent period.



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19. **Indexation Mechanism:**

- 19.1 The allowed/ assessed components of Revenue Requirement for the FY 2023-24 shall be adjusted/ indexed during the MYT control period, as per the following mechanism;
- 19.2 The Petitioner has submitted that O&M component of the Distribution Margin shall be indexed with NCPI, however, efficiency factor "X" has been proposed as zero '0' for the Tariff Control Period.
- 19.3 The Authority, while assessing the O&M costs of the Petitioner i.e. rent, rates & taxes, collection expenses, repair & maintenance, travelling, transportation, management fee, and Audit Charges etc., has incorporated these costs in the reference cost, keeping in view the provisional accounts of the Petitioner for the FY 2022-23 and/ or the amount requested by the Petitioner, to be adjusted in the remaining MYT control period as per the adjustment mechanism mentioned below. The risk / benefits of any future cost fluctuations thereof lies with the Petitioner along with an opportunity for optimizing overall costs under these head. The treatment is in line with the very spirit of multi- year tariff regime and in accordance with Authority's approved tariff methodology.
- 19.4 On the issue of Z-Factor, the Authority noted that the Petitioner has been allowed Insurance cost as part of its O&M charges. The insurance coverage is supposed to cover any damages/ loss to assets of the Petitioner, due to earthquakes, flooding, wind storms, thunder storms, acts of terrorism, etc. If the Petitioner still wants any further coverage, it may opt for further insurance to mitigate its commercial risk through its profits.
- 19.5 Regarding adjustment of O&M costs with the efficiency factor X, the Authority noted that the Petitioner although has proposed to index its O&M costs with NCPI minus X, however, at the same time it has been requested to keep the X-factor as zero. The Authority in line with its earlier decisions in the matter of MYTs, has decided to keep the efficiency factor "X", as 30% of increase in NCPI for the relevant year of the MYT control period. The Authority has further decided to implement the efficiency factor from the 3rd year of the control period, in order to provide the Petitioner with an opportunity to improve its operational performance, before sharing such gains with the consumers.
- 19.6 The reference O&M costs, would be adjusted every Year with NCPI-X factor. However, the X factor would be applicable from the 3rd year of the MYT control period. The Adjustment mechanism would be as under;

$$O \& M (Rev) = O \& M (Ref) X [1 + (\Delta NCPI - X)]$$

Where

O & M (Rev) = Revised O&M Expense for the Current Year

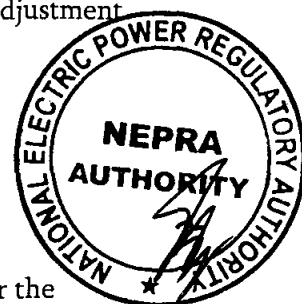
O & M (Ref) = Reference O&M Expense for the Reference Year

Δ NCPI = Change in NCPI published by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics for the month of December for the respective year. Reference NCPI for the purpose of future adjustment/ indexation shall be 29.47%.

X = Efficiency factor i.e. 30% of NCPI relevant for indexation purpose

20. **Salaries & Wages and Post-retirement Benefits:**

- 20.1 Considering the fact that employees of XWDISCOs are hired on Government pay scales, and any salary increase announced by the Federal Government in the Federal Budget is applicable on the employees of the Petitioner, therefore, being un-controllable cost, the



Salaries & Wages and benefits, would be actualized, based on the audited accounts of the Petitioner for the relevant year for its existing employees. The impact of any such adjustment would allowed as part of PYA in the next indexation/ adjustment request or tariff determination as the case may be.

- 20.2 Also considering the fact that the Petitioner is obligated to pay to its pensioners, the pension increases announced by the Federal Government, therefore, being an un-controllable cost, the Post-retirement Benefits would be actualized based on the audited accounts of the Petitioner for the relevant year. The impact of any such adjustment would allowed as part of PYA in the next indexation/ adjustment request or tariff determination as the case may be. It would be mandatory for the Petitioner to deposit the whole amount of allowed Post retirement benefits into the separate Fund and route all its pension payments through the Fund. If the Petitioner fails to transfer the whole amount of postretirement benefits into the Fund, the same shall be adjusted/deducted in the subsequent tariff determination and from thereon, only actual amounts paid and amount transferred into the fund would be allowed.

21. Other Income

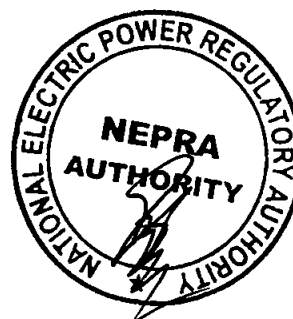
- 21.1 Other Income shall be adjusted annually as per the following mechanism during the MYT control period to calculate future Other Income.

Adjustment Mechanism - Other Income (OI)	
OI(Rev)	=OI(Allowed Previous year) + {OI(allowed for previous year) – OI(Actual previous year)}
FY 2023-24, proposed Other income may be considered as reference cost for future adjustment. In addition the allowed Other Income for previous year will be trued up based on actual Other Income during that year	

22. Whether the requested Prior Years Adjustment is justified?

- 22.1 The Petitioner submitted that Prior Year Adjustments (PYA) includes but not limited to any over/under recovery of Power Purchaser cost due to delayed determination / implementation of consumer end tariff to be trued up to the extent of actual figures, any under or over recovery of revenue due to variation in the forecasted and actual consumer mix, variation in forecasted and actual DM, Other Income and Prior Period Adjustments, and any other adjustments in addition to the above. The Petitioner accordingly requested a PYA of Rs.73,487 million as detailed below, presented during hearing of its instant MYT Petition. The Petitioner however has claimed the entire amount in its Supply of Power Function Petitioner.

Prior Year Adjustments (PYA)	Mln. Rs.
Post-Retirement Benefits	1,579.00
Distribution Margin 2021-22	8,545.00
NEPRA Annual Fees (Supply Business) FY 2021-22	24.00
NEPRA Annual Fees (Supply Business) FY 2022-23	33.00
Advance tax/Minimum Tax (2021-22)	2,732.00
Advance tax/Minimum Tax (2022-23) (1st & 2nd Qtr)	2,180.00
Supplemental Charges FY 2021-22	4,035.00
Sales Mix 2019-20	4,495.00
Sales Mix 2020-21	12,528.00
Sales Mix 2021-22	(1,132)
Accrual of Fuel Charges adjustments FY 2019-20 (Nov-19 To June-20)	1,841.00
Subsidy Claim (51-350 Units exempted for FPA) (Aug-2011 to Mar-2013)	2,815.00
GENCO Pension Impact	29.00
LPS	17,405.00
PYA Recoverable Adjustment	14,354
Quarterly Adjustment 2nd & 3rd Quarter (2019-20)	567
Depreciation	1,902
RORB FY 2021-22 (6422-5824)	598
Other Income	(1,052)
Total	73,478



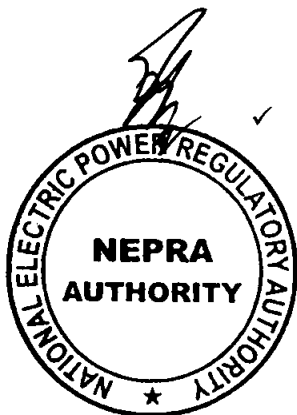


22.2 The Petitioner provided the following justification for different costs requested under the head of PYA;

- ✓ Minimum tax payment has been calculated as minimum tax on turnover u/s 113 of Income Tax Ordinance applicable.
- ✓ Supplementary charges include advice under debit notes by CPPA for previous years. Supplemental charges have been debited by CPPA-G to IESCO from 2017-18 up to 30.06.2022, the Authority may reconsiders IESCO's request to allow Rs.17,405 million.
- ✓ Sales Mix adjustment has been worked out as Rs.4,495 Million for FY 2019-20, Rs.12,528 Million for FY 2020-21 and Rs.(1,132) for FY 2021-22 based on sales mix variance. The adjustment has been calculated based on the data available as at the time of preparation of this tariff petition.
- ✓ Regarding GENCO pensioners, Cabinet Committee on Energy (CCoE) conveyed vide memo dated 21.09.2020, decided immediate closure of certain power plants of GENCOs having aggregate capacity of 1,796 MW. Ministry of Energy (Power Division) Generation & Transmission Wing stated that GENCOs were paying pension out of their Capacity Purchase Price (CPP). Once immediate closure of GENCO's power plants, CPP of such power plants is no more available, hence, GENCOs would not be in a financial position to pay pensions to the pensioners allocated to such plants. Summary dated September 16, 2021 is reproduced as under;

"It is proposed that 2,368 pensioners of GENCOs may be adjusted in their pension disbursing DISCOs or WAPDA. Similarly, 1,753 employees of these plants would be adjusted in DISCOs. Pensions of these employees will be paid by the relevant DISCOs on their retirement according to rules of the relevant DISCOs. In turn the respective DISCOs & WAPDA would claim adjustment of the same from NEPRA in their respective tariffs."

- ✓ ECC in case No. ECC-347/32/2021 dated 23.09.2021 has considered the summary submitted by the power Division regarding "adjustment of pensioners of GENCO's power plants under closure" and approved the proposal.
- ✓ NEPRA vide decision dated 17.11.2022 has also directed the DISCOs to ensure payment of these pensioners provisionally and submit this instant case along with next Tariff Petition. Out of 2,368 pensioners, 71 pensioners adjusted in IESCO as per ECC decision dated 23.09.2021. Since the adjustment of these GENCO pensioners in IESCO, an amount of Rs.29.400 Million has been paid to them for the period from 10-2021 to 12-2022 on account of pension and medical allowance.
- ✓ Regarding accrual of Fuel Charges Adjustments, the GoP suspended billing of FPA from November, 2019 to June, 2020 (8 Months). However, an amount of Rs.1,841.02 million for the said period was recorded as accrual in June, 2020 final accounts. In June, 2022 the Auditors required to write off this amount, failing which Financials may be qualified. This amount has been written off as on 30.06.2022. Billing of Fuel Price Adjustment (FPA) regarding Domestic Consumers (51-30) units for the period



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August, 2011 to March 2013 was got suspended by then GoP. Later on per clarification issued by NEPRA in the case of GEPCO vide letter dated 01-08-2013, IESCO lodged a claim for Rs.2,814.646 million to GoP vide letter No. 13511-17 dated 28-05-2014. After a long chain of reminders the GoP directed IESCO in March, 2017 to include the said claim in Tariff Petition under preparation at that time. However as IESCO has already filed a Multi-Year Tariff (MYT) Petition before NEPRA on 22-10-2015, this claim could not be added in the said petition. As Financials of IESCO were showing long outstanding against GoP. The Auditors asked IESCO either to write off this amount or Financials can be qualified. The amount was written off in June, 2022 as per copy of relevant page of financials attached.

