

KERALA STATE ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

No. 1010/Con.Engg/ 2026/ KSERC

Dated 16th October, 2026

NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred under sub section (1) of Section 181, read with Sections 36, 39, 40, 41, 45, 51, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65 and 86 of the Electricity Act, 2003 (Central Act 36 of 2003), and all other powers enabling it in this behalf and after previous publication; the Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission hereby makes the following Regulations, namely: -

KERALA STATE ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

(MULTI YEAR TARIFF) REGULATIONS, 2026

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List of Abbreviations

A&G	Administration & General (expenses)
AAD	Accounts and Additional Disclosure (Rules)
ABR	Average Billing Rate
ABT	Availability Based Tariff
AC	Alternating Current
ACS	Average Cost of Supply
AD	Accumulated Depreciation
AGC	Automatic Generation Control
ADS	Additional Disclosure Statement
AEC	Auxiliary Energy Consumption
AFC	Annual Fixed Charges
AAAC	All Aluminium Alloy Conductor
ACAR	Aluminium Conductor Alloy Reinforced
AMI	Advanced Metering Infrastructure
APTEL	Appellate Tribunal for Electricity
ARR	Aggregate Revenue Requirement
AT&C	Aggregate Technical & Commercial loss
Aux (ess)	Auxiliary energy consumption for integrated energy storage system
BESPA	Battery Energy Storage Purchase Agreement
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
BPC	Bid Process Coordinator
BS	Balance Sheet
BST	Bulk Supply Tariff
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CC	Capacity Charge
CEA	Central Electricity Authority
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CERC	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
CFA	Central Financial Assistance
CMD	Chairman and Managing Director
COD	Date of Commercial Operation
CoPA	Cochin Port Authority
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPP	Captive Power Plant
CSEZA	Cochin Special Economic Zone Authority

CTU	Central Transmission Utility
DC	Direct Current
DC (ess)	Declared Capacity of Integrated Energy Storage System
DSM	Deviation Settlement Mechanism
DER	Distributed Energy Resources
DISCOM	Distribution Company
DoD	Depth of Discharge
DPR	Detailed Project Report
DTR	Distribution Transformer
EAFM	Energy Availability Factor for the Month
EHT / EHV	Extra High Tension / Extra High Voltage
ERS	Emergency Restoration System
EV	Electric Vehicle
ERC	Expected Revenue from tariff and Charges
ESS	Energy Storage System
ESSD	Energy Storage System Developer
FGMO	Free Governor Mode of Operation
FPPAS	Fuel and Power Purchase Cost Adjustment Surcharge
FY	Financial Year
FRL	Full Reservoir Level
GCV	Gross Calorific Value
GFA	Gross Fixed Assets
GFL	Grid Following (Control) inverters
GFM	Grid Forming (Control) / Grid Forming BESS
GIS	Gas Insulated Substation
GNA	General Network Access
GO	Government Order
GoI	Government of India
GPF	General Provident Fund
GSHR	Gross Station Heat Rate
HEP	Hydro Electric Power (generating station)
HP	High Pressure
HT / HV	High Tension / High Voltage
HVAC	High Voltage Alternating Current
HVDC	High Voltage Direct Current
IC	Installed Capacity

ICT	Inter-Connecting Transformer
IDC	Interest During Construction
IT	Information Technology
IESS	Integrated Energy Storage System
Ind AS	Indian Accounting Standard
IPP	Independent Power Producer
ISTS	Inter-State Transmission System
KDHPCL	Kanan Devan Hills Plantations Company Private Limited
KPUPL	KINESCO Power and Utilities Private Limited
KSEB Ltd. / KSEBL	Kerala State Electricity Board Limited
KSERC	Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission
kV	Kilovolt
kVA	kilovolt-Ampere
kVAh	Kilovolt-Ampere hour
kVArh	Kilovolt-Ampere reactive hour
kW	kilowatt
kWh	Kilowatt hour
LP	Low Pressure
LT / LV	Low Tension / Low Voltage
MCLR	Marginal Cost of Funds based Lending Rate
MCM	Million Cubic Metres
MCR	Maximum Continuous Rating
MD	Managing Director
MDDL	Minimum Draw Down Level
MNRE	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
MVA_r	Mega Volt-Ampere reactive
MPR	Mid-term Performance Review
MTBF	Mean Time Between Failure
MU	Million Units
MVA	Mega Volt Ampere
MW	Megawatt
MWh	Megawatt hour
MYT	Multi Year Tariff
NAEAF	Normative Annual Energy Availability Factor
NAPAF	Normative Annual Plant Availability Factor

NAPLF	Normative Annual Plant Load Factor
NFA	Net Fixed Assets
NLDC	National Load Despatch Centre
NOC	No Objection Certificate
NPCIL	Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited
NPS	National Pension System
O&M	Operation & Maintenance (expenses)
OCRA	Original Capital cost of Replaced Assets
OP	Original Petition
OPGW	Optical Fibre Ground Wire / Optical Ground Wire
PAF	Plant Availability Factor
PAFM	Plant Availability Factor for the Month
PAFY	Plant Availability Factor for the Year
P&L	Profit & Loss
PLF	Plant Load Factor
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PPC	Power Purchase Cost
PSP	Pumped Storage Plant
R&M	Repair & Maintenance (expenses)
RA	Regulatory Asset
RE	Renewable Energy
RLA	Residual Life Assessment
RLDC	Regional Load Despatch Centre
RMD	Recorded Maximum Demand
RMU	Renovation, Modernization and Upgrading
RoE	Return on Equity
RPIL	Rubber Park India Private Limited
RPO / RCO	Renewable Purchase Obligation / Renewable Consumption Obligation
RST	Retail Supply Tariff
RTE (BESS)	Round Trip Efficiency (Battery Energy Storage System)
SAIDI	System Average Interruption Duration Index
SAIFI	System Average Interruption Frequency Index
SBI	State Bank of India
SBU	Strategic Business Unit
SBU-D	Strategic Business Unit – Distribution
SBU-G	Strategic Business Unit – Generation

SBU-T	Strategic Business Unit – Transmission
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SCC	Sum of the Capacities Contracted
SCOD	Scheduled Commercial Operation Date
SEBI	Securities and Exchange Board of India
SEM	Special Energy Meter
SCR	Short Circuit Ratio
SHP	Small Hydro Power
SIL	Surge Impedance Loading
SLDC	State Load Despatch Centre
SOP	Standards of Performance (Regulations)
SPV	Special Purpose Vehicle
SRPC	Southern Regional Power Committee
STS	Intra-State Transmission System
STU	State Transmission Utility
SVC	Static VAr Compensator
TBCB	Tariff Based Competitive Bidding
TC	Transmission Charges
TCED	Thrissur Corporation Electricity Department (distribution licensee)
ToD	Time of Day
ToU	Time of Use
TSA	Transmission Service Agreement
UG	Underground (cable)
VAr / VAR	Volt-Ampere reactive
VARh	Volt-Ampere reactive hour
VGf	Viability Gap Funding
WPI	Wholesale Price Index

**KERALA STATE ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION
(MULTI YEAR TARIFF) REGULATIONS, 2026**

CHAPTER – I

PRELIMINARY

1. Short title, commencement, extent and applicability. —

1.1 These Regulations may be called the “Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Multi Year Tariff) Regulations, 2026”.

1.2 These Regulations shall come into force from the date of publication of the same in the Official Gazette of the State of Kerala:

Provided that Regulation 58 and Annexure 3 shall come into force with effect from 1st April, 2027.

1.3 These Regulations shall extend to the whole of the State of Kerala.

1.4 These Regulations shall be applicable to:

- (i) all the Strategic Business Units (SBUs) relating to Generation, Transmission and Distribution of the Kerala State Electricity Board Limited (KSEB Ltd.) and its successors;
- (ii) all the generating companies, Energy Storage System Developers, captive users, distribution licensees, transmission licensees in the State, other than that of KSEB Ltd. and other users of the electricity grid/distribution system in the State; and
- (iii) the State Load Despatch Centre (SLDC).

2. Control Period and Scope of the Regulations. —

2.1 The Control Period for which the principles and norms specified under these Regulations shall be a block of five (5) financial years, commencing from 1st April, 2027 and ending on 31st March, 2032:

Provided that the Commission may, if considered necessary, through an Order extend the validity of these Regulations beyond the thirty first day of March, 2032, to such period or periods as deemed appropriate.

2.2 The Commission shall determine the Aggregate Revenue Requirement, Tariff, Fees and Charges, including the terms and conditions thereof, in accordance with these Regulations for all the matters for which the Commission has jurisdiction under the Act, including the following: -

- (i) Supply of electricity by a Generating Company or Energy Storage System Developer, from Hydro Generating Stations with installed capacity above 25 MW, Pumped Storage Hydro-electric Generating Stations (PSP), Energy Storage Systems (ESS), and Thermal Generating Stations and other generating stations using non-

renewable sources of energy, to a Distribution Licensee;

- (ii) Intra-state transmission of electricity;
- (iii) Intra-state wheeling of electricity;
- (iv) Bulk and Retail supply of electricity;
- (v) Surcharge in addition to the charges for wheeling under the first proviso to sub-section (2) of Section 42 of the Act;
- (vi) Additional surcharge on the charges of wheeling under sub-section (4) of Section 42 of the Act;
- (vii) Fuel and Power Purchase Cost Adjustment Surcharge;
- (viii) SLDC, in terms of fees and charges:

Provided that the distribution licensee is authorized to compute and charge the Fuel and Power Purchase Cost Adjustment Surcharge as per Regulation 58 of these Regulations.

- 2.3 Notwithstanding anything contained in these Regulations, the Commission shall adopt the tariff, if such tariff has been determined through a transparent process of bidding in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Government, as envisaged under Section 63 of the Act:

Provided that the applicant shall provide such information as the Commission may require to satisfy itself that the guidelines issued by the Central Government have been duly complied with.

- 2.4 Notwithstanding anything contained in these Regulations, the Commission shall adopt the tariff discovered under Section 63 of the Act, for the transmission projects allotted through "Tariff Based Competitive Bidding" (TBCB) route based on any policy formulated by the State Government, if such tariff has been determined through a transparent process of bidding in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Government:

Provided that the threshold limit of the estimated capital cost, above which the projects have to be executed through TBCB route, shall be Rs 250 crores or above as notified by the State Government from time to time as a matter of policy and intimated to the Commission in writing under Section 108 of the Act.

3. Definitions. — In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires;

- (1) "**Act**" means the Electricity Act, 2003 (Central Act 36 of 2003), as amended from time to time;
- (2) "**Additional Disclosure Statements**" means the statements to be provided by the specified entity disclosing the particulars as provided in the Electricity Distribution (Accounts and Additional Disclosure) Rules,

2025;

- (3) **“Aggregate Revenue Requirement”** or **“ARR”** means the annual revenue requirement comprising of allowable expenses and return on paid up equity share capital/ return on net fixed assets, as the case may be, pertaining to the regulated/ licensed business of the generating business/ company or transmission business/ licensee or distribution business/ licensee or State Load Despatch Centre, for recovery through tariffs or fees and charges, in accordance with these Regulations;
- (4) **“Allocation Statement”** means an audited statement for each financial year, in respect of the generating company or transmission licensee or distribution licensee or each of the separate businesses of the integrated utility, showing the amounts of any common revenue, cost, asset, liability, reserve or provision, which has been either, -
- (i) charged from or to each such separate business together with a description of the basis of that charge; or
 - (ii) determined by apportionment or allocation between the separate businesses of the regulated entity including the licensed business, together with a description of the basis of the apportionment or allocation:
- Provided that such allocation statement in respect of a Generating Station shall be maintained in a manner so as to enable its tariff determination; stage- wise, Unit-wise and/ or for the whole Generating Station;
- (5) **“Ancillary Services”** in relation to power system operation, means the services necessary to support the grid operation in maintaining power quality, reliability and security of the grid and includes Primary Reserve Ancillary Service, Secondary Reserve Ancillary Service, Tertiary Reserve Ancillary Service, active power support for load following, reactive power support, black start and such other services, as defined in the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Indian Electricity Grid Code) Regulations, 2023, as amended from time to time;
- (6) **“Area of Supply”** means the area within which a licensee is authorized by his licence to supply electricity;
- (7) **“Audited accounts”** means the Financial Statements as audited by the Statutory auditors and/ or the Comptroller and Auditor General, as the case may be;
- (8) **“Auxiliary energy consumption of a generating station or a generating unit”** means the quantum of energy consumed by the auxiliary equipment of the generating station or generating unit including; switchyard of the generating station and the transformer losses within the

generating station or generating unit and shall be expressed as a percentage of the sum of gross energy generated at the generator terminals of all the units of that generating station;

Explanation: The auxiliary energy consumption of a generating station or a generating unit shall not include the energy consumed by the station's housing colony or such other facilities at the generating station and the energy consumed for construction of new projects, if any, at the generating station, which shall be metered separately.

- (9) **“Auxiliary energy consumption for integrated energy storage system” or “Aux (ess)”** means the quantum of energy consumed by auxiliary equipment of the integrated energy storage system of the generating station or transmission system in addition to the auxiliary energy consumption specified under these Regulations:

Provided that the auxiliary energy consumption of the integrated energy storage system shall be measured separately for energy accounting;

- (10) **“Auxiliary energy consumption of a transmission substation”** means the quantum of energy consumed by auxiliary equipment of the transmission substation and the transformer losses within the transmission substation and shall be expressed as a percentage of the sum of gross energy injected at the incoming terminals of the transmission substation;

Explanation: The auxiliary energy consumption of a transmission substation shall not include the energy consumed for supply of electricity to the housing colony and such other facilities at the transmission substation, which shall be metered separately.

- (11) **“Availability”, -**

- (i) of a **generating station** for any given period means the average of the daily average declared capacities as certified by the State Load Despatch Centre for all the days during that period, expressed as a percentage of the installed capacity of the generating station minus normative auxiliary consumption in MW, as specified in these Regulations and shall be computed as provided in Chapter VIII to these Regulations;
- (ii) of a **transmission system** for any given period means the time in hours during that period in which the transmission system is capable of transmitting electricity at its rated voltage, expressed as a percentage of the total hours in the given period as certified by SLDC and shall be calculated as provided in Annexure - 4 to these Regulations;

Explanation: The Actual Annual Availability during the year shall be

computed by the Generating Company for each Generating Station/ Unit(s) or the Transmission Licensee, as applicable and certified by the SLDC;

- (12) **“Bank rate”** means the standard rate notified by the Reserve Bank of India as per Section 49 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (Central Act 2 of 1934), at which it is prepared to buy or re-discount bills of exchange or other commercial paper eligible for purchase thereunder;
- (13) **“Base load”** means the average of monthly minimum system demand in MW during the financial year of a distribution business/ licensee in its area of supply, defined in terms of system demand in MW, or as decided by the Commission from time to time;
- (14) **“Base rate”** means the one-year marginal cost of funds-based lending rate (MCLR) of the State Bank of India (SBI) as applicable on first day of April of respective financial year;
- (15) **“Base Year”** means the financial year 2024-25 for the purpose of these Regulations;
- (16) **“Battery cell”** means the electrochemical device of a battery energy storage system that stores electrical energy as chemical energy and converts chemical energy into electrical energy, consisting of a positive (cathode) and a negative (anode) electrode with the capability to generate electricity;
- (17) **“Battery cycle”** in respect of a battery energy storage system means the charging of the battery from the depth of discharge to its maximum rating and discharging to its minimum specified rating equivalent to the depth of discharge to complete one cycle of a battery energy storage system;
- (18) **“Battery Energy Storage System”** or **“BESS”**, means a modular, electrochemical framework to store energy from the grid or distributed generation sources in rechargeable battery modules, with controls for appropriate management to deliver the stored energy in the form of electricity to the grid or installation, as and when needed;
- (19) **“Beneficiary”** in relation to the following entities means, -
 - (i) Generating station- the person purchasing electricity generated at such generating station under these Regulations;
 - (ii) Transmission Licensee/ Business - the Transmission System Users;
 - (iii) Distribution Licensee/ Business - the distribution system users and the consumers including prosumers;
 - (iv) SLDC - the Distribution Licensees and Open Access consumers who utilize the Intra-State Transmission system for transmission

of electricity and / or utilize the distribution system of a Licensee in the State for wheeling of electricity and / or avail the services of the SLDC or STU relating to scheduling and real-time grid operations, State energy accounting, operation of pool account, connectivity, GNA operationalization, pooling and recovery of transmission charges etc.;

- (20) **“Calendar Month”** means one of the months as named in the Gregorian calendar or the period from a day of one month to the last day of the same month;
- (21) **“Capacity charge”** means the charges computed as per Chapters VIII and IX of these Regulations;
- (22) **“Capital Investment”** means the investment of funds for acquiring long term assets such as real estate, plants and machinery, lines and substations etc. by a company/ licensee in order to further its business goals and objectives;
- (23) **“Ceiling Rate”** means the highest rate allowable, as approved by the Commission, in a transaction;
- (24) **“Central Commission”** means the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) referred to in sub section (1) of Section 76 of the Act;
- (25) **“Change in law”** in relation to tariff, unless otherwise defined in the agreement, means any enactment or amendment or repeal of any law, made after the determination of tariff under section 62 or section 63 of the Act, leading to corresponding changes in the cost requiring change in tariff, and includes:
 - (i) a change in interpretation of any law by a competent court; or;
 - (ii) a change in any domestic tax, including duty, levy, cess, charge or surcharge by the Central Government, State Government or Union territory administration leading to corresponding changes in the cost; or;
 - (iii) a change in any condition of an approval or license obtained or to be obtained for purchase, supply or transmission of electricity, unless specifically excluded in the agreement for the purchase, supply or transmission of electricity, which results in any change in the cost:

Provided that "change in law" does not include the following: -

- (i) any change in any withholding tax on income or dividends distributed to the shareholders of the generating company or transmission licensee; or

- (ii) any change in respect of deviation settlement charges or frequency intervals by an Appropriate Commission.
- (26) **“Collection Efficiency”** means the payment received against the demand raised in the bills of the distribution business/ licensee for a particular period, expressed as a percentage;
- (27) **“Collective Transaction”** means a set of transactions discovered in the power exchange through anonymous simultaneous competitive bidding by buyers and sellers;
- (28) **“Commission”** or **‘KSERC’** means the Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission;
- (29) **“Competitive Bidding”** means a transparent process for procurement of power, equipment, services and works in which bids are invited by the procurer by open advertisement covering the scope and specifications of the power requirement, equipment, services and works required; and the terms and conditions of the proposed contract as well as the criteria by which bids shall be evaluated, and shall include domestic competitive bidding and international competitive bidding;
- (30) **“Conduct of Business Regulations”** means the Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Conduct of Business) Regulations, 2003, as amended from time to time;
- (31) **“Control Period”** means the period during which the principles and norms for determination of revenue requirement and tariff specified in these Regulations shall remain valid;
- (32) **“Controllable factors”** means the factors as specified in Regulation 10 of these Regulations;
- (33) **“Cut-off date of a project”** means the date after 24 months from the date of commercial operation (COD) of the project:
- Provided that the cut-off date may be extended by the Commission, if it is proved on the basis of documentary evidence that the additional capitalization could not be made within the cut-off date, for reasons beyond the control of the project developer;
- (34) **“Cross Subsidy”** means the difference between the applicable average tariff of that consumer category/ sub category and the average cost of supply as approved by the Commission for that year;
- (35) **“Date of Commercial Operation”** or **“COD”** means, -
- (i) the commercial operation date, as provided in Annexure- 9 to these Regulations; and
 - (ii) the date of commercial operation shall not be a date prior to the

scheduled date of commercial operation mentioned in the power purchase agreement or the implementation agreement or the transmission service agreement or the wheeling agreement, as the case may be, unless mutually agreed to by all the parties to such an agreement.

- (36) **“Day”** means a day consisting of a period of twenty-four hours starting at 00:00 hour (mid night);
- (37) **“De-capitalization”** for the purpose of tariff under these Regulations, means the reduction in Gross Fixed Assets of the project as approved by the Commission corresponding to inter-unit transfer of assets or the assets taken out from service;
- (38) **“Declared capacity”** means, the capability of a generating station to deliver ex- bus electricity in MW declared by the generating station in relation to any time- block of the day as defined in the Grid Code or whole of the day, duly taking into account the availability of fuel or water, and subject to further qualifications in the relevant Regulations;
- (39) **“Declared capacity of Energy Storage System” or “DC(ess)”** in relation to an energy storage system means, the capability to deliver ex-bus electricity in MW and MWh declared by the generating company or transmission licensee or ESSD, during the day, duly taking into account the stored electricity after successful charging/ pumping, and subject to further qualification in these Regulations;
- (40) **“Depth of Discharge (DoD)”** means the level to which a battery can be discharged relative to the maximum possible amount of energy that can be discharged by the battery in a single operational cycle, expressed as a percentage;
- (41) **“Design energy of a hydro-electric generating station”** means the quantum of energy, which can be generated in a ninety percent dependable year with rated capacity;
- (42) **“Detailed Project Report Scheme” or “DPR Scheme”** means a capital expenditure Scheme with projected capital cost exceeding the limits specified in these Regulations, for which the Generating Company or Licensee or SLDC or STU is required to obtain prior in-principle approval by submitting a Detailed Project Report (DPR) in accordance with the provisions under these Regulations;
- (43) **“Distribution business”** means the business of operating and maintaining a distribution system for supplying electricity in the area of supply of the distribution business/ licensee;
- (44) **“Distribution Licensee”** means a Licensee authorized to operate and maintain a distribution system for supplying electricity to the consumers in

his area of supply;

- (45) **“Distribution wires business”** means the business of operating and maintaining a distribution system for wheeling of electricity in the area of supply of the distribution licensee;
- (46) **“Due date”** means the date by which the bill for the charges for power supplied by the Generating company or ESSD or for the transmission service provided by a transmission licensee or STU is to be paid, in accordance with the Power Purchase Agreement, Power Supply Agreement or Transmission Service Agreement, as the case may be, and if not specified in the agreement, forty-five days from the date of presentation of the bill by such generating company, ESSD or transmission licensee:

Provided that in respect of consumers availing supply of electricity under the distribution business, the "due date" shall have the meaning assigned to it under the Kerala Electricity Supply Code, 2014, as amended from time to time;

- (47) **“Energy Charge Rate”** means the per unit electricity charge for the energy fed to the grid from the power plant;
- (48) **“Energy Storage System” or “ESS”** means a device that stores energy from a variety of energy sources, including solar, wind and other RE sources, utilizing the methods and technologies such as; solid state batteries, flow batteries, pumped storage, compressed air, fuel cells, hydrogen storage, mechanical, gravitational, thermodynamic or any other technology to store various forms of energy, and to deliver the stored energy in the form of electricity to the grid or installation as and when needed;
- (49) **“Energy Storage System Developer” or “ESSD”** means the entity owning and/ or operating the ESS facility for the storage and supply of electricity to the beneficiary under these Regulations;
- (50) **“Equity”** means the paid-up share capital for the regulated business of the company/ licensee for financing the assets;
- (51) **“Escalation rates”** means the rates used for the calculation of escalation, based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI–Industrial Workers) or Wholesale Price Index (WPI) or a combination of these indices, as specified in these Regulations, for arriving at the inflation rate for the relevant financial year of the control period;
- (52) **“Event”** means an unscheduled or unplanned occurrence in the grid including faults, incidents and breakdowns;
- (53) **“Existing Generating unit/ station or Transmission system or Distribution system”** means a generating unit/ station or transmission

system or distribution system, which has declared commercial operation on or before the thirty first day of March 2027;

- (54) **“Expected Revenue from tariff and Charges”** or **‘ERC’** means the revenue estimated to accrue to the generating business/ company or transmission business/ licensee or distribution business/ licensee or State Load Despatch Centre at the prevailing tariff;
- (55) **“Extended Life”** means the life of a generating station or unit thereof or a transmission system or element thereof, beyond the period of useful or operational life, as may be determined by the Commission on a case-to-case basis;
- (56) **“Extra High Tension/ Voltage”** or **‘EHT’/ ‘EHV’** means all the voltages above 33 kilovolts (kV);
- (57) **“Fees”** means the amounts to be collected by the SLDC or STU for services rendered for registration, scheduling, system operation and other related services, as determined by the Commission;
- (58) **“Financial/ Accounting Statements”** means the Financial/ Accounting Statements of a licensee or a company and shall include the following statements together with notes and such other supporting statements, and the information as may be required by the Commission from time to time, for each financial year, namely: -
- (i) Audited Balance Sheet, prepared in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *Companies Act, 2013 (Central Act 18 of 2013)*, as amended from time to time and as applicable for the respective financial year;
 - (ii) Audited Profit and Loss Account, prepared in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *Companies Act, 2013 (Central Act 18 of 2013)*, as amended from time to time and as applicable for the respective financial year;
 - (iii) Audited Cash Flow Statement, prepared in accordance with the *Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 - statement of cash flows*, notified by the Government of India;
 - (iv) report of the statutory auditors;
 - (v) cost records of electricity utility as prescribed by the Central Government under the relevant provisions of the *Companies Act, 2013*, as amended from time to time, for the respective financial year;
 - (vi) in case of licensees or generating entities other than those covered under the *Companies Act 1956 or Companies Act 2013*, the financial statements prepared as per the provisions of the law under which they are established:

Provided that in the case of an entity engaged in more than one business including licensed/ distribution business, such entities shall file separate audited financial statements of the regulated business which shall form part of the financial statements:

Provided further that, till the SLDC remains part of the State Transmission Utility/ Licensee, separate books of accounts for the SLDC shall be maintained by the STU and shall be audited and certified by the statutory auditor, which shall form part of the financial statements;

(vii) Additional Disclosure Statements prepared in accordance with the provisions of the *Electricity Distribution (Accounts and Additional Disclosure) Rules, 2025*, notified by the Ministry of Power, Government of India;

(59) **“Financial year”** means the period commencing on the first day of April of a Gregorian calendar year and ending on the thirty first day of March of the subsequent Gregorian calendar year;

(60) **“Force Majeure”** or **“Force Majeure Event”** means the event or circumstance or combination of events or circumstances or both, which partly or fully prevents the generating business/ company or the ESSD or the transmission business/ licensee or the distribution business/ licensee or SLDC, from completing the project or station within the time specified in the investment approval given by the Commission or for performing its duties and obligations; due to the occurrence of any Non-political/ Indirect political/ Political events indicated below and only if such event or circumstance are not within the control of the company/ business/ licensee and could not have been avoided, had the company/ business/ licensee taken reasonable care or complied with prudent utility practices,-

(i) Non-Political Events such as:

- (a) act of God, epidemic, including but not limited to lightning, drought, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, flood, cyclone, typhoon, tornado, geological surprises, or exceptionally adverse weather conditions which are in excess of the statistical measures for the last hundred years;
- (b) the discovery of geological conditions, archaeological remains;
- (c) accidents that are beyond the control of the applicant, including but not limited to fire, explosion, radioactive contamination and toxic chemical contamination;
- (d) strikes or boycotts (other than those attributable to any act or omission of the company/ business/ licensee) affecting the project more than 7 days in a financial year;

- (e) any judgement or order of any court of competent jurisdiction or statutory authority made, which shall affect the execution of the project, for reasons other than attributable to the actions of the company/ business/ licensee;
- (f) Any event or circumstances of a nature analogous to any of the above.

(ii) Indirect Political Event such as:

- (a) any act of war, invasion, armed conflict or act of foreign enemy, blockade, embargo, revolution, riot, insurrection, terrorist or military action, State wide strikes, industrial disturbances, civil commotion or politically motivated sabotage;
- (b) Any event or circumstances of a nature analogous to any of the above.

(iii) Political Event such as:

- (a) Compulsory acquisition in national interest or expropriation of any project assets or rights;
- (b) Unlawful or unauthorized or without jurisdiction revocation of, or refusal to renew or grant without valid cause, any clearance, licence, permit, authorization, NOC, consent, approval or exemption required for the project; provided such action is not due to the act of the company/ business/ licensee;
- (c) Any event or circumstances of a nature analogous to any of the above;

(61) **“Generation business”** means the business of production of electricity from a generating station or generating unit thereof;

(62) **“Generating Company”** means any company or body corporate or association or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or artificial juridical person, which owns or operates or maintains a generating Station;

(63) **“Generating station”** means any station for generating electricity, including any building and plant with step up transformer, switch gear, switch yard, cables or other appurtenant equipment if any, used for that purpose and the site thereof: where electricity is generated by hydro power; include penstocks, head and tail works, main and regulating reservoirs, dams and other hydraulic works;

(64) **“Generating unit”** in relation to a station means, -

- (i) in the case of a hydroelectric generating station, the turbine-generator and its auxiliaries; and

- (ii) in the case of a thermal generating station, the generator, prime mover and its auxiliaries;
- (65) **“Generation Tariff”** means the tariff for ex- bus supply of electricity from a Generating Unit or Station thereof;
- (66) **“Government Consumers”** means departments, urban local bodies, rural local bodies, public sector undertakings and similar entities owned or controlled by the State Government or the Central Government;
- (67) **“Grid Code”** means the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Indian Electricity Grid Code) Regulations, 2023, as amended from time to time or any subsequent re-enactments thereof;
- (68) **“Gross Calorific Value”** or **‘GCV’** in relation to a thermal generating station means the quantum of heat produced in kilocalories by complete combustion of one kilogram of solid fuel or one litre of liquid fuel or one standard cubic metre of gaseous fuel, as the case may be;
- (69) **“Gross Station Heat Rate”** or **‘GSHR’** means the heat energy input in kilocalories required to generate one kilowatt hour (kWh) of electrical energy at the generator terminals of a thermal generating station;
- (70) **“High Tension/ Voltage”** or **‘HT/ HV’** means all the voltage levels above and including 650 volts and up to and including 33 kilovolts (kV);
- (71) **“Infirm power”** means the electricity injected into the grid prior to the commercial operation date of a unit of the generating station for testing, trial run and commissioning of the project, in accordance with the provisions of the Grid Code and the KSERC ‘Connectivity and Intra State Open Access Regulations’, 2013;
- (72) **“Installed capacity”** or **‘IC’** of a generating station means the sum of the name plate capacities of all the units of the generating station or the capacity of the generating station reckoned at the generator terminals, as approved by the Commission from time to time;
- (73) **“Inter connection point”** means a point at extra-high voltage (EHV) substation of the transmission Licensee or HV sub-station of the Distribution Licensee, as the case may be, where the electricity produced by the Generating Station is injected into the State Grid or the point of interconnection between the transmission network and the distribution network and shall be guided by the Regulations notified by the Commission and Central Electricity Authority (CEA);
- (74) **“Integrated Energy Storage System”** or **“IESS”** means the energy storage system co-located with the generating station or the transmission system, as the case may be, connected to a common bus-bar through the electrical system of existing generating station or the transmission system, as the case may be, and for the purpose, including safe and reliable

- operation of the grid or for deferring the transmission investment and for enhancing the flexible operation of the generating station, as the case may be, as per the requirement of the National/ State Load Despatch Centre or beneficiaries, as the case may be;
- (75) **“Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS)”** means the transmission system as defined in sub section (36) of Section 2 of the Act;
 - (76) **“Intra-State Transmission System (STS)”** means the system for conveyance of electricity by transmission lines within the area of the State and includes all transmission lines, sub-stations and associated equipment in the State, but excluding assets forming part of Inter-State transmission system;
 - (77) **“Licensee”** means a person who has been granted a licence under Section 14 of the Act and includes a person deemed to be a licensee under Section 14 of the Act;
 - (78) **“Low Tension/ Voltage”** or ‘LT’/ ‘LV’ means all the voltages below 650 Volts;
 - (79) **“Master Trust”** means the Master Trust, as defined in the Kerala Electricity Second Transfer (Re-vesting) Scheme, 2013 notified by the Government of Kerala, vide: G.O(P) No.46/2013/PD dated 31st October, 2013, under Section 131 of the Act;
 - (80) **“Maximum Continuous Rating (MCR)”** in relation to a generating unit of the generating station means the maximum continuous output at the generator terminals, guaranteed by the manufacturer at rated parameters and corrected to 50 Hz grid frequency and specified site conditions;
 - (81) **“Maximum Continuous Rating of Integrated Energy Storage System” or “MCR (ESS)”** means the maximum continuous amount of power (in MW) during the discharge of an integrated energy storage system guaranteed by the manufacturer at rated parameters for a specific period (in hours);
 - (82) **“Mean Time Between Failures” or “MTBF”** means the average time interval between successive failures of a system or equipment during its operating period in a financial year, calculated as the ratio of the total operating time to the total number of failures observed during that period, as specified in Annexure- 5 of these Regulations;
 - (83) **“New generating unit/ station”** means a generating unit/ station which declared its commercial operation on or after the first day of April, 2027;
 - (84) **“Non-tariff income of the regulated business”** means the income other than those obtained from tariff, such as income from wheeling, receipts on account of cross-subsidy surcharge and additional surcharge on charges of wheeling, reactive energy charges, meter rent, rental from electric

plants or lines, testing fee, late payment surcharge, prompt payment incentives, recovery from theft and pilferage of energy or such other charges or miscellaneous charges;

- (85) **“Normative Annual Plant Availability Factor” (NAPAF)**, in relation to a hydel Generating Station, means the Availability Factor specified in Chapter VIII of these Regulations for the hydel generating stations;
- (86) **“Operation and Maintenance expenses” or “O&M expenses”** in relation to generating business/ company or transmission business/ licensee or distribution business/ licensee or Energy Storage System Developer (ESSD) or entity engaged in the business of Energy Storage means the expenditure incurred on operation and maintenance includes the expenditure on manpower, repairs, spares (excluding capital spares), consumables, insurance costs/ premium and administrative & general expenses etc. as approved by the Commission;
- (87) **“Original Project Cost”** means the capital expenditure incurred by the generating business/ company or the transmission business/ licensee or distribution business/ licensee or ESSD or State Load Despatch Centre, as the case may be, within the original scope of the project up to the cut-off date as approved by the Commission;
- (88) **“Other business”** means any business undertaken by the generation business or by the transmission business/ licensee under Section 41 of the Act or by the distribution business / licensee under Section 51 of the Act for the optimum utilization of its assets;
- (89) **“Other income”** means the income other than those from tariff and non-tariff sources and as enumerated in these Regulations;
- (90) **“Peak load”** means the average of monthly maximum system load in MW of a distribution business/ licensee in its area of supply during the financial year, defined in terms of the System demand in MW, as decided by the Commission from time to time;
- (91) **“Petitioner”** means a Generating Company or ESSD or Transmission Licensee or Distribution Licensee or SLDC as the case may be, who has filed a Petition for determination of Tariff or Fees and Charges or for True up or for Mid-term Review or any other petition in accordance with the Act and these Regulations, and includes a Generating Company or ESSD or Transmission Licensee or Distribution Licensee or SLDC whose Tariff or Fees and Charges is the subject of a review by the Commission on a suo-motu basis or as part of a Truing-up exercise or Mid-term Review;
- (92) **“Plant Availability Factor (PAF)”** in relation to a generating station for any given period means the average of the daily declared capacities for all the days as certified by the State Load Despatch Centre during that

period, expressed as a percentage of the installed capacity in MW, reduced by the normative auxiliary consumption;

- (93) **“Plant Availability Factor of energy storage system” or “PAF (ess)”** in relation to an integrated energy storage system for any period means the average of the daily Declared Capacities (DCs) during peak hours or hours specified by SLDC for all the days during the period expressed as a percentage of the rated capacity in MW less the auxiliary energy consumption as per these regulations;
- (94) **“Plant Load Factor (PLF)”** in relation to a thermal generating station for a given period, means the total energy sent out during such period, expressed as a percentage of energy generated corresponding to its installed capacity during that period and shall be computed in accordance with the formula specified below:

$$\text{PLF (\%)} = [10000 \times \sum_{i=1}^N AGi] \div [N \times IC \times (100 - Aux)]; \text{ where,}$$

Aux = Normative auxiliary consumption in MW, expressed as a percentage of the gross generation;

AGi Actual ex-bus generation in MW for the *i*th time block in such period;

IC Installed capacity (in MW) of the generating station;

N Number of time blocks in the given period.