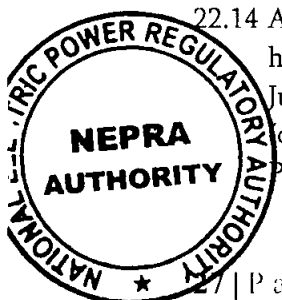
- 22.3 The Prior Year Adjustment includes the impact of variation in the following, based on the Authority's allowed benchmarks of T&D losses and recoveries;
- ✓ Difference between the actual PPP billed and the amount recovered by the DISCO.
 - ✓ Difference between the assessed DM and the amount actually recovered.
 - ✓ Difference between previously assessed PYA and the amount actually recovered.
 - ✓ Difference between actual other income and the amount allowed
 - ✓ Variation due to Sales Mix.
- 22.4 It is important to highlight that variation between the PPP billed to DISCOs by CPPA-G and the amount recovered by the DISCOs, based on the Authority's allowed benchmarks of T&D losses and recoveries, are being accounted for separately through Quarterly/Bi-Annual Adjustment mechanism, therefore, in the instant PYA, impact of any over/ under recovery of the allowed quarterly adjustments has been accounted for.
- 22.5 It is important to highlight that variation between the PPP billed to DISCOs by CPPA-G and the amount recovered by the DISCOs, based on the Authority's allowed benchmarks of T&D losses and recoveries, are being accounted for separately through Quarterly/Bi-Annual Adjustment mechanism, therefore, in the instant PYA, impact of any over/ under recovery of the allowed quarterly adjustments has been accounted for.
- 22.6 Regarding minimum tax/ turnover tax, the Authority has decided to provisionally allow actual tax payments as claimed in the petition, net off of the amount of Refund outstanding from FBR, if any and the amount already allowed by the Authority. Accordingly, an amount of Rs.4,912 million is hereby allowed to the Petitioner on account of minimum tax/ turnover tax. The amount being allowed on provisional basis, is subject to adjustment in subsequent tariff adjustment/indexation, once the audited accounts of the Petitioner till FY 2022-23 are provided.
- 22.7 Regarding under / over recovery of the quarterly adjustments, it is pertinent to mention that Quarterly adjustments are allowed to XWDISCOs based on projected sales for the period in which recovery is allowed. Therefore, any under/over recovery based on actual sales for the period (based on Authority's allowed benchmarks of T&D losses) viz a viz projected sales on which recovery was assumed, is trued up and any such under/Over recovery is made part of PYA. Accordingly, the under / over recovery against the allowed quarterly adjustments for the period FY 2019-20, FY 2020-21 & FY 2021-22 (upto 3rd quarter) has been worked out



as negative amount of Rs.916 million, after incorporating therein the impact of sales to Life line consumers. The same is hereby included as part of PYA.

- 22.8 Regarding under/ over recovery of allowed distribution margin, the Authority noted that XWDISCOs tariff are revenue cap tariff, and any under/over recovery on account of allowed Distribution Margin is adjusted as part of PYA. Accordingly, the Petitioner PYA is adjusted by positive amount of Rs.7,224 million on account of under/ over recovery of the allowed DM for the period FY 2021-22.
- 22.9 The Authority noted that the Petitioner while working out PYA regarding under/ over recovery of the allowed DM, has also included cost on account of actualization of Salaries & Wages and O&M costs. The Authority noted that no such provision is available in the Multi Year Tariff determination of the Petitioner regarding actualization of Salaries & Wages and O&M costs. In view thereof, the claimed adjustment for Pay & Allowance & O&M are not justified, hence declined.
- 22.10 Regarding supplemental charges, the Authority has not allowed Supplemental charges separately rather XWDISCOs are allowed to retain the amount of late Payment charges to off-set the impact of supplemental charges billed by CPPA-G. Here it is pertinent to mention that while accounting for LPS against Supplemental Charges, the Authority individually accounts for the amount of LPS against each DISCO's supplemental charges as per the decision of the Authority for the respective year. In view thereof, the request of the Petitioner is not acceded to.
- 22.11 On the issue of GENCO Pensioners' the Authority has decided to allow the impact of GENCO pensioner of Rs.29 million to the Petitioner as part of PYA. Regarding NTDC pensioner the Authority in the matter of other XWDISCOs has decided as under;
- "Regarding NTDC Pensioners, the Petitioner is directed to submit a separate case before the Authority detailing all the facts and reasons along-with financial impact of NTDC Pensioners, as the Authority vide letter dated 17.11.2022, directed all DISCOs and WAPDA to ensure payments to the GENCO pensioners provisionally, in light of the ECC decision dated 23.09.2021."*
- 22.12 In light of above decision of the Authority, the Petitioner is also directed to submit a separate case before the Authority detailing all the facts and reasons along-with financial impact of NTDC Pensioners, if any.
- 22.13 The Authority in line with its earlier decision in the matter of negative FCA, has calculated the impact of net negative FCA pertaining to the period from July 2020 to December 2022 in the matter of lifeline consumers, domestic consumers (consuming up-to 300 units) and Agriculture Consumers which has been retained by the Petitioner. The Authority also considered the relevant clauses of the S.R.O. 189 (1)/2015 dated March 05, 2015 issued by GoP and the amount of subsidy claims filed by the Petitioner for the period.

- 22.14 After considering all the aforementioned factors, the Authority observed that the Petitioner has retained a net amount of Rs.0.74 million on account of negative FCA for the period from July 2020 to December 2022, pertaining to the lifeline consumers, domestic consumers (consuming up to 300 units) and Agriculture Consumers, which is still lying with the Petitioner. The Authority further observed that as per the information for Tariff Differential



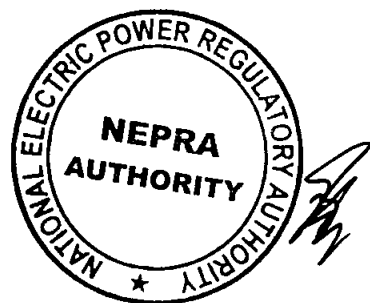


Subsidy claims provided by Petitioner, it has recovered net surcharges during the period from July 2020 to December 2022.

22.15 Consequently, the net amount of Rs.0.74 million retained by IESCO on account of ,negative FCA for the period from July 2020 to December 2022, pertaining to the lifeline consumers, domestic consumers (consuming up-to 300 Units) and Agriculture Consumers, which is still lying with IESCO has been adjusted in the PYA. The above working has been carried out based on the data/ information provided by the Petitioner.

22.16 Based on the discussion made in the preceding paras, the PYA of the Petitioner has been worked out as under;

Description	IESCO
July 2020 to December 2022	
Impact of Negative FCA- retained	- 0.95
Impact of Positive FCA- Lifeline	0.21
Net	- 0.74
July 2020 to December 2022	
Tariff Diff. Subsidy	44,476
Surcharge	- 91,808
Net - Jul.20 to Mar. 23	- 47,331
Excess Negative FCA -Adjusted as subsidy	-
Excess Negative FCA -Adjusted as PYA	- 0.74
2nd & 3rd Qtr. FY 2019-20 (Oct.20 to Sep.21)	
Allowed Amount	16,653
Qtr. Rs./kWh	1.4303
Recovered	16,103
Under/(Over) Recovery	550
4th Qtr. FY 2019-20	
Allowed Amount	7,750
Qtr. Rs./kWh	0.6660
Recovered	7,742
Under/(Over) Recovery	8
1st & 2nd Qtr. FY 2020-21 (Oct. 21-Sept.22)	
Allowed Amount	7,323
Qtr. Rs./kWh	0.66
Recovered	7,720
Under/(Over) Recovery	- 397
3rd Qtr. FY 2020-21 (Oct.21-Sept.22)	
Allowed Amount	2,959
Qtr. Rs./kWh	0.2683
Recovered	3,119
Under/(Over) Recovery	- 160
4th Qtr. FY 2020-21 (Feb. Apr. 22)	
Allowed Amount	- 361
Qtr. Rs./kWh	- 0.1428
Recovered	- 335
Under/(Over) Recovery	- 27
1st Qtr. FY 2021-22 (Jun. Aug. 22)	
Allowed Amount	859
Qtr. Rs./kWh	0.3121
Recovered	1,152
Under/(Over) Recovery	- 293
2nd Qtr. FY 2021-22 (Jul. Sep. 22)	
Allowed Amount	4,234
Qtr. Rs./kWh	1.5376
Recovered	5,542
Under/(Over) Recovery	- 1,308

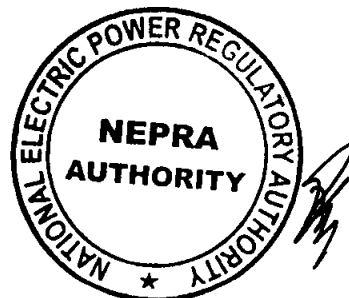


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*Determination of the Authority in the matter of MYT Petition
of IESCO for Supply of Power Tariff under the MYT Regime*

Description	IESCO
3rd Qtr. FY 2021-22 (Sep. Nov. 22)	
Allowed Amount	1,164
Qtr. Rs./kWh	0.4226
Recovered	1,076
Under/(Over) Recovery	88
4th Qtr. FY 2021-22 (Oct. 22 Jan. 23)	
Allowed Amount	8,445
Qtr. Rs./kWh	2.7626
Recovered	8,010
Under/(Over) Recovery	436
1st Qtr. FY 2022-23 (Feb. Mar. 23)	
Allowed Amount	2,657
Qtr. Rs./kWh	1.9695
Recovered	2,468
Under/(Over) Recovery	188
2nd Qtr. FY 2022-23 (Apr. Jun. 23)	
Allowed Amount	1,201
Qtr. Rs./kWh	0.36
Recovered	
Under/(Over) Recovery	
D.M FY 2021-22	
Allowed Amount	25,412
Rate. Rs./kWh	1.57
Recovered	18,189
Under/(Over) Recovery	7,224
PYA 2019-20	
Allowed Amount	5,482
Rate. Rs./kWh	0.50
Sales till Feb 11 2022	11,207
Recovered	5,557
Under/(Over) Recovery	75
MLR Allowed Cost	
LPS	
Sales Mix Var.	
FY 2019-20	2,504
FY 2020-21	2,084
FY 2021-22	1,136
	1,555
Excess LPS to be adjusted - FY 2020-21	
LPS Recovered from Consumers	1,285
Supplemental charges billed by CPPA	5,302
Net	4,017
Excess LPS to be adjusted - FY 2021-22	
LPS Recovered from Consumers	1,602
Supplemental charges billed by CPPA	5,634
Net	4,032
Adjustment in PYA	
	-
Other Costs - FY 2020-21 to FY 2022-23	
Pay & Allowance FY 2023 Adjustment	
Turn over/Min. Tax	4,912
Supplier NEPRA Fee- FY 2021-22	24
Supplier NEPRA Fee- FY 2022-23	33
Genco Pensioners FY 2022 & FY 2023	29
NTDC Pensioners	-
Total	4,998
Total	9,825
MYT True Ups	IESCO
Depreciation	
Allowed	3,605
Actual	887
Under/(Over) Recovery	2,718
RoRB (Investment + KIBOR)	
Allowed	5,080
Actual	3,008
Under/(Over) Recovery	2,072
Other Income	
Allowed	2,750
Actual	2,379
Under/(Over) Recovery	371
FY 2021-22	
Depreciation	
Allowed	3,457
Actual	3,343
Under/(Over) Recovery	86
RoRB (Investment + KIBOR)	
Allowed	5,824
Actual	3,827
Under/(Over) Recovery	1,997
Other Income	
Allowed	421
Actual	3,075
Under/(Over) Recovery	2,654
Post Retirement Benefit - FY 2015-16 to FY 2022-23	
Allowed	27,058
Amount paid to pensioner	22,237
Amount transferred to fund	2,399
Amount already adjusted	7,136
Net Adjustment	-
Total MYT True Ups	8,985
G- Total PYA FY 2021-22 & FY 2022-23	840



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23. Whether the existing fixed charges applicable to different consumer categories needs to be revised and requires any changes in mechanism for charging of such charges based on Actual MDI or Sanctioned Load or otherwise? Whether there should any Fixed Charges on consumer's categories who are currently not paying any fixed charges?