- (95) **“Power Exchange”** means an online platform, approved by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission, on which electricity is bought and sold through transparent price discovery mechanisms;
- (96) **“Project”** means a generating station or the transmission system or the distribution system, as the case may be, before the date of commercial operation; and in the case of a hydro-electric generating station it includes all the components of generating facility such as penstocks, head and tail works, main and regulating reservoirs, dams and other hydraulic works, intake structures, water conductor system, power generating station and generating units of the scheme, as apportioned to power generation:

Provided that, in the case of Pumped Storage Hydro Project, it includes all components of the storage facility such as; the Upper Reservoir, Lower Reservoir, penstocks, head and tail works, main and regulating reservoirs, dams and other hydraulic works, intake water conductor system, tail water conductor system, surge well, power Station and generating/pumping Units;

- (97) **“Prudence check”** means the scrutiny by the Commission on the reasonableness of expenditure incurred or proposed to be incurred, in

terms of financing plan, use of efficient technology, cost control, cost and time over-run and such other factors as may be considered appropriate by the Commission, with a view to ensuring that the generating business/ company or ESSD or transmission business/ licensee or distribution business/ licensee or State Load Despatch Centre has exercised economy, efficiency and effectiveness and has been vigilant in its decisions while incurring the expenditure;

- (98) **“Pumped storage hydro-electric generating station” or “PSP”** means a hydro station which generates power through energy stored as potential energy, pumped from a lower elevation reservoir to a higher elevation reservoir;
- (99) **“Rated capacity in respect of BESS”** means the total amount of energy that can be stored in the integrated energy storage system as per the specifications of the original equipment manufacturer, expressed in terms of kilowatt hours (kWh) or megawatt-hours (MWh), duly adjusted by annual degradation of 2.0% which shall be reviewed periodically based on advancements in technology;
- (100) **“Rated voltage”** means the voltage at which the transmission system or distribution system is designed to operate or any lower voltage at which the line is charged, for the time being, in consultation with the users;
- (101) **“Regulated business”** means the electricity business, which is regulated by the Commission in accordance with the Act, Rules and the Regulations made thereunder;
- (102) **“Regulations”** means the ‘Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Multi Year Tariff) Regulations, 2026’;
- (103) **“Renewable Source of Energy”** means the source for the generation of renewable electricity, such as hydro, wind and solar, including its integration with combined cycle, biomass, bio-fuel cogeneration, solid waste and such other sources, approved by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) as renewable source;
- (104) **“Retail supply business”** means the business of sale of electricity by a distribution business/ licensee to its consumers in accordance with the terms and conditions of its licence;
- (105) **“Round trip efficiency of Battery Energy Storage System” or “RTE (BESS)”** means the percentage of quantum of energy delivered by the battery energy storage system to the energy supplied for its charging during a full charge and discharge cycle. This includes the energy consumed for auxiliary consumption also;
- (106) **“Run-of-the-river generating station”** means a hydro-electric generating station, which does not have an upstream pondage;

- (107) **“Run-of-river Generating Station with pondage”** means a hydro Generating Station with sufficient pondage for meeting the diurnal variation of power demand;
- (108) **“Scheduled date of commercial operation”** means the date of commercial operation of a generating station or generating unit thereof or ESS or transmission system or element thereof, as declared by the generating company/ ESSD/ transmission licensee or as indicated in the approved power purchase agreement or energy storage purchase agreement or transmission service agreement, as the case may be, whichever is earlier;
- (109) **“Scheduled Energy”** means the quantum of energy scheduled by the generator/ ESSD/ licensee and approved by the State Load Despatch Centre to be injected/ drawn into/ from the grid by a generating station/ ESS for a given time period;
- (110) **“Scheduled Generation”** for any period or time block means the schedule of ex-bus generation in MW or MWh, given by the State Load Despatch Centre to the generating station;
- (111) **“Small hydro generating stations” or “SHP”** means the Hydro Power projects with a station capacity up to and including 25 MW;
- (112) **“Specified Entity”** means distribution licensee under the Act excluding Military Engineering Services, Municipal Corporations or Councils, Ports or Trusts/ Authority, Government Departments not incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013), entity solely engaged in distribution of power in Special Economic Zones or any other entity exempted in this regard by the Central Government;
- (113) **“State Grid Code”** means the “Kerala State Electricity Grid Code”, notified by the Commission under clause (h) of subsection (1) of Section 86 of the Act, as amended from time to time;
- (114) **“State Load Despatch Centre” or “SLDC”** means the centre established by the Government of Kerala for the purpose of exercising the powers and discharging the functions under Section 31 of the Act or any such centre carrying out such functions located within the State of Kerala;
- (115) **“State of charge”** in respect of a battery energy storage system means the amount of charge that a battery energy storage system has available for the supply of electricity at a given time and is expressed in percentage capacity with reference to its rated capacity;
- (116) **“Statutory Auditor”** means an auditor appointed by a Generating Company or a Licensee, in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, as amended from time to time, or any other law

for the time being in force;

- (117) **“Statutory charges”** means the taxes, cess, duties, royalties and other charges levied through: Acts of the Parliament or State Legislature or by Government of India/ State Instrumentality such as; Ministry or Department or Board or Quasi- judicial Authority constituted under the relevant Statutes in India;
- (118) **“Storage type power station” or “HEP”** means a hydro-electric power generating station associated with large storage capacity to enable variation in generation of electricity according to demand;
- (119) **“Surcharge”** means an additional charge or extra fee determined/ authorized by the Commission, beyond the normal tariff;
- (120) **“Tariff Schedule”** means the schedule of charges for transmission, wheeling or supply of electricity together with the terms and conditions for application thereof as approved by the Commission;
- (121) **“Tariff Subsidy”** means the subsidy provided by the State Government to any distribution licensee for the sale of power at subsidized rates to certain categories of consumers as defined under section 65 of the Act;
- (122) **“Thermal Generating Station”** means a Generating Station or a unit thereof, that generates electricity using fossil fuels such as coal, lignite, gas, liquid fuel or combination of these as its primary source of energy;
- (123) **“Time block”** means a continuous block of 15 minutes starting from 00:00 hours for customers with Special Energy Meters (SEM), inter-state transactions etc. and shall not exceed 30 minutes in all other cases;
- (124) **“Trade receivable”** means an amount receivable on account of the sale of power or related services rendered in the normal course of business;
- (125) **“Trade receivable days”** means trade receivables at the end of the financial year divided by the average revenue per day;
- (126) **“Transmission business”** means the business of establishing or operating the transmission system;
- (127) **“Transmission Licensee”** means a licensee authorized by the Commission to establish or operate the Transmission system, under Section 14 of the Act;
- (128) **“Transmission Loss”** means the energy losses in the transmission system of a Transmission Licensee;
- (129) **“Transmission Service Agreement” or “TSA”** means an agreement, contract, or any such covenant, entered into between the Transmission licensee and the user(s) of the transmission service/ lines within the State;

- (130) **“Transmission system”** means a transmission line or a group of lines with or without associated substations, and includes equipments associated with transmission lines and sub-stations;
- (131) **“Uncontrollable factors”** means the factors as specified in Regulation 10 of these Regulations;
- (132) **“Unit/ block”** in relation to a Generating Station means the electric generator, its prime mover and auxiliaries and; in relation to a combined cycle Thermal Generating Station includes combustion turbine – generators, associated waste heat recovery boilers, connected steam turbine – generator and auxiliaries;
- (133) **“Useful life”** in relation to a unit of a generating station, transmission system or distribution system from the date of the commercial operation shall mean the following, namely: -
- | | |
|---|----------|
| (i) Coal/ Lignite/ Gas/ Liquid fuel based thermal station | 25 years |
| (ii) Hydro Generating Station including Pumped Storage Projects | 40 years |
| (iii) AC and DC Substation including Gas Insulating Substations | 25 years |
| (iv) Battery Energy Storage System | 15 years |
| (v) Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) | 15 years |
| (vi) Transmission line (including HVAC and HVDC) | 35 years |
| (vii) Distribution assets | 35 years |
| (viii) Communication system, IT system and SCADA | 7 years |
- (134) **“User”** means a licensee, or a generating company, or a person who has set up a captive generating plant, or a consumer availing open access, utilizing the transmission system of the transmission business/ licensee or the distribution system of the distribution business/ licensee;
- (135) **“Wheeling”** means the operation whereby the distribution system and associated facilities of a transmission Licensee or Distribution Licensee, as the case may be, are used by another person for the conveyance of electricity on payment of charges, determined under Section 62 of the Act;
- (136) **“Year”** means the financial year ending on 31st March, and
- (i) **“Current Year”** means the year in which the petition for determination of tariff is required to be filed;
 - (ii) **“Previous Year”** means the year immediately preceding the current year;

(iii) **“Ensuing Year”** means the year next following the current year.

(137) **“Zone” or “Time Zone”**: means the collective time blocks specified for billing and energy accounting. The different time zones applicable to these Regulations are:

(i) Zone 1 - 08:00 hrs to 18:00 hrs (Solar hours);

(ii) Zone 2 - 18:00 hrs to 23:30 hrs (Peak hours);

(iii) Zone 3 - 23:30 hrs to 08:00 hrs (Off Peak hours):

Provided that, the time periods specified above shall be applicable wherever ABT meters or smart meters or ToD meters programmed for the above time zone are installed and in all other cases the prevailing time zones shall continue:

Provided further that the time zones as above may be reviewed and refixed by the Commission through separate orders based on changes in the electricity consumption pattern of the State.

4. Interpretations. —

4.1 Words and expressions used and not defined in these Regulations, but defined in the Act and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder by the Central/ State Governments, Central Electricity Authority, Central Commission and this Commission, as applicable, shall have the meanings assigned to them in the said Act, Rules and Regulations.

4.2 Expressions used herein but not specifically defined in these Regulations or in the Act, but defined under any law passed by the competent legislature and applicable to the electricity industry in the State shall have the same meaning assigned to them in such law.

4.3 Subject to the above, expressions used herein, but not specifically defined in these Regulations or in the Act or any law passed by a competent legislature, shall have the same meaning as is generally assigned in the electricity industry.

4.4 In the interpretation of these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, -

(i) words in the singular or plural term, as the case may be, shall also be deemed to include the plural or the singular term, respectively;

(ii) words importing the masculine gender shall be taken to include females also;

(iii) the terms "include" or "including" shall be deemed to be followed by "without limitation" or "but not limited to", regardless of whether such terms are followed by such phrases or words of like import;

- (iv) references herein to these Regulations shall be construed as a reference to these Regulations, as amended or modified by the Commission from time to time in accordance with the applicable laws in force;
- (v) Reference to any Statutes, Regulations or Guidelines shall be construed as, including all statutory provisions consolidating, amending or replacing such Statutes, Regulations or Guidelines, as the case may be, referred to;
- (vi) If a question arises relating to the interpretation of any provision of these Regulations, the decision of the Commission shall be final.

CHAPTER – II

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

5. Multi Year Tariff (MYT) framework. —

- 5.1 The multi-year tariff framework under these Regulations shall be applicable for determination of tariff by the Commission, on matters covered under clauses (i) to (viii) of Regulation 2.2 of these Regulations, for a generating business/ company, ESSD, transmission business/ licensee, distribution business/ licensee and the State Load Despatch Centre.
- 5.2 The multi-year tariff framework for the Generating business/ company, ESSD, Transmission business/ licensee, Distribution business/ licensee and the State Load Despatch Centre, for calculation of Aggregate Revenue Requirement and Expected Revenue from Tariff and Charges (ARR & ERC), shall be based on the following elements: -
- (i) Forecast of Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) for the Control Period (FY 2027-28 to 2031-32) along with the expected revenue from the existing and proposed tariff and charges, separately for each year of the Control Period;
 - (ii) Truing up of the expenses and revenue of the respective year based on the audited accounts of the business/ licensee vis-à-vis the Commission approved forecast and variation, caused by the controllable factors and uncontrollable factors, as specified in Regulation 10 of these Regulations;
 - (iii) The mechanism for pass-through of the approved gains or losses on account of the uncontrollable factors as specified by the Commission in Regulation 11 of these Regulations;
 - (iv) The mechanism for sharing of the approved gains arising out of controllable factors as specified by the Commission in Regulation 12 of these Regulations;
 - (v) Approval of the Aggregate Revenue Requirement of the business/ licensee by the Commission for the Control Period along with the determination of tariff for each year of the Control Period;
 - (vi) Mid-term Performance Review (MPR) in year 2029-30, based on the trued-up figures for 2027-28 and 2028-29 and the annual performance review up to September 2029. The Commission shall take into account, the uncontrollable parameters and the variations in actual performance on account of the controllable parameters for the respective years of the Control Period; vis-à-vis, the ARR approved for the Control Period and the revised forecast for the years 2029-30,

2030-31 and 2031-32, on account of the unanticipated variations, if any, on the controllable and uncontrollable parameters.

6. Filing under the Multi-Year Tariff (MYT) framework. —

6.1 Every Generating business/ company or ESSD or Transmission business/ licensee or Distribution business/ licensee or State Load Despatch Centre shall file, on or before 30th November, 2026, the following petitions for the Control Period:

- (i) Petitions for approval of Aggregate Revenue Requirement and determination of tariff separately for each year of the Control Period, including capital investment plan for each year of the Control Period;
- (ii) Petition for truing up of the Aggregate Revenue Requirement for the financial years 2025-26:

Provided that, the truing up for each financial year shall be carried out under the relevant Regulations/ orders issued by the Commission, applicable to the respective years;

- (iii) Every Generating business/ company or ESSD or Transmission business/ licensee or Distribution business/ licensee or State Load Despatch Centre shall file, on or before the thirtieth day of November of every financial year during the Control Period, the petition for Truing up of the Aggregate Revenue Requirement for the financial years from 2026-27.

6.2 Every Generating business/ company or ESSD or Transmission business/ licensee or Distribution business/ licensee or State Load Despatch Centre shall file, on or before the thirtieth day of November, 2029, the Mid-term Performance Review (MPR); which shall comprise of the truing up for the financial years up to 2028-29 and midyear performance review for the year 2029-30 up to September, 2029 and the revised forecast, for the years 2029-30, 2030-31 and 2031-32 on account of the unexpected variations, if any, on the controllable and uncontrollable parameters.

6.3 All the petitions shall be filed in the manner as specified in the Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Conduct of Business) Regulations, 2003, as amended from time to time.

6.4 The applicant shall submit the forecast of Aggregate Revenue Requirement and proposal for revision of tariff, if required, for the financial year or years in this Control Period, in such manner and within such time limit as specified in these Regulations.

6.5 The distribution licensees, along with the petition for the approval of ARR, shall include proposals for achieving RPO as specified by the

Commission from time to time.

- 6.6 The formats for furnishing the information required for calculating the expected revenue and expenditure and for determining the tariff shall be as per Annexure -11 to these Regulations.
- 6.7 The applicant shall provide all the details supporting the forecast, including but not limited to the details of past performance, proposed initiatives for achieving the efficiency or productivity gains, technical studies, contractual arrangements and/ or secondary research and such other details as required by the Commission, to enable it to assess the reasonableness of the forecast.
- 6.8 The applicant shall prepare the Aggregate Revenue Requirement based on the projected/ trued up figures and shall reasonably forecast the individual variables that constitute the Aggregate Revenue Requirement during the Control Period.
- 6.9 The applicant shall prepare the forecast of expected revenue from existing tariff and charges based on the following: -
- (i) In the case of generating business/ company or ESSD, the generation capacity allocated to the distribution business/ licensee and the expected electricity generation by each unit/ station, for each of the financial years of the Control Period;
 - (ii) In the case of transmission business/ licensee, the transmission capacity allocated to the users of the transmission system and the energy expected to be transmitted, for each of the financial years of the Control Period;
 - (iii) In the case of distribution business/ licensee, the contracted demand and the quantum of electricity to be supplied to the consumers and to be wheeled on behalf of the users of the distribution system, for each of the financial years of the Control Period;
 - (iv) Prevailing tariffs and charges as on the date of preferring the petition.
- 6.10 Based on the forecast of Aggregate Revenue Requirement and expected revenue from the existing tariff and charges, the generating business/ company or ESSD or transmission business/ licensee or distribution business/ licensee shall file the sources for meeting the revenue gap, if any, including the efficiency gains, tariff increase or any other means, with complete details of such measures, in the Aggregate Revenue Requirement.
- 6.11 The Petition shall include among other things the following: -
- (i) A statement of the existing Schedule of Tariff and Terms and Conditions of Tariff and expected revenue from the existing tariff and

charges, for each of the years of the Control Period;

- (ii) If any revision in tariff is proposed, a statement of the proposed schedule of tariff and terms and conditions of tariff and expected revenue from the proposed tariff and charges, for the relevant year(s) of the Control Period;
- (iii) A statement showing the full details of subsidy received, or due from the State Government, if any, the consumer to whom it pertains and showing how the subsidy is reflected in the existing and proposed tariff applicable to those consumers;
- (iv) A statement of the estimated change in annual revenues that would result from the proposed changes in tariff for the period for which they are to be implemented;
- (v) The audited accounts of the licensed business prepared on the basis of the Regulations along with the audited Financial Statements of the entity. If the audited Financial Statements for the financial year 2025-26 are not available, the unaudited Financial Statements for the financial year 2025-26:

Provided that separate audited Financial Statements shall be filed by the applicant (KSEB Ltd) for each of the regulated business units (i.e. Generation, Transmission and Distribution business, and the State Load Despatch Centre).

- (vi) In the case of distribution business/ licensee, if the proposed tariff is to be introduced after the commencement of a financial year, a statement of the proportion of revenue expected and quantities of electricity proposed to be supplied under each period of the proposed tariff modification including the remaining months of the financial year shall be included;
- (vii) A statement showing the calculation of the amount of cross subsidy in the existing tariff and the proposed changes in tariff, in respect of each category of consumer;
- (viii) The Additional Disclosure Statements shall be part of the Financial Statements prepared by the distribution licensee and are to be annexed to the Financial Statements as Annexure- 12, titled 'Additional Disclosure Statements' under the notes to accounts of the Financial Statements. The Additional Disclosure Statements shall comprise of the following, namely: -
 - (a) Supplementary disclosures to Financial Statements;
 - (b) Statement of Average Cost of Supply-Average Revenue Realized gap; and
 - (c) Statement of Aggregate Technical and Commercial loss;

- (ix) An explanatory note giving the rationale for the proposed tariff changes;
 - (x) If the distribution business/ licensee or transmission business/ licensee is engaged in any other business, as specified under Regulations 55 and 72; the distribution business/ licensee or transmission business/ licensee shall file the following information: -
 - (a) Name and description of all other businesses that the licensee is engaged in;
 - (b) For each such other business, amount of revenue generated in the financial year 2025-26, estimates for the financial year 2026-27 and projections for the Control Period;
 - (c) Details of assets and resources of the licensed business used by the licensee, to generate the above revenue;
 - (d) Expenses incurred to generate the above revenue, separately for each business;
 - (e) Proportion of such expenses included in the Aggregate Revenue Requirement of the licensee, if any, the basis of apportionment and justification for the basis of apportionment.
 - (xi) Any other information, as required by the Commission.
- 6.12 If a person holds more than one licence, he shall file separate accounts and details, as above, in respect of each of the licence.
 - 6.13 In the case of a licensee having more than one area of supply, it shall file separate details for each area of supply.
 - 6.14 The generating business/ company shall file station-wise generation details.
 - 6.15 In case the distribution licensee owns and operates a generating station, it shall maintain and file separate accounts of generation, its licensed business and other businesses, if any.
 - 6.16 In the case of distribution licensee, the Bulk Supply Tariff (BST) / Retail Supply Tariff (RST) determined for a particular financial year shall remain applicable only till the end of such financial year, unless the Commission approves the continuation of such tariff for subsequent periods.
 - 6.17 Digitally signed electronic copy of the petition(s) for approval of Aggregate Revenue Requirement and determination of tariff, as well as financial models with linkages in spreadsheet shall also be filed along with the petition to the Commission.
 - 6.18 If any licensee has more than one business, the common expenses relating to such businesses shall be apportioned among the businesses

on appropriate basis and full justification shall be given in writing along with the petition.

- 6.19 In case the generation business/ company or transmission business/ licensee or distribution business/ licensee or State Load Despatch Centre does not file the petition under these Regulations within one month of the stipulated date, the Commission may, on its own initiate proceedings under Section 142 of the Act.

7. Prudence check by the Commission. —

The Commission shall conduct prudence check with due diligence while issuing Orders for determining the Aggregate Revenue Requirement and the revenue from Tariffs and charges of a Generating business/ company, ESSD, Transmission business/ licensee, Distribution business/ licensee or the State Load Despatch Centre and for the truing up of the accounts for the relevant financial years.

8. Norms of operation to be the ceiling norms. —

The norms of operation specified under these Regulations shall be the ceiling norms and such norms shall not preclude the generating business/ company or the ESSD or the transmission business/ licensee or the distribution business/ licensee and the beneficiaries thereof, as the case may be, from agreeing to improved or better norms of operation:

Provided that in case the improved norms are agreed to and approved by the Commission, such improved norms shall be applicable for the determination of tariff.

9. Specific trajectory for certain variables. —

The Commission, while issuing orders on the petition for approval of the Aggregate Revenue Requirement and determination of tariff, may stipulate trajectories for certain variables such as AT&C loss, transmission losses, Operation & Maintenance expense norms, supply availability and network availability, supply disruptions, power factor, power quality, distribution losses, billing efficiency, collection efficiency, payment efficiency etc. over the Control Period, in addition to the norms specified in these Regulations.

10. Uncontrollable and Controllable factors. —

- 10.1 For the purpose of these Regulations, the term “uncontrollable factors” shall include but not limited to, the following factors, which are beyond the control of and cannot be mitigated by the applicant, as determined by the Commission, -

- (i) force majeure events;
- (ii) change in law, judicial pronouncements and orders of the

Central Government, the Kerala State Government or the Commission;

- (iii) economy wide influences such as unforeseen changes in inflation rate, taxes and statutory levies;
- (iv) variation in prices of coal, oil and all primary/ secondary fuel;
- (v) variation in the cost of power purchase due to additional short-term power purchase under special circumstances as specified in Regulation 45;
- (vi) taxes on income;
- (vii) variation in interest rates;
- (viii) variation in the number of consumers or mix of the consumers or the quantity of electricity supplied to the consumers;

10.2 The controllable factors include, but not limited to, the following: -

- (i) variations in capital expenditure on account of time and/or cost overruns/ inefficiencies in the implementation of a project, expenses not approved by the Commission in the scope of a project;
- (ii) capital cost over-run due to delay by equipment supplier;
- (iii) gross station heat rate;
- (iv) secondary fuel oil consumption;
- (v) auxiliary energy consumption;
- (vi) operation and maintenance expenses;
- (vii) variation in supply availability;
- (viii) variation in performance parameters;
- (ix) variation in transmission/ distribution loss;
- (x) variation in collection efficiency;
- (xi) provision for bad debts.

10.3 The question as to whether any of the above factor(s) was/ were 'controllable' or "uncontrollable" shall be as decided by the Commission, taking due consideration of any force majeure condition, on a case-to-case basis and it shall be final.

11. Mechanism for pass through of gains or losses on account of uncontrollable factors. —

11.1 The aggregate gain or loss to the generating business/ company or ESSD or transmission business/ licensee or distribution business/ licensee or State Load Despatch Centre, as approved by the Commission during the

truing up process, on account of uncontrollable factors shall be adjusted through tariff of the generating business/ company or transmission business/ licensee or distribution business/ licensee, as decided by the Commission.

11.2 The generating business/ company or ESSD or transmission business/ licensee or distribution business/ licensee or State Load Despatch Centre, shall file details of the variation in the expenses incurred and the revenue earned and the figures approved by the Commission in the order on ARR & ERC, in the format specified in Annexures 11 and 12, along with the detailed computations and supporting documents as may be required for verification by the Commission.

11.3 Nothing contained in this Regulation shall apply in respect of any gain or loss arising out of variation in the cost of fuel for the generation of electricity in the generating stations owned by the distribution business/ licensee and of variation in the power purchase cost, which shall be dealt with as specified in Regulation 58 of these Regulations.

12.Mechanism for sharing of gains or losses on account of controllable factors. —

12.1 The aggregate gain to the generating business/ company or ESSD or transmission business/ licensee or distribution business/ licensee or State Load Despatch Centre, as approved by the Commission on account of the controllable factors, shall be dealt with in the following manner: -

- (i) one-third of the amount of such gain as approved by the Commission shall be passed on to the consumers as rebate in the tariff;
- (ii) the remaining two third of the amount of such gain, may be utilized at the discretion of the generating business/ company or ESSD or transmission business/ licensee or distribution business/ licensee.

12.2 The aggregate loss to the generating business/ company or transmission business/ licensee or distribution business/ licensee or State Load Despatch Centre, as approved by the Commission on account of the controllable factors, shall be borne by such generating business/ company or transmission business/ licensee or distribution business/ licensee or State Load Despatch Centre; and shall not be passed on to the consumers in any manner.

12.3 The gain or loss on account of other controllable factors, unless otherwise specifically provided by the Commission shall be to the account of the Distribution Licensee.

13.Principles for adoption of Transfer Scheme for KSEB under Section 131 of the Act. —

13.1 The Commission, for the purpose of approval of the Aggregate Revenue Requirement and determination of tariff, shall adopt the changes in the balance sheet due to the re-organization of the erstwhile Kerala State Electricity Board as per the provisions of the Transfer Scheme notified under Section 131 of the Act by the Kerala State Government vide Government Notifications No. GO(P) 46/2013/PD dated 31.10.2013 and GO(P) No. 3/2015/PD dated 28.01.2015 (Gazette No. 3103 dated 31.10.2013 and Gazette No. 191 dated 28.01.2015), based on the following principles: -

- (i) Increase in the value of assets consequent to the revaluation of assets shall not qualify for the computation of depreciation or for return on net fixed assets;
- (ii) The reduction in contributions received from consumers, grants and such other subventions for the creation of assets, made as part of the Transfer Scheme, shall not be considered while computing depreciation;
- (iii) The equity of the Government of Keralam as per the above Transfer Scheme published under Section 131 of the Act shall be considered for the computation of return on equity;
- (iv) The amounts required for the payment of both the principal and interest on the bonds issued to the Master Trust from time to time, which are serviced by KSEB Ltd shall be reckoned for the computation of the Aggregate Revenue Requirement and for the truing up of accounts of KSEB Ltd;
- (v) In consideration of sub clause (e) of clause 6.9 of the Government notification dated 28.01.2015, the current service cost arrived at annually through actuarial valuation shall be allowed for the purpose of Aggregate Revenue Requirement and for the truing up of accounts of the respective years of KSEB Ltd, in accordance with the allocation statement of KSEB Ltd towards each SBU, after prudence check:

Provided that while approving the Aggregate Revenue Requirement, the current service cost arrived at through actuarial valuation for the base year shall be considered in accordance with the allocation statement of KSEB Ltd towards each SBU:

Provided further that the annual pension contribution based on actuarial valuation towards the Pension Master Trust, shall not be considered as part of the Operation and Maintenance expenses

of the business units of KSEB Ltd;

- (vi) The Commission through separate proceedings may consider for the purpose of the determination of Aggregate Revenue Requirement and truing up, the funding plan of the unfunded liability towards the Master Trust as on 31.03.2027 as per the audited balance sheet, based on the updated actuarial valuation submitted by KSEB Ltd along with the approval of the State Government regarding the portion of funding by the Government:

Provided that, KSEB Ltd may, along with the petition for the Aggregate Revenue Requirement, submit a plan for meeting the deficit, if any, of the Master Trust towards its pension payment obligations, after taking into account the amounts available as per the provisions in these Regulations, for the appropriate consideration of the Commission.

14. Liquidation of Regulatory Asset/ Surplus. — The regulatory asset/ surplus of the distribution licensee(s) in the State shall be liquidated by 31.03.2031, as ordered by the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide Writ Petition (Civil) No. 104 of 2014 (BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd. & Anr. V. Union of India & Ors.) (2025 INSC 937) dated 6th August, 2025, and Miscellaneous Application No. 1699 of 2025 dated 28th October, 2025 and Hon'ble APTEL in OP No.1/2025 based on the Electricity (Amendment) Rules, 2024 notified by Government of India (GoI), as follows:

- 14.1 The regulatory asset/ surplus existing as on 31.03.2024 including carrying cost/ interest, after considering the amount allowed for liquidation till 31.03.2027, shall be liquidated in four equal installments commencing from the financial year 2027-28 and concluding by the end of the financial year 2030-31.
- 14.2 The Commission shall determine the quantum of regulatory asset including carrying cost as on 31.03.2024 in respect of KSEB Ltd based on the truing up for the financial year 2023-24, also taking into account the amount liquidated or earmarked for liquidation till 31.03.2027, and the recovery thereof shall be through Regulatory Asset Surcharge (RA surcharge), during the financial years 2027-28, 2028-29, 2029-30 and 2030-31 as per the orders of the Commission, as provided in Regulation 14.3.
- 14.3 The RA surcharge shall be billed at a percentage of the tariff invoice (sum of demand charge and energy charge) raised by the licensee in respect of all demand based billed consumers. In respect of all other consumers, the RA surcharge shall be a combination of 'rate per kW per month' and a percentage of the energy charges. The RA surcharge 'rate per kW per month' shall be based on the connected load of the consumer and the RA

surcharge on energy charges shall be based on the billed energy of the consumer:

Provided that the RA surcharge applicable from 01.04.2027 shall be determined by the Commission based on the petition filed by KSEB Ltd.