23.1 Regarding revision in applicable fixed charges on different consumer categories and change in mechanism of application of fixed charges based on actual MDI or sanctioned load or otherwise, the Authority noted that large number of stakeholders raised their concerns in the matter. The Authority considering such large representations of the stakeholders decided to initiate separate proceedings in this regard. Accordingly, a separate hearing in the matter was held on 06.06.2023. Therefore, any amendments/modification in the terms & conditions for application of fixed charges would be made based on the final outcome of the separate proceedings being carried out by the Authority.

24. Whether the existing Tariff Terms and Conditions needs to be modified (including the request of Cold Storage to charge "B Industrial Supply" Category tariff instead of "A-2 Commercial" category tariff), and keeping in view the amendments in Consumer Service Manual or otherwise?

24.1 The Authority has made the following changes in the Consumer Service Manual, which have already been intimated to all DISCOs vide letter dated December 14, 2022;

For Industries

The consumers may be allowed extension of load above 5MW to 7.5 MW from the DISCO's owned grid station subject to availability of load in the grid and capacity in the 11kV existing dedicated feeder. In such a case the consumer will bear 100% grid sharing charges including transmission line charges and 100% cost of land proportionate to load above 5MW to 7.5 MW.

24.2 The above changes are required to be reflected in the Tariff terms & conditions, in the instant tariff Decisions/determinations of DISCOs.

24.3 Regarding request of Cold Storages to charge "B Industrial Supply" Category tariff instead of "A-2 Commercial" tariff, the Authority, considering large representations of the stakeholders decided to initiate separate proceedings in this regard. Accordingly, a separate hearing in the matter was held on 06.06.2023. Therefore, any amendments/modification in the terms & conditions for application of fixed charges would be made based on the final outcome of the separate proceedings being carried out by the Authority.

25. Any other issue;

26. Revision in rates for Electricity supplied to AJK

26.1 The Petitioner submitted that its receivables from AJK have increased to Rs.104 Billion because of payments at reduced rate by AJK, ending January, 2023. The receivable emanates from the difference in the basis of tariff rate applied by AJK and IESCO. AJK is making payments at the rate of Rs. 2.59/unit whereas IESCO is billing to the AJK as per tariff determined by NEPRA and subsequently notified by GoP. This receivable is increasing at the rate of about Rs.4,100 million per month. Accordingly, for arriving at an amicable solution for settlement of this dispute, IESCO management proposes reconsideration of tariff rates for AJK, keeping in view the increasing receivables of AJK (Rs.104 billion) up to

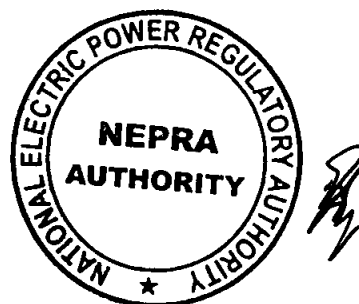
January, 2023, IESCO proposes that NEPRA may determine tariff of AJK nearest to Domestic Categories of IESCO.

26.2 The Authority observed that NEPRA determines tariff based on prudently incurred cost and considering the cost of service of relevant category. The gap between payment rate and NEPRA rate issue may be taken up at relevant forum, hence, the request of IESCO is not justified.

27. Order

27.1 In view of the discussion made in preceding paragraphs and accounting for the adjustments discussed above, the allowed revenue requirement of the Petitioner, for the FY 2023-24, to the extent of its Supply of Power function is summarized as under;

Description	Unit	SoP
Units Received	[MkWh]	12,880
Units Sold	[MkWh]	11,939
Units Lost	[MkWh]	942
Units Lost	[%]	7.31%
Energy Charge		86,466
Capacity Charge		160,942
Transmission Charge & Market		12,959
Operation Fee		39,766
Wire Business UoSC		300,132
Power Purchase Price	[Mln. Rs.]	
Pay & Allowances		1,042
Post Retirement Benefits		534
Repair & Maintenance		6
Traveling allowance		
Vehicle maintenance		607
Other expenses		
O&M Cost		2,189
Depreciation		-
RORB		-
O.Income		(3,242)
Margin	[Mln. Rs.]	1,053
Prior Year Adjustment		840
Revenue Requirement	[Mln. Rs.]	299,919
PPP with Wire Business Cost-Unadj.		23,3021
PPP with Wire Business Cost-adj.		25.1398
Margin		- 0.0882
PYA Adjustments		0.0704
Average Tariff	[Rs./kWh]	25.1220



27.2 Here it is pertinent to mention that the Authority allowed Interim Tariff to IESCO vide decision dated 14.07.2023, whereby IESCO was allowed a revenue requirement of Rs.296,823 million for its Supply of Power Function for the FY 2023-24, subject to adjustment/ refund based on the final outcome of the MYT determination. The said interim tariff has since been notified by the GoP vide SRO dated 26.07.2023, to be effective from 01.07.2023.

27.3 As now, the Authority has determined the MYT of IESCO for the control period from FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28, whereby a revenue requirement of Rs.299,919 million (including Wire business cost) has been assessed for the Supply of Power Function of the Petitioner for the FY 2023-24. Accordingly, the net differential amount of Rs.3,096 million (including impact of wire business cost) , shall be allowed as part of PYA in the subsequent adjustment / indexation determination of the Petitioner for the FY 2024-25.

27.4 The Petitioner is directed to follow the following time lines for submission of its future indexation/adjustment during the MYT control period;

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*Determination of the Authority in the matter of MYT Petition
of IESCO for Supply of Power Tariff under the MYT Regime*

Description	ADJUSTMENTS/ INDEXATION	TIME LINES
Power Purchase Price	The Authority, keeping in view of any abnormal changes may review Power Purchase Price references along with any Quarterly adjustment	
Fuel Cost	Monthly, as per the approved mechanism Impact of FCA on T&D losses would be adjusted on Quarterly basis.	Data to be provided by CPPA (G) by close of the month
Variable O&M	Quarterly, as per the approved Quarterly adjustment mechanism.	Request to be furnished by the Petitioner not later than a period of 07 Days on Quarterly basis.
Capacity Charges	Quarterly, as per the approved Quarterly adjustment mechanism.	Request to be furnished by the Petitioner not later than a period of 07 Days on Quarterly basis.
Transmission /UOSC & MOF Charges	Quarterly, as per the approved Quarterly adjustment mechanism.	Request to be furnished by the Petitioner not later than a period of 07 Days on Quarterly basis.
Margin		
Salaries, Wages & Benefits	Annually as per the mechanism given in the decision	Request to be submitted by Petitioner in February of every year, so that adjustment / indexation for the next year is determined in timely manner.
Post-retirement Benefit		
Other operating expenses		
Depreciation		
Return on Regulatory Asset Base	Annually as per the mechanism given in the decision	
Other Income		
Prior Year Adjustment	Bi-Annually, as per the decision	
KIBOR	No adjustment allowed over Reference ROE	
Return on Equity (ROE)	As per the mechanism in the decision	
Spread		

Ref. NCPI-General of December 2022 i.e. 29.47%



- 27.5 Islamabad Electric Supply Company Limited (IESCO), being a distribution and supply licensee as well as the Supplier of last resort, is allowed to charge its consumers, the following "Use of system charge" (UOSC) for the FY 2023-24, or as amended by the Authority from time to time;

Description	For 132 kV only	For 11 kV only	For both 132kV & 11 kV
Asset Allocation	36.87%	36.82%	73.68%
Level of Losses	0.99%	4.57%	5.51%
UoSC Rs./kWh	1.30	1.73	3.11

- 27.6 Responsible to provide distribution/supply service within its service territory on a non-discriminatory basis to all the consumers who meet the eligibility criteria laid down by the Authority.
- 27.7 To make its system available for operation by any other licensee, consistent with applicable instructions established by the system operator.
- 27.8 To follow the performance standards laid down by the Authority for distribution and transmission of electric power, including safety, health and environmental protection instructions issued by the Authority or any Governmental agency [or Provincial Government;
- 27.9 To develop, maintain and publicly make available, with the prior approval of the Authority, an investment program for satisfying its service obligations and acquiring and selling its assets
- 27.10 To disconnect the provision of electric power to a consumer for default in payment of power charges or to a consumer who is involved in theft of electric power on the request of Licensee.
- 27.11 The Petitioner shall comply with, all the existing or future applicable Rules, Regulations, orders of the Authority and other applicable documents as issued from time to time.

28. **Summary of Direction**

- 28.1 A summary of all directions passed in this determination by the Authority are reproduced hereunder. The Authority hereby directs the Petitioner to;

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- i. To complete tagging of its assets.
- ii. To capitalize the cost of meters instead of expensing out.
- iii. To restrain from unlawful utilization of receipts against deposit works & security deposits, and to give clear disclosures in its Financial Statements with respect to the consumer financed spares and stores, work in progress and cash & bank balance.
- iv. To provide its working regarding under/(over) recovery of quarterly adjustments along-with break-up of units sold for each category, for each quarter, for consideration of the Authority.
- v. To submit the details of remedial measures taken by IESCO for the achievement of performance standards as laid down in NEPRA Performance Standards.
- vi. To clear all pending connections to its eligible consumers as specified in the Consumer Eligibility Criteria and Performance Standard Distribution Rules, 2005 and submit a detailed compliance report to NEPRA on a monthly basis.

DISCOs shall ensure Open Access to all the relevant entities/licensees without discrimination and shall objectively evaluate and make available on the website of DISCO the network available capacity, current allocation of the capacity and the future investment required to be made part of distribution system planning.

- vii. To take all possible measures to facilitate consumers in terms of complaint handling, connection provision as per CSM and establish one window solutions.
- ix. To submit its annual adjustment / indexation requests by February every year, so that adjustment / indexation for the next year is determined in timely manner

28.2 The Authority, keeping in view the amended NEPRA Act, 2018, whereby sale of electric power has been removed from the scope of distribution licenses and transferred to supply licensee, directed the Petitioner in its earlier tariff determinations to make organizational restructuring in terms of segregation of responsibilities of the Distribution and Sale functions, in order to ensure independent and transparent working of both these functions.

28.3 Since all the distribution companies are 100% owned by the GoP, therefore, DISCOs in consultation with GoP should develop a centralized restructuring plan and submit the same to NEPRA for consideration and necessary vetting for its compliance with NEPRA applicable documents.

28.4 The Authority observed that the Petitioner although in instant Petition has bifurcated its costs into Distribution and Supply of Power Functions, however, the petition was submitted with common accounts and both functions combined. No progress has been shared by the Petitioner in terms of its organizational restructuring. The Authority understands that a proper organization restructuring, is essential to improve the performance of the Petitioner and to ensure transparency for both functions. Therefore, the Petitioner is again directed that a restructuring plan in consultation with the Federal Government may be prepared, within the stipulated time.

28.5 The Petitioner is directed to ensure compliance of the Authority's direction during the FY 2024-25 and submit its progress report along-with its annual adjustment/ indexation request for the FY 2025-26. In case of non-compliance by the Petitioner, the Authority shall start legal proceedings against the Petitioner under relevant rules and regulations, which may not



- be limited to imposing of fines but also initiate process for adjustment in the revenue requirement of the Petitioner.
29. It is pertinent to mention that as per the Authority's Determination dated July 14, 2023, the interim tariff allowed to the petitioner was subject to adjustment/ refund based on the final outcome of the MYT determination. However, it is crucial to note that the Uniform Tariff has been notified by the Federal Government taking into account the interim tariff (which is in effect and implemented) and any adjustment at this stage may result in process of redetermination of uniform tariff for FY 2023-24. This will lead to practical difficulties, considering that only a few months are left in FY 2023-24.
30. In view thereof, while being mindful of the interest of the consumers and companies providing electric power services in accordance with principles of transparency and impartiality as enshrined in section 7 (6) of the NEPRA Act, the differential net amount of Rs.3,096 million (*including Rs.7,426 million for Distribution function*), shall be allowed as part of PYA in the subsequent adjustment/indexation determination of the Petitioner for the FY 2024-25 and for the FY 2023-24, the interim tariff notified by the GOP vide SRO dated 26.07.2023, will remain effective.
31. The determination of the Authority including Annex-I, I-A, II, III, IV and V annexed with the determination, is hereby intimated to the Federal Government in terms of section 31 of the Regulation of Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power Act 1997.

AUTHORITY

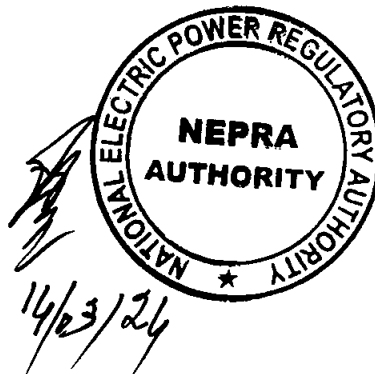
Mathar Niaz Rana (nsc)
Member

Engr. Maqsood Anwar Khan
Member

Rafique Ahmed Shaikh
Member

Amina Ahmed
Member

Waseem Mukhtar
Chairman



FUEL PRICE ADJUSTMENT MECHANISM

Actual variation in fuel cost component against the reference fuel cost component for the corresponding months will be determined according to the following formula

$$\text{Fuel Price variation} = \text{Actual Fuel Cost Component} - \text{Reference Fuel Cost Component}$$

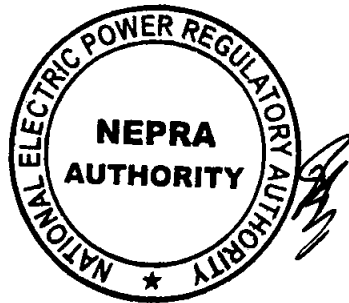
Where:

Fuel Price variation is the difference between actual and reference fuel cost component

Actual fuel cost component is the fuel cost component in the pool price on which the DISCOs will be charged by CPPA (G) in a particular month; and

Reference fuel cost component is the fuel cost component for the corresponding month projected for the purpose of tariff determination as per Annex-IV of the determination;

The fuel price adjustment determined by the Authority shall be shown separately in the bill of the consumer and the billing impact shall be worked out on the basis of consumption by the consumer in the respective month.



QUARTERLY ADJUSTMENT MECHANISM

Quarterly adjustment shall be the Actual variation in Power Purchase Price (PPP), excluding Fuel Cost Component, against the reference Power Purchase Price component and the impact of T&D losses on FCA, for the corresponding months and shall be determined according to the following formula;

$$\text{Quarterly PPP}_{(\text{Adj})} = \frac{\text{PPP}_{(\text{Actual})} (\text{excluding Fuel cost}) - \text{PPP}_{(\text{Recovered})} (\text{excluding Fuel cost})}{\text{Where;}}$$

Where;

PPP_(Actual) is the actual cost, excluding Fuel cost, invoiced by CPPA-G to XWDISCOs, adjusted for any cost disallowed by the Authority.

PPP_(Recovered) is the amount recovered based on reference rate in Rs./kWh, excluding fuel cost, as per the Annex-IV of the XWDISCOs determination that remained notified during the period.

Impact of T&D losses on FCA

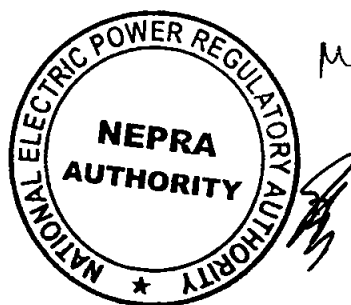
$$= \frac{\text{Monthly FCA allowed}_{(\text{Rs./kWh})} \times \text{Actual units Purchase} \times \% \text{ T\&D losses}}{\text{Where;}}$$

Where;

Monthly FCA allowed _(Rs./kWh) is the FCA allowed by the Authority for the respective months of the concerned period.

T&D Loss % is percentage of T&D losses that remained notified during the period.

The sum of amounts so worked for each month of the Quarter shall be divided by the Projected units to be sold as determined by the Authority to work out Rs./kWh Quarterly adjustment.



Islamabad Electric Supply Company (IESCO)
Estimated Sales Revenue on the Basis of New Tariff

Description	Sales	Revenue			Base Tariff		PYA 2022		Total Tariff	
	GWh	Fixed Charge	Variable Charge	Total	Fixed Charge	Variable Charge	Amount	Variable Charge	Fixed Charge	Variable Charge
		Min. Rs.			Rs./kW/ M	Rs./ kWh	Min. Rs.	Rs./ kWh	Rs./kW/ M	Rs./ kWh
Residential										
For peak load requirement less than 5 kW										
Protected										
Up to 50 Units - Life Line	29	-	161	161		5.46				5.46
51-100 units - Life Line	26		214	214		8.23				8.23
01-100 Units	1129	-	9,303	9,303		8.24	79	0.07		8.31
101-200 Units	268	-	2,828	2,828		10.56	24	0.09		10.65
Un-Protected										
01-100 Units	337		4,706	4,706		13.98	27	0.08		14.06
101-200 Units	843		16,389	16,389		19.45	59	0.07		19.52
201-300 Units	1186	-	26,862	26,862		22.64	83	0.07		22.71
301-400 Units	540	-	14,051	14,051		26.03	38	0.07		26.10
401-500 Units	266		7,507	7,507		28.24	19	0.07		28.31
501-600 Units	143		4,243	4,243		29.66	10	0.07		29.73
601-700 Units	91		2,789	2,789		30.80	6	0.07		30.87
Above 700 Units	167	-	5,961	5,961		35.72	12	0.07		35.79
For peak load requirement exceeding 5 kW	0									
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak	136	-	4,752	4,752		34.89	10	0.07		34.96
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak	578	-	16,516	16,516		28.57	40	0.07		28.64
Temporary Supply	4	-	152	152		35.03	0	0.07		35.10
Total Residential	5,743	-	116,433	116,433			407			
Commercial - A2										
For peak load requirement less than 5 kW	454	-	13,936	13,936		30.67	32	0.07		30.74
For peak load requirement exceeding 5 kW										
Regular	1	1	21	22	500	32.35	0	0.07	500	32.42
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak	165	-	5,666	5,666		34.27	12	0.07		34.34
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak	708	2,292	20,042	22,334	500	28.30	50	0.07	500	28.37
Temporary Supply	31	-	946	946		30.98	2	0.07		31.05
Electric Vehicle Charging Station	0	-	4	4		32.35	0	0.07		32.42
Total Commercial	1,359	2,293	40,615	42,908			95			
General Services-A3										
	569	-	17,193	17,193		30.23	40	0.07		30.30
Industrial										
B1	2	-	60	60		27.13	0	0.07		27.20
B1 Peak	7	-	205	205		30.69	0	0.07		30.76
B1 Off Peak	51	-	1,272	1,272		25.13	4	0.07		25.20
B2	0	0	5	5	500	26.63	0	0.07	500	26.70
B2 - TOU (Peak)	63	-	1,915	1,915		30.63	4	0.07		30.70
B2 - TOU (Off-peak)	449	1,470	11,188	12,658	500	24.92	31	0.07	500	24.99
B3 - TOU (Peak)	57		1,754	1,754		30.63	4	0.07		30.70
B3 - TOU (Off-peak)	364	575	9,044	9,619	460	24.83	25	0.07	460	24.90
B4 - TOU (Peak)	69		2,127	2,127		30.63	5	0.07		30.70
B4 - TOU (Off-peak)	450	723	11,134	11,857	440	24.73	32	0.07	440	24.80
Temporary Supply	0	-	1	1		28.21	0	0.07		28.28
Total Industrial	1,512	2,769	38,705	41,474			106			
Single Point Supply										
C1(a) Supply at 400 Volts-less than 5 kW	0	-	0	0		31.35	0	0.07		31.42
C1(b) Supply at 400 Volts-exceeding 5 kW	1	2	35	36	500	30.85	0	0.07	500	30.92
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak	10	-	355	355		34.27	1	0.07		34.34
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak	49	107	1,362	1,470	500	27.67	3	0.07	500	27.74
C2 Supply at 11 kV	7	8	209	217	460	30.65	0	0.07	500	30.72
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak	83		2,849	2,849		34.27	6	0.07		34.34
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak	384	829	10,541	11,370	460	27.47	27	0.07	460	27.54
C3 Supply above 11 kV	0	-	-	-	440	30.55	-	0.07	440	30.62
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak	88	-	3,003	3,003		34.27	6	0.07		34.34
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak	376	632	10,290	10,922	440	27.37	26	0.07	440	27.44
Total Single Point Supply	998	1,578	28,644	30,222			70			
Agricultural Tube-wells - Tariff D										
Scarp	0	-	3	3		27.35	0	0.07		27.42
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak	0	-	3	3		30.27	0	0.07		30.34
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak	1	1	15	15	200	23.02	0	0.07	200	23.09
Agricultural Tube-wells	6	20	99	119	200	17.02	0	0.07	200	17.09
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak	4	-	60	60		17.02	0	0.07		17.09
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak	22	59	370	429	200	17.02	2	0.07	200	17.09
Total Agricultural	32	80	549	630			2			
Public Lighting - Tariff G	89	-	2,689	2,689		30.35	6	0.07		30.42
Residential Colonies	3		97	97		30.35	0	0.07		30.42
Tariff K - AJK	5	6	148	155	440	27.57	0	0.07	440	27.64
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak	307	-	10,220	10,220		33.27	22	0.07		33.34
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak	1321	2,218	34,831	37,049	440	26.37	92	0.07	440	26.44
Tariff K - Rawat Lab	0		11	11		30.35	0	0.07		30.42
Grand Total	11,939	8,944	290,136	299,080			841			

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Mark 9

Islamabad Electric Supply Company (IESCO)
Estimated Sales Revenue on the Basis of New Tariff