- 14.4 The RA surcharge as determined above shall be applicable for the consumers of all the licensees in the State:

Provided that the licensees procuring power from KSEB Ltd shall collect the RA surcharge from their consumers and transfer it to KSEB Ltd on a monthly basis within fifteen days of close of the previous month:

Provided further that the licensees having regulatory asset as on 31.03.2024 may retain the RA surcharge collected until liquidation of their regulatory asset and transfer the collected amount to KSEB Ltd thereafter.

- 14.5 The licensees procuring power from KSEB Ltd shall submit the details of RA surcharge collected from each category of consumers within fifteen days from the close of each month to KSEB Ltd with a copy to the Commission.

- 14.6 KSEB Ltd shall maintain a separate account for the RA surcharge collected in its accounts:

Provided that KSEB Ltd shall submit to the Commission, the details of the RA surcharge collected from each category of consumers on a quarterly basis within fifteen days from the close of each quarter.

- 14.7 The tariff shall be determined on a cost reflective basis as per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide Writ Petition (Civil) No. 104 of 2014 (BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd. & Anr. V. Union of India & Ors.) (2025 INSC 937) dated 6th August, 2025, and Miscellaneous Application No. 1699 of 2025 dated 28th October, 2025 and taking guidance from Rule 23 of the Electricity (Amendment) Rules, 2024 notified on 10th January, 2024.

15. Truing up of the Aggregate Revenue Requirement and expected revenue from tariff and charges. —

- 15.1 The year wise Aggregate Revenue Requirement and expected revenue from tariff and charges of a generating business/ company or ESSD or transmission business/ licensee or distribution business/ licensee or State Load Despatch Centre shall be subject to truing up of the expenses and revenue, in accordance with the provisions in these Regulations.

- 15.2 The generating business/ company or ESSD or transmission business/

licensee or distribution business/ licensee or State Load Despatch Centre shall file a petition for truing up the Aggregate Revenue Requirement and expected revenue from tariff and charges for each of the financial years till 2031-32, within the time limit specified in these Regulations.

- 15.3 The generating business/ company or ESSD or transmission business/ licensee or distribution business/ licensee or State Load Despatch Centre, as the case may be, shall file to the Commission, the information for the respective year and for the previous year in such form as specified in Annexure 11 and 12 mutatis mutandis, together with the 'financial/ accounting statements', and such other details as the Commission may require to assess the reasons for and the extent of variation in financial performance, if any, from the Aggregate Revenue Requirement and expected revenue from tariff and charges as approved by the Commission:

Provided that the petition for truing up shall be, based on the audited figures for the respective financial years.

- 15.4 The truing up process shall include a comparison after the prudence check of the financial and operational performance, of the generating business/ company or ESSD or transmission business/ licensee or distribution business/ licensee or State Load Despatch Centre, with the approved forecast of Aggregate Revenue Requirement and expected revenue from charges and operational performance; which shall comprise of the following steps: -

- (i) comparison of the performance of the petitioner with the corresponding figures approved by the Commission;
- (ii) computation of the gains and losses on account of the controllable and uncontrollable factors for the relevant financial year;
- (iii) review of compliance with the directives issued by the Commission from time to time;
- (iv) in respect of distribution licensee, compliance of RPO for the respective financial year and variations, if any, will be dealt with in accordance with the provisions in the Renewable Energy Regulations, as applicable;
- (v) other relevant details, if any; and
- (vi) the Order of the Commission relating to adjustment of the resultant revenue gap/ surplus.

- 15.5 Expenses relating to pay revision, if any, during the Control Period, of the Generation business/ company or Transmission business/ licensee or SLDC or distribution business/ licensee, will be considered for pass through after due prudence check.

15.6 The Order issued by the Commission on truing up shall also comprise of, -

- (i) the aggregate gain or loss to the generating business/ company or ESSD or transmission business/ licensee or distribution business/ licensee or State Load Despatch Centre on account of the controllable factors, as approved by the Commission and the amount of such gains or such losses that may be shared in accordance with Regulation 12 of these Regulations;
- (ii) components of the cost pertaining to the uncontrollable factors, as approved by the Commission, which were not recovered and hence have to be approved for recovery through tariffs as per Regulation 11 of these Regulations;
- (iii) the revenue gap or revenue surplus, if any after truing up, to be carried forward to the Aggregate Revenue Requirements of subsequent financial years, as decided by the Commission.

CHAPTER – III

PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINATION OF TARIFF

16. Petition for determination of tariff. —

- 16.1 A petition for determination of tariff shall be made in such form and in such manner, as specified in these Regulations and be accompanied by the applicable fees.
- 16.2 The proceedings for determination of Tariff shall be undertaken by the Commission in accordance with the KSERC (Conduct of Business) Regulations, 2003, as amended from time to time.
- 16.3 Notwithstanding anything contained in these Regulations, the Commission shall have the authority to initiate *suo motu* proceedings to determine the Tariff or Fees and Charges of any generating business/ company or ESSD or transmission business/ licensee or distribution business/ licensee or State Load Despatch Centre, including the terms and conditions thereof.

17. Determination of Generation and Energy Storage System tariff. —

- 17.1 The Commission shall determine the tariff for supply of electricity by the generating business/ company or ESSD, to the distribution business/ licensee, in accordance with the terms and conditions contained in Chapters VIII and IX of these Regulations.

17.2 Existing generating stations, -

- (i) where the Commission has, at any time prior to 1st day of April, 2027, approved a power purchase agreement between a generating business/ company or ESSD or a licensee and a distribution business/ licensee the tariff for supply of electricity by the generating business/ company or ESSD to the distribution business/ licensee shall be in accordance with such agreement and for such period as approved by the Commission:

Provided that as on the 1st day of April, 2027, or thereafter, all modifications/ extension of the existing PPAs shall have to be approved by the Commission:

Provided further that prior to 6 months of the expiry of the validity of the PPA, the distribution licensee, if it so desires to extend the PPA, shall submit a petition with the revised mutually initialed PPA for consideration of the Commission.

- (ii) a petition for approval of any power purchase agreement shall be made by the distribution business/ licensee to the Commission within a period of three months from the date of notification of these

Regulations;

17.3 New generating stations, -

In the case of new generating stations or a new source of power, for the supply of electricity to the distribution business/ licensee, the tariff for such supply shall be as per Section 62 or Section 63 of the Electricity Act, 2003 as the case may be and the distribution business/ licensee shall get the prior approval of this Commission for the power purchase agreement, before availing any power from such stations.

17.4 Generating stations owned by the distribution licensee, - In the case of generating stations owned by the distribution licensee:

- (i) the transfer price at which electricity is to be supplied by the generation company/ business to the distribution licensee shall be determined by the Commission on a yearly basis;
- (ii) the distribution business/ licensee shall maintain separate accounts and records pertaining to their generation business and shall maintain a consistent allocation policy and statement so as to enable the Commission to clearly identify the direct and indirect costs relating to such business and the capital employed in such business;
- (iii) The distribution business/ licensee shall file a petition for determination of the tariff/ transfer price, furnishing the information required under Chapters VIII and IX of these Regulations relating to its generation business, if any.

18. Determination of tariff for transmission business/ licensee and State Load Despatch Centre charges. —

18.1 The Commission shall determine the tariff for the transmission business/ licensee, ESS and the State Load Despatch Centre charges based on petition made by the respective business/ licensee and the State Load Despatch Centre, in accordance with the procedure specified in these Regulations.

18.2 The Commission shall determine the tariff/ transfer price for, -

- (i) Transmission business/ licensee and ESS, in accordance with the terms and conditions specified in Chapter VI and IX of these Regulations; and
- (ii) State Load Despatch Centre charges, in accordance with the terms and conditions specified in Chapter VII of these Regulations;

18.3 The applicant shall provide, along with the petition to the Commission, such forms as specified in Annexure 11 to these Regulations, containing full details of the calculation of the Aggregate Revenue Requirement and Expected Revenue from tariff and charges, pursuant to the terms of his

licence; and shall thereafter file such further information or particulars or documents as the Commission may at its discretion reasonably require to verify such calculations.

18.4 Wherever necessary, the petition shall be accompanied by a detailed proposal including but not limited to the revision of tariff for bridging the revenue gap in any financial year of the Control Period or gap or surplus, if any arising out of the truing up of accounts.

18.5 The Commission may, from time to time, stipulate additional/ supplementary/ alternative formats for the submission of details by the petitioner, as it may as per its assessment reasonably require for assessing the Aggregate Revenue Requirement, truing up of the accounts and for determining the tariff.

19. Determination of tariff for distribution business/ licensee. —

19.1 As a matter of policy, the Retail Supply Tariff (RST) shall be uniform across the State irrespective of the area of supply of the distribution licensees. In respect of distribution licensees procuring power from KSEB Ltd, the Bulk Supply Tariff (BST) for such procurement shall be determined based on the uniform Retail Supply Tariff and the revenue surplus/ gap of the respective licensees.

19.2 The Commission shall determine the tariff for the distribution business/ licensee based on petition made by the respective business/ licensee, in accordance with the terms and conditions specified in Chapter V of these Regulations.

19.3 The applicant shall provide, along with the petition to the Commission, such forms as specified in Annexure 11 to these Regulations, containing full details of the calculation of the Aggregate Revenue Requirement and Expected Revenue from tariff and charges, pursuant to the terms of his licence; and shall thereafter file such further information or particulars or documents as the Commission may at its discretion reasonably require to verify such calculations.

19.4 The petition shall contain all data and information as may be specified in Annexure 11 to these Regulations, and also shall provide, without limitation, the following:

- (i) Consumer category-wise and voltage-wise data including the number of consumers, sanctioned or contracted load, connected load, recorded maximum demand, units consumed, and revenue realised during the previous years;
- (ii) Projected consumer category-wise sales in million units (MU) and revenue requirement for each year of the proposed Control Period;

- (iii) Tariff category wise details of injection and drawal of power from the grid by the prosumers/ captive consumers during solar and non-solar hours (peak and night off peak separately) on a monthly basis;
- (iv) Proposed tariff schedule with justification for any revision in tariff structure, tariff rates, or categorization of consumers;
- (v) Consumer category-wise cross-subsidy statement;
- (vi) Proposal for rationalization of tariff for progressive recovery of fixed cost through fixed/ demand charges;
- (vii) Proposal for demand-based billing parameters as specified in Regulation 19.5;
- (viii) Proposal for Time of Day (ToD)/ Time of Use (ToU) tariff as specified in Regulation 19.6;
- (ix) Proposal for extending the power factor incentive/ disincentive mechanism to various categories of consumers or kVAh billing as specified in Regulation 19.7;
- (x) Proposal for surcharge and additional surcharge as specified in Regulation 19.8;
- (xi) Proposal for wheeling charges as specified in Regulation 19.9;
- (xii) Proposal for tariff recategorization as specified in Regulation 19.10;
- (xiii) Framework for the Demand Response Programme as specified in Regulation 19.11;
- (xiv) Tariff proposal for Peak Hour assistance by ESS as specified in Regulation 19.12;
- (xv) The proposal shall comply with various directions issued by the Commission in its orders from time to time; and
- (xvi) Any other information or particulars as the Commission may require from time to time.

19.5 Demand-based Fixed Charges for Domestic Consumers. —

The fixed charges for domestic consumers may be based on the Recorded Maximum Demand (RMD) of the consumer. Until the metering and associated systems are ready for implementation of demand based fixed charges, sanctioned connected load shall be the basis for levying fixed charges. The distribution business/ licensee shall submit a proposal for determining fixed charges applicable to Domestic consumers as above.

19.6 Time of Day (ToD)/ Time of Use (ToU) Tariff. —

The distribution business/licensee shall, along with the petition, submit a

proposal for extending the Time of Day (ToD) / Time of Use (ToU) Tariff to various categories of consumers, having regard to the diurnal/ seasonal variation in demand and supply across different time zones, optimizing investments in transmission, distribution and generation, including the following: -

- (i) an incentive, by way of a rebate or lower ToD/ ToU rate, for consumption during solar-generation hours or other low demand/ day-time hours, as may be identified by the distribution business/ licensee based on system load and generation data;
- (ii) a higher ToD/ ToU rate for consumption during identified peak hours/ periods; and
- (iii) the methodology for identification of such time zones, and the corresponding ToD/ ToU rates, with sufficient supporting data, including time-block-wise system demand, generation mix, and cost of supply.

19.7 Power factor incentive/ disincentive or kVAh Billing. —

The distribution business/licensee shall, along with the petition, submit a proposal for extending Power factor incentive/ disincentive mechanism to various categories of consumers or kVAh Billing. In respect of kVAh billing, the proposal may include the following: -

- (i) identification of the consumer category or categories to which kVAh billing is proposed to be made applicable;
- (ii) an analysis of the impact of such billing methodology on the average power factor of the identified consumer category, the consequential impact on system losses, and the projected revenue impact on the distribution business/licensee; and
- (iii) specification of the metering infrastructure required for implementation of kVAh billing, including the status of availability of such metering infrastructure at consumer premises, and the timeline for installation of any additional metering infrastructure required.

19.8 Surcharge and Additional Surcharge. —

The distribution business/licensee shall submit a proposal for surcharge and additional surcharge applicable to open access consumers, in accordance with Section 42 of the Act and the relevant Regulations of the Commission governing open access.

19.9 Proposal for Wheeling Charges. —

The distribution business/licensee shall, along with the petition, submit a proposal for wheeling charges in accordance with Regulation 56 of these

Regulations.

19.10 Proposal for Tariff Recategorization. —

The distribution business/licensee shall submit a proposal for recategorization of consumers, if any, along with the petition, having regard to the following: -

- (i) the existing consumer categories and sub-categories, and the proposed changes thereto, including creation of new categories/ sub-categories, merger of existing categories, or reclassification of consumers from one category to another, with the rationale for each such change;
- (ii) the basis and justification for the proposed recategorization, including changes in the nature of usage/end-use, load characteristics, etc.;
- (iii) the number of consumers and connected/sanctioned load proposed to be affected by such recategorization, category-wise and sub-category-wise, along with the impact on energy sales and revenue for each affected category;
- (iv) a comparative statement showing the average cost of supply and tariff applicable to consumers prior to and after the proposed recategorization, and the consequential impact on cross-subsidy across categories as analyzed under Regulation 19.4(v);
- (v) the transitional arrangements, if any, proposed for consumers being shifted from one category to another, including any phasing or safeguard mechanism to mitigate tariff shock; and
- (vi) any other information or particulars necessary to enable the Commission to examine the proposed recategorization.

19.11 Framework for Demand Response Programme. —

The distribution business/licensee may, along with the tariff petition or through a separate petition, submit proposal for Demand Response Programme. The proposal shall include the eligibility criteria for participation, the methodology for measurement and verification of demand variation, and incentives payable to participating consumers.

19.12 Tariff for Peak Hour Assistance by ESS.—

The distribution business/licensee along with the tariff petition may submit a proposal for tariff applicable to peak hour assistance provided by Energy Storage Systems installed by persons for their own usage, along with sufficient data.

19.13 Green Tariff. —

The distribution business/licensee may, along with the tariff petition submit a proposal for Green Tariff option allowing consumers to opt for supply up to 100% renewable energy at a premium, with transparent cost allocation.

20. Procedure for admission of the petition, publishing of notice, filing of suggestions, objections, hearing and Orders on the petition. —

20.1 Upon receipt of a complete petition accompanied by all requisite information, particulars and documents in compliance with all the requirements specified in these Regulations, the Commission shall, subject to exigencies and practicability, follow the procedure specified in the Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Conduct of Business) Regulations, 2003; for publication and hearing of the petition:

Provided that the applicant shall publish an excerpt of the petition in newspapers in the manner specified under the provisions of Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Conduct of Business) Regulations, 2003, and as directed by the Commission.

20.2 The Commission shall, within one hundred and twenty days from the date of admission of a complete petition and after considering all the suggestions and objections received from the stakeholders including the public, -

- (i) issue an order accepting the petition with such modifications or such conditions as may be specified in that order; or
- (ii) reject the petition for reasons to be recorded in writing, if such petition is not in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the rules and Regulations made thereunder or the provisions of any other law for the time being in force:

Provided that the applicant shall be given reasonable opportunity of being heard, before rejecting his petition.

- (iii) The tariff, so determined by such an Order, shall be in force from the date specified in the said Order and shall, unless amended or revoked, continue to be in force for such period as may be stipulated therein.

21. Adherence to the tariff order. —

21.1 No tariff or part of any tariff may ordinarily be amended more frequently than once in any financial year, except in the manner as specified in Regulation 58 of these Regulations.

21.2 If the generating business/ company or ESSD or transmission business/

licensee or distribution business/ licensee recovers a price or charge in excess of the tariff determined in accordance with these Regulations, under Section 62 of the Act, the excess amount so collected shall be paid back to the person who has paid such price or charge, along with interest equivalent to the bank rate and without prejudice to any other liability incurred by such generating business/ company or ESSD or transmission business/ licensee or distribution business/ licensee.

- 21.3 The generating business/ company or ESSD or transmission business/ licensee or distribution business/ licensee shall file quarterly returns, containing data relating to the operational and financial details and any other directives issued by the Commission from time to time, to enable the Commission to monitor the implementation of its Order.

CHAPTER- IV

FINANCIAL PRINCIPLES

22. General Financial Principles. —

- 22.1 The Generating Company or ESSD or the Transmission or Distribution Licensee or SLDC, as is the case, shall manage its finances in an optimum and prudent manner.
- 22.2 In determining the Aggregate Revenue Requirement and Tariff of the Generating Company or ESSD or the Transmission or the Distribution Licensee or SLDC, the Commission shall assess the financial prudence exercised with regard to the following factors: -
- (i) revenue;
 - (ii) revenue expenditure;
 - (iii) capital expenditure;
 - (iv) any other factors as decided by the Commission:

Provided that the Commission may disallow a part of the Aggregate Revenue Requirement, if it finds the Generating Company or ESSD or the Transmission or Distribution Licensee has not exercised appropriate prudent steps in its working.

23. Financial prudence. —

- 23.1 **Revenue. —** Revenue shall be assessed in terms of the following parameters: -
- (i) Whether category-wise sales projections are based on realistic estimates and adequate justification has been provided for any anomalous variation in sales projected by the Distribution Licensee;
 - (ii) Billing efficiency measured as a percentage of the units billed by the distribution licensee to the total units fed into the transmission or distribution system, as specified by the Commission;
 - (iii) Annual collection efficiency (in percentage) of the distribution licensee/ business as provided in Annexure-1;
 - (iv) Reduction in arrears receivable from the beneficiaries/ consumers as specified by the Commission in the ARR & ERC;
 - (v) Whether revenue collected is in line with the projections made in the Petition and approved by the Commission.
- 23.2 **Revenue expenditure. —** Revenue expenditure will be assessed based upon but not limited to the following parameters as per criteria as decided by the Commission: -

- (i) Monitoring of the revenue expenditure against the income received, so as to ascertain that the expenses and payment obligations to the Generating Company or Licensee to other entities are met in a timely manner;
- (ii) Control mechanism put in place by the licensee to ensure that the approved revenue expenditure is adhered to and not exceeded, including adherence to the schedule of interest payments for all the borrowings and working capital needs;
- (iii) Where the power procurement is being done on a transparent manner so as to optimize the power purchase expenses;
- (iv) Ensuring the optimum purchase of power considering factors such as the requirement of power, Merit Order Despatch, potential for earning additional revenue based on the differential between the rate for purchase of power from different sources and the market rate for sale of surplus power, if any:

Provided that, in case the excess of revenue expenditure over the revenue earned exceeds 5%, the Generating Company or Transmission/ Distribution Licensee shall file detailed justification for the mismatch along with its Petition for True-up, including a comparison of the revenue expenditure and revenue estimated in the Petition with the amounts approved by the Commission and with the actual amount of revenue expenditure and revenue, under the key heads:

Provided further that the Transmission/ Distribution Licensee shall file a detailed cash flow statement for the respective Business Units, showing the various sources of revenue, the actual amount of cash collected against the amount billed to the different consumer categories for sale of electricity, the comparison of the actual revenue expenditure and capital expenditure with the projected and the ARR & ERC approved revenue expenditure and capital expenditure:

Provided also that, in case its payment obligations to other entities are not regularly met, the Transmission/ Distribution Licensee shall provide justification for such shortfall with reference to its cash flow statement:

Provided also that the Transmission/ Distribution Licensee shall file the Cost Audit Report along with the true-up Petition to justify the revenue expenses incurred, as well as the inventory management policies.

23.3 Capital Expenditure. — Capital Expenditure shall be assessed based

on, but not limited, to the following parameters: -

- (i) Whether the projected capital expenditure is based on realistic estimates and prior approval of the Commission has been obtained as per the Commission's directions year on year;
- (ii) Whether adequate justification has been provided for any increase in capital expenditure beyond the sanctioned cost and approval of the competent authority obtained for regularizing such expenditure;
- (iii) Mechanism put in place for monitoring the physical progress of the projects with respect to their original schedule and to ascertain whether stage payments, if approved in the original sanction, is released only for the quantum of assessed physical progress.
- (iv) Optimum and timely drawal of loans in accordance with the physical progress of the capital expenditure schemes, ensuring that there is no idling of funds and such funds are utilized in a most economic and efficient manner.
- (v) In case the actual capital expenditure or capitalization exceeds 10% of that approved by the Commission, the Transmission/ Distribution Licensee shall file detailed justification for such excess along with its Petition for True-up;
- (vi) In case any approved scheme has not commenced during the year despite the Commission's approval, detailed justification for such an occurrence be filed along with the Petition for True-up.
- (vii) Complete details of all the projects capitalized during the year with full justification and sanctions of the competent authority for any excess expenditure.
- (viii) In case of part capitalization of projects, whether such part capitalization was proposed and approved in the Detailed Project Report (DPR). If not, the circumstances with full justification for such part capitalization.
- (ix) In the case of assets put to use and capitalized/ part capitalized whether the projects have achieved its intended benefit or is being used partially or for some other purpose.

24. Capital cost and capital structure. —

24.1 In the case of existing generating units/ station or transmission system or SLDC or distribution system, the capital cost including the additional capitalization, if any, approved by the Commission prior to the first day of April, 2027, and the expenditure projected for the respective financial years of the Control Period, shall form the basis for determination of tariff.

24.2 Capital cost for a new project shall include, -

- (i) the expenditure incurred or projected to be incurred during the Control Period, including the interest during construction and financing cost and any gain or loss on account of foreign exchange rate variation on the loan, if any, during the construction up to the date of commercial operation of the project, as approved by the Commission after prudence check;
- (ii) capitalized initial spares, subject to the ceiling norms specified in Annexure 8, as may be revised by the Commission from time to time;
- (iii) expenses incurred by the licensee on obtaining the right of way, as admitted by the Commission after prudence check; and
- (iv) additional capitalization determined under Regulation 25:

Provided that the value of the assets forming part of the project but not put to its intended use or not in use, shall be excluded from the capital cost.

24.3 The capital cost approved by the Commission after prudence check shall form the basis for determination of tariff.

24.4 If sufficient justification along with the approval of the competent authority is provided by the generation business/ company, ESSD, transmission business/ licensee, SLDC, the distribution business/ licensee for any escalation in the capital cost, the same may be considered by the Commission subject to prudence check:

Provided that in case the actual capital cost is lower than the capital cost approved by the Commission, then the actual capital cost shall be considered for determination of tariff of the generating business/ company or ESSD or transmission business/ licensee or SLDC or distribution business/ licensee. The Generating Company or ESSD or the transmission/ distribution Licensee or SLDC shall however give a full justification for the cost reduction especially after reviewing whether the capital cost estimates were incorrect or exaggerated.

24.5 Where Power Purchase Agreement or Transmission Service Agreement provides for a ceiling of capital cost, the capital cost to be considered for determination of tariff shall not exceed such ceiling.

24.6 The capital cost estimates may include the cost of initial insurance spares as a percentage of the approved cost of plant and machinery up to the cut-off date, subject to the ceiling norms specified in Annexure 8, as may be revised by the Commission from time to time:

Provided that where the generating station has any transmission equipment approved as its capital cost, the ceiling norms for the initial spares for such equipment shall be as per the ceiling norms specified for transmission system under these Regulations:

Provided further that once the transmission system has commenced commercial operation, the cost of initial spares shall, at the time of truing up, be restricted on the basis of the cost of plant and machinery corresponding to the transmission project

Provided also that for the purpose of computing the cost of initial spares, the cost of such plant and machinery shall be considered as part of the project cost as on the cut-off date excluding; the interest during construction, cost of land and cost of civil works.

- 24.7 Any expenditure on replacement of old fixed assets, as applicable to the generating business/ company, ESSD, transmission business/ licensee, SLDC and distribution business/ licensee, shall be considered after writing off the net value of such old fixed assets from the original capital cost and shall be calculated as follows: -

Net Value of Replaced Assets = OCRA – (AD + CC);

Where,

OCRA = Original Capital cost of Replaced Assets;

AD = Accumulated Depreciation pertaining to the replaced assets;

CC = Total Consumer Contribution pertaining to the replaced assets, if any:

Provided that the amount of insurance proceeds received, if any, towards the damage to any asset requiring replacement shall be first adjusted towards the outstanding actual or normative loan; and the balance amount, if any, shall be utilized to reduce the capital cost of such replaced asset, and any further balance amount shall be considered as non-tariff income.

25. Additional capitalization. —

- 25.1 Additional capitalization refers to the capitalization of expenditure incurred on an asset after the date of its commercial operation (COD), where such expenditure provides benefits extending beyond one year. Such expenditure includes;

- (i) Additional Capitalization within the original scope and up to the cut-off date;
- (ii) Additional Capitalization within the original scope and after the cut-off date;
- (iii) Additional Capitalization beyond the original scope; and
- (iv) Additional Capitalization on account of Renovation and

Modernization.

25.2 Additional Capitalization within the original scope and up to the cut-off date: -

- (i) The additional capital expenditure in respect of a new project or an existing project incurred or projected to be incurred, on the following counts within the original scope of work, after the date of commercial operation and up to the cut-off date may be admitted by the Commission, subject to prudence check:
 - (a) Payments made towards admitted liabilities for works executed up to the cut-off date;
 - (b) Works deferred for execution;
 - (c) Procurement of initial capital spares within the original scope of work, in accordance with the ceiling norms provided under Annexure-8 of these regulations;
 - (d) Payments against the award of arbitration or for compliance with the directions or orders of any statutory authority or order or decree of any court of law;
 - (e) Change in law or compliance with any existing law which is not provided for in the original scope of work; and
 - (f) Force Majeure events:

Provided that in the case of any replacement of assets, the additional capitalization shall be worked out after adjusting the gross fixed assets and cumulative depreciation of the assets replaced on account of de-capitalization.

- (ii) The generating company or ESSD or the transmission licensee or SLDC or the distribution licensee, as the case may be shall submit the details of works asset wise/work wise included in the original scope of work along with estimates of expenditure, liabilities recognized to be payable at a future date and the works deferred for execution.

25.3 Additional Capitalization within the original scope and after the cut-off date: -

- (i) The additional capital expenditure incurred or projected to be incurred in respect of an existing project or a new project on the following counts within the original scope of work and after the cut-off date may be admitted by the Commission, subject to prudence check: -
 - (a) Payments made against the award of arbitration or for compliance with the directions or orders of any statutory

- authority, or order or decree of any court of law;
 - (b) Change in law or compliance with any existing law which is not provided for in the original scope of work;
 - (c) Payments made towards liabilities admitted for works within the original scope executed prior to the cut-off date;
 - (d) Force Majeure events;
 - (e) Works within original scope executed after the cut-off date and admitted by the Commission, to the extent of actual payments made.
- (ii) In the case of replacement of assets deployed under the original scope of the existing project after the cut-off date, the additional capitalization may be admitted by the Commission after making necessary adjustments in the gross fixed assets and the cumulative depreciation, subject to prudence check on the following grounds: -
- (a) Assets whose useful life is not commensurate with the useful life of the project and such assets have been fully depreciated in accordance with the provisions of these regulations;
 - (b) The replacement of the asset or equipment is necessary on account of a change in law or Force Majeure conditions;
 - (c) The replacement of such asset or equipment is necessary on account of obsolescence of technology; and
 - (d) The replacement of such asset or equipment has otherwise been allowed by the Commission.
 - (e) The additional expenditure, excluding recurring expenses covered in O&M expenses, involved in relation to the renewal of lease of leasehold land on case-to-case basis.

25.4 Additional Capitalization beyond the original scope: -

- (i) The capital expenditure, in respect of the existing generating station or the transmission system or the SLDC or the ESSD or the distribution system, including the communication system, incurred or projected to be incurred on the following counts beyond the original scope, may be admitted by the Commission, subject to prudence check: -
 - (a) Payments made against the award of arbitration or for the compliance of orders or directions of any statutory authority, or order or decree of any court of law;
 - (b) Change in law or compliance with any existing law;
 - (c) Force Majeure events;

- (d) Need for higher security and safety of the plant as advised or directed by an Appropriate Government Instrumentality or statutory authorities responsible for national or internal security;
- (e) Any additional capital expenditure which has become necessary for efficient operation of the assets. The claim shall be substantiated with technical justification and cost benefit analysis:

Provided that if any expenditure has been claimed under Renovation and Modernization (R&M) or repairs and maintenance under O&M expenses, the same shall not be claimed under this sub regulation;

- (ii) In the case of de-capitalization of assets of a generating company or the transmission licensee or the SLDC or the ESSD or distribution system, as the case may be, the original cost of such asset as on the date of de-capitalization shall be deducted from the value of gross fixed assets and the corresponding loan as well as equity shall be deducted from the outstanding loan and equity respectively in the year such de-capitalization takes place, with corresponding adjustments in cumulative depreciation and cumulative repayment of loan, duly taking into consideration the year in which it was capitalized:

Provided that where an asset forming part of a scheme is de-capitalized and the historical value of such asset is not available, the value of de-capitalization shall be computed by de-escalating the value of the new asset by 5% per year until the year of capitalization of the old asset subject to a minimum of 10% of the replacement cost of the asset.

25.5 Additional Capitalization on account of Renovation and Modernization of a generating station or a unit thereof shall be dealt with in accordance with Regulation 84 of these Regulations.

26. Interest during construction (IDC). —

- 26.1 Interest during construction shall be computed by the company/ licensee based on the loan corresponding from the date of drawal of debt funds or when the actual work has commenced, whichever is later, and after taking into account the prudent phasing of funds up to the scheduled date of commercial operation.
- 26.2 In the case of additional liability on account of interest during construction due to delay in the declaration of COD within the scheduled completion date, the generating business/ company or the ESSD or the transmission business/ licensee or the SLDC or the distribution business/ licensee shall be required to furnish to the Commission detailed justification with

supporting documents for such delay including the details regarding prudent phasing of funds.

26.3 If the delay is not attributable to the generating business/ company or the ESSD or the transmission business/ licensee or the distribution business/ licensee but due to uncontrollable factors as specified in Regulation 10 of these Regulations, interest during construction may be allowed after due prudence check provided due approval of the competent authority has been obtained.

26.4 Interest during construction on the actual loan/ part thereof may be allowed beyond the date of commercial operation, only if the delay is found to be beyond the control of the generating business/ company or the ESSD or the transmission business/ licensee or the distribution business/ licensee, after taking into account the prudent phasing of funds and after prudence check and after ascertaining that approval for the delay and increase in cost due to this count has been obtained from the competent authority.

27. Consumer contribution, deposit work, capital subsidy or grant. —

27.1 Works of the following nature carried out by the generation business/ company, ESSD, transmission business/ licensee or distribution business/ licensee shall be classified under the categories of consumer contribution, deposit work, capital subsidy or grant, -

- (i) Capital works undertaken after obtaining a part or all of the funds from the users/ consumers;
- (ii) Capital cost of distribution assets considered by the distribution licensees, whose main business operation includes development of real estate; as a park developer or under any other authority or name, for the estimation of lease charges/ premium, rental charges, development charges or charges under any other name meant for recovery from the allottees of the developed space or co-developers;
- (iii) Capital works undertaken by utilizing the capital subsidies or grants or Central Financial Assistance (CFA) or Viability Gap Funding (VGF) received from the State and/or Central Government or any other sources;
- (iv) The regulatory surplus approved by the Commission in the respective ARR/ truing up orders of the licensee(s), which is to be passed on to the consumers of the State shall be allowed for funding approved capital works of the licensee. Such amounts shall be treated in the same manner as consumer contributions/ deposit works/ capital subsidies/ grants, as provided under these Regulations.