Description		Sales	Revenue			Base Tariff		PYA 2022		Total Tariff	
		GWh	Fixed Charge	Variable Charge	Total	Fixed Charge	Variable Charge	Amount	Variable Charge	Fixed Charge	Variable Charge
				Min. Rs.		Rs./kW/ M	Rs./ kWh	Min. Rs.	Rs./ kWh	Rs./kW/ M	Rs./ kWh
Residential											
Protected	For peak load requirement less than 5 kW										
	Up to 50 Units - Life Line	29	-	161	161		5.46				5.46
	51-100 units - Life Line	26		214	214		8.23				8.23
	01-100 Units	1129	-	9,303	9,303		8.24	79	0.07		8.31
Un-Protected	101-200 Units	268	-	2,828	2,828		10.56	24	0.08		10.65
	01-100 Units	337		4,706	4,706		13.98	27	0.08		14.06
	101-200 Units	843		16,389	16,389		19.45	59	0.07		19.52
	201-300 Units	1186	-	26,862	26,862		22.64	83	0.07		22.71
	301-400 Units	540	-	14,051	14,051		26.03	38	0.07		26.10
	401-500 Units	266		7,507	7,507		28.24	19	0.07		28.31
	501-600 Units	143		4,243	4,243		29.66	10	0.07		29.73
	601-700 Units	91		2,789	2,789		30.80	6	0.07		30.87
	Above 700 Units	167	-	5,961	5,961		35.72	12	0.07		35.79
	For peak load requirement exceeding 5 kW)	0									
		136	-	4,752	4,752		34.89	10	0.07		34.96
		578	-	16,516	16,516		28.57	40	0.07		28.64
		4	-	152	152		35.03	0	0.07		35.10
Total Residential		5,743	-	116,433	116,433			407			
Commercial - A2											
For peak load requirement less than 5 kW		454	-	13,936	13,936		30.67	32	0.07		30.74
For peak load requirement exceeding 5 kW											
Regular		1	1	21	22	500	32.35	0	0.07	500	32.42
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak		165	-	5,666	5,666		34.27	12	0.07		34.34
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak		708	2,292	20,042	22,334	500	28.30	50	0.07	500	28.37
Temporary Supply		31	-	946	946		30.98	2	0.07		31.05
Electric Vehicle Charging Station		0	-	4	4		32.35	0	0.07		32.42
Total Commercial		1,359	2,293	40,615	42,908			95			
General Services-A3											
		569	-	17,193	17,193		30.23	40	0.07		30.30
Industrial											
NEPRA NATIONAL ELECTRIC POWER REGULATORY AUTHORITY	B1	2	-	60	60		27.13	0	0.07		27.20
	B1 Peak	7	-	205	205		30.69	0	0.07		30.76
	B1 Off Peak	51	-	1,272	1,272		25.13	4	0.07		25.20
	B2	0	0	5	5	500	26.63	0	0.07	500	26.70
	B2 - TOU (Peak)	63	-	1,915	1,915		30.63	4	0.07		30.70
	B2 - TOU (Off-peak)	449	1,470	11,188	12,658	500	24.92	31	0.07	500	24.99
	B3 - TOU (Peak)	57	-	1,754	1,754		30.63	4	0.07		30.70
	B3 - TOU (Off-peak)	364	575	9,044	9,619	460	24.83	25	0.07	460	24.90
	B4 - TOU (Peak)	69	-	2,127	2,127		30.63	5	0.07		30.70
	B4 - TOU (Off-peak)	450	723	11,134	11,857	440	24.73	32	0.07	440	24.80
	Temporary Supply	0	-	1	1		28.21	0	0.07		28.28
Total Industrial		1,512	2,769	38,705	41,474			106			
Single Point Supply											
C1(a) Supply at 400 Volts-less than 5 kW		0	-	0	0		31.35	0	0.07		31.42
C1(b) Supply at 400 Volts-exceeding 5 kW		1	2	35	36	500	30.85	0	0.07	500	30.92
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak		10	-	355	355		34.27	1	0.07		34.34
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak		49	107	1,362	1,470	500	27.67	3	0.07	500	27.74
C2 Supply at 11 kV		7	8	209	217	460	30.65	0	0.07	500	30.72
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak		83	-	2,849	2,849		34.27	6	0.07		34.34
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak		384	829	10,541	11,370	460	27.47	27	0.07	460	27.54
C3 Supply above 11 kV		0	-	-	-	440	30.55	-	0.07	440	30.62
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak		88	-	3,003	3,003		34.27	6	0.07		34.34
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak		376	632	10,290	10,922	440	27.37	26	0.07	440	27.44
Total Single Point Supply		998	1,578	28,644	30,222			70			
Agricultural Tube-wells - Tariff D											
Scarp		0	-	3	3		27.35	0	0.07		27.42
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak		0	-	3	3		30.27	0	0.07		30.34
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak		1	1	15	15	200	23.02	0	0.07	200	23.09
Agricultural Tube-wells		6	20	99	119	200	17.02	0	0.07	200	17.09
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak		4	-	60	60		17.02	0	0.07		17.09
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak		22	59	370	429	200	17.02	2	0.07	200	17.09
Total Agricultural		32	80	549	630			2			
Public Lighting - Tariff G											
Residential Colonies		89	-	2,689	2,689		30.35	6	0.07		30.42
Tariff K - A/JK		3	-	97	97		30.35	0	0.07		30.42
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak		5	6	148	155	440	27.57	0	0.07	440	27.64
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak		307	-	10,220	10,220		33.27	22	0.07		33.34
Tariff K -Rawat Lab		1321	2,218	34,831	37,049	440	26.37	92	0.07	440	26.44
Grand Total		11,939	8,944	290,136	299,079			840			

Note: The PYA 2022 column shall cease to exist after 1 year of notification of the instant decision.

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**SCHEDULE OF ELECTRICITY TARIFFS
FOR ISLAMABAD ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY (IESCO)**

A-1 GENERAL SUPPLY TARIFF - RESIDENTIAL

Sr. No.	TARIFF CATEGORY / PARTICULARS	FIXED CHARGES	VARIABLE CHARGES		PYA 2022		Total Variable Charges	
		Rs/kW/M	Rs/kWh		Rs/kWh		Rs/kWh	
		A	B		C		D	
a)	For Sanctioned load less than 5 kW	-						
i	Up to 50 Units - Life Line	-	5.46		-		5.46	
ii	51 - 100 Units - Life Line	-	8.23		-		8.23	
iii	001 - 100 Units	-	8.24		0.07		8.31	
iv	101 - 200 Units	-	10.56		0.09		10.65	
v	001 - 100 Units	-	13.98		0.08		14.06	
vi	101 - 200 Units	-	19.45		0.07		19.52	
iv	201 - 300 Units	-	22.64		0.07		22.71	
viii	301 - 400 Units	-	26.03		0.07		26.10	
ix	401 - 500 Units	-	28.24		0.07		28.31	
x	501 - 600 Units	-	29.66		0.07		29.73	
xi	601 - 700 Units	-	30.80		0.07		30.87	
vi	Above 700 Units	-	35.72		0.07		35.79	
b)	For Sanctioned load 5 kW & above	-						
	Time Of Use	-	Peak	Off-Peak	Peak	Off-Peak	Peak	Off-Peak
			34.89	28.57	0.07	0.07	34.96	28.64

As per Authority's decision only protected residential consumers will be given the benefit of one previous slab.

As per Authority's decision, residential life line consumer will not be given any slab benefit.

Under tariff A-1, there shall be minimum monthly customer charge at the following rates even if no energy is consumed.

a) Single Phase Connections:

Rs. 75/- per consumer per month

b) Three Phase Connections:

Rs. 150/- per consumer per month

A-2 GENERAL SUPPLY TARIFF - COMMERCIAL

Sr. No.	TARIFF CATEGORY / PARTICULARS	FIXED CHARGES	VARIABLE CHARGES		PYA 2022		Total Variable Charges	
		Rs/kW/M	Rs/kWh		Rs/kWh		Rs/kWh	
		A	B		C		D	
a)	For Sanctioned load less than 5 kW	-	30.67		0.07		30.74	
b)	For Sanctioned load 5 kW & above	500.00	32.35		0.07		32.42	
			Peak	Off-Peak	Peak	Off-Peak	Peak	Off-Peak
c)	Time Of Use	500.00	34.27	28.30	0.07	0.07	34.34	28.37
d)	Electric Vehicle Charging Station	-	32.35		0.07		32.42	

Under tariff A-2 (a), there shall be minimum monthly charges at the following rates even if no energy is consumed.

a) Single Phase Connections:

Rs. 175/- per consumer per month

Fixed Charges shall be billed based on 50% of sanctioned Load or Actual MDI for the month which ever is higher. In such case there would be no minimum monthly charges even if no energy is consumed.

A-3 GENERAL SERVICES

Sr. No.	TARIFF CATEGORY / PARTICULARS	FIXED CHARGES	VARIABLE CHARGES		PYA 2022		Total Variable Charges	
		Rs/kW/M	Rs/kWh		Rs/kWh		Rs/kWh	
		A	B		C		D	
a)	General Services	-	30.23		0.07		30.30	

Under tariff A-3, there shall be minimum monthly charges at the following rates even if no energy is consumed.

a) Single Phase Connections:

Rs. 175/- per consumer per month

b) Three Phase Connections:

Rs. 350/- per consumer per month

B INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY TARIFFS

Sr. No.	TARIFF CATEGORY / PARTICULARS	FIXED CHARGES	VARIABLE CHARGES		PYA 2022		Total Variable Charges	
		Rs/kW/M	Rs/kWh		Rs/kWh		Rs/kWh	
		A	B		C		D	
B1	Upto 25 kW (at 400/230 Volts)	-	27.13		0.07		27.20	
B2(a)	exceeding 25-500 kW (at 400 Volts)	500.00	26.63		0.07		26.70	
	Time Of Use		Peak	Off-Peak	Peak	Off-Peak	Peak	Off-Peak
B1 (b)	Up to 25 KW	-	30.69	25.13	0.07	0.07	30.76	25.20
B2(b)	exceeding 25-500 kW (at 400 Volts)	500.00	30.63	24.92	0.07	0.07	30.70	24.99
B3	For All Loads up to 5000 kW (at 11,33 kV)	460.00	30.63	24.83	0.07	0.07	30.70	24.90
B4	For All Loads (at 66,132 kV & above)	440.00	30.63	24.73	0.07	0.07	30.70	24.80

For B1 & B1(b) consumers there shall be a fixed minimum charge of Rs. 350 per month.

Fixed Charges shall be billed based on 50% of sanctioned Load or Actual MDI for the month which ever is higher. In such case there would be no minimum monthly charges even if no energy is consumed.

C - SINGLE-POINT SUPPLY

Sr. No.	TARIFF CATEGORY / PARTICULARS	FIXED CHARGES	VARIABLE CHARGES		PYA 2022		Total Variable Charges	
		Rs/kW/M	Rs/kWh		Rs/kWh		Rs/kWh	
		A	B		C		D	
C -1	For supply at 400/230 Volts	-						
a)	Sanctioned load less than 5 kW	-	31.35		0.07		31.42	
b)	Sanctioned load 5 kW & up to 500 kW	500.00	30.85		0.07		30.92	
C -2(a)	For supply at 11,33 kV up to and including 5000 kW	460.00	30.65		0.07		30.72	
C -3(a)	For supply at 66 kV & above and sanctioned load above 5000 kW	440.00	30.55		0.07		30.62	
	Time Of Use		Peak	Off-Peak	Peak	Off-Peak	Peak	Off-Peak
C -1(c)	For supply at 400/230 Volts 5 kW & up to 500 kW	500.00	34.27	27.67	0.07	0.07	34.34	27.74
C -2(b)	For supply at 11,33 kV up to and including 5000 kW	460.00	34.27	27.47	0.07	0.07	34.34	27.54
C -3(b)	For supply at 66 kV & above and sanctioned load above 5000 kW	440.00	34.27	27.37	0.07	0.07	34.34	27.44

Fixed Charges shall be billed based on 50% of sanctioned Load or Actual MDI for the month which ever is higher.

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**SCHEDULE OF ELECTRICITY TARIFFS
FOR ISLAMABAD ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY (IESCO)**

D - AGRICULTURE TARIFF

Sr. No.	TARIFF CATEGORY / PARTICULARS	FIXED CHARGES	VARIABLE CHARGES		PYA 2022		Total Variable Charges	
		Rs/kw/M	Rs/kWh		Rs/kWh		Rs/kWh	
		A	B		C		D	
D-1(a)	SCARP less than 5 kW	-	27.35		0.07		27.42	
D-2 (a)	Agricultural Tube Wells	200.00	17.02		0.07		17.09	
			Peak	Off-Peak	Peak	Off-Peak	Peak	Off-Peak
D-1(b)	SCARP 5 kW & above	200.00	30.27	23.02	0.07	0.07	30.34	23.09
D-2 (b)	Agricultural 5 kW & above	200.00	17.02	17.02	0.07	0.07	17.09	17.09

Under this tariff, there shall be minimum monthly charges Rs.2000/- per consumer per month, even if no energy is consumed.

Note:- The consumers having sanctioned load less than 5 kW can opt for TOU metering.

E - TEMPORARY SUPPLY TARIFFS

Sr. No.	TARIFF CATEGORY / PARTICULARS	FIXED CHARGES	VARIABLE CHARGES		PYA 2022		Total Variable Charges	
		Rs/kw/M	Rs/kWh		Rs/kWh		Rs/kWh	
		A	B		C		D	
E-1(i)	Residential Supply	-	35.03		0.07		35.10	
E-1(ii)	Commercial Supply	-	30.98		0.07		31.05	
E-2	Industrial Supply	-	28.21		0.07		28.28	

For the categories of E-1(i&ii) above, the minimum bill of the consumers shall be Rs. 50/- per day subject to a minimum of Rs.500/- for the entire period of supply, even if no energy is consumed.

F - SEASONAL INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY TARIFF

125% of relevant industrial tariff

Note: Tariff-F consumers will have the option to convert to Regular Tariff and vice versa. This option can be exercised at the time of a new connection or at the beginning of the season. Once exercised, the option remains in force for at least one year.

G- PUBLIC LIGHTING

Sr. No.	TARIFF CATEGORY / PARTICULARS	FIXED CHARGES	VARIABLE CHARGES		PYA 2022		Total Variable Charges	
		Rs/kw/M	Rs/kWh		Rs/kWh		Rs/kWh	
		A	B		C		D	
	Street Lighting	-	30.35		0.07		30.42	

Under Tariff G, there shall be a minimum monthly charge of Rs.500/- per month per kW of lamp capacity installed.

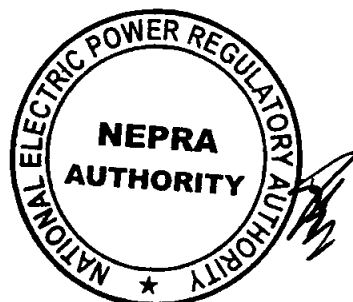
H - RESIDENTIAL COLONIES ATTACHED TO INDUSTRIAL PREMISES

Sr. No.	TARIFF CATEGORY / PARTICULARS	FIXED CHARGES	VARIABLE CHARGES		PYA 2022		Total Variable Charges	
		Rs/kw/M	Rs/kWh		Rs/kWh		Rs/kWh	
		A	B		C		D	
	Residential Colonies attached to industrial premises	-	30.35		0.07		30.42	

K - SPECIAL CONTRACTS

Sr. No.	TARIFF CATEGORY / PARTICULARS	FIXED CHARGES	VARIABLE CHARGES		PYA 2022		Total Variable Charges	
		Rs/kw/M	Rs/kWh		Rs/kWh		Rs/kWh	
		A	B		C		D	
1	Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK)	440.00	27.57		0.07		27.64	
	Time Of Use	440.00	Peak	Off-Peak	Peak	Off-Peak	Peak	Off-Peak
			33.27	26.37	0.07	0.07	33.34	26.44
2	Rawat Lab		30.35		0.07		30.42	

Note: The PYA 2022 column shall cease to exist after One (01) year of notification of the instant decision.

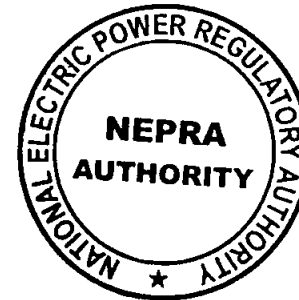


Description	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total
Units Purchased by DISCOs (GWh)	1,518	1,386	1,314	1,052	893	860	813	824	796	865	1,158	1,401	12,880

	Rs./kWh												
Fuel Cost Component	6.8935	6.6457	7.0711	7.8938	4.7831	5.4031	7.4894	4.4337	6.4417	5.4918	5.7090	7.1403	6.3995
Variable O&M	0.3123	0.3073	0.3166	0.3949	0.3237	0.2866	0.3193	0.2330	0.3145	0.3178	0.3037	0.3169	0.3136
Capacity	8.7359	9.5281	9.7344	13.3925	16.9949	14.5056	15.2034	14.7145	10.9427	16.3192	13.6503	12.0104	12.4954
UoSC	0.7003	0.7638	0.7804	1.1077	1.4057	1.1998	1.3247	1.2821	0.9534	1.2104	1.0124	0.8908	1.0061
Total PPP in Rs./kWh	16.6421	17.2450	17.9025	22.7889	23.5074	21.3950	24.3369	20.6633	18.6524	23.3392	20.6754	20.3584	20.2147

	Rs. in million												
Fuel Cost Component	10,467	9,209	9,295	8,303	4,271	4,644	6,092	3,651	5,125	4,751	6,612	10,006	82,426
Variable O&M	474	426	416	415	289	246	260	192	250	275	352	444	4,040
Capacity	13,265	13,203	12,795	14,086	15,174	12,468	12,366	12,118	8,707	14,119	15,809	16,831	160,942
UoSC	1,063	1,058	1,026	1,165	1,255	1,031	1,077	1,056	759	1,047	1,173	1,248	12,959
Total PPP in Rs.Mln	25,269	23,896	23,532	23,969	20,989	18,390	19,795	17,017	14,841	20,193	23,945	28,530	260,367

It is clarified that PPP is pass through for all the DISCOs and its monthly references would continue to exist irrespective of the financial year, unless the new SOT is revised and notified by the GoP



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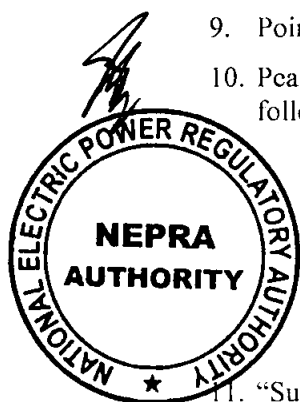
**TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF TARIFF
(FOR SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC POWER TO CONSUMERS BY LICENSEES)**

PART-I

GENERAL DEFINITIONS

The Company, for the purposes of these terms and conditions means IESCO engaged in the business of distribution/supply of electricity within the territory mentioned in the licence granted to it for this purpose.

1. "Month or Billing Period", unless otherwise defined for any particular tariff category, means a billing month of 30 days or less reckoned from the date of last meter reading.
2. "Minimum Charge", means a charge to recover the costs for providing customer service to consumers even if no energy is consumed during the month.
3. "Fixed Charge" means the part of sale rate in a two-part tariff to be recovered on the basis of "Billing Demand" in kilowatt on monthly basis.
4. "Billing Demand" means the 50% of the sanction load or Actual maximum demand recorded in a month, whichever is higher, except in the case of agriculture tariff D2 where "Billing Demand" shall mean the sanctioned load.
5. "Variable Charge" means the sale rate per kilowatt-hour (kWh) as a single rate or part of a two-part tariff applicable to the actual kWh consumed by the consumer during a billing period.
6. "Maximum Demand" where applicable, means the maximum of the demand obtained in any month measured over successive periods each of 30 minutes' duration except in the case of consumption related to Arc Furnaces, where "Maximum Demand" shall mean the maximum of the demand obtained in any month measured over successive periods each of 15 minutes' duration.
7. "Sanctioned Load" where applicable means the load in kilowatt as applied for by the consumer and allowed/authorized by the Company for usage by the consumer.
8. "Power Factor" means the ratio of kWh to KVAh recorded during the month or the ratio of kWh to the square root of sum of square of kWh and kVARh,.
9. Point of supply means metering point where electricity is delivered to the consumer.
10. Peak and Off Peak hours for the application of Time Of Use (TOU) Tariff shall be the following time periods in a day:



*** PEAK TIMING**

OFF-PEAK TIMING

Dec to Feb (inclusive)	5 PM to 9 PM	Remaining 20 hours of the day
Mar to May (inclusive)	6 PM to 10 PM	-do-
June to Aug (inclusive)	7 PM to 11 PM	-do-
Sept to Nov (inclusive)	6 PM to 10 PM	-do-

* To be duly adjusted in case of day light time saving

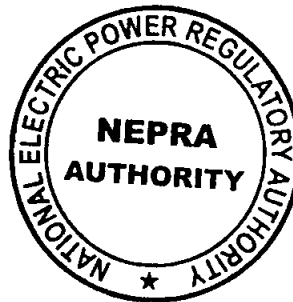
11. "Supply", means the supply for single-phase/three-phase appliances inclusive of both general and motive loads subject to the conditions that in case of connected or sanctioned load 5 kW and above supply shall be given at three-phase.
12. "Consumer" as defined in NEPRA Act.
13. "Charitable Institution" means an institution, which works for the general welfare of the public on no profit basis and is registered with the Federal or Provincial Government as such and has been issued tax exemption certificate by Federal Board of Revenue (FBR).

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14. NTDC means the National Transmission and Despatch Company.
15. CPPA(G) means Central Power Purchasing Agency Guarantee Limited (CPPA)(G).
16. The "Authority" means "The National Electric Power Regulatory Authority (NEPRA)" constituted under the Regulation of Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power Act.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. "The Company shall render bills to the consumers on a monthly basis or less on the specific request of a consumer for payment by the due date.
2. The Company shall ensure that bills are delivered to consumers at least seven days before the due date. If any bill is not paid by the consumer in full within the due date, a Late Payment Charge of 10% (ten percent) shall be levied on the amount billed excluding Govt. tax and duties etc. In case bill is not served at least seven days before the due date then late payment surcharge will be levied after 7th day from the date of delivery of bill.
3. The supply provided to the consumers shall not be available for resale.
4. In the case of two-part tariff average Power Factor of a consumer at the point of supply shall not be less than 90%. In the event of the said Power factor falling below 90%, the consumer shall pay a penalty of two percent increase in the fixed charges determined with reference to maximum demand during the month corresponding to one percent decrease in the power factor below 90%.



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PART-II

(Definitions and Conditions for supply of power specific to each consumer category)

A-1 RESIDENTIAL

Definition

"Life Line Consumer" means those residential consumers having single phase electric connection with a sanctioned load up to 1 kW.

The lifeline consumers to include residential Non-Time of Use (Non-ToU) consumers having maximum of last twelve months and current month's consumption ≤ 100 units; two rates for ≤ 50 and ≤ 100 units will continue.