- (v) Any other capital subsidy or grant of similar nature received without any obligation to return the same and with no interest costs attached to such subvention.

27.2 The expenses on such capital assets created out of contributions or grants or deposit works or capital subsidies shall be treated as follows: -

- (i) O&M expenses as specified in these Regulations shall be allowed provided that the asset has been transferred to the licensee's accounts and the licensee is responsible for its maintenance and upkeep;
- (ii) Provisions for depreciation, as specified in Regulation 29, shall not be allowed to the extent of financial support provided through consumer contributions, deposit work, capital subsidies or grants; and
- (iii) Provisions related to return on equity share capital or net fixed assets or cost of capital as applicable, as per Regulations 28 and 30 shall not be allowed to the extent of financial support provided through consumer contributions, deposit work, capital subsidies or grants.

28. Debt - Equity ratio. —

28.1 For the purpose of determination of tariff, the debt equity ratio as on the date of commercial operation in the case of a new generating station, transmission line and distribution line/ equipment/ accessories or substation commissioned or capacity expanded on or after the first day of April, 2027, shall continue to be 70:30 of the capital cost as approved by the Commission:

Provided that the debt-equity ratio shall be applied only to the balance of such approved capital cost after deducting the financial support provided through consumer contribution, deposit work, regulatory surplus, capital subsidy or grant, if any.

28.2 Where equity employed is more than thirty percent of the approved capital cost, the amount of equity for the purpose of tariff shall be limited to thirty percent and the balance amount shall be considered as normative loan and interest on the same may be allowed at the weighted average rate of interest of the actual loan portfolio.

28.3 Where actual equity employed is less than thirty percent of the capital cost, the actual equity shall be considered and the balance of the Commission approved capital cost after adjusting for consumer contribution, deposit work, capital subsidy, regulatory surplus, grants and/ or contribution shall be treated as normative loan.

28.4 Where the equity and loan employed are not clearly identifiable, the total

approved capital cost after adjusting for grants, regulatory surplus allowed for creation of assets and/ or consumer contributions will be treated as normative loan.

28.5 If any fixed asset is capitalized on account of capital expenditure incurred prior to the first day of April, 2027, the debt-equity ratio allowed by the Commission for determination of tariff for the period ending on the thirty first day of March, 2027, shall be considered.

28.6 The equity invested in foreign currency, if any, or any loan in foreign currency, shall be designated in equivalent Indian rupees, at the exchange rate specified by the Reserve Bank of India as on the date of each such investment.

28.7 In the case of retirement or replacement of assets, the equity capital approved as mentioned above, shall be reduced to the extent of thirty percent or the actual equity component for the asset, if it is lower than thirty percent of the original cost of the retired or replaced asset based on documentary evidence.

28.8 Swapping of foreign currency loans shall be permitted provided:

- (i) it does not have the effect of increasing the tariff;
- (ii) the cost of swapping and interest expenses thereon, shall be allowed by the Commission only after prudence check;
- (iii) The generating business/ company or ESSD or transmission business/ licensee or distribution business/ licensee shall provide full particulars of the swapped loans;

28.9 Restructuring of capital in terms of the relative share of loan and equity is subject to the maximum equity of 30 percentage and shall be permitted during the useful life of the project provided:

- (i) It does not have the effect of increasing the tariff;
- (ii) any benefit from such restructuring shall be shared in the ratio 2:1 among, -
 - (a) the generating business/ company or the ESSD and the persons sharing the capacity charge; or
 - (b) the transmission business/ licensee and the long-term intra-state open access customers including the distribution business/ licensee; or
 - (c) The distribution business/ licensee and consumers.

29. Depreciation. —

29.1 Depreciation shall be calculated on the original capital cost of the asset

as approved by the Commission:

Provided that, no depreciation shall be allowed on the increase in value of the assets, on account of revaluation of assets.

29.2 The generation business/ company or energy storage systems or transmission business/ licensee or SLDC or distribution business/ licensee shall be permitted to recover depreciation on the approved capital cost of fixed assets used in their respective business, computed in the following manner: -

- (i) depreciation shall be allowed up to a maximum of 90% of the approved capital cost of asset.
- (ii) Depreciation for projects commissioned on or before 31.03.2027 shall be computed annually based on the straight-line method at the rates specified in Annexure 6(a) to these Regulations for the first thirteen financial years from the date of Commercial operation and for projects commissioned thereafter shall be computed annually based on the straight-line method at the rates specified in Annexure 6(b) to these Regulations for the first fifteen financial years from the date of Commercial operation;
- (iii) the remaining depreciable value as on the thirty first day of March of the financial year ending after a period of thirteen/ fifteen financial years from the date of Commercial operation shall be spread over the balance useful life of the assets;
- (iv) the generating business/ company or ESSD or transmission business/ licensee or SLDC or distribution business/ licensee, shall file all such details and documentary evidence, as may be required under these Regulations and as may be required by the Commission from time to time, to substantiate the above claims;
- (v) No depreciation shall be allowed for assets created through consumer contribution, deposit works, capital subsidies, regulatory surplus and grants;
- (vi) the salvage value of the fully depreciated asset shall be ten per cent of the allowable capital cost as approved by the Commission:

Provided that the salvage value of Information Technology equipment and computer software shall be considered at zero percent of the allowable capital cost.

29.3 Land, other than the land held under lease and the land for reservoir in the case of hydel generating station, shall not be a depreciable asset and its cost shall be excluded from the capital cost while computing the depreciable value of the assets.

- 29.4 In case the land is held on lease, the one-time lease premium, if any, paid will be eligible for depreciation over the lease period.
- 29.5 Depreciation against assets relating to environmental protection shall be allowed on a case-to-case basis at the time of fixation of tariff, subject to the condition that the environmental standards as prescribed by the competent authority have been complied with during the previous tariff period.
- 29.6 In the case of existing assets, the balance depreciable value of the asset as on the first day of April, 2027, shall be worked out by deducting the cumulative depreciation approved by the Commission up to the thirty first day of March, 2027, from the gross depreciable value of the assets.
- 29.7 Depreciation shall be chargeable from the first financial year of Commercial operation:
- Provided that in case the COD of the asset is declared during the course of the financial year, depreciation shall be charged on a daily pro-rata basis:
- Provided further that depreciation shall be re-calculated for assets capitalized during the financial year at the time of truing up, based on the documentary evidence for capitalization of assets filed by the applicant, subject to prudence check of the Commission, in such a way that the depreciation is calculated proportionately from COD.
- 29.8 In case a single tariff needs to be determined for all the units of a Generating Station, the depreciation shall be computed from the effective date of commercial operation of each of the units, taking into consideration the depreciation of individual generating units thereof.

30. Return on Paid up Equity or Net Fixed Assets. —

- 30.1 Return on equity shall be computed in rupee terms, as provided in Regulation 28 of these Regulations subject to a limit of actual paid up equity share capital, and shall be allowed at the rate of fourteen percent (14%) per annum, for the Distribution Business/ licensee, Transmission Licensee, Generating Company, ESSD and State Load Despatch Centre/ State Transmission Utility, as follows: -
- (i) on the equity capital approved by the Commission as on the first day of the Control Period, at the rate of fourteen percent (14%) per annum; and
 - (ii) on the additional amount of equity share capital infused into the generating business/ company, ESSD, transmission business/ licensee, distribution business/ licensee and State Load Despatch

Centre, and approved by the Commission for the assets put to their intended use, at the rate of fourteen percent (14%) per annum on a pro rata basis from the date of issuance of the equity shares:

Provided that the generating business/company, transmission business/licensee, distribution business/licensee and State Load Despatch Centre shall provide complete details of the source of funding for such equity share capital.

- 30.2 If there is no equity share capital invested in the business or the equity invested in the regulated business of the generating business/company or transmission business/licensee or distribution business/licensee or State Load Despatch Centre or ESSD or such equity share capital is not clearly identifiable, return at the rate of 4% shall be allowed on the net fixed assets at the beginning of the financial year for such regulated business:

Provided that the net fixed assets shall be exclusive of the assets created out of consumer contribution, deposit works, capital subsidy or grants.

- 30.3 The return on equity or return on Net Fixed Assets, as the case may be, eligible to the licensees as per Regulations 30.1 to 30.2 above shall be allowed for the assets created after obtaining prior approval of the Commission for the Capital Investment Plan:

Provided that, where the assets are created without the prior approval of the Capital Investment Plan and subsequently approved on an ex post facto basis, the admissible return will be decided by the Commission on a case-to-case basis, after examining whether the assets are put to use for the intended purpose at the optimum level:

Provided further that where such assets are underutilized or unutilized, the admissible return will be reduced appropriately, as decided by the Commission.

31. Interest on Working capital. —

- 31.1 The generation company or ESSD or transmission licensee or distribution licensee or the State Load Despatch Centre shall be allowed interest on the normative level of working capital for the financial year, computed in accordance with the provisions specified below;

- 31.2 In the case of liquid fuel based and gas turbine/combined cycle generating stations, the working capital shall comprise, -

- (i) cost of liquid fuel, or gas and liquid fuel, as applicable, for one month corresponding to approved generation; plus
- (ii) operation and maintenance expenses for one month; plus
- (iii) cost of maintenance spares at one percent of the historical cost of the

plant and equipments; plus

- (iv) receivables equivalent to the fixed charges and energy charges for the sale of electricity for one month calculated at the approved generation:

Provided that in the case of own generating stations, no amount shall, in the computation of working capital in accordance with these Regulations, be allowed towards receivables, to the extent of supply of power by the generation business to the distribution business.

31.3 In the case of hydro-electric generating stations, the working capital shall comprise, -

- (i) operation and maintenance expenses for one month; plus
- (ii) cost of maintenance spares at one percent of the historical cost of plant and equipments; plus
- (iii) receivables equivalent to fixed cost of one month:

Provided that in the case of own generating stations, no amount shall, in the computation of working capital in accordance with these Regulations, be allowed towards receivables, to the extent of supply of power by the generation business to the distribution business.

31.4 In the case of transmission business/ licensee the working capital shall comprise, -

- (i) operation and maintenance expenses for one month; plus
- (ii) cost of maintenance spares at one percent of the historical cost of plant and equipment; plus
- (iii) receivables equivalent to transmission charges for one month calculated at target availability.

31.5 The amount, if any, held as security deposits except for security deposits held in the form of bank guarantees from users of the transmission system shall be reduced while computing the working capital requirement.

31.6 In the case of distribution business/ licensee the working capital shall comprise, –

- (i) operation and maintenance expenses for one month; plus
- (ii) cost of maintenance spares equivalent to one-twelfth of the average of the book value of stores, materials and supplies at the beginning and end of the financial year; plus
- (iii) receivables equivalent to the expected revenue from sale of

electricity for two months at the prevailing tariff:

Provided that the amount, if any, held as security deposits except for security deposits held in the form of Bank Guarantees from the users of the distribution system and consumers shall be reduced while computing the working capital requirement:

Provided further that, in the case of distribution business/ licensees, who are supplying electricity to their consumers on prepaid metering system, interest on working capital shall not be allowed to the extent of sale under prepaid system.

31.7 In the case of the State Load Despatch Centre the working capital shall comprise, -

- (i) operation and maintenance expenses for one month; plus
- (ii) cost of maintenance spares at one percent of the historical cost of plant and equipment; plus
- (iii) receivables equivalent to State Load Despatch Centre charges for one month.

31.8 In the case of Energy Storage Systems, the working capital shall comprise, -

- (i) operation and maintenance expenses for one month; plus
- (ii) maintenance spares at ten percent of operation and maintenance expenses; plus
- (iii) Receivables against the availability for Energy Storage Service equivalent to one month of the annual charges approved, and excluding incentive, if any.

31.9 Interest on normative level of working capital as per this Regulation shall be allowed at a rate equal to 200 basis points higher than the base rate as on the first day of April of the respective financial year, in respect of which the petition for approval of Aggregate Revenue Requirement and determination of tariff or true up is filed.

32. Interest, Finance charges and Carrying cost. —

32.1 The loans arrived at in the manner indicated in Regulation 28 shall be considered as gross normative loan for calculation of interest on the loans:

Provided that the interest and finance charges on capital works in progress shall be excluded from such consideration and will not be considered in the ARR and true up processes:

Provided further that in case of retirement or replacement of the assets, the normative loan amount approved by the Commission shall be reduced to the extent of outstanding loan component of the original

value of the retired or replaced assets; based on documentary evidence.

32.2 The normative loan outstanding as on the first day of April, 2027, shall be worked out by deducting the amount of cumulative depreciation as approved by the Commission up to the thirty first day of March, 2027, from the normative loan.

32.3 Notwithstanding any moratorium period availed by the generating business/ company or ESSD or the transmission business/ licensee or the distribution business/ licensee, the repayment of loan shall be considered from the first financial year of the declaration of the commercial operation date of the project and shall be equal to the depreciation allowed for that financial year.

32.4 The rate of interest allowed shall be the weighted average rate of interest calculated on the basis of the actual loan portfolio at the beginning of each financial year applicable to the generating business/ company or ESSD or the transmission business/ licensee or the distribution business/ licensee or State Load Despatch Centre:

Provided that if there is no actual loan for a particular financial year of the Control Period but normative loan is still outstanding, the rate of interest on the last available loan shall be considered:

Provided further that if the generating business/ company or ESSD or the transmission business/ licensee or the distribution business/ licensee or State Load Despatch Centre does not have any actual loan outstanding, but normative loan is outstanding, then interest shall be allowed at the base rate.

32.5 The interest on loan shall be calculated on the normative average loan as per the norms approved by the Commission for the financial year, by applying the weighted average rate of interest:

Provided that the interest on normative loan eligible to the licensees as per Regulation 32 shall be allowed subject to the condition that, the assets created without the prior approval of the Capital Investment Plan and subsequently approved by the Commission on an ex post facto basis are actively in use for the intended purpose at the optimum level:

Provided further that where such assets are underutilized or unutilized, the admissible interest shall be reduced appropriately, as decided by the Commission.

Explanation: For the purpose of Regulations 30 and 32, the expression “prior approval of Capital Investment Plan” means approval sought by the licensee for the Capital Investment Plan for the control period along with the approval of the Aggregate Revenue Requirement for the respective

control period, from the Commission, in accordance with the Regulations prevailing for the respective periods

32.6 In consideration of the outstanding regulatory assets, the Commission shall recognize the General Provident Fund (GPF) maintained by KSEB Ltd as a source for funding of the regulatory assets and for normative loan thereafter, and shall allow interest at actuals as per the accounts.

32.7 The generating business/ company or ESSD or the transmission business/ licensee or the distribution business/ licensee or the State Load Despatch Centre, as the case may be, shall make every effort to re-finance the loan so as to reduce the interest costs and to effect net savings on interest. In that event, the costs associated with such re-financing shall be borne by the borrower and any benefit from such refinancing shall be shared in the ratio 2:1 among, -

- (i) the generating business/ company or ESSD and the persons sharing the capacity charge; or
- (ii) the transmission business/ licensee and long-term intra-state open access customers including distribution business/ licensee; or
- (iii) the distribution business/ licensee and its consumers.

32.8 The changes to the terms and conditions of the loans during the financial year, if any, shall be effective from the date of coming into force of such changes.

32.9 Interest shall be allowed on the amount collected as security deposit in cash from the users of the transmission system or distribution system and the consumers, at the bank rate as on the first day of April of the financial year in which the petition is filed:

Provided that only the interest on security deposit actually paid to the users of the transmission system or distribution system and to the consumers during the financial year, shall be considered at the time of truing up for the financial year.

32.10 The Commission shall allow carrying cost on the admissible amount of revenue gaps, with simple interest, at the weighted average rate of interest on the licensee's loans prevailing during the relevant year:

Provided that, in case the distribution licensee is holding security deposit over and above their working capital requirement, no carrying cost on such excess security deposit shall be allowed:

Provided further that carrying cost shall not be allowed to the extent of GPF amount considered for allowing interest as per Regulation 32.6 above.

33.Accounting of Electricity Duty/ Other taxes. —

- 33.1 Electricity duty and other taxes payable to the Government shall be accounted under "Revenue from Sale of Energy" as provided in the Additional Disclosure Statements of the Electricity Distribution (Accounts and Additional Disclosure) Rules, 2025, issued by the Government of India.
- 33.2 The revenue from operations of the distribution licensee shall be reckoned for the purpose of ARR and true up, as net of duties and taxes collected from the consumers and payable or paid to the Government, as provided in the Additional Disclosure Statements.
- 33.3 The distribution licensee shall furnish, as part of its annual accounts submitted to the Commission, the following details separately:
- (i) Electricity duty and other taxes billed to the consumers during the financial year; and
 - (ii) Electricity duty and other taxes remitted or payable to the Government during the financial year.
- 33.4 The Distribution Licensee shall ensure that the accounting and reporting of such Electricity Duty and other taxes are carried out in a transparent and verifiable manner, consistent with applicable provisions of these Regulations.
- 33.5 Electricity duty and other taxes collected from consumers but not yet remitted to the Government or other authorities shall not be treated as revenue of the licensee and shall be reflected as a liability in the books of accounts of the licensee.

34.Treatment of terminal liabilities of employees of KSEB Limited as per the Transfer scheme notified by the Government. —

- 34.1 The terminal liabilities of pensioners of KSEB Ltd and employees who were in the service of KSEB Ltd as on 31.10.2013 shall be serviced as provided in clause (iv) to (vi) of Regulation 13.1 of these Regulations for the purpose of determination of Aggregate Revenue Requirement or true up.
- 34.2 In respect of employees of KSEB Ltd. who joined the service on or after 01.11.2013, the contributions towards retirement benefits under the National Pension System (NPS) will be allowed as part of Operation and Maintenance expenses.

35.Tax on returns. —

- 35.1 The Commission shall provisionally approve the Income Tax payable for

the appropriate years of the Control Period, if any, based on the permissible return on equity share capital or return on net fixed assets, as approved by the Commission relating to the generating business/ company or ESSD or transmission business/ licensee or distribution business/ licensee or the State Load Despatch Centre, as the case may be and included in the Aggregate Revenue Requirements:

Provided that no Income Tax on the amount of efficiency gains or incentive earned by the generating business/ company or ESSD or transmission business/ licensee or distribution business/ licensee or State Load Despatch Centre shall be approved for recovery through the tariff or charges from the consumers or beneficiaries.

- 35.2 The difference between the Income Tax on regulated business actually paid and that approved by the Commission in the Aggregate Revenue Requirement of the generating business/ company or ESSD or transmission business/ licensee or distribution business/ licensee or the State Load Despatch Centre shall, subject to prudence check, be adjusted in the truing up process in the respective years.
- 35.3 The tax on any income other than from the regulated business shall not in any circumstances be allowed to be recovered through Aggregate Revenue Requirements or at the truing up stage.
- 35.4 Changes, if any, in taxes other than income tax otherwise allowed as pass through in the tariff, shall be considered for determination of aggregate revenue requirements after prudence check.

36. Decommissioning / Decapitalization of Assets. —

- 36.1 The generation business/ company or ESSD or the transmission business/ licensee or the distribution business/ licensee or the State Load Despatch Centre shall file to the Commission, along with the petition for approval of the Aggregate Revenue Requirement, the written down value and such other details of the assets decommissioned/ decapitalized, if any, during the financial years of the previous Control Period.
- 36.2 The Commission may consider such details and take appropriate decisions while computing the Aggregate Revenue Requirement, for the new Control Period, under these regulations.

CHAPTER- V

DISTRIBUTION

37. Applicability. —

37.1 The Regulations contained in this Chapter shall apply to a distribution licensee for the purpose of, -

- (i) Sales forecast, power procurement from a Generating company or ESSD or Trading licensee or from any other source through agreements or arrangements, for distribution and supply of electricity within the State;
- (ii) Determination of tariff for retail sale of electricity by the distribution business/ licensee to its consumers, including single point supply tariff;
- (iii) Determination of tariff payable for bulk supply by KSEB Limited to other distribution licensees in the State of Kerala; and
- (iv) Determination of tariff payable for wheeling of electricity by a user of the distribution system of the distribution business/ licensee as per the Rules and Regulations in force.

37.2 In the case of new distribution licensees and licensees who have not commenced operation as on the date of commencement of these Regulations, the Commission shall approve an interim bulk supply tariff.

38. Capital cost. —

38.1 The capital costs from the date of commencement of each capital project till the date of its commissioning, as approved by the Commission after prudence check, shall be the original capital cost of such project for the purpose of determination of tariff.

38.2 While approving the capital cost of a project, the Commission shall compare it with the originally approved capital cost, cost deviations, if any, reasons thereof etc. Increase in capital cost due to time and cost overruns for reasons other than force majeure shall be considered by the Commission only after prudence check.

38.3 The provisions of the Accounting Standard (Ind AS) as notified by Government of India, applicable to accounting of the fixed assets, shall apply, to the extent not inconsistent with these Regulations, in determining the original cost of the capital projects.

39. Capital Investment Plan. —

39.1 It is the primary responsibility of the distribution business/ licensee to ensure optimum utilization of the capital expenditure in its projects to enhance economy, efficiency and productivity and to meet the

Performance Standards specified by the Commission.

- 39.2 The distribution business/ licensee shall, along with the petition for determination of aggregate revenue requirements for the Control Period, file to the Commission for its approval, a detailed yearly capital investment plan, financing plan and the physical targets for meeting the requirement of load growth, reduction in distribution losses, improvement in the quality of supply, reliability, metering, consumer services etc., in accordance with the 'Guidelines for approval of Capital Investment schemes' specified in Annexure - 7 to these Regulations.
- 39.3 The Capital Investment Plan shall be accompanied by all such information, particulars and documents as may be required by the Commission to substantiate the investment, justification of the proposed investments, project wise Detailed Project Report, basis of estimate, alternate solutions considered, and shall also include the capitalization schedule and financing plan.
- 39.4 The distribution business/ licensee shall, while proposing the Capital Investment Plan, identify and prioritize capital expenditure proposals based on actual data analysis derived from Smart Meter data and Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) data or other available data, including identification of issues such as overloading/ near-overloading/ interruptions etc. of lines, substations, distribution transformers and feeders. The proposal shall furnish:
- (i) the methodology and criteria adopted for identification of such overloaded or near-overloaded lines, substations, distribution transformers and feeders, based on Smart Meter/ AMI data;
 - (ii) the list of lines, substations, distribution transformers and feeders so identified, along with the loading levels and the basis of such assessment; and
 - (iii) the corresponding capital expenditure proposals for augmentation, reinforcement or other remedial measures, with project-wise justification linking the proposed investment to the data-based identification under these Regulations.
- 39.5 Capital investment plan shall include grid modernization projects for supporting DER integration.
- 39.6 The Commission may approve the capital investment plan of the distribution business/ licensee, with appropriate modifications, if required, or reject the same:

Provided that the Commission shall afford to the distribution business/ licensee, a reasonable opportunity of being heard, before rejecting the proposal for approval of the Capital Investment Plan.

- 39.7 The costs corresponding to the capital investments which are capitalized as per the approved Capital Investment Plan of the distribution business/ licensee for a given financial year shall be considered for its revenue requirement.

40. Sales and Revenue Forecast. —

40.1 Forecasting Methodology, —

The Distribution Licensee shall adopt a robust and systematic methodology for forecasting electricity sales, covering all tariff categories, sub-categories and tariff slabs, for the Control Period from FY 2027-28 to FY 2031-32, in accordance with the following: -

- (i) The Distribution Licensee shall submit a sales forecast for the Control Period in accordance with the Business-as-Usual Scenario of the Resource Adequacy Plan prepared as per the provisions of the KSERC (Framework for Resource Adequacy) Regulations, 2026.
- (ii) The Distribution Licensee shall submit the sales and revenue forecast including proposals for tariff revision as provided under Regulation 19 of these Regulations.

40.2 The Distribution Licensee shall submit relevant details regarding category-wise sales separately for each area of licence, if any, as well as the aggregated category-wise sales across its licence area.

40.3 Sale of electricity, if any, to electricity traders or other distribution licensees shall be separately indicated.

40.4 The Commission shall examine the forecasts for its reasonableness based on the proposed growth in number of consumers and proposed consumption per consumer, the demand for electricity in the preceding financial years, anticipated growth in the succeeding financial years and any other factor, which the Commission may consider relevant and thereafter approve the distribution licensee's forecast of sale of electricity to the consumers, with such modifications as deemed appropriate.

41. Distribution Losses. —

41.1 The distribution business/ licensee shall, -

- (i) carry out appropriate studies for the estimation of distribution losses, in order to set a realistic base line of the estimates of losses at different voltage levels and to segregate commercial and technical losses in the system;
- (ii) file separate details of actual and anticipated losses at different voltages, while computing its total energy requirement;
- (iii) file along with the petition for approval of Aggregate Revenue

Requirement for the Control Period, the information on actual total distribution losses and voltage-wise distribution losses in the preceding five financial years and the estimates for each year of the Control Period and the basis on which such losses have been worked out;

- (iv) propose the loss reduction targets for each financial year of the Control Period, along with absolute loss levels;
- (v) Substantiate the proposed loss levels with necessary data from studies and their results.

41.2 The Commission may after due consideration approve the target of distribution loss reduction for each financial year of the Control Period considering the opening loss levels, filings of the distribution business/ licensee, investments made by the licensees which have a bearing on the distribution losses, submissions and objections raised by the stakeholders and the findings of the Commission:

Provided that the Commission while truing up of accounts, may consider resetting the distribution loss reduction target for that year of the Control Period in case the actual loss reduction exceeds (+)/ (-) 20% of the original loss reduction target:

Provided further that only such reset targets shall be considered for the purpose of Regulation 41.3.

41.3 Any variation between the actual level of distribution losses and the approved/ reset level of distribution losses shall be dealt with, as part of the truing up of the respective financial year in the Control Period, in the following manner: -

- (i) If the actual distribution loss is higher than the approved/ reset level of distribution loss for any particular financial year of the Control Period, then the quantum of power purchased corresponding to the excess distribution loss for that financial year, shall be disallowed at the average cost of power purchase for the respective financial year;
- (ii) If the actual distribution loss is lower than the approved/ reset level of distribution loss for any particular financial year of the Control Period, then the savings in power purchase cost corresponding to the difference in distribution loss for that financial year at the average cost of power purchase for the respective financial year, shall be shared between the distribution business/ licensee and its consumers in the ratio of 2:1.
- (iii) Export of power to other States, if any, and the revenue thereof shall be considered by the Commission appropriately, while determining the disallowance on account of excess distribution loss.

42. Norms for Operation. —

42.1 It shall be the duty of the distribution business/ licensee to make power available to the consumers or prospective consumers power on demand and to ensure one hundred percent supply of electricity to its consumers, at all times.

42.2 The distribution business/ licensee shall make necessary and sufficient arrangements to ensure availability of electricity, either by own generation or by purchase of electricity or both, to meet quality, 24x7 electrical power supply throughout the year, in its area of supply.

42.3 The gross availability of electricity for supply by a licensee, -

(i) shall be computed based on the availability of electricity to meet the base load and the peak load;

(ii) the availability of electricity to meet the base load shall be computed in accordance with the following formula: -

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{Availability of electricity} & = & \text{sum of electricity in MW} \\ \text{to meet the base load} & & \text{generated and contracted for} \\ & & \text{purchase to meet the base load} \div \\ & & \text{the base load in MW} \end{array}$$

(iii) the availability of electricity to meet the peak load shall be computed in accordance with the following formula: -

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{Availability of electricity} & = & \text{sum of electricity in MW} \\ \text{to meet the peak load} & & \text{generated and contracted for} \\ & & \text{purchase to meet the peak load} \div \\ & & \text{the peak load in MW:} \end{array}$$

Provided that the peak load shall be calculated based on the un-restricted demand of the distribution business/ licensee.

(iv) the gross availability of electricity for supply shall be computed in accordance with the following formula; giving seventy percent weightage to the availability of electricity to meet the base load and thirty percent weightage to the availability of electricity to meet the peak load: -

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{Gross availability of} & = & \text{Availability of electricity to meet the} \\ \text{electricity for supply} & & \text{base load} \times 0.70 + \text{Availability of} \\ & & \text{electricity to meet the peak load} \times \\ & & 0.30. \end{array}$$

42.4 For every 1% under-achievement by the distribution business/ licensee in the gross availability of electricity for supply, the rate of return on equity

or the rate of return on the NFA, as the case may be, shall be reduced by 0.1%.

- 42.5 The distribution business/ licensee shall file to the Commission quarterly reports along with the calculation of availability of electricity for supply.

43. Power Procurement Plan. —

- 43.1 The Distribution Licensee shall prepare a plan for the procurement of power (in MW/MU) to serve the demand for electricity within its area of supply, in accordance with the provisions of the KSERC (Framework for Resource Adequacy) Regulations, 2026, and shall submit such plan to the Commission for approval as part of the Multi Year Tariff Petition for the five-year Control Period commencing from FY 2027-28, in accordance with Regulation 5 of these Regulations.
- 43.2 While preparing the power procurement plan, the Distribution Licensee shall, -
- (i) ensure availability of adequate inter-State and intra-State transmission network as per the STU/ CTU transmission plan; and
 - (ii) highlight any transmission constraints or network augmentation requirements to cater to its proposed power procurement arrangements.
- 43.3 The power procurement plan may include long-term (more than 7 years), medium-term (more than 1 year and up to 7 years), short-term (up to 1 year) and other sources of power procurement including Energy Storage Systems, in accordance with these Regulations.
- 43.4 The power procurement plan of the Distribution Licensee shall comprise the following: -
- (i) a quantitative forecast of the unrestricted demand for electricity within its area of supply, from each tariff category, for each financial year of the Control Period, including both base load and peak load requirements;
 - (ii) monthly forecast of electricity demand in MW and MU in different time zones, sources for fully meeting the demand and source wise cost of power procurement in each time zone;
 - (iii) the estimated level of transmission and distribution losses applicable to the area of supply:

Provided that for purchase of electricity from sources outside the State, the transmission loss level agreed to in the Power Purchase Agreement, if any, or worked out from energy accounts of RLDC/ SLDC, shall be considered;

- (iv) standards to be maintained with regard to the quality and reliability of supply, in accordance with the Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Standards of Performance of Distribution Licensees) Regulations, 2015, as amended from time to time;
 - (v) measures proposed for Renewable Purchase/ Consumption Obligation (RPO/ RCO), energy conservation, energy efficiency, and Demand Side Management;
 - (vi) the requirement for new sources of power procurement, including augmentation of own generation capacity, if any, and identified new sources of supply, based on clauses (i) to (v) above;
 - (vii) a Renewable Energy and Distributed Energy Resources (DER) Integration Plan, detailing:
 - (a) strategies to meet or exceed Renewable Purchase/ Consumption Obligation (RPO/ RCO) targets, including procurement from hydro, wind, and other renewable sources; and
 - (b) plans for integrating DERs, including rooftop solar, energy storage, and EV charging infrastructure, through grid modernization and bidirectional metering;
 - (viii) Merit order despatch for the sources of power identified under the plan.
- 43.5 The Distribution Licensee shall file source-wise cost estimates for power procurement along with the power procurement plan, which shall be based on the following: -
- (i) the cost of power proposed to be purchased from generating companies and the cost of transmission shall be worked out based on the tariff determined or adopted by the appropriate Commission, as the case may be;
 - (ii) the cost of power proposed to be purchased from nuclear power stations of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) shall be worked out on the basis of tariff notified by the Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India;
 - (iii) mere allocation of power from the Ministry of Power shall not be the basis for drawing power or entering into a Power Purchase Agreement. All such allocations shall be formally filed before the Commission as a Petition and shall include the quantum of power, its rate, and other terms and conditions. The distribution licensee shall draw power from any new source only after obtaining the formal approval of the Commission;

- (iv) the estimates of the cost of short-term power purchase from traders, power exchanges, and other licensees shall be based on past trends and market assessments; and
- (v) the cost of power generated by the Distribution Licensee itself and sold by it to consumers shall be worked out based on the generation tariff and transfer cost determined by the Commission under the relevant Chapter of these Regulations.

43.6 Every long-term or medium-term agreement or arrangement for power procurement, including on a standby basis, by a Distribution Licensee from a Generating Company or ESSD or Licensee or from any other source of supply, and any change to an existing agreement or arrangement, shall come into effect only with the prior approval of the Commission:

Provided that the prior approval of the Commission shall not be required for purchase of power from Renewable Energy sources at the feed-in tariff specified by the Commission.

43.7 The Distribution Licensee shall submit to the Commission, on a quarterly basis, a report on actual demand against the demand forecast contained in the approved Resource Adequacy Plan, in accordance with the KSERC (Framework for Resource Adequacy) Regulations, 2026, clearly indicating the variance, if any, between the actual and forecast demand, along with reasons for such variance and the corrective measures proposed to be taken.

43.8 Further, for the purpose of effective power procurement management, the distribution licensee shall implement systems to receive, through the smart metering infrastructure, the time-block wise generation data of rooftop solar prosumers, and other distributed renewable energy systems, aggregated on a region/ feeder/ distribution transformer level. Such data shall be compiled and analyzed on a daily basis and utilized for power procurement planning, and shall also be furnished to the State Load Despatch Centre for effective grid management and published on its website.

44. Approval of Power Purchase Agreement. —

44.1 The distribution licensee shall not enter into any long term or medium-term or short-term power purchase without the prior approval of the Commission, based on a petition filed by the distribution licensee.

44.2 Every agreement for procurement of power by the distribution business/ licensee from the generating business/ company or licensee or from other sources of supply entered into after the date of commencement of these Regulations shall come into effect only with the approval of the Commission:

Provided that the prior approval of the Commission shall also be required in accordance with these Regulations, for any change to an existing agreement for power procurement; whether or not, such existing agreement was approved by the Commission.

- 44.3 Every proposal for procurement of power on medium term or long-term basis shall be filed as petition complete in all respects before the Commission, at least 60/180 days respectively before the date of commencement of the proposed supply.
- 44.4 The Commission shall examine such petition for approval of the Power Purchase Agreement having regard to, the approved Power Procurement Plan of the distribution business/ licensee and after considering the following factors: -
- (i) requirement of power under the approved Resource Adequacy Plan;
 - (ii) adherence to a transparent process of bidding in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Government under Section 63 of the Act, if applicable;
 - (iii) adherence to the terms and conditions for determination of tariff specified under Regulation 85 of Chapter VIII of these Regulations, where the process specified in clause (ii) above has not been adopted;
 - (iv) Deviations to (ii) and (iii) above and whether such deviations have the prior approval of the competent authority;
 - (v) availability (or expected availability) of capacity in the Intra-State/ Inter- State transmission system for evacuation and supply of power procured under the agreement; and
 - (vi) Need to promote co-generation and generation of electricity from renewable sources of energy.
- 44.5 Where the terms and conditions specified under Chapter VIII of these Regulations are proposed to be adopted, the petition for a power purchase agreement between the generating business/ company and the distribution business/ licensee for supply of electricity from a new generating station whose tariff is yet to be finalized under *Section* 62 of the Electricity Act 2003 shall comprise of the following two steps: -
- (i) Approval of a provisional tariff, if required and approval of the Power Purchase Agreement under Section 86(1)(b) of the Electricity Act 2003, on the basis of a petition made to the Commission by the generating company, at least 6 months prior to the drawal of power from the new Generating Station;

- (ii) Approval of the final tariff, on the basis of a petition made not later than one hundred and eighty days from the date of commercial operation, by the generating company.

45. Short- term power procurement. —

- 45.1 The distribution business/ licensee may undertake short-term power procurement as per the short-term power procurement plan approved by the Commission, in the order on Aggregate Revenue Requirement for the control period.
- 45.2 Where there is an anticipated shortfall due to variations from the estimated demand or a failure in the supply of electricity from any approved source of supply during the financial year, the distribution business/ licensee may enter into an agreement for the additional short-term procurement of power.
- 45.3 The distribution business/ licensee may enter into a power procurement agreement or arrangement, for optimization of the cost of power purchase or when faced with emergency conditions that threaten the stability of the distribution system or intra state transmission system as formally intimated by the State Load Despatch Centre, as provided below: -
 - (i) procurement of power through Day Ahead, Real Time, Intra Day and Day Ahead Contingency Markets or through similar products in the Green Energy Market of the power-exchanges, without the prior approval of the Commission;
 - (ii) procurement of power through Term Ahead Market of power exchanges, for a period up to seven days with intimation to the Commission:

Provided that in cases where the distribution business/ licensee estimates continuation of the contingency situation beyond seven days, the licensee shall seek prior approval of the Commission for the quantum, duration and time blocks, along with all necessary and sufficient details.

- 45.4 The distribution business/ licensee may enter into energy banking/ swapping arrangements with other distribution licensees or trading licensees.
- 45.5 The distribution licensee shall obtain prior approval of the Commission for all short-term power procurement except for cases excluded under Regulation 45.3 above:

Provided that in case of any contingency situation, the distribution licensee shall within fifteen days from the date of entering into

an agreement or arrangement for short-term power procurement shall file a petition for the approval of the Commission.

45.6 The distribution licensee shall submit to the Commission, after the close of each month, the following details of power procurement and consumption, segregated for each time block, as per the format provided in Annexure-11 of these Regulations:

- (i) power purchases from all sources, source-wise and station-wise, on all days of the month;
- (ii) power produced within the State from all sources, source-wise and station-wise, on all days of the month;
- (iii) power sold outside the State on all days of the month;
- (iv) power consumption during daytime, peak hours and off-peak hours on all days of the month;
- (v) quantum of rooftop solar power and captive power exported to the grid and power drawn from the grid by prosumers/ CPPs;
- (vi) solar and wind power procured from IPPs during the month, time block wise; and
- (vii) surrender of power from Central Generating Stations and other generating stations covered under Long Term PPAs, Medium Term PPAs and Short Term PPAs.

46. Power Purchase Quantum and Cost. —

46.1 The power purchase quantum and cost for each year of the Control Period shall be determined based on the approved power procurement plan prepared in accordance with Regulation 43 of these Regulations, and shall form part of the Aggregate Revenue Requirement of the Distribution Licensee for the Control Period.

46.2 The power purchase quantum shall be determined based on the power procurement plan approved under Regulation 43, and shall account for the estimated surplus power, if any, available during lean periods after meeting the full demand within the area of supply of the Distribution Licensee.

46.3 The approved power purchase cost shall be net of the expected revenue from the sale of surplus power, if any, during the lean period:

Provided that such netting of revenue from surplus power sales shall be applied only to the extent that the surplus power is actually available after meeting the full demand within the area of supply of the Distribution Licensee.

46.4 The distribution licensee may explore evolving market products including the futures market in electricity transacted through SEBI-regulated

commodity exchanges for hedging of risk and optimization of power purchase costs.

- 46.5 The distribution licensee shall make earnest efforts to bring down the average power purchase rate (excluding own generation) from that approved by the Commission. The Commission may allow the distribution licensee to retain one-third of the net savings in the overall cost of power purchase from the approved level for the efforts made by the distribution licensee in optimizing the power purchase costs, after prudence check.

47. Collection Efficiency. —

- 47.1 The distribution business/licensee shall furnish, through its petition, actual category-wise data to substantiate its collection efficiency based on the details of electricity bills raised during the financial year, along with details of payments received, including delayed payments, for each consumer category during the same financial year. The licensee shall also file such details for the four preceding financial years and the estimates for each financial year of the Control Period, along with the basis on which such collection efficiency has been worked out:

Provided that the licensee shall separately furnish details of billing, collection, and outstanding dues in respect of Government consumers, in accordance with the Electricity Distribution (Accounts and Additional Disclosure) Rules, 2025.

- 47.2 The distribution business/ licensee shall also propose a target for improvement of collection efficiency for each financial year of the Control Period, giving details of the measures proposed to be taken for achieving the targets proposed, along with the petition for approval of Aggregate Revenue Requirement for the Control Period.
- 47.3 The Commission shall after due consideration approve a target for improvement in collection efficiency for the Control Period; based on the opening level of collection efficiency, filings of the distribution business/ licensee, submissions and objections raised by the stakeholders and the findings of the Commission.
- 47.4 The methodology for computation of Collection Efficiency and AT&C Loss for the purposes of these Regulations shall be as specified in Annexure-1 to these Regulations:

Provided that the Statement of Collection efficiency and Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) Loss, as specified in Annexure-12 to these Regulations, forms part of the Additional Disclosure Statements required under the Electricity Distribution (Accounts and Additional Disclosure) Rules, 2025, and shall be furnished separately by the distribution business/licensee along with the petition.

47.5 The Commission shall approve the AT&C Loss Trajectory target for each financial year of the Control Period at the time of Multi Year Tariff Proceedings.

48. Components of Aggregate Revenue Requirement. —

48.1 The Aggregate Revenue Requirement of the distribution business/ licensee shall comprise of the following items of expenditure: -

- (i) cost of own power generation;
- (ii) cost of power purchase;
- (iii) transmission charges;
- (iv) NLDC/ RLDC/ SLDC charges, if any;
- (v) operation and maintenance expenses;
- (vi) contributions to the Master Trust for discharging the pension liability;
- (vii) interest and finance charges;
- (viii) depreciation;
- (ix) interest on working capital and on the consumer security deposits and deposits from users of the distribution system;
- (x) contribution to the contingency reserves, if any;
- (xi) actual write off of bad debts, if any;
- (xii) return on equity/ net fixed assets;
- (xiii) amortization of the approved revenue gap of previous years along with the carrying cost, if any, as per the plan approved by the Commission from time to time.

48.2 The incentives or disincentives for the overall performance as per Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Standards of Performance of Distribution Licensees) Regulations, 2015, as amended from time to time, shall be suitably included in the annual revenue requirements for each financial year.

48.3 The following items, if any, shall be deducted from the gross amount of Aggregate Revenue Requirement; computed as specified above: -

- (i) Other income and non-tariff income;
- (ii) income from other business, to the extent specified in these Regulations;

49. Transmission charges and State Load Despatch Centre charges. —

49.1 The distribution licensee shall pay transmission and wheeling charges for

transmission or wheeling of power purchased by it, as per the tariff determined by the Appropriate Commission.

49.2 National Load Despatch Centre (NLDC)/ Regional Load Despatch Centre (RLDC)/ State Load Despatch Centre (SLDC) charges, as determined by the Appropriate Commission shall also be allowed as expenses to the distribution licensee.

49.3 The distribution business/ licensee shall be allowed to recover the transmission charges/ transfer cost payable for the access to and the use of the Intra-State transmission system and the State Load Despatch Centre charges, in accordance with the tariff approved by the Commission for the transmission business/ licensee under Chapter VI and Chapter VII of these Regulations.

50. Operation and Maintenance expenses. —

50.1 The distribution licensee shall be allowed to recover through tariff the operation and maintenance expenses, as per the norms specified in Annexure 10 to these Regulations, for each financial year of the Control Period.

50.2 Any one-time Operation and Maintenance expenditure of a special nature, not forming part of routine repair and maintenance, if undertaken by the Distribution Licensee, may be allowed by the Commission after prudence check, based on the justification, details and circumstances furnished by the Distribution Licensee, to the satisfaction of the Commission.

50.3 In case a distribution licensee is granted a licence for a new area of supply, the Operation and Maintenance expenses for such area shall be determined separately, based on the details furnished by the distribution licensee and subject to prudence check by the Commission.

50.4 In case a licence for distribution of electricity is granted to a new entity after the base year, the Operation and Maintenance expenses for such licensee shall be determined separately, based on the details furnished by the distribution licensee and subject to prudence check by the Commission.

51. Incentive for Achieving Standards of Performance for Distribution Business. —

51.1 An Incentive shall be allowed to the Distribution Business for achieving the Distribution System Reliability Indices, namely SAIDI and SAIFI, subject to a maximum Incentive of 1.00% per annum of the approved Equity of the Distribution Business, determined at the time of Annual Performance Review, subject to the parameters and schedule specified below.

51.2 The Incentive for the Distribution Business shall be linked to the two Distribution System Reliability Indices, namely SAIDI and SAIFI, each carrying a maximum Incentive of 0.50% per annum, aggregating to a maximum of 1.00% per annum, and shall be determined at the time of Annual Performance Review as per the schedules specified below: -

(i) Incentive linked to SAIFI, -

The Incentive linked to SAIFI shall be determined based on the achievement of the Distribution System Reliability Index for SAIFI specified in the Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Standards of Performance of Distribution Licensees) Regulations, 2015 (SOP Regulations), as amended from time to time, in accordance with the following: -

(a) where SAIFI achieved is better than the target specified in the SOP Regulations, an incentive of 0.50 percent shall be allowed; and

(b) where SAIFI specified in the SOP Regulations is achieved, an incentive of 0.25 percent shall be allowed.

(ii) Incentive linked to SAIDI, -

The Incentive linked to SAIDI shall be determined based on the achievement of the Distribution System Reliability Index for SAIDI specified in the SOP Regulations, as amended from time to time, in accordance with the following: -

(a) where SAIDI achieved is better than the target specified in the SOP Regulations, an incentive of 0.50 percent shall be allowed; and

(b) where SAIDI specified in the SOP Regulations is achieved, an incentive of 0.25 percent shall be allowed.

(iii) The aggregate incentive for the Distribution Business shall be the sum of the amounts determined under sub-clauses (i) and (ii) above, subject to a maximum incentive of 1.00% per annum.

51.3 The Distribution System Reliability Indices for SAIDI and SAIFI shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of the SOP Regulations, as amended from time to time:

Provided that for FY 2027-28, SAIDI and SAIFI shall be calculated from the smart meter data available at the substation for 11 kV feeders, in accordance with the SOP Regulations, as amended from time to time:

Provided further that with effect from FY 2028-29, SAIDI and SAIFI shall be calculated from Distribution Transformer (DTR) Smart

Meters, in accordance with the SOP Regulations, as amended from time to time:

Provided also that where SAIDI and SAIFI data, whether from substation smart meter data for 11 kV feeders or from DTR Smart Meters, as the case may be, is not submitted by the licensee, the incentive for the Distribution Business/ Licensee shall not be allowed for the relevant financial year.

51.4 The Incentive determined under this Regulation shall be allowed at the time of Annual Performance Review (true-up) after prudence check by the Commission.

52. Contribution to Contingency reserves, investment and its utilization. —

52.1 Where the distribution business/ licensee has made a provision to the contingency reserve, a sum not more than 0.25 percent of the original cost of the fixed assets, shall be allowed annually towards such provision in the calculation of Aggregate Revenue Requirement:

Provided that the distribution licensee shall open a separate account and deposit all such sums approved by the Commission during the truing up of the distribution licensee's accounts:

Provided further that where the cumulative amount of such contingency reserve exceeds five per cent of the original cost of the fixed assets, no such appropriation shall be allowed:

Provided also that the amount so appropriated shall be invested in the Securities, authorized under the Indian Trust Act, 1882, within six months from the close of the financial year and a statement of such investment filed before the Commission immediately thereafter.

52.2 The Contingency Reserve shall not be drawn without the prior approval of the Commission during the term of the licence, except to meet the following charges: -

- (i) Expenses or loss of profits arising out of accidents or circumstances, which the licensee could not have prevented;
- (ii) Unanticipated and unavoidable expenses on replacement or removal of the plant or works other than expenses required for normal maintenance or renewal; and
- (iii) compensation payable under any law for the time being in force and for which no other provision is made:

Provided that such drawal from the contingency reserve shall be computed after making due adjustments for any other amounts that may have been received by the distribution business/ licensee as part of an insurance cover.

53. Bad Debts. —

- 53.1 The distribution business/ licensee shall furnish to the Commission along with the True Up petition the age wise schedule of sundry debtors, efforts taken to recover such debts and an assessment of the recoverability of the debtors, as certified by the distribution licensee's Audit Committee.
- 53.2 The Commission may allow the actual write off or any part thereof of the bad debts only after assessing the prudence and requirement of such write off.

54. Non- Tariff Income and Other Income. —

- 54.1 The receipts of the distribution business/ licensee under this head, as approved by the Commission, shall be deducted from the Aggregate Revenue Requirement while determining the tariff of the distribution business/ licensee.
- 54.2 The indicative list of items to be considered includes, -
- (i) interest on staff loans and advances;
 - (ii) income from statutory investments;
 - (iii) income from trading;
 - (iv) income from rent of land or buildings;
 - (v) income from sale of scrap;
 - (vi) rental from staff quarters;
 - (vii) excess found on physical verification;
 - (viii) interest on investments, fixed and call deposits and the bank balances;
 - (ix) interest on the advances to suppliers/ contractors;
 - (x) income from hire charges from the contractors and others;
 - (xi) income due to right of way granted for laying fibre optic cables/ coaxial cables on the distribution system;
 - (xii) income from advertisements etc.;
 - (xiii) miscellaneous receipts;
 - (xiv) commission for the collection of electricity duty;
 - (xv) interest received on delayed or deferred payment on the bills;
 - (xvi) rebate from central generating stations;
 - (xvii) interest income earned from security deposits;
 - (xviii) normative interest income calculated based on accumulated

regulatory surplus;

- (xix) income from wheeling, reactive energy charges and recovery from theft and pilferage of energy or such other charges;
- (xx) receipts on account of cross subsidy surcharge from open access consumers;
- (xxi) receipts on account of additional surcharge, if any, from open access consumers; and
- (xxii) Any other receipts.

54.3 The distribution business/ licensee shall file full details of its forecast of non-tariff income and other income to the Commission, along with its petition for approval of the Aggregate Revenue Requirements.

54.4 The interest earned from the investments made out of the return on investment by the distribution business/ licensee shall not be included in other income.

55. Income from Other business. —

55.1 Where the distribution business/ licensee has engaged as per Section 51 of the Act in any other business for optimum utilization of the assets of its electricity business, an amount equal to one-half of the revenue from such other business, after deduction of all the direct and indirect costs attributed to such other business, shall be deducted from the Aggregate Revenue Requirement of the distribution business/ licensee.

55.2 Where the sum total of the direct and indirect costs of such other business, exceeds the revenue from such other business, the distribution licensee shall file a petition before the Commission clearly indicating the nature of business, its income and its sources, expenses, reasons for shortfall along with measures taken/ proposed to be taken to overcome the situation and seeking directions from the Commission in this regard. No amount however shall be allowed to be added to the Aggregate Revenue Requirement of the distribution business/ licensee on account of such other business.

55.3 The distribution business/ licensee shall follow a reasonable basis for allocation of all the joint and common costs between the distribution business and the other business, and shall file the allocation statement with justification to the Commission, duly audited and certified by the statutory auditors, along with its petition for determination of tariff.

56. Determination of Wheeling Charges. —

56.1 KSEB Ltd shall propose wheeling charges based on apportionment of each component of the Aggregate Revenue Requirement for distribution

business, excluding the following expenses: -

- (i) Power Purchase Expenses including own generation;
- (ii) Inter State and Intra State Transmission Charges;
- (iii) Interest on Consumer Security Deposits; and
- (iv) Bad and Doubtful Debts:

Provided that the licensee may follow different apportionment percentages for each component of the ARR and shall provide justification for such apportionment along with necessary details:

Provided further that the licensee shall propose wheeling charges separately for the usage of the distribution network having voltage levels below 11 kV and for 11 kV and above, along with justification for the voltage wise segregation of cost.

56.2 The Commission shall determine the wheeling charges for voltage levels below 11 kV and for 11 kV and above after prudence check.

56.3 The wheeling charges payable by a user of the distribution system of the distribution business/ licensee may be in Rs/kW/month or Rs/unit or a combination thereof, as may be determined by the Commission.

57. Determination of Bulk and Retail Supply Tariff. —

- 57.1 The bulk supply tariff and retail supply tariff of the distribution licensees, and the wheeling charges for use of the distribution system shall be determined by the Commission, on the basis of a petition for determination of tariff made by the distribution licensee, in accordance with the provisions under Chapter III of these Regulations.
- 57.2 The retail supply tariff shall be uniform for the same tariff category of consumers of all the distribution business/ licensees in the State of Keralam and shall be the same as the retail supply tariff category wise as determined by the Commission from time to time for the distribution business of KSEB Limited.
- 57.3 The bulk supply tariff for supply of electricity by KSEB Limited to other distribution licensees in the State of Keralam shall be determined by the Commission, in accordance with the principles laid down from time to time, in the orders of the Commission with regard to such distribution licensees.
- 57.4 The Commission may categorize consumers on the basis of their load factor, power factor, voltage, consumption of electricity during any specified period or the time at which the supply is required, the geographical position of any area, whether it is a certified green building,

the nature of supply and the purpose for which the supply is required.

- 57.5 The retail supply tariff for different consumer categories shall be determined after considering the estimated average cost of supply. The estimated average cost of supply shall be computed as the ratio of the approved aggregate revenue requirement of the distribution business/ licensee for each financial year of the Control Period and calculated in accordance with Regulation 48, to the total sale of electricity by the distribution business/ licensee in its area of supply for the respective financial year.
- 57.6 The Commission shall endeavor to reduce gradually, the cross-subsidy among consumer categories with respect to the average cost of supply, in accordance with the provisions of the Act.
- 57.7 The wheeling charges may be denominated in terms of Rupees/ kWh or Rupees/ kW/ month, or Rupees/ kW/ day, as the case may be; for the purpose of recovery from the user of the distribution system, as stipulated by the Commission from time to time.
- 57.8 Any revenue subsidy/ grant received from the State Government, other than the subsidy under Section 65 of the Act, shall be treated in the manner as indicated by the State Government:
- Provided that if no such manner is indicated, the subsidy/ grant shall be used to reduce the overall revenue gap between Aggregate Revenue Requirement and the actual revenue of the distribution business/ licensee approved by the Commission
- 57.9 While determining the tariff, the Commission shall also consider the cost of supply at different voltage levels and the need to minimize the tariff shock to any category of consumers.
- 57.10 The distribution licensee/ bulk consumer shall be responsible for maintaining the power factor of their distribution system, at a level between 0.95 lag and 0.95 lead, as specified in the Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity to the Grid) Regulations, 2007, as amended from time to time.
- 57.11 The Commission shall prescribe in the Tariff Order, appropriate incentives/ disincentives for maintaining the power factor of the distribution system, at a level between 0.95 lag and 0.95 lead as specified in the Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity to the Grid) Regulations, 2007, as amended from time to time, for certain category of consumers including Bulk consumers/ distribution licensees in the State.
- 57.12 The incentives / disincentives specified under Regulation 57.11 above, shall be accounted under Revenue from tariff.

58. Fuel and Power Purchase Cost Adjustment Surcharge (FPPAS). —

- 58.1 The tariff, or any part of the tariff, determined in accordance with these Regulations shall not ordinarily be amended more frequently than once in any financial year, except in respect of changes expressly permitted by the Commission under the terms of the Fuel and Power Purchase Cost Adjustment Surcharge formula specified under these Regulations.
- 58.2 The Fuel and Power Purchase Cost Adjustment shall be uniformly applicable to all the consumers in the State, except for domestic consumers with a connected load of and below 1,000 Watts and having a monthly consumption of and below 40 units.
- 58.3 The FPPAS shall be calculated by KSEB Ltd and billed to consumers of the State automatically, on a monthly basis, as per Annexure-3, subject to true-up on an annual basis by the Commission.
- 58.4 The FPPAS shall be computed and charged by KSEB Ltd in the n^{th} month, on the basis of actual variations in the costs incurred for the power procured during the $(n-2)^{\text{th}}$ month:

Provided that where KSEB Ltd fails to compute and charge the FPPAS within this timeline except in cases of force majeure, it shall not be allowed to carry over the costs on account of Fuel and Power Purchase Cost Adjustment Surcharge to subsequent months and such amount shall be considered during the true-up process only.

- 58.5 KSEB Ltd shall, within twenty-five days of $(n-1)^{\text{th}}$ month after the close of each $(n-2)^{\text{th}}$ month, calculate the amount of fuel surcharge to be adjusted from the consumers for the $(n-2)^{\text{th}}$ month and publish it in the website of the licensee; along with the detailed calculation, supporting data and the proposed rate of surcharge to be adjusted from/ to the consumers through the electricity bill to be issued during the n^{th} month, on account of the adjustment of fuel surcharge for the $(n-2)^{\text{th}}$ month, as certified by the Chief Internal Auditor of the licensee:

Provided that KSEB Ltd. shall publish the monthly FPPAS rate based on provisional bills and provisional energy accounts provided by SRPC/ SLDC, if the final bills and energy accounts for the $(n-2)^{\text{th}}$ month are not received before the 15th of the $(n-1)^{\text{th}}$ month:

Provided further that the rate of FPPAS finalized for the month shall be rounded off to the nearest paise:

Provided also that the licensee shall publish on its website the amount of FPPAS collected during previous months, for the information of stakeholders.

- 58.6 The rate of adjustment of FPPAS shall be expressed in paise per unit (kWh). The FPPAS amount shall be accounted separately along with the

existing tariff for the energy billed to each consumer, on a monthly or bi-monthly basis, as the case may be:

Provided that for consumers under bi-monthly billing, the rate of FPPAS for bills issued in the n^{th} month shall be the average of the surcharge rates fixed for the months of $(n-1)$ and (n) .

58.7 Depending upon the quantum of Fuel and Power Purchase Cost Adjustment Surcharge, the automatic pass-through shall be adjusted as follows:

- (i) Where the FPPAS computed as per the formula in Annexure-3 for a month is up to four percent, the entire amount so computed shall be recoverable automatically;
- (ii) Where the FPPAS computed as per the formula in Annexure-3 for a month exceeds four percent, four percent thereof and ninety per cent of the amount in excess of four percent shall be recoverable automatically through the bills issued in the n^{th} month. The remaining ten percent of the portion in excess of four percent shall be recoverable only upon approval of the Commission during the annual true-up.

Explanation: If the FPPAS_n % of the n^{th} month is 8%, the amount recoverable as surcharge automatically in the n^{th} month will be $(4 + 0.9 \times 4) = 7.6\%$. The balance 0.4% will be adjusted during the Truing-up.

58.8 The FPPAS (%) arrived at by application of the formula under Annexure-3 to these Regulations and adjusted as specified in Regulation 58.7 above shall be multiplied by the Average Billing Rate (ABR) approved by the Commission in the Tariff Order for the relevant Financial Year, to arrive at the per-unit rate of Fuel and Power Purchase Cost Adjustment Surcharge, expressed in paise per unit (kWh), recoverable from or refundable to consumers for the month.

58.9 The Distribution Licensee may decide to carry forward the Fuel and Power Purchase Cost Adjustment, or a part thereof, to the subsequent month in order to avoid tariff shock to consumers, subject to the following conditions:

- (i) the carry forward of the Fuel and Power Purchase Cost Adjustment Surcharge shall not exceed a maximum duration of two billing cycles;
- (ii) such carry forward shall only be applicable if the total FPPAS for a billing month, including any carry forward of FPPAS from the previous month, exceeds four percent;
- (iii) The carry forward amount of the Fuel and Power Purchase Cost

Adjustment Surcharge shall be recovered within the relevant financial year and any unrecovered amount thereof shall be trued up.

58.10 Distribution Licensees who purchase electricity from KSEB Ltd. in bulk for retail sale, -

- (i) shall within fifteen days of the close of each financial year, provide to KSEB Ltd. the estimated month-wise details of retail sale of energy for the current financial year to facilitate estimation of the FPPAS;
- (ii) shall promptly include the Fuel and Power Purchase Cost Adjustment in bills issued to consumers in the n^{th} month, at the rates published by KSEB Ltd., and collect the same from their consumers; and
- (iii) shall promptly remit to KSEB Ltd. on a monthly basis the amount of FPPAS collected from their consumers. If a Distribution Licensee fails to remit the amount before the 25th day of the following month, KSEB Ltd. shall be entitled to recover interest on the outstanding amount at the rates specified in the Kerala Electricity Supply Code, 2014/ Power Purchase Agreement, as applicable.

58.11 The revenue recovered or refunded on account of the monthly pass-through of FPPAS by the Distribution Licensee shall be trued up for the year under consideration:

Provided that the difference between amounts computed on the basis of provisional bills as mentioned in Regulation 58.5 and the final bills for those months, if any, shall be considered while finalizing the true-up of accounts for the relevant financial year.

58.12 In case of excess revenue recovered for the year against the FPPAS, the same shall be recovered along with interest as decided by the Commission from the licensee at the time of true-up.

58.13 The Distribution Licensee shall submit to the Commission, the details of the variation between expenses incurred and the Fuel and Power Purchase Cost Adjustment Surcharge recovered, along with detailed computations and supporting documents, as required by the Commission during the annual true-up process.

58.14 The Distribution Licensee shall indicate separately in the electricity bill the rate and the amount included in the bill for the month on account of the Fuel and Power Purchase Cost Adjustment Surcharge.

58.15 The Distribution Licensee shall publish all the details including the Fuel and Power Purchase Cost Adjustment Surcharge formula, calculation of monthly FPPAS, and the recovery of FPPAS separately on its website. The licensee shall archive the same through a dedicated portal.

- 58.16 The amounts collected by the Distribution Licensee from consumers on account of FPPAS shall be separately included as revenue from sale of energy in the accounts of the Distribution Licensee for the relevant financial year.

59. Subsidy. —

- 59.1 The Commission shall determine the Annual Revenue Requirement (ARR) and tariff without considering any subsidy.

- 59.2 The accounting of the subsidy payable under Section 65 of the Act shall be done by the specified entity in accordance with the Electricity Distribution (Accounts and Additional Disclosure) Rules, 2025, issued by the Ministry of Power, Government of India, or any subsequent amendments thereto:

Provided that distribution licensees other than the specified entities shall submit details of tariff subsidy received under Section 65, if any, along with the true up petition.

- 59.3 The specified entity shall, as part of the Additional Disclosure Statements prepared in accordance with the Electricity Distribution (Accounts and Additional Disclosure) Rules, 2025, disclose the following information relating to subsidy as per the formats provided under Annexure- 12 to these Regulations, namely: -

- (i) tariff subsidy receivables, on a category-wise basis, indicating the opening balance, tariff subsidy billed during the year, tariff subsidy received during the year, with separate disclosure for receipts pertaining to the current year and previous years, and the closing balance, for each consumer category including domestic, commercial, agricultural, industrial and others;
- (ii) subsidy payable by the State Government, computed in accordance with the provisions of the Electricity (Second Amendment) Rules, 2023, based on the number of units supplied to subsidized consumer categories as per energy accounts and the per-unit subsidy declared by the State Government; and
- (iii) the amount of subsidy actually received, which shall be separately disclosed under the head 'Revenue from Operations'.

- 59.4 A quarterly report shall be submitted by the distribution licensee to the Commission within thirty (30) days from the end date of the respective quarter, in the format specified under Annexure-12 to these Regulations, detailing:

- (i) whether demands for subsidy were raised by the distribution licensee

in the relevant quarter, based on accounts of energy consumed by the subsidized consumer categories and the consumer category-wise per-unit subsidy declared by the State Government;

- (ii) the actual payment of subsidy received in accordance with section 65 of the Act;
- (iii) the gap between subsidy due and subsidy paid, with reasons for non-payment if applicable;
- (iv) the opening balance, amount billed during the quarter, amount received during the quarter (split between the current year and previous years), and closing balance of tariff subsidy receivables, consumer category-wise; and
- (v) such other relevant details as may be required by the Commission from time to time.

60. Cross-subsidy surcharge and additional surcharge in open access. —

- 60.1 The consumers who are permitted open access shall pay to the distribution business/ licensee in whose area the consumer is located, a cross-subsidy surcharge as per the formula specified in the Annexure 2 to these Regulations.
- 60.2 In addition, the Open access consumer is liable to be charged 'Additional surcharge on charges of wheeling', as approved by the Commission.
- 60.3 The cross-subsidy surcharge and the additional surcharge shall be levied in the manner specified in the Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Connectivity and Intra state Open Access) Regulations, 2013, as amended from time to time.
- 60.4 The amount received by the distribution business/ licensee by way of cross- subsidy surcharge and additional surcharge, as approved by the Commission, shall be deducted from the Aggregate Revenue Requirement while calculating the tariff for distribution business/ licensee.
- 60.5 The Distribution Licensee shall disclose, as part of the Additional Disclosure Statements and in the format specified under Annexure-12 to these Regulations, the details of cross-subsidy for all the consumer categories.

CHAPTER- VI

TRANSMISSION

61. Applicability. —

- 61.1 The Regulations specified in this Chapter shall apply to the determination of tariff for access and use of the intra state transmission system of the transmission business/ licensee.
- 61.2 The Commission shall be guided by the regulations contained in this Chapter in the determination of rates, charges and terms and conditions for the use of intervening transmission facilities, pursuant to a petition made by a Transmission licensee under the proviso to Section 36 (1) of the Act.

62. Capital cost. —

- 62.1 The capital costs from the date of commencement of each capital project till the date of its commercial operation, as approved by the Commission after prudence check, shall be the Original Capital Cost of such project for the purpose of determination of tariff.
- 62.2 While approving the capital cost of a project, the Commission shall compare it with the originally approved capital cost, cost deviations, if any, reasons thereof etc. Increase in capital cost due to time and cost overruns for reasons other than force majeure shall be considered by the Commission only after prudence check.
- 62.3 The provisions of the Accounting Standard (Ind AS) as notified by Government of India, applicable to accounting of the fixed assets, shall apply, to the extent not inconsistent with these Regulations, in determining the original cost of the capital projects.

63. Capital Investment Plan. —

- 63.1 The transmission business/ licensee shall, along with the petition for Aggregate Revenue Requirements for the Control Period, file to the Commission for its approval a detailed capital investment plan. Detailed Project Report (DPR) of each of the proposed projects, its financing plan, the physical targets sought to be achieved with relevant dates and the cost benefit analysis justifying the investment. Such investments may be undertaken for strengthening and augmenting the intra-State transmission system for meeting the requirement of power evacuation, load growth, reduction in transmission losses, improvement in the quality of supply, reliability, metering, reduction in congestion etc. for the Control Period, in accordance with the 'Guidelines for approval of Capital Investment schemes' specified in Annexure- 7 to these Regulations.
- 63.2 The Capital Investment Plan of the transmission business/ licensee shall

be consistent with the Resource Adequacy Plan prepared in accordance with the KSERC (Framework for Resource Adequacy) Regulations, 2026 and the Transmission System Plan for the Intra-State transmission system developed by the STU, and shall also take into account the Transmission System Plan for the Inter-State transmission system proposed or being developed by the CTU:

Provided that any capital expenditure proposed to be incurred by the Transmission Licensee based on the specific requirement of a Generating Company or Distribution Licensee shall be substantiated with the necessary documentary evidence in the form of a petition and approval for the same shall be sought from the Commission.

63.3 The transmission business/ licensee shall be required to optimize the investments to enhance efficiency and productivity.

63.4 The Capital Investment Plan shall be accompanied by such information, particulars and documents as may be required; including but not limited to the information such as the number of bays, name, configuration and location of the grid substations, substation capacity (MVA), transmission line length (circuit kilometres); with full justification for the proposed investments. It shall also include alternatives, if any considered, cost-benefit analysis and other aspects that may have a bearing on the transmission charges. It shall also substantiate the need, and justify the proposed investments based on load flow studies. The investment plan shall also include the capitalization schedule and the financing plan.

63.5 The Commission may approve the Capital Investment Plan of the transmission business/ licensee, with appropriate modifications, if required or reject the same, based on the prudence check:

Provided that the Commission shall give a reasonable opportunity to the transmission licensee to present the case, before rejecting any proposal for capital investment.

63.6 The approved cost of projects which have achieved COD in a given financial year and included as a part of the approved investment plan only, shall be considered for its revenue requirement for the said financial year.

64. Prudence check of Capital cost. —

64.1 The principles specified in the following sub-regulations shall be some of the criteria adopted for prudence check of capital cost of the projects, -

64.2 Generally, project-based capital costs shall form the basis for the Commission's prudence check. This may include but not limited to scrutiny of the capital expenditure, financing plan, project completion schedule and interest during construction etc.; for its reasonableness, use of efficient technology, cost and time over-run, competitive bidding for procurement

and such other matters, as may be considered appropriate by the Commission for determination of tariff.

- 64.3 While carrying out the prudence check of the capital cost of transmission projects, the Commission shall also take into consideration the benchmark norms specified by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission from time to time, as the ceiling norms.
- 64.4 In cases where benchmark norms have been specified and the capital cost proposed by the transmission business/ licensee exceeds such norms, the transmission business/ licensee shall file justification for exceeding the benchmark capital cost with all the relevant documents, to the satisfaction of the Commission.
- 64.5 The Commission may at its discretion engage an independent agency or an expert to scrutinize the capital cost of any transmission project; and in such cases, the capital cost vetted by such agency or expert may be considered by the Commission, while determining the tariff for the transmission project:
- 64.6 Provided that the Commission shall hear the concerned applicant and other stakeholders, before taking a final decision on the report of such agency or expert.

65. Adoption of tariff for the projects allotted through TBCB route. —

- 65.1 All new intra-State transmission systems having an estimated capital cost above the threshold limit, as specified in Regulation 2.4, shall be developed through Tariff Based Competitive Bidding (TBCB) process conducted through an Organization/ State Public Sector Undertaking notified by the State Government as Bid Process Coordinator (BPC) in accordance with the Guidelines for Encouraging Competition in Development of Transmission Projects issued by the Ministry of Power, Government of India under Section 63 of the Act:

Provided that the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) constituted by the BPC as per the Guidelines shall approach the Commission for grant of transmission licence and for the adoption of tariff in accordance with the provisions of the Act, after successful conclusion of the TBCB process.

- 65.2 The intra-State transmission system to be developed through Tariff Based Competitive Bidding process shall be designed as a single project which may include its upstream or downstream project associated therewith.
- 65.3 The State Transmission Utility (STU) may implement any intra-State Transmission System of strategic nature as provided below and having an estimated capital cost above the threshold limit specified in Regulation 2.4 through the cost-plus approach under Section 62 of the Act with the approval of the State Government: -

- (i) Transmission systems being developed for Defence, Railways, Airports, or similar essential infrastructure;
- (ii) Transmission systems using new, innovative, emerging technologies;
- (iii) Intra-State Transmission Systems which cannot be clearly delineated from the assets of existing transmission assets of the STU/ licensee;

In such cases, the STU shall approach the Commission with necessary details to obtain approval for the capital investment.

66. Operational Norms. —

66.1 Target availability for full recovery of Annual Revenue Requirement for alternating current (AC) system shall be 98.5 per cent:

Provided that the recovery of Annual Revenue Requirement below the level of target availability shall be only on pro-rata basis:

Provided further that the availability shall be calculated in accordance with the procedure specified in Annexure 4 to these Regulations and shall be certified by the State Load Despatch Centre:

66.2 The Transmission Licensee shall be eligible for an incentive on account of Transmission Availability exceeding the target availability specified under Regulation 66.1, in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 69.

66.3 The computation of reduction in transmission charges as per the first proviso under Regulation 66.1 above shall be undertaken during the truing up of the accounts for each financial year.

67. Components of the Aggregate Revenue Requirement. —

67.1 The Aggregate Revenue Requirement shall comprise of the following items of expenditure: -

- (i) operation and maintenance expenses;
- (ii) interest and finance-charges;
- (iii) depreciation;
- (iv) interest on working capital and deposits from users of the transmission system, if any;
- (v) contributions to the Master Trust for discharging the pension liability;
- (vi) contribution to contingency reserves;
- (vii) return on equity; and
- (viii) deficit or surplus on account of truing up of accounts for previous years as approved by the Commission for recovery through tariff.

67.2 The following items, if any, shall be deducted from the gross amount of Aggregate Revenue Requirement computed as specified above: -

- (i) Non-tariff income;
- (ii) Other income
- (iii) Revenue from open access charges from transmission customers, if not already considered; and
- (iv) Income from other business, to the extent specified in these Regulations.

67.3 Depreciation, Interest on Loan Capital, Interest on working capital and deposits from Transmission System Users, Contribution to Contingency Reserves, Return on Equity, and Income Tax for Transmission Licensees shall be allowed in accordance with the provisions specified in these Regulations.

68. Operation and Maintenance expenses. —

68.1 The transmission business/ licensee shall be allowed to recover the operation and maintenance expenses based on the number of 'Bays', 'the MVA capacity of the Power Transformers' and the 'Circuit km of lines'; as per the norms specified in Annexure 10 to these Regulations, for each financial year of the Control Period:

Explanation:

- (i) For the purpose of deriving the normative O&M expenses, 'Bay' shall mean a set of accessories that are required to connect an electrical equipment at 66 kV and above voltage level; such as transmission line, bus section breakers, potential transformers, capacitors and transfer breakers, associated SCADA, communication system, automation and safety equipments, and the feeders emanating from the bus at the sub-station of the transmission business/ licensee.
- (ii) For the purpose of deriving the normative O&M expenses, 'MVA capacity of Transformers' means the sum total of the MVA capacity of the Power Transformers in the transmission system at voltages of and above 66 kV.
- (iii) For the purpose of deriving the normative O&M expenses, 'circuit km' means the length in circuit kilometres of the transmission lines at voltages of and above 66 kV.

68.2 In case, one time maintenance of special nature not in the form of routine repair and maintenance, if any, is required and is undertaken for the transmission system, expenses for such maintenance may be allowed by the Commission after prudence check; considering the details and justification furnished by the Transmission business/ licensee for incurring such an expenditure to the satisfaction of the Commission.

68.3 Transmission Licensee may undertake Operational improvement (Opex) schemes for system automation, introduction of new technology and IT implementation etc., and such expenses may be allowed over and above the normative O&M expenses, subject to their inclusion and approval in the Capital Investment Plan and prudence check by the Commission:

Provided that the Transmission Licensee shall file detailed justification, cost benefit analysis of such schemes as against the Capex schemes, and savings in the O&M expenses, if any.

69. Incentive for Achieving Transmission Availability target. —

69.1 The Transmission Licensee shall be eligible for an incentive of up to 0.5% of the Annual Revenue Requirement for the relevant year, based on Transmission system availability achieved.

69.2 The incentive for Transmission Availability, over and above the target availability of 98.5% specified under Regulation 66.1, shall be allowed as per the table below, subject to a ceiling of 0.50% of the Annual Transmission Charges.

Table: Incentive on transmission availability

Transmission Availability (%)	Incentive (%)
99.00% and above	0.50%
≥ 98.50% and < 99.00%	0.25 %
Below 98.50 %	Nil

69.3 The incentive under this Regulation shall be allowed at the time of the true-up of the respective year after prudence check by the Commission.

70. Contribution to contingency reserves, investments and its utilization. —

70.1 Where the transmission business/ licensee has made a provision to the contingency reserve, a sum not more than 0.25 percent (%) of the original cost of the fixed assets, shall be allowed annually towards such provision in the calculation of Aggregate Revenue Requirement:

Provided that the transmission licensee shall open a separate account and deposit all such sums approved by the Commission during the truing up of the transmission licensee's accounts:

Provided further that where the cumulative amount of such contingency reserve exceeds five percent of the original cost of fixed assets, no such appropriation shall be allowed:

Provided also that the amount so appropriated shall be invested

in securities authorized under the Indian Trust Act, 1882 (Act 2 of 1882), within a period of six months of the close of the financial year and a statement of such investment filed before the Commission immediately thereafter.

70.2 The contingency reserve shall not be drawn without the prior approval of the Commission during the term of the licence except to meet the following charges: -

- (i) Expenses or loss of profit arising out of accidents, strikes or circumstances which the transmission business/ licensee could not have prevented;
- (ii) Unanticipated and unavoidable expenses on replacement or removal of plant or works other than expenses required for normal maintenance or renewal;
- (iii) Compensation payable under any law for the time being in force and for which no other provision is made:

Provided that any such drawal from the contingency reserve shall be computed after making due adjustments for any other amount that may have been received by the transmission business/ licensee as part of insurance cover from any other sources.

71. Other income. —

71.1 The amount of non-Tariff income relating to the Transmission Business as approved by the Commission shall be deducted from the Aggregate Revenue Requirement in determining the Annual Transmission Charges of the Transmission Licensee.

71.2 The indicative list of items to be considered as other income shall include:

- (i) interest on staff loans and advances;
- (ii) income from statutory investments;
- (iii) income from rent of land or buildings;
- (iv) income from sale of scrap;
- (v) rental from staff quarters;
- (vi) excess found on physical verification;
- (vii) interest on investments, fixed and call deposits and bank balances;
- (viii) interest on advances to suppliers/ contractors;
- (ix) income from hire charges from contractors and others;
- (x) income due to right of way granted for laying fibre optic cables/ coaxial cables on transmission system;

- (xi) income from advertisements etc.;
 - (xii) miscellaneous receipts;
 - (xiii) interest on delayed or deferred payment on bills;
 - (xiv) interest income earned from security deposits;
 - (xv) normative interest income calculated based on accumulated regulatory surplus;
 - (xvi) Any other revenue.
- 71.3 The transmission business/ licensee shall file all details of its forecast of non-tariff income and other income to the Commission along with its petition for determination of tariff.
- 71.4 The interest earned from investments made out of return on equity of the transmission business/ licensee shall not be included in other income.

72. Income from other business. —

- 72.1 Where the transmission business/ licensee has engaged as per Section 41 of the Act, in any other business for optimum utilization of the assets of its electricity business, an amount equal to one-third of the revenue from such other business, after deduction of all the direct and indirect costs attributed to such other business, shall be deducted from the Aggregate Revenue Requirement of the transmission business/ licensee.
- 72.2 Where the sum total of the direct and indirect costs of such other business, exceeds the revenue from such other business, the transmission licensee shall file a petition before the Commission clearly indicating the nature of business, its income and its sources, expenses, reasons for shortfall along with measures taken/ proposed to be taken to overcome the situation and seeking directions from the Commission in this regard. No amount however shall be allowed to be added to the Aggregate Revenue Requirement of the transmission business/ licensee on account of such other business.
- 72.3 The transmission business/ licensee shall follow a reasonable basis for allocation of all the joint and common costs between the transmission business and the other business, and shall file the allocation statement with justification to the Commission, duly audited and certified by the statutory auditors, along with its petition for determination of tariff.

73. Determination of Intra state transmission charges. —

- 73.1 The transmission charges for access to and use of the transmission system of the transmission business/ licensee shall comprise of the transmission system access charges and the transmission charges.
- 73.2 The annual transmission charges shall be determined by the Commission

in such a way that the Aggregate Revenue Requirement of the transmission business/ licensee for the financial year, as approved by the Commission after prudence check, is recovered.

73.3 The annual transmission charges of the transmission business/ licensee shall be determined by the Commission on the basis of a petition made by the transmission business/ licensee, for determination of the tariff, in accordance with Chapter III of these Regulations.

73.4 Any person who is eligible to apply for access to the transmission system of the transmission business/ licensee shall be granted such access without any discrimination and in accordance with the Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Connectivity and Intra-State Open Access) Regulations, 2013 or any other relevant Regulations in this regard, and shall be liable to pay the charges for obtaining such access as specified in such Regulations.

74. Determination of Transmission Charges. —

74.1 The long-term, medium-term and short-term users of the transmission system shall pay transmission charges at Rs/ MW/ day basis, in accordance with the following formula: -

$$\text{TC} = (\text{Transmission ARR} / \text{SCC}) \div 365;$$

Where, -

TC (Rs/ MW/ day) = Transmission charges payable per day by the long-term, medium-term and short-term users of the transmission system;

Transmission ARR = Aggregate Revenue Requirement of the transmission business of KSEB Limited, determined in accordance with Regulation 67 of these Regulations;

SCC = sum of the capacities contracted in MW by all the long-term users and medium-term users of the transmission system.

74.2 For collective transactions through the power exchanges and open access by embedded consumers from renewable energy sources, transmission charges shall be denominated in Rs/ kWh terms, in accordance with the following formula: -

$$\text{TC (Rs/kWh)} = \text{Transmission ARR} \div \text{Total units in kWh, estimated to be transmitted};$$

Where, -

TC (Rs/ kWh) = Transmission charges payable in the case of collective transactions through power exchanges and open access by embedded consumers from renewable energy sources;

Transmission ARR = Aggregate Revenue Requirement of the transmission business of KSEB Limited, determined in accordance with Regulation 67 of these Regulations;

Total units transmitted = total energy units in kWh, estimated to be transmitted through the intra-state transmission system during the financial year.

75. Transmission Losses. —

- 75.1 The energy losses in the intra-State transmission system as approved in the Tariff order by the Commission, shall be borne by the users of the Intra-State transmission system.
- 75.2 The energy consumed for supply of power by the transmission sub-station to the associated offices of the Licensee, its housing colony and other facilities, and for construction works at the sub-station, shall not be considered as energy consumed by the auxiliary equipments of a transmission sub-station.

76. Reactive energy charges, incentives and disincentives. —

- 76.1 A generating station shall, as and when directed by the State Load Despatch Centre, inject reactive energy into the grid on the basis of the capability of the generating machine to supply reactive power.
- 76.2 The distribution licensee/ open access user directly connected to the State transmission network shall be responsible for providing reactive energy compensation to maintain the power factor specified in the Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity to the Grid) Regulations, 2007;
- 76.3 The incentive/ disincentive for reactive energy (VARh) shall be at the rate of 25 paise per kVARh with effect from the date of commencement of these Regulations:

Provided that this rate shall be reviewed during the retail tariff determination process based on a proposal by the distribution licensee, and if a revised rate is so determined by the Commission, such revised rate shall be applicable thereafter.

- 76.4 The users of the transmission system shall be subjected to the following

incentive/ disincentive for maintaining the reactive energy balance in the transmission system: -

- (i) the maximum reactive energy drawal at each interchange point shall be limited, corresponding to the power factor of 0.95;
- (ii) the incentives/ disincentives for maintaining the reactive energy balance in the transmission system shall be as specified below, -
 - (a) if the voltage at the interchange point (V_p) exceeds the nominal voltage (V_n) by more than three percent, the incentive shall be payable for the additional drawal;
 - (b) if the voltage at the interchange point (V_p) fall short of the nominal voltage (V_n) by more than three percent, the disincentive shall be payable for the additional drawal;
 - (c) if the voltage at the interchange point (V_p) is between ninety seven percent and one hundred and three percent of the nominal voltage (V_n), no incentive or disincentive shall be payable.

76.5 The above incentives/ disincentives shall be made applicable, only after adequate metering, energy accounting and billing infrastructure covering the respective interchange points on the transmission system are put in place by the State Transmission Utility (STU) and the concerned persons.

76.6 The Commission may alter or modify the above incentive/ disincentive scheme as and when required.

CHAPTER- VII

STATE LOAD DESPATCH CENTRE

77. Aggregate Revenue Requirement of the SLDC. —

77.1 The Commission shall, after prudence check, determine the Aggregate Revenue Requirement of the State Load Despatch Centre of the State of Kerala, which shall comprise of the following items of expenditure: -

- (i) Operation and maintenance expenses;
- (ii) Interest on working capital;
- (iii) Depreciation;
- (iv) Interest and finance charges; and
- (v) Return on equity:

Provided that the income receipts from SLDC fees and charges and non-tariff income shall be deducted from the ARR amount.

77.2 KSEB Ltd shall file separate Aggregate Revenue Requirement and Expected Revenue from tariff and charges for SLDC.

77.3 The Commission may adopt the general and financial principles specified in these Regulations for the determination of Aggregate Revenue Requirement of the State Load Despatch Centre.

77.4 The Operation and Maintenance expenses for the base year shall be derived on the basis of Operation and Maintenance expenses, for the three years ending 31st March, 2026, excluding the abnormal Operation and Maintenance expenses, if any, subject to prudence check by the Commission. The Operation and Maintenance expenses for the control period shall be arrived at by applying composite escalation factor comprising Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Wholesale Price Index (WPI) in 70:30 ratio.

77.5 The SLDC may after prior approval of the Commission undertake Operating Expenses (Opex) schemes for system automation, new technology and IT implementation etc., and such expenses may be allowed over and above the normative O&M expenses, subject to prudence check by the Commission:

Provided that the SLDC shall file detailed justification, cost benefit analysis of such schemes as against the capex schemes, and savings in O&M expenses, if any.

77.6 The amount of non-tariff income relating to the SLDC as approved by the Commission shall be deducted from the Aggregate Revenue Requirement in determining the Fees and Charges of the SLDC:

Provided that the SLDC shall file full details of its forecast of non-tariff income to the Commission in such form as may be stipulated by the Commission.

- 77.7 Prior period income/ expenses shall be allowed by the Commission at the time of truing up based on audited accounts, on a case-to-case basis, if the income/ expenses in that prior period have been allowed on actual basis, subject to prudence check.
- 77.8 Penalties and compensation, if any, paid by the SLDC on the orders of the Commission and Courts to any party for failure to meet its obligations or for damages, shall not be allowed to be recovered through the Aggregate Revenue Requirement:

Provided that the SLDC shall maintain separate details of such penalties and compensation, paid by the SLDC, if any, and shall file the same to the Commission along with the Petitions to be filed under these Regulations.

- 77.9 The SLDC charges shall be levied from the distribution business/ licensees, the Generating companies and other users at the rate approved by the Commission for the financial year.

78. Capital Investment plan of SLDC. —

- 78.1 The SLDC shall file a detailed capital investment plan, financing plan and physical targets for each year of the Control Period; based on their assessment of the operational requirements with recommendations of various Committees constituted for looking into the matters related to strengthening and ring fencing of the State Load Despatch Centre by the Ministry of Power, Government of India or any such other statutory authorities, to the Commission for approval, as part of the Multi-Year Aggregate Revenue Requirement for the entire Control Period.
- 78.2 The Capital Investment Plan shall be a Least Cost Plan for undertaking investments and shall cover all the capital expenditure projects. For projects having an investment of Rupees One crore or above shall be filed along with Detailed Project Report (DPR).
- 78.3 The Capital Investment Plan shall be accompanied by such information; particulars and documents as may be required, showing the need for the proposed investments, alternatives considered, cost/ benefit analysis and other aspects that may have a bearing on the SLDC Fees and Charges.
- 78.4 The Commission shall consider the Capital Investment Plan along with the Multi-Year Aggregate Revenue Requirement for the entire Control Period filed, taking into consideration the prudence of the proposed expenditure and the estimated impact on SLDC Fees and Charges.

78.5 The SLDC shall file, along with the Petition for determination of Aggregate Revenue Requirement or along with the Petition for Mid-term Performance Review, as the case may be, details showing the progress of capital expenditure projects, together with such other information, particulars or documents as the Commission may require for assessing the progress of the schemes.

78.6 The Commission may, on a Petition filed by the SLDC, permit the creation and maintenance of a separate SLDC Development Fund for the purpose of strengthening and ring-fencing of the State Load Despatch Centre, system automation, upgradation of technology, IT implementation, and such other purposes as the Commission may consider appropriate.

79. Determination of Fees to be charged by SLDC. —

79.1 The Commission shall determine the SLDC charges based on the proposal in the petition in such a manner that the approved Aggregate Revenue Requirement of the SLDC for the financial year is recovered.

79.2 The SLDC shall recover the following Fees, as approved by the Commission, from time to time: -

- (i) Registration fees from all the users connected to the Intra-State Transmission System;
- (ii) SLDC charges; and
- (iii) Any other fees approved by the Commission from time to time.

80. Key Performance Indicators for SLDC. —

80.1 For the purpose of promoting operational efficiency, financial prudence, learning and growth, and improvement of internal processes of the State Load Despatch Centre, the Commission shall introduce a framework of Key Performance Indicators for evaluation of the performance of the SLDC, from the Control Period covered under these Regulations:

Provided that the personnel engaged for O & M at SLDC shall have the qualification, experience, training and certification, as specified under Regulation 9 of the Central Electricity Authority (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2023.

80.2 The petition for approval of Aggregate Revenue Requirement of SLDC shall contain a proposal on the framework of Key Performance Indicators taking into consideration Appendix- IV of Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Fees and Charges of Regional Load Despatch Centre and other related matters) Regulations, 2024, for consideration and finalization by the Commission.

- 80.3 The petition for true up shall contain actual performance of SLDC against each of the Key Performance Indicators on an annual basis, along with supporting documents and such other information as may be required by the Commission.
- 80.4 The Commission may, on evaluation of the annual performance details submitted under Regulation 80.3, provide Performance Linked Incentives for the SLDC based on its overall achievement against the Key Performance Indicators approved in such manner and subject to such terms and conditions as the Commission may determine.

CHAPTER- VIII

GENERATION

81. Applicability. —

81.1 The Regulations specified in this Chapter shall apply to the determination of tariff for supply of electricity to the distribution business/ licensee by a generating company from non-renewable sources of generation and Hydro Generating Stations with installed capacity above 25 MW:

Provided that the terms and conditions applicable to Pumped Hydro Storage Projects shall be as specified in Chapter IX of these Regulations:

Provided further that the Commission may adopt the norms and parameters specified by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission in respect of thermal generation projects for the purpose of determination of tariff.

81.2 The Commission shall determine the tariff for supply of electricity by the generating business/ company to the distribution business/ licensee, in accordance with the terms and conditions specified in this Chapter, in the following cases: -

- (i) where such tariff is to be determined pursuant to a power purchase agreement, proposed to be entered / entered into with the approval of the Commission, subsequent to the date of coming into effect of these Regulations; or
- (ii) where the distribution licensee themselves is engaged in the business of generation of electricity, for determination of the transfer price at which electricity is supplied by the generation business to the distribution business/ licensee.

82. Capital cost. —

82.1 Capital cost for a new project shall, subject to prudence check, include the following: -

- (i) the expenditure incurred or proposed to be incurred;
- (ii) interest during construction and financing charges on the loan component;
- (iii) any gain or loss on account of the foreign exchange rate variation, if applicable, on the loan during the construction up to the date of commercial operation of the project, as approved by the Commission;
- (iv) increase in cost of contract packages, as approved by the Commission after prudence check;

- (v) capitalized cost of initial spares subject to the ceiling rates specified in Annexure 8;
- (vi) additional capitalization approved under Regulation 25;
- (vii) the cost of common assets forming part of the project shall be approved based on appropriate allocation and such allocated cost shall form part of the capital cost.

82.2 The capital cost in the case of a new generating station shall also include,-

- (i) Cost of the approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan of the project in conformity with the provisions in the '*Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013*', as approved;
- (ii) The contribution of the generating company towards the cost of development activities, if any, in the project affected area, as may be approved by the Commission.

82.3 The capital cost of an existing generating unit/ station shall include the following: -

- (i) the capital cost approved by the Commission as on 31st March, 2027, by excluding the liability, if any;
- (ii) additional capitalization, if required, for the respective financial year, as determined in accordance with Regulation 25; and
- (iii) Expenditure on account of the renovation and modernization, as approved by the Commission in accordance with Regulation 84.

82.4 In relation to multi-purpose hydro-electric projects, with irrigation, flood control and power generation components, the capital cost chargeable to the power generation component of the project only shall be considered for determination of tariff.

83. Prudence check of Capital cost. —

The Commission shall adopt but not limited to as the situation warrants the following principles for prudence check of the capital cost of new projects: -

- (i) In the case of thermal generating station, prudence check of capital cost may be carried out taking into consideration the benchmark norms specified by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission from time to time;
- (ii) In the case where benchmark norms have not been specified, prudence check may include; scrutiny of the capital expenditure, financing plan, interest during construction etc., for its reasonableness, use of efficient technology, cost over-run and time over-run, competitive bidding for procurement and such other matters, as may be considered appropriate

by the Commission for determination of tariff;

- (iii) In the cases where the proposed capital costs exceed the benchmark norms specified, the Commission shall carry out prudence check of the capital cost exceeding the benchmark norms, including examination of; the detailed justification and complete supporting documentation furnished by the generating company for such excess cost, before allowing any cost above the benchmark norms;
- (iv) The Commission may engage a competent independent agency/ expert to scrutinize the capital cost of any hydro-electric generation project and their recommendation may be considered by the Commission while determining the tariff for the hydroelectric generation project:

Provided that the Commission shall hear the concerned applicant and other stakeholders before taking a final decision on the report of such agency or expert.

84. Renovation, Modernization and Upgrading (RMU). —

- 84.1 The generating business/ company shall carry out a Residual Life Assessment (RLA) study, through a competent and independent agency, in respect of any generating station or generating unit which, having completed its normal useful life, continues to be in operation, or which, though within its useful life, is subject to frequent forced outages or a declining plant availability, so as to assess the residual life of the plant and equipment and the technical and economic viability of its continued operation, renovation, modernization or upgrading.
- 84.2 On the basis of the findings of the Residual Life Assessment study, the generating business/ company shall submit a proposal to the Commission indicating the residual life of the generating station or unit, the scope of the renovation, modernization or upgrading considered necessary, the estimated cost and the cost-benefit analysis thereof, the expected life extension and improvement in availability, and its recommendation on whether the generating station or unit should continue in operation, undergo RMU, or be retired, as the case may be:

Provided that where the Residual Life Assessment study indicates that the continued operation of the generating station or unit is not techno-economically viable, the generating business/ company shall place before the Commission a proposal for its retirement or replacement, together with the justification thereof.

- 84.3 Based on the RLA studies specified above, the generating business/ company for meeting the expenditure on renovation, modernization and upgrading of the generating station or a generating unit thereof, shall file a petition before the Commission for consideration. This petition shall

necessarily include a detailed project report giving; the complete scope, justification, cost benefit analysis, estimated life extension from a reference date, financial package, phasing of expenditure, schedule of completion, reference price level, estimated completion cost including foreign exchange component, if any, and any other information considered to be relevant by the generation business/ company or as called for by the Commission.

84.4 Where the generating business/ company files a petition for approval of its proposal for renovation, modernization and/or uprating, the proposal shall be subject to due prudence check of the cost estimates, financing plan, schedule of completion, interest during construction, use of efficient technology, cost-benefit analysis and such other factors, as may be considered relevant by the Commission before the approval is granted.

84.5 Any expenditure incurred and approved or projected to be incurred and approved by the Commission after prudence check of the estimates for renovation, modernization or uprating, and after deducting the accumulated depreciation already recovered from the original project cost, shall form the basis for determination of the tariff with effect from COD.

84.6 Further the generating business/ company may propose works of capital nature for dam rehabilitation and improvements, including its appurtenant works, deployment of advanced safety, seismic monitoring systems and desilting etc. required for its safe upkeeping and operation.

85. Petition for determination of generation tariff for existing and/ or new generating station or generating unit. —

85.1 A Generating Company shall file a Petition for determination of Tariff for supply of electricity to Distribution Licensees in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations.

85.2 Tariff in respect of a generating station under these Regulations may be determined unit-wise or for the whole generating station or group of stations based on the Capital expenditure proposal as approved by the Commission:

Provided that the terms and conditions for determination of tariff for generating stations specified in this Chapter shall apply in a like manner to stages or units, as the case may be, as in the case of such generating stations.

85.3 Where the tariff is being determined for the stage or the generating unit of a generating station, the generating company shall adopt a reasonable and justifiable basis for apportionment of capital cost relating to common facilities and apportionment of joint and common costs across all the stages or generating units, as the case may be.

85.4 The generation business/ company shall maintain an apportionment

statement providing the basis for allocation of such costs, which shall be duly audited and certified by the statutory auditors and file such audited and certified statement to the Commission along with the petition for determination of tariff.

- 85.5 In the case of an existing generating unit/ station, the petition for determination of generation tariff, if required, shall be made, not later than one hundred and eighty days from the date of notification of these Regulations, based on the approved capital cost including any additional capital expenditure already approved up to thirty first day of March, 2027, based either on actual or on projected additional capital expenditure and estimated additional capital expenditure, duly certified by the statutory auditors for the Control Period. The petition shall also clearly mention the circumstances under which the tariff petition could not be filed earlier with full justification thereof:

Provided that the generation business/ company shall continue to bill the beneficiaries at the tariff approved by the Commission and applicable as on the thirty first day of March, 2027, for the period starting from the first day of April, 2027, till the approval of tariff by the Commission in accordance with these Regulations.

- 85.6 The generation business/ company shall file the petition for determination of provisional tariff for new generating station, one hundred and eighty days prior to the anticipated date of commercial operation of the generating unit or generating station as a whole, as the case may be.
- 85.7 The generation business/ company shall make a petition for determination of tariff based on capital expenditure incurred or projected to be incurred up to the date of commercial operation and additional capital expenditure proposed to be incurred, duly certified by the statutory auditors:

Provided that the petition shall contain details of underlying assumptions for the projected capital cost and proposed additional capital cost, wherever applicable.

- 85.8 In the case of new projects, the generating company may be allowed a provisional tariff by the Commission, from the anticipated date of commercial operation, based on a petition filed by the generating company with full details after conducting the due process including prudence check of the projected capital expenditure.
- 85.9 If the date of commercial operation is delayed, beyond one hundred and eighty days from the date of issue of the tariff order, the provisional tariff so granted shall be deemed to have been withdrawn and the generation business/ company shall be required to file after the date of commercial operation of the project, a fresh petition for determination of tariff.

- 85.10 The generation business/ company shall file the petition for determination of final tariff for new generating station unit or stage, within one hundred and eighty days from the date of commercial operation of the generating unit or stage or generating station as a whole, as the case may be; based on the certified capital expenditure by the Statutory auditor and capitalization statement, as on the date of commercial operation.
- 85.11 Truing up of the capital cost for the new generating station shall be done by the Commission based on prudence check of the audited capital expenditure and the capitalization petition, as on the date of commercial operation.
- 85.12 Where the actual capital cost incurred on year to year basis is lesser than the capital cost approved for determination of tariff by the Commission, the capital cost as on the date of commercial operation or on the basis of the provisional additional capital cost, by five percent or more, the generation business/ company shall refund to the beneficiaries, as approved by the Commission, the excess tariff realized corresponding to the excess capital cost, along with interest at 1.20 times, the weighted average rate of interest approved by the Commission, for the respective financial year.
- 85.13 Where the actual capital cost incurred on year to year basis is higher than the capital cost approved for by the Commission, the capital cost as on the date of commercial operation or on the basis of the provisional additional capital cost, by five percent or more, the generation business/ company shall, subject to the approval of the Commission, be entitled to recover from the beneficiaries the shortfall in tariff corresponding to such shortfall in capital cost along with interest, at 0.80 times the weighted average rate of interest approved by the Commission, for the respective financial year.

86. Norms of Operation for Hydro-electric generating stations of KSEB Ltd.—

- 86.1 Normative Annual Plant Availability Factor (NAPAF), for recovery of the full annual capacity charges and incentives, shall be as specified hereunder: -
- (i) The NAPAF for the following existing storage and pondage type of hydroelectric generating stations of KSEB Limited, where the variation in head between the Full Reservoir Level (FRL) and the Minimum Draw Down Level (MDDL) is of and below eight percent of their respective design heads, shall be as specified in the Table below:

Table:

Sl. No	Station	Type (Pondage/ Storage)	NAPAF (%)
1	Idukki	Storage	90
2	Kuttiady	Storage	90

3	Pallivasal (New)	Storage	90
4	Sengulam	Pondage	90

Provided that the Commission may, based on a petition filed by KSEB Ltd, consider revising the NAPAF for above mentioned generating stations, in the case of their renovation, modernization and/or uprating;

- (ii) NAPAF for the following existing storage and pondage type hydroelectric generating stations, where the variation in head between the full reservoir level and the minimum draw down level is more than eight percent of their respective design heads, shall be as specified in the Table below:

Table:

Sl. No	Station	Type (Pondage/Storage)	NAPAF (%)
1	Sabarigiri	Storage	90
2	Sholayar	Storage	89
3	Poringalakuthu	Storage	89
4	Panniar	Storage	89
5	Kakkad	Pondage	88
6	Idamalayar	Storage	77

Provided that the Commission may, based on a petition filed by KSEB Ltd, consider revising the NAPAF for above mentioned generating stations, in the case of their renovation, modernization and/or uprating;

- (iii) The NAPAF for new storage and pondage type hydro-electric generating stations where the variation in head between the full reservoir level (FRL) and the minimum draw down level (MDDL) is of and below 8 percent of their respective design heads and where the plant availability is not affected by silt, shall be ninety percent;
- (iv) For new storage and pondage type hydro-electric generating stations where the variation in head between the full reservoir level and the minimum draw down level is more than eight percent of their respective design heads and where plant availability is not affected by silt, the month wise peaking capability as provided by the project authorities in the detailed project report, approved by Central Electricity Authority or

by the State Government, shall form the basis for fixation of NAPAF;

- (v) The NAPAF for new run-of-the-river type hydro-electric generating stations shall be determined station-wise, based on ten days design energy data, moderated by past experience, if available, based on a petition filed by the Generator;
- (vi) In case, any of the existing stations of KSEB Ltd cannot achieve the above specified NAPAF due to ageing or technical reasons, SBU-G may file a petition before the Commission with the supporting data and details to re-fix the NAPAF for such stations.

86.2 Auxiliary energy consumption including transformation losses for the existing and new hydro-electric generating stations shall be as specified in the Table below:

Table:

Type of station	Station Capacity upto 200MW	Station Capacity above 200MW
Surface hydro-electric generating stations		
Rotating Excitation	0.7%	0.7%
Static Excitation	1.2%	1.0%
Underground hydro-electric generating stations		
Rotating Excitation	0.9%	0.9%
Static Excitation	1.3%	1.2%

86.3 Actual energy consumed for pumping water for Sengulam hydroelectric generating station shall be treated as auxiliary energy consumption, in addition to the quantum given in the Table above, after prudence check.

87. Norms of Operation for thermal generating stations. —

The Normative Annual plant availability factor (NAPAF), Gross Station Heat Rate (GSHR) and Auxiliary Energy Consumption (AEC) for the full recovery of annual fixed charges for liquid fuel based generating stations of KSEB Limited, shall be as specified in the Table below:

Table:

Station	NAPAF (%)	GSHR (kcal/ kWh)	Auxiliary Energy Consumption (%)
Brahmapuram Diesel Power Plant	80	2000	5.0
Kozhikode Diesel Power Plant	80	2100	2.5

Notes:

- (i) The NAPAF shall be worked out based on the availability during the peak hours (from 18:00 hours to 24:00 hours) only, so long as their scheduling is restricted to the peak hours;
- (ii) The Normative annual plant load factor (NAPLF) for allowing the incentive to the above generating stations of KSEB Limited shall be 85%;
- (iii) The Commission may, based on a petition filed by the generator/ generating station, consider revision in the gross station heat rate, and Auxiliary Energy Consumption for the above Stations, in case the loading of such generating station/ unit is below the normative operating levels;
- (iv) The Commission may, based on a petition filed by the generator/ generating station, revise the NAPAF, Gross station heat rate and Auxiliary Energy Consumption for the above Generating Stations, in the case of Renovation, Modernization and/or Upgrading of the above stations.

88. Components of the tariff. —

88.1 The tariff for sale of electricity from a hydroelectric generating station shall comprise two parts, namely; fixed charges and energy charges as detailed below:

- (i) The fixed charges of a hydroelectric generating station shall be computed on an annual basis, based on the norms specified under these Regulations and recovered on monthly basis (inclusive of incentives). The fixed charges shall be payable by the respective beneficiaries in proportion to their respective share of allocation in the total saleable capacity of the generating station;
- (ii) The energy charges of a hydroelectric generating station shall be payable by the beneficiaries, in proportion to the energy availed by them:

Provided that until such time as the Commission specifies the methodology for the recovery of fixed charges/ capacity charges and energy charges, the same shall be based on the methodology specified by the Central Commission from time to time.

88.2 Notwithstanding anything contained in this Regulation, the annual fixed charges of the generation business of KSEB Ltd shall be on a composite basis for all the generating stations together based on the actual NAPAF; and shall consist of fixed charges only. There shall be no separate energy charges payable for the hydroelectric stations of KSEB Ltd.

88.3 The energy charges relating to the liquid fuel based thermal stations of the generation business of KSEB Ltd shall be as provided in these Regulations.

88.4 In case the cumulative Plant Availability Factor for the Month (PAFM) in a year or the Plant Availability Factor for the Year (PAFY) is more than the NAPAFA in a year, the recovery of total monthly fixed charges shall be limited to the Annual Fixed Charge (AFC) only. -

89. Annual Fixed Charges (AFC). —

89.1 The annual fixed charges of a hydroelectric generating station shall comprise of the following components: -

- (i) Operation & Maintenance expenses;
- (ii) Depreciation;
- (iii) Interest and Finance charges;
- (iv) Interest on working capital;
- (v) Return on equity capital;
- (vi) Deficit or surplus, if any, on account of truing up of the accounts for previous years as approved by the Commission, for recovery or adjustment through tariff:

Provided that the non-tariff income and other income, if any, shall be reduced while computing the annual fixed charges:

Provided further that the prior period income/ expenses shall be allowed by the Commission at the time of Truing-up based on audited accounts, on a case-to-case basis, if the income/ expenses in that prior period have been allowed by the Commission on an actual basis, subject to prudence check.

90. Operation and Maintenance expenses of Generators. –

90.1 The existing generating stations of the generation business of KSEB Limited as at the end of the base year shall be allowed to recover operation and maintenance expenses for each financial year of the Control Period, as per the norms specified in Annexure 10 to these Regulations:

Provided that in the case of one-time maintenance of special nature, not in the form of routine repair and maintenance, if any, is required and is undertaken for the generating stations/ unit, expenses for such maintenance may be allowed by the Commission after prudence check considering the details and justification furnished by the Generating business/ company for incurring such an expenditure to the satisfaction of the Commission.

90.2 In the case of new generating stations commissioned after the close of the

base year, the generating company shall be allowed to recover during the Control Period the O&M expenses as specified hereunder:

- (i) The O&M expenses in the first year of operation shall be four percent of the original project cost, excluding the cost of land, rehabilitation and resettlement works; and
- (ii) The O&M expenses for each subsequent financial year of the Control Period shall be determined by applying the escalation rates as specified in Annexure 10 on the O&M expenses for the first year.

91. Incentive for Achieving Performance for Generation Business. —

- 91.1 For the purpose of promoting operational efficiency including unit uptime, implementation of FGMO, plant availability etc. of the generation business/ company, the Commission shall introduce a framework of Key Performance Indicators for evaluation of the performance, from the Control Period covered under these Regulations.
- 91.2 The petition for approval of Aggregate Revenue Requirement shall contain a proposal on the framework of Key Performance Indicators and incentives subject to a maximum of one percent of ARR, for consideration and finalization by the Commission.

92. Other Income. —

- 92.1 The amount of other income of the generation business/ company as approved by the Commission shall be deducted from the annual fixed charges while determining the annual fixed charges of the generation business/ company.
- 92.2 The indicative list of items to be considered as 'other income' are as specified hereunder: -
 - (i) interest on staff loans and advances;
 - (ii) income from statutory investments;
 - (iii) income from sale of ash/ rejected coal;
 - (iv) income from rent of land or buildings;
 - (v) income from sale of scrap;
 - (vi) income from staff welfare activities;
 - (vii) rental from staff quarters;
 - (viii) excess found on physical verification;
 - (ix) interest on investments, fixed and call deposits and bank balances;
 - (x) interest on advances to suppliers/ contractors;
 - (xi) income from hire charges from contractors and others;

- (xii) income from advertisements etc.;
- (xiii) miscellaneous receipts;
- (xiv) interest on delayed or deferred payment on bills;
- (xv) rebate from fuel suppliers;
- (xvi) interest income earned from security deposits;
- (xvii) normative interest income calculated based on accumulated regulatory surplus;
- (xviii) Any other income.

92.3 The generation business/ company shall file full details of its forecast of non-tariff income and other income to the Commission along with its petition for determination of tariff.

92.4 The interest earned from investments made out of return on equity by the generation business/ company shall not be included in other income.

93. Demonstration of the declared capacity. —

93.1 The generation business/ company shall demonstrate the declared capacity of its generating stations as and when required by the State Load Despatch Centre.

93.2 In case, the generation business/ company fails to demonstrate the declared capacity as and when required by the State Load Despatch Centre, the capacity charges due to the generation business/ company shall be reduced as specified in Regulations 93.3 and 93.4 below.

93.3 The quantum of reduction in the capacity charges for the first wrong declaration during a time block in a day shall be equivalent to two days' capacity charges.

93.4 For the second wrong declaration, the quantum of reduction in capacity charges shall be equivalent to four days' capacity charges and for subsequent wrong declarations, the quantum of reduction in the capacity charges shall be increased in arithmetical progression.

93.5 The operating log books of the generating station shall contain the record of operation and maintenance of the machines, reservoir levels, operation of spillway gates and other relevant details as required and applicable; and these shall be made available for scrutiny, as and when required by the State Load Despatch Centre.

94. Incentive for early commissioning. —

94.1 For the purpose of this regulation early commissioning of the generation project means achieving COD prior to the scheduled COD as provided in the DPR and approved by the Commission.

94.2 In the case of early commissioning of the generating project the incentive shall be provided as specified below: -

- (i) The generation business unit shall be allowed to retain one-third of the net savings in power purchase cost on account of the actual generation prior to the scheduled COD;
- (ii) The Independent Power Project (IPP) including Renewable Energy projects having an approved PPA with a distribution business/ licensee shall be allowed an incentive at the rate of 10% of the approved tariff for the actual generation prior to the scheduled COD:

Provided that the IPP will be allowed to sell the power through open access in case the distribution licensee is not exercising the first right of purchase of the power generated prior to scheduled COD.

95. Billing and payment of charges. —

95.1 Billing and payment of charges shall be done on a monthly basis in the following manner: -

- (i) Billing and payment of annual fixed charges and energy charges for generating stations shall be done on a monthly basis, subject to adjustments at the end of the financial year;
- (ii) The distribution business/ licensee and persons having power purchase agreement for firm power for a term exceeding one year shall pay the fixed/ capacity charges in proportion to their respective shares or allocations in the installed capacity of a generating station;
- (iii) For payment received within 5 days of issuance of invoice by the generation business/ company, the generation business/ company and distribution business/ licensee may mutually agree to a maximum rebate of 1.50 percent of the invoice amount;
- (iv) If payment is made on any day after 5 days and within a period of 30 days of issuance of invoice, the generating business/ company and distribution licensee may mutually agree to a maximum rebate of 1.00 percent of the invoice amount;
- (v) In case the payment of invoice is delayed beyond a period of forty-five days from the date of billing, a late payment surcharge at the rate of 1.50 percent per month shall be levied by the generation business/ company:

Provided that in the case of agreements for purchase of power entered into before the first day of April, 2027, the billing and payment of charges shall be in accordance with the terms and conditions of such agreements.

95.2 Deviation Charges. –

Variations between the actual net injection and the scheduled net injection for the generating stations, and variations between the actual net drawal and scheduled net drawal by the beneficiaries shall be treated as their respective deviations, and charges for such deviations shall be as decided by the Commission from time to time.

CHAPTER- IX

ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEMS

96. Applicability. —

96.1 The Regulations specified in this Chapter shall apply to the determination of Tariff for Energy Storage Systems (ESS) including Pumped Storage Hydro Project, and to the market development measures for ESS specified in Regulation 97:

Provided that the tariff in respect of ESS other than BESS and PSP shall be determined by the Commission on the basis of financial parameters specified in these Regulations and after prudence check of the capital cost and the operating parameters provided in the DPR furnished by the project developer.

96.2 The Commission shall be guided by the terms and conditions contained in this Chapter in the determination of Tariff/ transfer price for supply of stored energy from ESS to a distribution licensee, in the following cases: -

- (i) where the Distribution business/ Licensee develops an Energy Storage System;
- (ii) where the Energy Storage System Developer (ESSD) develops an ESS within the State;
- (iii) where a Generating Company having a PPA or Transmission Licensee installs an Energy Storage System integrated with an existing generating station or transmission system, connected to a common bus-bar through the electrical system of such generating station or transmission system, for the purpose of safe and reliable operation of the grid, flexible operation of the generating station, or deferral of transmission investment, as the case may be, and seeks determination of supplementary tariff for such Integrated Energy Storage System.

96.3 Notwithstanding anything contained in this Chapter, where the distribution licensee/ business procures storage services from an ESS through a transparent process of competitive bidding in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Government under Section 63 of the Act, the Commission shall adopt the tariff after following the due procedure.

97. Special Provisions for Deployment and Operation of Battery Energy Storage Systems. —

97.1 Community/ Collective Energy Storage Services. —

An ESSD and consumer(s)/ prosumer(s) may install community storage or large-scale BESS, including consumers having co-located or

associated renewable energy plants, on a collective or community basis after mutually agreeing on the terms and conditions of such Energy Storage Services, including allocation of storage capacity, charging/ discharging schedules, and the sharing of costs and benefits among the participating consumers, the ESSD and such consumer(s)/ Beneficiary:

Provided that the detailed procedures, accounting mechanism and charges payable to the distribution licensee for community-based energy storage services shall be submitted by KSEB Ltd for the approval of the Commission after following due process.

97.2 ESS for Demand Response Programs. —

Where an ESS, whether owned by an ESSD or Generating Company or Community/ Collective Energy Storage Services, provides capacity or energy for participation in a Demand Response program, the charges payable for such Demand Response services shall be determined by the Commission in accordance with the provisions of Chapter-III of these Regulations.

97.3 Tariff for Peak Hour Support. —

Where an ESS not covered under Regulations 96.2 and 96.3, provides peak hour support to a Distribution Licensee, the Tariff for such peak hour support shall be determined by the Commission, and the Distribution Licensee may propose such Tariff in accordance with the provisions of Chapter-III of these Regulations.

98. Technical standards for BESS. —

- 98.1 The inverters deployed in upcoming Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) projects covered under Regulations 96.2 and 96.3 and having a capacity more than that notified by the Commission from time to time shall be Grid Forming Inverters (GFM). The GFM BESS shall comply with all applicable requirements specified for Grid Following Control (GFL) inverters and all other applicable provisions of the Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity to the Grid) Regulations, 2007 and amendments thereof.
- 98.2 The BESS shall be capable of maintaining stable operation over a wide range of system strengths, including weak grid conditions corresponding to a Short Circuit Ratio (SCR) of 2.0 or lower at the Point of Interconnection.
- 98.3 The GFM BESS shall provide autonomous and near-instantaneous frequency and voltage support. The primary control objective shall be to maintain the voltage phasor of the internal voltage source, established through control strategies, as constant during the sub-transient time frame, utilizing the converter's full short-term overloading capability.

98.4 The grid-forming control features of the GFM BESS shall be as provided below:

- (i) it shall be operational whenever the energy storage system is connected to the network, and the operating mode shall not change in the event of changes or disturbances in the network;
- (ii) it shall operate in a coordinated manner at the converters' current limits, so that any need to restrict the current does not result in a discontinuity of the grid-forming controller function or otherwise jeopardize the stable operation of the energy storage station, and the current limits set for the control shall correspond to the installation's actual performance and take advantage of the short-term overloading capability of the equipment; and
- (iii) it shall operate in a coordinated manner with the other controls affecting the active and reactive power of the short-term overloading capability and other top-level controls, so that no adverse interactions arise between the controls.

98.5 The GFM shall have the following capabilities, which shall be as per the relevant regulations and guidelines issued by the Central Electricity Authority from time to time:

- (i) Active Power and Frequency Control;
- (ii) Reactive Power Control;
- (iii) Voltage Disturbance Ride Through;
- (iv) Voltage Phase Angle Change Ride Through;
- (v) Islanding and Black-start; and
- (vi) BESS AGC Requirements.

98.6 The construction of the BESS shall conform to the technical standards for the construction of Battery Energy Storage System specified in Part-C of Chapter-VI of the Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Construction of Electrical Plants and Electric Lines) Regulations, 2022, as amended from time to time.

99. Capital cost of ESS. —

The capital cost of a new ESS project shall, subject to prudence check by the Commission, include the following:

- (i) expenditure incurred or proposed to be incurred up to the date of commercial operation;
- (ii) interest during construction and financing charges on the loan component;

- (iii) any gain or loss on account of foreign exchange rate variation, if applicable, on the loan during construction up to the date of commercial operation of the project, as approved by the Commission;
- (iv) increase in the cost of contract packages as approved by the Commission after prudence check;
- (v) capitalized cost of initial spares subject to the ceiling rate specified in Annexure 8; and
- (vi) additional capitalization approved under Regulation 25.

100. Prudence check of Capital cost. —

100.1 The prudence check of capital cost by the Commission shall include scrutiny of the reasonableness of the capital expenditure, financing plan including the choice and manner of funding, interest during construction, use of efficient technology, cost overrun and time overrun, and such other matters as the Commission may consider appropriate for determination of Tariff:

Provided that any capital expenditure incurred based on the specific requirement of a Generating Company or ESSD or Licensee shall be substantiated with necessary documentary evidence of such request and undertaking received:

Provided further that the cost of assets forming part of the ESS project but not put to use or not in use shall be excluded from the capital cost:

Provided also that the revenue earned from the sale of infirm power prior to the date of commercial operation of the ESS in excess of the applicable cost, shall be adjusted against the capital cost.

100.2 The approved capital cost shall be considered for the determination of Tariff, and any escalation in the capital cost for which sufficient justification is provided may be considered by the Commission subject to prudence check:

Provided that in case the actual capital cost is lower than the approved capital cost, the actual capital cost, subject to prudence check, shall be considered for the determination of Tariff.

101. Capital Structure. —

101.1 The Debt-Equity ratio for an ESS shall be in accordance with Regulation 28 of these Regulations, and the debt-equity ratio as on the date of commercial operation shall be considered for the determination of Tariff.

101.2 The debt-equity ratio for additional capital expenditure admitted by the Commission shall be determined in the same manner as specified under

Regulation 28 of these Regulations.

- 101.3 Where the actual equity deployed is less than 30% of the approved capital cost, the amount of the shortfall shall be treated as normative loan for the purpose of computation of interest on loan.

102. Petition for determination of Tariff for ESS. —

- 102.1 An ESSD or Generating Company or Transmission Licensee or Distribution Licensee, as the case may be, shall file a petition for determination of Tariff for Energy Storage Services in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations.

- 102.2 The Petition for the determination of Tariff for an Energy Storage System shall be filed along with a Detailed Project Report and include the following details as applicable:

- (i) capital cost of the ESS;
- (ii) type and technology of the ESS, with relevant technical specifications;
- (iii) duration of availability of the ESS during peak hours;
- (iv) conversion efficiency or design Round-Trip Efficiency of the ESS;
- (v) auxiliary consumption of the ESS;
- (vi) other technical parameters such as depth of discharge, derating factors, degradation rate and other related parameters in respect of BESS;
- (vii) number of cycles during the useful life in respect of BESS;
- (viii) useful life of the PSP/ BESS, specifying separately the useful life of the energy storage module (battery pack or equivalent) and the balance of system in respect of BESS;
- (ix) operation and maintenance expenses;
- (x) design parameters, including the number of hours of charging/ pumping and number of hours of discharging/ generation during each 24-hour cycle;
- (xi) arrangement for supply of electricity for charging/ pumping of the ESS;
- (xii) rate of charge per minute, specifying maximum and minimum values in respect of BESS; and
- (xiii) rate of discharge per minute, specifying maximum and minimum values in respect of BESS;

- 102.3 Tariff in respect of an ESS under these Regulations may be determined

stage-wise, unit-wise or for the ESS as a whole:

Provided that the terms and conditions for the determination of Tariff for an ESS specified in this Chapter shall apply in like manner to stages or units or the ESS as a whole, as the case may be.

- 102.4 Where the Tariff is being determined for a stage or unit of an ESS, the ESSD or Generating Company or Transmission Licensee or Distribution Licensee, as the case may be, shall adopt a reasonable basis for the allocation of capital cost relating to common facilities and the allocation of joint and common costs across all stages or units:

Provided that the ESSD or Generating Company or Transmission Licensee or Distribution Licensee shall maintain an Allocation Statement providing the basis for the allocation of such costs, which shall be duly audited and certified by the Statutory Auditors, and submit such audited and certified statement to the Commission along with the Petition for the determination of Tariff.

- 102.5 The ESSD or Generating Company or Transmission Licensee or Distribution Licensee shall file the Petition for determination of provisional Tariff for a new ESS at least 180 days prior to the anticipated date of commercial operation of such ESS Unit or Stage or System as a whole, as the case may be, based on the capital expenditure incurred and projected to be incurred up to the date of commercial operation, duly certified by the Statutory Auditors, and the Petition shall contain details of the underlying assumptions for the projected capital cost and additional capital cost, wherever applicable.

- 102.6 The Commission may allow a provisional Tariff for a new ESS from the anticipated date of commercial operation based on the projected capital expenditure, subject to prudence check:

Provided that the ESSD or Generating Company or Transmission Licensee or Distribution Licensee shall continue to bill the Beneficiaries at the provisional Tariff so approved by the Commission for the period from the date of commercial operation until the final Tariff is approved by the Commission in accordance with these Regulations.

- 102.7 If the date of commercial operation is likely to be delayed beyond six months from the date of issue of the order approving the provisional Tariff, the ESSD or Generating Company or Transmission Licensee or Distribution Licensee may submit a Petition for the extension of the validity of the provisional Tariff, giving details of the present status of project completion and justification for the delay, which may be considered by the Commission after necessary prudence check.

102.8 The ESSD or Generating Company or Transmission Licensee or Distribution Licensee shall file the Petition for the determination of final Tariff for a new ESS within 180 days from the date of commercial operation of the Energy Storage Unit or Stage or System as a whole, as the case may be, based on the capital expenditure and capitalization statement as on the date of commercial operation, duly audited and certified by the Statutory Auditors:

Provided that in case of more than one Unit in the ESS, such Petition shall be filed for each Unit as and when such Unit achieves the date of commercial operation, without waiting for the commercial operation of the entire ESS.

102.9 The final Tariff for a new ESS shall be determined by the Commission based on prudence check of the audited capital expenditure and capitalization as on the date of commercial operation, in accordance with Regulation 99.

102.10 Where the actual Capital Cost incurred on a year-to-year basis is less than the Capital Cost approved for the determination of provisional Tariff by the Commission by 5% or more, the ESSD or Generating Company or Transmission Licensee or Distribution Licensee, as the case may be, shall refund to the Beneficiaries the excess Tariff realized corresponding to such excess Capital Cost, along with interest at the Base Rate prevalent on the first day of April of the respective Year, plus 150 basis points.

102.11 Where the actual Capital Cost incurred on a year-to-year basis is more than the Capital Cost approved for determination of provisional Tariff by the Commission by 5% or more, the ESSD or Generating Company or Transmission Licensee or Distribution Licensee, as the case may be, shall, subject to the approval of the Commission, recover from the Beneficiaries the shortfall in Tariff corresponding to such increase in Capital Cost, along with interest at the Base Rate prevalent on the first day of April of the respective Year, plus 150 basis points.

102.12 In the case of multi-purpose Pumped Storage Hydro projects having irrigation, flood control and power components, only the capital cost attributable to the power component of the project shall be considered for the determination of Tariff.

103. Operating Parameters for ESS. —

103.1 Round-Trip Efficiency. -

The Monthly Round-Trip Efficiency of an ESS shall not be less than 85% for BESS and 75% for PSP for each monthly operating period, and shall be computed as follows: -

$$\text{Monthly Round-Trip Efficiency (\%)} = \frac{\text{Monthly Energy Discharged/ Generated}}{\text{Monthly Energy Consumed for Charging/ Pumping}} \times 100$$

103.2 Normative Annual Availability, -

The Normative Annual Availability of an ESS shall be as specified hereunder:

- (i) The Normative Annual Availability of the BESS shall be 95%;
- (ii) The Normative Annual Availability of the PSP shall be 95%;
- (iii) Annual Availability of ESS shall be the mean of the system availabilities of all the time blocks during the year in which the Beneficiary has scheduled power for Charging or Discharging or Pumping or Generation by the ESS. The availability of the ESS in any time-block shall be computed in accordance with the following formula:

$$\text{Availability in a time-block (\%)} = \frac{\text{Actual Injection or Drawal MUi (A)} \times 100}{\text{Scheduled Injection or Drawal MUi (B)}}$$

Where;

i = refers to the i^{th} time-block (15 minutes) in the year where Scheduled Injection or Drawal $\neq 0$;

Mui (A) = Actual Injection or Drawal based on agreed Despatch Schedule between the Beneficiary or Distribution Licensee and the ESSD in the i^{th} time-block, in Million Units;

MUi (B) = Despatch Schedule provided by the Distribution Licensee or Beneficiary to the ESSD for Charging or Discharging or Pumping or Generating in the i^{th} time-block, in Million Units:

Provided that the Availability of the ESS shall be considered in both Charging and Discharging modes, or Pumping and Generation modes, as applicable, for the purpose of computation of Capacity Charge.

103.3 Normative Depth of Discharge, -

The normative Depth of Discharge for BESS shall be 90%.

103.4 Battery Degradation, -

The battery pack performance degradation for BESS shall be considered at the rate of 2% per year of the installed capacity.

103.5 Normative Ramp Rate, -

The average Ramp Rate for BESS shall be 75% of the capacity in MW per minute.

103.6 Planned Maintenance, -

Any planned maintenance shutdown of an ESS shall be intimated to the State Load Despatch Centre and the concerned Beneficiaries at least one month in advance.

104. Depreciation. —

Depreciation in respect of an ESS shall be calculated as specified in Regulation 29 of these Regulations:

Provided that for the purpose of computing depreciation, the battery pack and the Balance of System of a BESS shall be treated as separate depreciable assets with useful lives of 15 years and 25 years, respectively from their respective dates of commercial operation, notwithstanding the useful life specified in Regulation 3 of these Regulations:

Provided further that any depreciation disallowed on account of lower availability of the ESS shall not be recoverable at any subsequent stage during the useful life or extended life of the ESS.

105. Interest on Loan Capital. —

105.1 Interest on loan capital, including normative loan, if any, shall be computed by considering the weighted average rate of interest calculated on the basis of the actual loan portfolio of the ESSD or Generating Company or Licensee, as the case may be, in accordance with Regulation 32 of these Regulations.

105.2 In the case of new ESS projects, the Interest During Construction shall be computed in accordance with Regulation 26 of these Regulations, based on the approved capital expenditure phasing plan.

106. Interest on Working Capital. —

106.1 The working capital for an ESS shall be as specified in Regulation 31.8 of these Regulations.

106.2 The rate of interest on working capital and the payment thereof shall be determined in accordance with Regulation 31 of these Regulations.

107. Operation and Maintenance Expenses. —

107.1 The normative Operation and Maintenance expenses for an ESS shall be allowed as follows:

- (i) for a BESS — at 2% of the capital expenditure as on the date of commercial operation; and
- (ii) for a PSP — at 2% of the admitted capital expenditure as on the date of commercial operation.

107.2 The Operation and Maintenance expenses for each subsequent year of the Control Period shall be determined by escalating the first-year normative O&M expenses at the escalation rates specified in Annexure 10 to these Regulations:

Provided that while truing-up the Operation and Maintenance expenses, the Commission may allow the actual Operation and Maintenance expenses or the normative Operation and Maintenance expenses together, whichever is lower, subject to prudence check.

107.3 Any one-time Operation and Maintenance expenditure of a special nature not forming part of routine repair and maintenance, including expenditure on the replacement of battery modules within the useful life of the ESS, if undertaken by the ESSD, may be allowed by the Commission after prudence check, based on the justification, details and circumstances furnished by the ESSD to the satisfaction of the Commission.

108. Components of Tariff of ESS. —

108.1 The tariff for ESS shall comprise two parts, namely; Capacity Charge and Incentive for Cycle Efficiency above Design Cycle Efficiency, as detailed below:

- (i) Capacity Charge of an ESS shall be computed on annual basis, based on the norms specified under these Regulations and recovered on monthly basis;
- (ii) Incentive for Cycle Efficiency above Normative Cycle Efficiency shall be payable by every Beneficiary for the total energy supplied to the Beneficiary in excess of the norms specified under these Regulations.

108.2 The Annual Fixed Charges of the ESS shall comprise the following components: -

- (i) Operation and Maintenance expenses;
- (ii) Depreciation;
- (iii) Interest on Loan Capital;

(iv) Interest on Working Capital;

(v) Return on Equity Capital;

Less:

(vi) Non-Tariff Income:

Provided that all the penalties and compensation payable by the ESSD or Generating Company or Licensee to any party for failure to comply with any directions or for damages, as a consequence of the orders of the Commission, Courts or other authorities, shall not be allowed to be recovered through the Aggregate Revenue Requirement:

Provided further that the ESSD or Generating Company or Licensee shall maintain separate details of all such penalties and compensation paid or payable, and shall submit them to the Commission along with its Petition

109. Computation and Payment of Capacity Charge. —

109.1 The Annual Fixed Charges of an ESS achieving Commercial Operation Date on or after 1st April 2027 shall be computed on an annual basis, based on the norms specified under these Regulations, and recovered on a monthly basis as Capacity Charge.

109.2 The Capacity Charge shall be payable by the Beneficiaries in proportion to their respective allocation in the saleable capacity of the ESS.

109.3 The Monthly Availability Factor of the ESS shall be determined as per the following formula: -

$$\text{Monthly ESS Availability (\%)} = \frac{\sum \text{Actual Injection or Drawal MWh (i)(A)}}{\sum \text{Scheduled Injection or Drawal MWh (i) (B)}} \times 100$$

Where,

i = refers to the ith time-block (15 minutes) in the month where MWh(i)(B) ≠ 0;

MWh (i)(A) = Actual Injection or Drawal based on agreed Despatch Schedule between the Beneficiary or Distribution Licensee and the ESS in the ith time-block, in MWh; and

MWh (i) (B) = Despatch Schedule provided by the Distribution Licensee or Beneficiary to the ESS for Charging/Discharging or Pumping/Generating in the ith time-block, in MWh.

109.4 The Monthly Capacity Charge payment for the ESS, linked to the Monthly Availability Factor, shall be payable as per the following formula: -

$$CC_1 = [(AFC \div 12) \times (EAFM_1 \div NAEAF)], \text{ subject to ceiling of } (AFC \div 12);$$

$$CC_2 = [(AFC \div 6) \times (EAFM_2 \div NAEAF)], \text{ subject to ceiling of } (AFC \div 6) - CC_1;$$

$$CC_3 = [(AFC \div 4) \times (EAFM_3 \div NAEAF)], \text{ subject to ceiling of } (AFC \div 4) - (CC_1 + CC_2);$$

$$CC_4 = [(AFC \div 3) \times (EAFM_4 \div NAEAF)], \text{ subject to a ceiling of } (AFC \div 3) - \sum_1^3 CC$$

$$CC_5 = [(AFC \times 5/12) \times (EAFM_5 \div NAEAF)], \text{ subject to a ceiling of } (AFC \times 5/12) - \sum_1^4 CC$$

$$CC_6 = [(AFC \div 2) \times (EAFM_6 \div NAEAF)], \text{ subject to a ceiling of } (AFC \div 2) - \sum_1^5 CC$$

$$CC_7 = [(AFC \times 7/12) \times (EAFM_7 \div NAEAF)], \text{ subject to a ceiling of } (AFC \times 7/12) - \sum_1^6 CC$$

$$CC_8 = [(AFC \times 2/3) \times (EAFM_8 \div NAEAF)], \text{ subject to a ceiling of } (AFC \times 2/3) - \sum_1^7 CC$$

$$CC_9 = [(AFC \times 3/4) \times (EAFM_9 \div NAEAF)], \text{ subject to a ceiling of } (AFC \times 3/4) - \sum_1^8 CC$$

$$CC_{10} = [(AFC \times 5/6) \times (EAFM_{10} \div NAEAF)], \text{ subject to a ceiling of } (AFC \times 5/6) - \sum_1^9 CC$$

$$CC_{11} = [(AFC \times 11/12) \times (EAFM_{11} \div NAEAF)], \text{ subject to a ceiling of } (AFC \times 11/12) - \sum_1^{10} CC$$

$$CC_{12} = [AFC \times (EAFM_{12} \div NAEAF)], \text{ subject to a ceiling of } (AFC - \sum_1^{11} CC)$$

Where;

CC_n = Capacity Charge for the Month (n);

AFC = Annual fixed cost for the financial year, in Rupees;

$EAFM_n$ = Monthly ESS Availability Factor achieved during the n^{th} month;

$NAEAF$ = Normative Annual ESS Availability Factor;

CC_1 to CC_{12} = Fixed charges of first to twelfth months respectively; and

$\sum_1^n CC$ = Cumulative fixed charges from the first to the n^{th} months:

Provided that the Availability of the ESS shall be considered in both the Charging and Discharging modes, or Pumping and Generation modes as applicable, for the computation of Capacity Charge as specified above:

Provided further that there shall be an adjustment at the end of the financial year based on actual energy generated or discharged and actual energy consumed by the ESS during the year.

110. Incentive for Cycle Efficiency above Normative Cycle Efficiency. —

110.1 The Normative Cycle Efficiency shall be: -

- (i) 85% in the case of a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), being the ratio of the total energy discharged to the total energy consumed for charging; and
- (ii) 75% in the case of a Pumped Storage Plant (PSP), being the ratio of the total energy generated to the total energy consumed for pumping.

110.2 Incentive for Cycle Efficiency above the Normative Cycle Efficiency shall be payable by every Beneficiary, in the case of a BESS, for the total energy scheduled and supplied to the Beneficiary in excess of 85% of the energy consumed for charging, at a flat rate of 20 paise/ kWh on ex-bus basis:

Provided that in case the energy discharged in a month is less than 85% of the energy consumed for charging for that month, the Incentive payable by the Beneficiaries shall be zero for that month.

110.3 In the case of a BESS, the quantum of electricity required for charging the batteries shall be arranged by the beneficiary, duly taking into account the applicable transmission losses and distribution losses up to the bus bar of the BESS, and in return, the beneficiaries shall be entitled to energy during peak hours equivalent to 85% of the energy utilized in charging the batteries. The BESS shall be under obligation to supply such quantum of electricity during such hours as requested by the beneficiaries.

110.4 Incentive for Cycle Efficiency above the Normative Cycle Efficiency shall be payable by every beneficiary, in case of a PSP, for the total energy scheduled to be supplied to the beneficiary in excess of 75% of the energy consumed for pumping, at a flat rate of 20 paise/ kWh on ex-bus basis:

Provided that in case the energy generated in a month is less than 75% of the energy consumed for pumping for that month, the Incentive payable by the beneficiaries shall be zero for that month.

110.5 In the case of a PSP, the quantum of electricity required for pumping water from the downstream reservoir to the upstream reservoir shall be arranged by the beneficiary, duly taking into account the applicable transmission

losses and distribution losses up to the bus bar of the generating station, and in return, the beneficiaries shall be entitled to energy equivalent to 75% of the energy utilized in pumping the water from the lower elevation reservoir to the higher elevation reservoir. The PSP shall be under an obligation to supply such quantum of electricity as requested by the beneficiaries.

111. Sharing of Gains or Losses on Account of Controllable and Uncontrollable Factors. —

111.1 The financial gains arising on account of controllable factors in the operation of the ESS shall be shared between the ESSD and the beneficiaries in the ratio of 2:1 in accordance with the mechanism specified under Regulation 10 of these Regulations.

111.2 The aggregate financial loss of the ESSD on account of controllable parameters shall be borne by the ESSD and shall not be passed on to the beneficiaries.

111.3 The financial gains or losses on account of uncontrollable factors shall, subject to approval by the Commission after prudence check, be passed on to the beneficiaries of the ESSD.

112. Demonstration of Ramp Rate Capability. —

112.1 The ESS may be required to demonstrate its Ramp Rate capability as and when asked to do so by the SLDC, in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Electricity Grid Code, 2023, as amended from time to time.

112.2 The operating logbooks of the ESS shall be maintained by the ESSD and shall be made available for scrutiny by the SLDC at any time. Such logbooks shall contain a record of machine operation, charging and discharging activities, and all maintenance activities carried out on the ESS.

113. Other Income. —

113.1 The amount of other income of the ESS business as approved by the Commission shall be deducted from the Annual Fixed Charges while determining the Capacity Charge of the ESS.

113.2 The indicative list of items to be considered as other income of the ESS business includes: —

- (i) income from ancillary services, if any;
- (ii) income from statutory investments;
- (iii) income from sale of scrap;
- (iv) interest on investments, fixed and call deposits and bank balances;

and

(v) any other miscellaneous receipts.

113.3 The ESSD or Generating Company or Transmission Licensee or Distribution Licensee engaged in the business of Energy Storage shall file full details of its forecast of non-tariff income and other income to the Commission along with its petition for determination of Tariff.

114. Incentive for early commissioning. —

114.1 For the purpose of this regulation early commissioning of the Energy Storage Systems means achieving COD prior to the scheduled COD as provided in the DPR and approved by the Commission.

114.2 In the case of early commissioning of the energy storage system the incentive shall be provided as specified below: -

(i) The generation / transmission / distribution business shall be allowed to retain the net savings in power purchase cost on account of the actual injection of power prior to the scheduled COD, as follows:

Early commissioning	Incentive
a. Within One month prior to SCOD	15% of the net savings
b. > one month and ≤ two months prior to SCOD	25% of the net savings
c. > two months prior to SCOD	35% of the net savings

(ii) The ESSD having an approved Battery Energy Storage Purchase Agreement (BESPA) with a distribution business/ licensee shall be allowed an incentive of the approved tariff for the actual availability prior to the scheduled COD as follows:

Early commissioning	Incentive
a. Within One month prior to SCOD	5% of the approved tariff
b. > one month and ≤ two months prior to SCOD	10% of the approved tariff
c. > two months prior to SCOD	15% of the approved tariff

Provided that the ESSD will be allowed to utilize open access for providing energy storage services to other entities, in case the distribution licensee is not exercising the first right of purchase to avail the services prior to scheduled COD.

115. Billing and Payment of Charges. —

- 115.1 Billing and payment of the Annual Fixed Charges, Capacity Charges, and Incentive for Cycle Efficiency for the ESS shall be done on a monthly basis, subject to adjustments at the end of the financial year.
- 115.2 The Beneficiaries shall pay the Capacity Charge in proportion to their respective shares or allocations in the saleable capacity of the ESS.
- 115.3 For payment received within five days of the issuance of the invoice by the ESSD, the ESSD and the Beneficiary may mutually agree to a maximum rebate of 1.50% of the invoice amount.
- 115.4 If the payment of the invoice is delayed beyond a period of forty-five days from the date of billing, a late payment surcharge at the rate of 1.50% per month shall be levied by the ESSD.

CHAPTER- X

MISCELLANEOUS

116. Power to remove the difficulties. —

If any difficulty arises in giving effect to any of the provisions of these Regulations, the Commission may, by general or specific order, for reasons to be recorded in writing, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act, as may be necessary for removing the difficulty.

117. Power to give directions. —

The Commission may from time to time issue such directions and orders as considered appropriate for implementation of these Regulations.

118. Power to relax. —

The Commission, for reasons to be recorded in writing, may relax, in public interest, any of the provisions of these Regulations on its own motion or on a petition made before it by an interested person.

119. Power to amend. —

The Commission, for reasons to be recorded in writing, may at any time vary, alter or modify any of the provision of these Regulations by amendment:

Provided that the Commission may by order, for the purpose of obtaining data or information for taking decisions or for reviewing the performance; vary, alter or modify any forms specified in the Annexure - 11 or stipulate new forms in the Annexure- 11 for collection of data or information, without following the procedures for amendment of these Regulations.

120. Inquiry and investigation. —

All the inquiries, investigations and adjudications under these Regulations shall be done by the Commission, through proceedings in accordance with the provisions of the Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Conduct of Business) Regulations, 2003, as amended from time to time.

121. Repeal and savings. —

121.1 Save as otherwise provided in these Regulations, the “*Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2021*”, is hereby repealed.

121.2 Notwithstanding such repeal, -

- (i) Any proceedings before the Commission pertaining to the period till March 31, 2027, including determination of tariff or truing up or review matters pertaining to the period up to 31st March 2027,

shall be governed by the *Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2021*, *Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2018*, *Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2014*, the *Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions of Tariff for Retail Sale of Electricity) Regulations, 2006* and the *Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff for Distribution and Retail Sale of Electricity under the MYT Framework) Regulations, 2006*, including the amendments thereto, as the case may be.

- (ii) Anything done or any action taken or purported to have been done or taken including; any order or declaration made or any licence, permission, authorization or exemption granted or any document or instrument executed or any direction given under the repealed Regulations shall, in so far as it is not inconsistent with the provisions of these Regulations, be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of these Regulations.

By Order of the Commission

Sd/-

Rajendran K. V

Secretary

Explanatory Note

(This does not form part of the notification, but is intended to achieve the general purport)

1. Section 61 of the Electricity Act, 2003 mandates the Appropriate Commission to specify the terms and conditions for the determination of tariff, having regard, among other things, to the principles of a multi-year tariff, the promotion of efficiency and competition, and the safeguarding of consumers' interests while ensuring recovery of the cost of electricity in a reasonable manner. In exercise of these powers, the Commission notified the Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2021 on 16th November, 2021, for the Control Period 2022-2027, which were subsequently amended from time to time. The Control Period of the said Regulations concludes with the financial year 2026-27. In view of the approaching conclusion of the current Control Period, the Commission has resolved to formulate new Multi Year Tariff Regulations for the Control Period commencing from the financial year 2027-28. Since the notification of the 2021 Regulations, there have been significant statutory, regulatory and judicial developments having a direct bearing on the framework for determination of tariff, which are noted in the paragraphs that follow.
2. The Ministry of Power notified the Electricity (Amendment) Rules, 2022 on 29th December, 2022, wherein Rule 14 mandates that the Appropriate Commission specify a price adjustment formula for the automatic monthly pass-through of costs arising on account of variation in the price of fuel or power purchase cost, subject to annual true-up.
3. The Ministry of Power notified the Electricity (Second Amendment) Rules, 2023 on 26th July, 2023, wherein Rule 20(6) stipulates that the Operation and Maintenance norms for distribution licensees shall be determined by the State Commissions in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Electricity Authority. Pursuant thereto, the Central Electricity Authority issued the Guidelines for Benchmarking of Operation and Maintenance Norms for Distribution Utilities, recommending a normative and benchmark-based approach to the determination of Operation and Maintenance expenses, linked to the growth of the business of the utility and the actual inflation and moderated by an efficiency factor.
4. The Ministry of Power notified the Electricity (Amendment) Rules, 2024 on 10th January, 2024, providing that any gap between the approved Annual Revenue Requirement and the estimated annual revenue from the approved tariff shall be liquidated in a maximum of seven equal yearly instalments, along with carrying cost, and that no fresh regulatory asset shall be created during the amortization period except on account of natural calamity or uncontrollable factors. Further, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, by its orders in Writ

Petition (Civil) No. 104 of 2014 (BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd. & Anr. v. Union of India & Ors.) (2025 INSC 937) dated 6th August, 2025 and Miscellaneous Application No. 1699 of 2025 dated 28th October, 2025, and the Hon'ble Appellate Tribunal for Electricity in OP No. 1 of 2025, have directed that the existing regulatory assets as on 01.04.2024 be liquidated within a maximum period of seven years in accordance with the said Rules.

5. The Forum of Regulators issued the Model Regulations for Multi Year Distribution Tariff in September, 2025, providing a comprehensive framework for the State Commissions for the determination of tariff for Distribution Licensees under a Multi-Year Tariff framework.
6. The Ministry of Power notified the Electricity Distribution (Accounts and Additional Disclosure) Rules, 2025 on 25th September, 2025, mandating distribution licensees to prepare Additional Disclosure Statements as part of their financial statements, including supplementary disclosures to the financial statements, power purchase and energy accounting details, the statement of the Average Cost of Supply and Average Revenue Realized gap, the statement of Aggregate Technical and Commercial losses, and the performance summary of the licensee.
7. The Central Electricity Authority notified the Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Construction of Electrical Plants and Electric Lines) Amendment Regulations, 2026, to come into force from 1st April, 2027, inserting a new chapter that prescribes, for the first time, technical standards for the construction of Renewable Energy Power Plants and Battery Energy Storage Systems, along with the related definitions, thereby laying down the technical framework within which Energy Storage Systems are to be planned and constructed.
8. The Central Electricity Authority also issued an Advisory for the implementation of grid-forming inverters in all upcoming Battery Energy Storage System projects, recommending that such projects be provided with grid-forming inverter capability so as to enhance grid stability and provide black-start support.
9. The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission notified the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2026 on 20th March, 2026, introducing a comprehensive framework for the determination of tariff for Integrated Energy Storage Systems installed with generating stations and transmission systems, including the related definitions, norms of operation and financial principles for such storage systems.
10. The Commission has notified the KSERC (Framework for Resource Adequacy) Regulations, 2026, which require the distribution licensee to plan its resources so as to reliably meet the projected demand, and with which the

sales and revenue forecast, the power procurement plan and the capital investment plans under the draft Regulations are required to be aligned.

11. In the light of the above developments, and after considering the views of the State Advisory Committee in its meeting held on 10th March, 2026, the Commission prepared the Multi Year Tariff Regulations, 2026. The principal features of these Regulations are set out in the following paragraphs.
12. The existing Fuel Surcharge formula has been replaced with a Fuel and Power Purchase Cost Adjustment Surcharge mechanism, in compliance with the price adjustment mandate under the Electricity (Amendment) Rules, 2022, providing for the automatic monthly pass-through of variations in the fuel and power purchase cost of the distribution licensee to the consumers, subject to true-up by the Commission, together with appropriate safeguards to avoid tariff shock and to ensure transparency in the computation and publication of the surcharge.
13. Provision has been made for the liquidation of the existing regulatory asset of the distribution licensee, together with the carrying cost, over the Control Period, in accordance with the Electricity (Amendment) Rules, 2024 and the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 104 of 2014 (BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd. & Anr. V. Union of India & Ors.) (2025 INSC 937) dated 6th August, 2025, and Miscellaneous Application No. 1699 of 2025 dated 28th October, 2025 and the Hon'ble Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (OP No. 1 of 2025) requiring the complete liquidation of the existing accumulated regulatory asset within 31.03.2031.
14. The sales and revenue forecast, the power procurement plan and the capital investment plans of the licensees have been aligned with the KSERC (Framework for Resource Adequacy) Regulations, 2026. The Regulations also introduce a number of further measures aimed at improving efficiency and consumer service, including a framework of performance-linked incentives for the distribution, transmission, generation and load despatch businesses, provisions for demand-based fixed charges, Time of Day tariff (ToD), kVAh based billing, Tariff Recategorization, Demand Response Programme, Tariff for Peak Hour Assistance by ESS and a green tariff option.
15. The methodology for the determination of the Operation and Maintenance expenses of the distribution and transmission businesses has been revised, in line with the Guidelines for Benchmarking of Operation and Maintenance Norms issued by the Central Electricity Authority, to a normative and benchmark-based approach linked to the growth of the business and the actual inflation and moderated by an efficiency factor, replacing the earlier flat escalation approach.
16. A comprehensive framework has been introduced for the determination of tariff for Energy Storage Systems, including Battery Energy Storage Systems,

Pumped Storage Projects, and other storage systems and for the recognition of Energy Storage System Developers as a new class of regulated entities. In framing these provisions, the Commission has had due regard to the technical standards and the advisory of the Central Electricity Authority relating to Renewable Energy Power Plants and Battery Energy Storage Systems, and to the framework for Integrated Energy Storage Systems introduced by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission, and has also incorporated enabling provisions for the market development of Energy Storage Systems.

17. The Regulations place consumer interest at the centre of the tariff framework, consistent with the mandate under Section 61 of the Electricity Act, 2003 to safeguard the interests of consumers while ensuring recovery of the cost of electricity in a reasonable manner. Accordingly, the provisions relating to Aggregate Revenue Requirement, sharing of gains and losses, treatment of controllable and uncontrollable costs, prudence check of capital investments and true-up of costs are designed to ensure that only reasonable and efficiently incurred costs are ultimately passed on to consumers.
18. With a view to promoting better service to consumers, the Regulations also provide a framework of performance-linked incentives for the distribution, transmission, generation and load despatch businesses, whereby efficiency gains achieved by the licensee, including reductions in Aggregate Technical and Commercial losses, improvements in collection efficiency, higher availability of the transmission and generation systems and adherence to the standards of performance, are recognized and appropriately incentivized. This performance-based approach is intended to create a continuing incentive for the licensees to improve operational efficiency and the quality of supply and service rather than to merely recover costs.
19. At the same time, the Regulations seek to maintain a fair and reasonable balance between the interests of consumers and the legitimate requirements of the licensees and other regulated entities. The measures introduced, such as demand-based fixed charges, Time of Day tariff, kVAh based billing, Tariff Recategorization, Demand Response Programs, Tariff for Peak Hour Assistance by Energy Storage Systems and the green tariff option, are aimed at giving consumers greater choice, better price signals and improved service, while at the same time enabling licensees to manage demand, optimize the use of their assets and maintain financial viability.
20. The Commission accordingly published the Draft Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Multi Year Tariff) Regulations, 2026 on 24th August, 2026 on the website of the Commission, inviting comments and suggestions from stakeholders and the public. To enhance transparency and facilitate informed stakeholder participation, the Commission also published a detailed explanatory note along with the draft Regulations, setting out the facts and circumstances leading to the proposed Regulations. Stakeholders were

permitted to submit their comments and objections up to 30th September, 2026.

21. Further, the Commission conducted public consultations on the draft Regulations on 29th and 30th September, 2026, in four sessions in hybrid mode (online and physical). Twenty-six stakeholders attended the consultation, and thirty-two stakeholders submitted written comments and suggestions on the draft Regulations. After appropriately considering the comments and suggestions received during the public consultation process and through the written/ e-mail comments received, the Commission approved the final Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Multi Year Tariff) Regulations, 2026 and decided to publish the same in the Official Gazette.

This notification is intended to achieve the above object.

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Annexure- 1

Methodology for computation of Collection Efficiency and AT & C Loss

S. No	Parameter	Unit	Description	Year
1	2	3	4	5
A	Gross input energy	MU	Distribution licensees own generation - auxiliary consumption + energy purchased (gross)	
B1	Inter - State sale, energy traded, Net DSM	MU		
B2	Transmission losses	MU		
C	Net input energy	MU	$C = A - B1 - B2$	
D	Energy sold	MU	Energy sold to all categories of consumers excluding units of energy traded, inter-State sales, Net DSM	
E	Revenue from sale of energy on tariff subsidy received basis	Rs. Crore	Revenue from sale of energy to all categories of consumers (including tariff subsidy received) but excluding revenue from energy traded, inter-State sales, Net DSM	
F	Opening trade receivable	Rs. Crore	Gross opening trade receivable as per trade receivable schedule.	
G	Closing trade receivables	Rs. Crore	(i) Gross closing trade receivables as per trade receivable note	
			(ii) Any amount written off during the year directly from (i)	
H	Adjusted closing trade receivable for sale of energy	Rs. Crore	$G(i)+G(ii)$	
I	Collection efficiency	%	$(E+F-H)*100/E$	
	Distribution loss	MU	$C - D$	
J	Billing efficiency	%	$(D/ C) *100$	
K	Units realised	MU	$D*I$	
L	Units un-realised	MU	$C-K$	
M	AT&C loss	%	$L*100/C$	

Note:

- (1) In column (2) collection efficiency to be capped at 100%.
- (2) For calculation of AT&C loss, revenue and trade receivables shall include only:
 - (i) Sale of power to LT, HT and EHT consumers net of rebate to consumers;
 - (ii) Other receipts from consumers (such as meter rents, service rentals, recoveries for theft of power and malpractices, etc.); and
 - (iii) FPPAS
- (3) For calculation of AT&C loss, revenue and trade receivables shall exclude:
 - (i) Electricity duty/ other taxes;
 - (ii) Wheeling of energy;
 - (iii) Open access sale;
 - (iv) Sale of power through inter-State sale/ energy traded/DSM/ inter DISCOM sale; and
 - (v) Delayed payment surcharge/ late payment surcharge

Annexure- 2

Formula for calculating Cross Subsidy Surcharge

Cross subsidy surcharge shall be calculated as per the following formula:

$$S = T - [C \div \{1 - (L \div 100)\} + D + R];$$

- S** is the Cross Subsidy Surcharge;
- T** is the tariff payable by the relevant category of consumers including reflecting the Renewable Purchase Obligation;
- C** is the per unit weighted average cost of power purchase by the Licensee including meeting the Renewable Purchase Obligation;
- D** is the aggregate transmission, distribution and wheeling charges applicable to the relevant voltage level;
- L** is the aggregate transmission, distribution and commercial losses, expressed as a percentage applicable to the relevant voltage level;
- R** is the per unit cost of carrying regulatory assets:

Provided that if S is computed to be negative as per the above Formula, S shall be considered as zero:

Provided further that the surcharge shall not exceed 20% of the tariff applicable to the category of consumers seeking open access:

Provided also that the Commission may after recording the reason thereof, order the levy of the surcharge determined for consumers of a distribution licensee, from consumers of one or more other distribution licensees:

Note:

The licensee shall submit the details of cross subsidy in the formats specified under the Additional Disclosure Statements, particularly 'Additional Disclosure Statement 1: Supplementary Disclosures to Financial Statements', as prescribed in the Electricity Distribution (Accounts and Additional Disclosure) Rules, 2025, along with the Annual Performance Review petition.

Annexure- 3

Formula for Computation of Fuel and Power Purchase Cost Adjustment Surcharge (FPPAS)

The formula for Computation of FPPAS (in % and in Paise/kWh) shall be as under:

Monthly FPPAS for n^{th} month

$$\text{FPPAS}_n (\%) = \frac{[(A - B) \times C + (D - E) \times 100]}{\{Z \times (1 - \text{Distribution Losses } (\%) / 100)\} \times \text{ABR}}$$

$$\text{FPPAS}_n (\text{Paise/kWh}) = \text{FPPAS}_n (\%) \times \text{ABR}$$

Where,

n^{th} month = the month in which billing of fuel and power purchase cost adjustment component is done. This fuel and power purchase cost adjustment is due to changes in tariff for the power supplied in $(n - 2)^{\text{th}}$ month.

A = Total energy procured in the $(n-2)^{\text{th}}$ month (in kWh) from all sources including long-term, medium-term and short-term power purchases (To be taken from the bills issued to distribution licensees).

B = bulk sale of power from all Sources in $(n-2)^{\text{th}}$ Month (in kWh) = (to be taken from provisional accounts to be issued by State Load Dispatch Centre by the 10th day of each month)

C = incremental Average Power Purchase Cost = Actual average Power Purchase Cost (PPC) from all Sources in $(n-2)^{\text{th}}$ month (Rs. / kWh) (computed) - Projected average Power Purchase Cost (PPC) from all Sources (Rs./ kWh) (from tariff order)

D = Actual inter-state and intra-state Transmission Charges in the $(n-2)^{\text{th}}$ Month, (From the bills by Transcos to Discom) (in Rs)

E = Base Cost of Transmission Charges for $(n-2)^{\text{th}}$ Month = (Approved Transmission Charges/12) (in Rs)

Z = $\{[\text{Actual Power purchased from all the sources outside the State in } (n-2)^{\text{th}} \text{ Month (in kWh)} \times (1 - \text{Interstate transmission losses in } \% / 100) + \text{Power purchased from all the sources within the State (in kWh)}] \times (1 - \text{Intra state losses in } \% / 100) - B\} / 100 \text{ in kWh}$

ABR = Average Billing Rate or Average Tariff for the year = total revenue from sale of energy within the State ÷ total sale of energy within the State for the relevant year (to be taken from the Tariff Order in Rs/kWh)

Distribution Losses (in %) = Target Distribution Losses (from Tariff Order)

Inter-state transmission Losses (in %) = Target transmission losses (interstate)
as per Tariff Order

Note:

- (1) The Power Purchase Cost shall exclude any charges on account of the Deviation Settlement Mechanism.
- (2) Other charges which include Ancillary Services and Security Constrained Economic Dispatch shall not be included in Fuel and power purchase cost adjustment and adjusted through the true-up approved by the State Commission.
- (3) The licensee shall, at the time of True-up, submit the details of the variation between the actual expenses incurred and the Fuel and Power Purchase Cost Adjustment Surcharge (FPPAS) recovered during the financial year, along with month-wise detailed computations of FPPAS, a comparison of actual costs vis-à-vis the amounts recovered, and all relevant supporting documents and records, which shall be subject to prudence check and approval by the State Commission.

Annexure- 4

Procedure for calculation of Transmission system availability for a month

1. Transmission system availability for a calendar month shall be computed separately for the Transmission licensee, and certified by the SLDC. The transmission elements shall be grouped into the following categories for the purpose of calculation of Transmission system availability
 - (i) AC transmission lines:
Each circuit of AC transmission line shall be considered as one element.
 - (ii) Inter-Connecting Transformers (ICTs):
Each ICT bank (three single phase transformer together) shall form one element.
 - (iii) Static VAR Compensator (SVC):
SVC along with SVC transformer shall form one element. However, 50% credit to inductive and 50% to capacitive rating shall be given.
 - (iv) Bus Reactors/ Switchable line reactors:
Each Bus Reactor/ Switchable line reactors shall be considered as one element.
2. The Availability of AC portion of transmission system shall be calculated as under:

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{\% Availability} & & [(o \times AV_o) + (p \times AV_p) + (q \times AV_q) + (r \times AV_r)] \times 100 \div \\ \text{for AC} & = & (o + p + q + r) \\ \text{system} & & \end{array}$$

Where:

- o is Total number of AC lines;
AV_o is Availability of o number of AC lines;
p is Total number of Bus Reactors/ Switchable line reactors;
AV_p is Availability of p number of Bus Reactors/ Switchable line reactors;
q is Total number of ICTs;
AV_q is Availability of q number of ICTs;
r is Total number of SVCs;
AV_r is Availability of r number of SVCs.
3. The weightage factor for each category of transmission element shall be as under:
 - (iv) For each circuit of AC line – Surge Impedance Loading (SIL) for uncompensated line multiplied by the Circuit Km;
 - (v) For each ICT bank – The rated MVA capacity;
 - (vi) For SVC – The rated MVAR capacity (inductive & capacitive);
 - (vii) For Bus reactor/ Switchable line reactors – The rated MVAR capacity;

- (viii) SIL rating for various voltage level and conductor configuration is given in Annexure 4 (a).
4. The availability for each category of transmission elements shall be calculated based on the weightage factor, total hours under consideration and non-available hours for each element of that category. The formulae for calculation of availability of each category of the transmission elements shall be as per Annexure – 4 (b).
 5. The transmission elements under outage due to the following reasons not attributable to the transmission licensee shall be deemed to be available:
 - (i) Shut down of transmission elements availed by STU/ Transmission licensee for sanctioned construction works of their transmission system. The SLDC may restrict the deemed availability period to that considered reasonable for the work involved;
 - (ii) Manual tripping of a transmission line to restrict over voltage and manual tripping of switched reactors, as per the directions of State Load Despatch Centre.
 6. Outage time of transmission elements for the following contingencies shall be excluded from the total time of the element under the period of consideration: -
 - (i) Outage of elements due to acts of God and force majeure events beyond the control of the transmission licensee. However, onus of satisfying the SLDC that the element outage was due to aforesaid events and not due to design failure shall rest on the transmission licensee. SLDC may allow a reasonable restoration time for the element and any additional time taken by the transmission licensee for restoration of the element beyond the reasonable time shall be treated as outage time attributable to the transmission licensee. Commission or any such other forum/ agency as specified by the Commission may consult the transmission licensee or any expert for estimation of the restoration time. Circuits restored through ERS (Emergency Restoration System) shall be considered as available.
 - (ii) Outage caused by grid incident/ disturbance not attributable to the transmission licensee, e.g. faults in substation or bays owned by other agency causing outage of the transmission licensee's elements, tripping of lines, ICTs etc. due to grid disturbance. However, if the element is not restored on receipt of direction from the State Load Despatch Centre while normalizing the system following grid incident/ disturbance within reasonable time, the element will be considered not available for the period of outage, after the issuance of SLDC's direction or restoration; and the outage time shall be attributable to the transmission licensee.
 7. If the outage of any element causes loss of generation at an intra-state generating station, then the outage period for that element shall be deemed to be twice the actual outage period for the hour(s)/ day(s) on which such loss of generation has taken place.

Annexure- 4 (a)
Surge Impedance Loading (SIL) of AC Transmission lines

Sl. No.	Line voltage(kV)	Conductor Configuration	SIL (MW)
1	765	Quad Bersimis	2250
2	400	Quad Bersimis	691
3	400	Twin Moose	515
4	400	Twin AAAC	425
5	400	Quad Zebra	647
6	400	Quad AAAC	646
7	400	Triple Snowbird	605
8	400	ACKC (500/ 26)	556
9	400	Twin ACAR	557
10	220	Twin zebra	175
11	220	Single Zebra	132
12	220	Kundah	128
13	110	Single Panther	50
14	110	Wolf	32
15	66	Mink	14
16	66	Single Dog	10

Note: For the voltage levels and/ or conductor configurations not listed above, appropriate SIL based on technical considerations may be used for availability calculation under intimation to the Commission/ SLDC.

Annexure- 4 (b)

Formula for calculation of availability of each category of Transmission element

1. AV_o (Availability of o number of AC lines) = $[\sum_{i=1}^o W_i(T_i - T_{NAi}) \div T_i] \div \sum_{i=1}^o W_i$;

Where, -

W_i = Weightage factor for i^{th} transmission line;

T_{NAi} = the total hours of i^{th} AC line;

T_i = the non-availability hours (excluding the time period for outages not attributable to transmission licensee taken as deemed availability as per Para 5 of Annexure 4) for i^{th} AC line.

2. AV_p (Availability of p number of Bus reactors/ Switched line reactors) =

$$[\sum_{m=1}^p W_m(T_m - T_{NA_m}) \div T_m] \div \sum_{m=1}^p W_m;$$

Where, -

W_m = Weightage factor for m^{th} Bus reactors/ Switched line reactors;

T_m = the total hours of m^{th} Bus reactors/