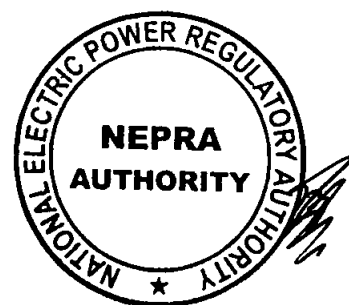
"Protected consumers" mean Non-ToU residential consumers consuming ≤ 200 kWh per month consistently for the past 6 months.

Residential Non-ToU consumers not falling under the protected category would be categorized under "Un-protected consumer category".

1. This Tariff is applicable for supply to;
 - i) Residences,
 - ii) Places of worship,
2. Consumers having sanctioned load less than 5 kW shall be billed on single-part kWh rate i.e. A-1(a) tariff.
3. All new consumers having sanctioned load 5 kW and above shall be provided T.O.U metering arrangement and shall be billed on the basis of tariff A-1(b) as set out in the Schedule of Tariff.
4. All existing consumers having sanctioned load 5 kW and above shall be provided T.O.U metering arrangement and converted to A- 1(b) Tariff by the Company.

A-2 COMMERCIAL

1. This tariff is applicable for supply to commercial offices and commercial establishments such as:
 - i) Shops/Flower Nurseries/Cold Storage
 - ii) Hotels, Hostels and Restaurants,
 - iii) Petrol Pumps and Service Stations,
 - iv) Compressed Natural Gas filling stations,
 - v) Private Hospitals/Clinics/Dispensaries,
 - vi) Places of Entertainment, Cinemas, Theaters, Clubs;
 - vii) Guest Houses/Rest Houses,
 - viii) Office of Lawyers, Solicitors, Law Associates and Consultants etc.
 - ix) Electric Vehicle Charging Stations (EVCS)
2. Electric Vehicle Charging Stations shall be billed under A-2(d) tariff i.e. Rs./kWh for peak and off-peak hours. For the time being, the tariff design is with zero fixed charges, however, in future the Authority after considering the ground situation may design its tariff structure on two part basis i.e. fixed charges and variable charges.



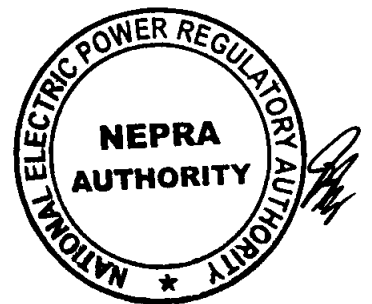
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3. The Electric Vehicle Charging Station shall provide “charging service” to Electric Vehicle shall provide charging service to Electric Vehicles as per the applicable tariff for EVCS plus Rs.24.44/kWh as margin for EVCS. The EVCS shall be billed by DISCOS under A-2(d) tariff. However, monthly FCAs either positive or negative shall not be applicable on EVCS.
4. Consumers under tariff A-2 having sanctioned load of less than 5 kW shall be billed under a Single-Part kWh rate A-2(a)
5. All existing consumers under tariff A-2 having sanctioned load 5 kW and above shall be billed on A-2(b) tariff till such time that they are provided T.O.U metering arrangement; thereafter such consumers shall be billed on T.O.U tariff A-2(c).
6. The existing and prospective consumers having load of 5 kW and above shall be provided T.O.U metering arrangement and shall be billed under tariff A-2(c).

A-3 GENERAL SERVICES

1. This tariff is applicable to;
 - i. Approved religious and charitable institutions
 - ii. Government and Semi-Government offices and Institutions
 - iii. Government Hospitals and dispensaries
 - iv. Educational institutions
 - v. Water Supply schemes including water pumps and tube wells other than those meant for the irrigation or reclamation of Agriculture land.

Consumers under General Services (A-3) shall be billed on single-part kWh rate i.e. A-3(a) tariff.



B INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY

Definitions

1. “Industrial Supply” means the supply for bona fide industrial purposes in factories including the supply required for the offices inside the premises and for normal working of the industry.
2. For the purposes of application of this tariff an “Industry” means a bona fide undertaking or establishment engaged in manufacturing, value addition and/or processing of goods.
3. This Tariff shall also be available for consumers having single-metering arrangement such as;
 - i) Poultry Farms
 - ii) Fish Hatcheries, fish farms, fish nurseries & Breeding Farms and
 - iii) Software houses

Conditions

An industrial consumer shall have the option, to switch over to seasonal Tariff-F, provided his connection is seasonal in nature as defined under Tariff-F, and he undertakes to abide by the terms and conditions of Tariff-F and pays the difference of security deposit rates previously deposited and those applicable to tariff-F at the time of acceptance of option for seasonal tariff. Seasonal tariff will be applicable from the date of commencement of the season, as specified by the customers at the time of submitting the option for Tariff-F. Tariff-F consumers will have the option to convert to corresponding Regular Industrial Tariff category and vice versa. This option can be exercised at the time of obtaining a new connection or at the beginning of the season. Once exercised, the option will remain in force for at least one year.

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B-1 SUPPLY AT 400 VOLTS THREEPHASE AND/OR 230 VOLTS SINGLE PHASE

1. This tariff is applicable for supply to Industries having sanctioned load upto 25 kW.
2. Consumers having sanctioned load upto 25 kW shall be billed on single-part kWh rate.
3. Consumers under tariff B-1 having sanctioned load of less than 5 kW shall be billed under a Single-Part kWh rate. However, B-1 consumers having sanctioned load of less than 5 kW may opt for ToU meter
4. The existing and prospective consumers having load of 5 kW and above shall be provided T.O.U metering arrangement and shall be billed under tariff B1(b).

B-2 SUPPLY AT 400 VOLTS

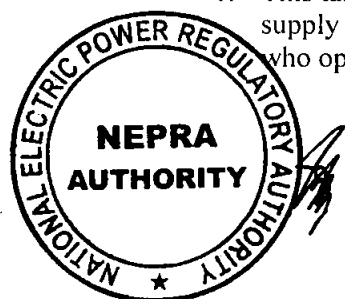
1. This tariff is applicable for supply to Industries having sanctioned load of more than 25 kW up to and including 500 kW.
2. All existing consumers under tariff B-2 shall be provided T.O.U metering arrangement by the Company and converted to B-2(b) Tariff.
3. All new applicants i.e. prospective consumers applying for service to the Company shall be provided T.O.U metering arrangement and charged according to the applicable T.O.U tariff.

B-3 SUPPLY AT 11 kV AND 33 kV

1. This tariff is applicable for supply to Industries having sanctioned load of more than 500 kW up to and including 5 MW and also for Industries having sanctioned load of 500 kW or below who opt for receiving supply at 11 kV or 33 kV.
2. The consumers may be allowed extension of load above 5MW to 7.5MW from the DISCO's owned grid station subject to availability of load in the grid and capacity in the 11kV existing dedicated feeder. In such a case the consumer will bear 100% grid sharing charges including transmission line charges and 100% cost of land proportionate to load above 5MW to 7.5 MW. While allowing extension in load, the DISCOs shall ensure that no additional line losses are incurred and additional loss, if any, shall be borne by the respective consumers.
3. If, for any reason, the meter reading date of a consumer is altered and the acceleration/retardation in the date is up to 4 days, no notice shall be taken of this acceleration or retardation. But if the date is accelerated or retarded by more than 4 days, the fixed charges shall be assessed on proportionate basis for the actual number of days between the date of the old reading and the new reading.
4. The supply under this Tariff shall not be available to a prospective consumer unless he provides, to the satisfaction and approval of the Company, his own Transformer, Circuit Breakers and other necessary equipment as part of the dedicated distribution system for receiving and controlling the supply, or, alternatively pays to the Company for all apparatus and equipment if so provided and installed by the Company. The recovery of the cost of service connection shall be regulated by the Eligibility Criteria laid down by the Authority read with Consumer Service Manual (CSM).
5. All B-3 Industrial Consumers shall be billed on the basis of T.O.U tariff given in the Schedule of Tariff.

B-4 SUPPLY AT 66 kV, 132 kV AND ABOVE

1. This tariff is applicable for supply to Industries for all loads of more than 5MW receiving supply at 66 kV, 132 kV and above and also for Industries having load of 5MW or below who opt to receive supply at 66 kV or 132 kV and above.



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2. If, for any reason, the meter reading date of a consumer is altered and the acceleration/retardation in the date is up to 4 days, no notice shall be taken of this acceleration or retardation. But if the date is accelerated or retarded by more than 4 days, the fixed charges shall be assessed on proportionate basis for the actual number of days between the date of the old reading and the new reading.
3. If the Grid Station required for provision of supply falls within the purview of the dedicated system under the Eligibility Criteria laid down by the Authority read with CSM, the supply under this Tariff shall not be available to such a prospective consumer unless he provides, to the satisfaction and approval of the Company, an independent grid station of his own including Land, Building, Transformers, Circuit Breakers and other necessary equipment and apparatus as part of the dedicated distribution system for receiving and controlling the supply, or, alternatively, pays to the Company for all such Land, Building, Transformers, Circuit Breakers and other necessary equipment and apparatus if so provided and installed by the Company. The recovery of cost of service connection shall be regulated by Eligibility Criteria laid down by the Authority read with CSM.
4. All B-4 Industrial Consumers shall be billed on the basis of two-part T.O.U tariff.

C BULK SUPPLY

“Bulk Supply” for the purpose of this Tariff, means the supply given at one point for self-consumption to mix-load consumer not selling to any other consumer such as residential, commercial, tube-well and others.

General Conditions

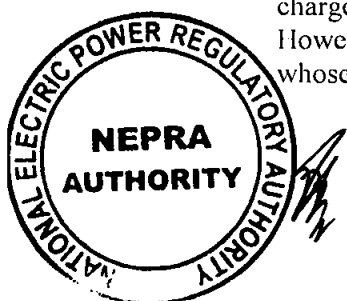
If, for any reason, the meter reading date of a consumer is altered and the acceleration/retardation in the date is up to 4 days no notice will be taken of this acceleration or retardation. But if the date is accelerated or retarded by more than 4 days the fixed charges shall be assessed on proportionate basis for actual number of days between the date of old reading and the new reading.

C-I SUPPLY AT 400/230 VOLTS

1. This Tariff is applicable to a consumer having a metering arrangement at 400 volts, having sanctioned load of up to and including 500 kW.
2. Consumers having sanctioned load less than 5 kW shall be billed on single-part kWh rate i.e. C-I(a) tariff.
3. All new consumers having sanctioned load 5 kW and above shall be provided T.O.U metering arrangement and shall be billed on the basis of Time-of-Use (T.O.U) tariff C-1(c) given in the Schedule of Tariff.
4. All the existing consumers governed by this tariff having sanctioned load 5 kW and above shall be provided T.O.U metering arrangements.

C-2 SUPPLY AT 11 kV AND 33 kV

1. This tariff is applicable to consumers receiving supply at 11 kV or 33 kV at one-point metering arrangement and having sanctioned load of more than 500 kW up to and including 5 MW.
2. The consumers may be allowed extension of load beyond 5MW upto 7.5MW from the DISCO's owned grid station subject to availability of load in the grid and capacity in the 11kV existing dedicated feeder. In such a case the consumer will bear 100% grid sharing charges including transmission line charges and 100% cost of land proportionate to load. However, only such consumers be allowed extension of load beyond 5MW upto 7.5MW whose connection is at least three (3) years old. While allowing extension in load, the



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DISCOs shall ensure that no additional line losses are incurred and additional loss, if any, shall be borne by the respective consumers.

3. The supply under this Tariff shall not be available to a prospective consumer unless he provides, to the satisfaction and approval of the Company, his own Transformer, Circuit Breakers and other necessary equipment as part of the dedicated distribution system for receiving and controlling the supply, or, alternatively pays to the Company for all apparatus and equipment if so provided and installed by the Company. The recovery of the cost of service connection shall be regulated by the Eligibility Criteria laid down by the Authority read with CSM.
4. All new consumers shall be provided TOU metering arrangement and shall be billed on the basis of tariff C-2(b) as set out in the Schedule of Tariff.
5. Existing consumers governed by this tariff shall be provided with T.O.U metering arrangement and converted to C-2(b).

C-3 SUPPLY AT 66 kV AND ABOVE

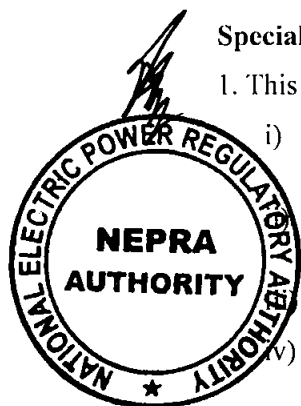
1. This tariff is applicable to consumers having sanctioned load of more than 5000 kW receiving supply at 66 kV and above.
2. If the Grid Station required for provision of supply falls within the purview of the dedicated system under the Eligibility Criteria laid down by the Authority read with CSM, the supply under this Tariff shall not be available to such a prospective consumer unless he provides, to the satisfaction and approval of the Company, an independent grid station of his own including Land, Building, Transformers, Circuit Breakers and other necessary equipment and apparatus as part of the dedicated distribution system for receiving and controlling the supply, or, alternatively, pays to the Company for all such Land, Building, Transformers, Circuit Breakers and other necessary equipment and apparatus if so provided and installed by the Company. The recovery of cost of service connection shall be regulated by Eligibility Criteria laid down by the Authority read with CSM.
3. Existing consumers governed by this tariff shall be provided with T.O.U metering arrangement and converted to C-3(b).
4. All new consumers shall be provided TOU metering arrangement and shall be billed on the basis of tariff C-3(b) as set out in the Schedule of Tariff.

D AGRICULTURAL SUPPLY

“Agricultural Supply” means the supply for Lift Irrigation Pumps and/or pumps installed on Tube-wells intended solely for irrigation or reclamation of agricultural land or forests, and include supply for lighting of the tube-well chamber.

Special Conditions of Supply

1. This tariff shall apply to:
 - i) Reclamation and Drainage Operation under Salinity Control and Reclamation Projects (SCARP):
Bona fide forests, agricultural tube-wells and lift irrigation pumps for the irrigation of agricultural land.
Tube-wells meant for aqua-culture.
 - ii) Tube-wells installed in a dairy farm meant for cultivating crops as fodder and for upkeep of cattle.
2. If, for any reason, the meter reading date of a consumer is altered and the acceleration/retardation in the date is up to 4 days, no notice shall be taken of this



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acceleration or retardation. But if the date is accelerated or retarded by more than 4 days, the fixed charges shall be assessed on proportionate basis for the actual number of days between the date of the old reading and the new reading.

3. The lamps and fans consumption in the residential quarters, if any, attached to the tube-wells shall be charged entirely under Tariff A-1 for which separate metering arrangements should be installed.
4. The supply under this Tariff shall not be available to consumer using pumps for the irrigation of parks, meadows, gardens, orchards, attached to and forming part of the residential, commercial or industrial premises in which case the corresponding Tariff A-1, A-2 or Industrial Tariff B-1, B-2 shall be respectively applicable.

D-1

1. This tariff is applicable to all Reclamation and Drainage Operation pumping under SCARP related installation.
2. Consumers having sanctioned load less than 5 kW shall be billed on single-part kWh rate i.e. D-1(a) tariff given in the Schedule of Tariff.
3. All new consumers having sanctioned load 5 kW and above shall be provided TOU metering arrangement and shall be charged on the basis of Time-of- Use (T.O.U) tariff D-1(b) given in the Schedule of Tariff.
4. All the existing consumers having sanctioned load 5 kW and above shall be provided T.O.U metering arrangements and shall be governed by D-1(a) till that time.

D-2

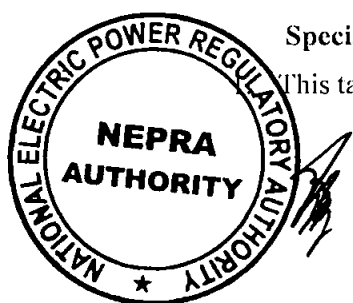
1. This tariff is applicable to consumers falling under Agriculture Supply excluding SCARP related installations.
2. Consumers having sanctioned load less than 5 kW shall be billed on single-part kWh rate i.e. D-2(a) tariff given in the Schedule of Tariff.
3. All new consumers having sanctioned load 5 kW and above shall be provided TOU metering arrangement and shall be charged on the basis of Time-of- Use (T.O.U) tariff D- 2(b) given in the Schedule of Tariff.
4. All the existing consumers having sanctioned load 5 kW and above shall be provided T.O.U metering arrangements and shall be governed by D-2(a) till that time.

E -1 TEMPORARY RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL SUPPLY

Temporary Residential/Commercial Supply means a supply given to persons temporarily on special occasions such as ceremonial, religious gatherings, festivals, fairs, exhibitions, political gathering, marriages and other civil or military functions. This also includes supply to touring cinemas and persons engaged in construction of house/buildings/plazas of single phase loads. A temporary electric power supply connection for the construction shall be provided by Distribution company initially for a period of six months which is further extendable on three month basis up to completion of the specific job/project for which the temporary connection was obtained. However, there is no minimum time period for provision of temporary connection. The temporary connection for illumination, lighting, weddings, festivals, functions, exhibitions, political gatherings or national and religious ceremonies, civil or military functions etc., testing of industrial equipment or any other emergent requirement of temporary nature, can be provided for specific time period not exceeding two weeks. The sanctioning officer shall ensure that the temporary connection will be utilized for temporary purpose only.

Special Conditions of Supply

This tariff shall apply to Residential and Commercial consumers for temporary supply.



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2. Ordinarily the supply under this Tariff shall not be given by the Company without first obtaining security equal to the anticipated supply charges and other miscellaneous charges for the period of temporary supply.

E -2 TEMPORARY INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY

“Temporary Industrial Supply” means the supply given to an Industry for the bonafide purposes mentioned under the respective definitions of “Industrial Supply”, during the construction phase prior to the commercial operation of the Industrial concern.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY

1. Ordinarily the supply under this Tariff shall not be given by the Company without first obtaining security equal to the anticipated supply charges and other miscellaneous charges for the period of temporary supply.
2. Normally, temporary connections shall be allowed for a period of 3 months, which may be extended on three months basis subject to clearance of outstanding dues.

F SEASONAL INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY

“Seasonal Industry” for the purpose of application of this Tariff, means an industry which works only for part of the year to meet demand for goods or services arising during a particular season of the year. However, any seasonal industry running in combination with one or more seasonal industries, against one connection, in a manner that the former works in one season while the latter works in the other season (thus running throughout the year) will not be classified as a seasonal industry for the purpose of the application of this Tariff.

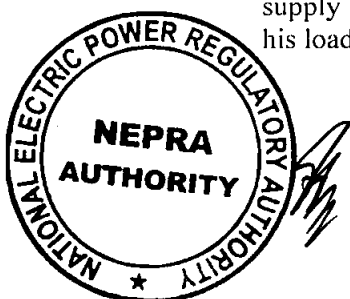
Definitions

“Year” means any period comprising twelve consecutive months.

1. All “Definitions” and “Special Conditions of Supply” as laid down under the corresponding Industrial Tariffs shall also form part of this Tariff so far as they may be relevant.

Special Conditions of Supply

1. This tariff is applicable to seasonal industry.
2. Fixed Charges per kilowatt per month under this tariff shall be levied at the rate of 125% of the corresponding regular Industrial Supply Tariff Rates and shall be recovered only for the period that the seasonal industry actually runs subject to minimum period of six consecutive months during any twelve consecutive months. The condition for recovery of Fixed Charges for a minimum period of six months shall not, however, apply to the seasonal industries, which are connected to the Company’s Supply System for the first time during the course of a season.
3. The consumers falling within the purview of this Tariff shall have the option to change over to the corresponding industrial Supply Tariff, provided they undertake to abide by all the conditions and restrictions, which may, from time to time, be prescribed as an integral part of those Tariffs. The consumers under this Tariff will have the option to convert to Regular Tariff and vice versa. This option can be exercised at the time of obtaining a new connection or at the beginning of the season. Once exercised, the option will remain in force for at least one year.
4. All seasonal loads shall be disconnected from the Company’s Supply System at the end of the season, specified by the consumer at the time of getting connection, for which the supply is given. In case, however, a consumer requires running the non-seasonal part of his load (e.g., lights, fans, tube-wells, etc.) throughout the year, he shall have to bring out



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separate circuits for such load so as to enable installation of separate meters for each type of load and charging the same at the relevant Tariff.

5. Where a "Seasonal Supply" consumer does not come forward to have his seasonal industry re-connected with the Company's Supply System in any ensuing season, the service line and equipment belonging to the Company and installed at his premises shall be removed after expiry of 60 days of the date of commencement of season previously specified by the consumer at the time of his obtaining new connection/re-connection. However, at least ten clear days notice in writing under registered post shall be necessary to be given to the consumer before removal of service line and equipment from his premises as aforesaid, to enable him to decide about the retention of connection or otherwise. No Supply Charges shall be recovered from a disconnected seasonal consumer for any season during which he does not come forward to have his seasonal industry re-connected with the Company's Supply System.

G PUBLIC LIGHTING SUPPLY

"Public Lighting Supply" means the supply for the purpose of illuminating public lamps. The supply under this tariff shall also be applicable for lamps used in public playgrounds and public parks.

Definitions

"Month" means a calendar month or a part thereof in excess of 15 days.

Special Conditions of Supply

The supply under this Tariff shall be used exclusively for public lighting installed on roads or premises used by General Public.

H RESIDENTIAL COLONIES ATTACHED TO INDUSTRIES

This tariff is applicable for one-point supply to residential colonies attached to the industrial supply consumers having their own distribution facilities.

Definitions

"One Point Supply" for the purpose of this Tariff, means the supply given by one point to Industrial Supply Consumers for general and domestic consumption in the residential colonies attached to their factory premises for a load of 5 Kilowatts and above. The purpose is further distribution to various persons residing in the attached residential colonies and also for perimeter lighting in the attached residential colonies.

"General and Domestic Consumption", for the purpose of this Tariff, means consumption for lamps, fans, domestic applications, including heated, cookers, radiators, air-conditioners, refrigerators and domestic tube-wells.

"Residential Colony" attached to the Industrial Supply Consumer, means a group of houses annexed with the factory premises constructed solely for residential purpose of the bonafide employees of the factory, the establishment or the factory owners or partners, etc.

Special Conditions of Supply

The supply under this Tariff shall not be available to persons who meet a part of their requirements from a separate source of supply at their premises.

TARCTION

Supply under this tariff means supply of power in bulk to Railways for Railway Traction only.

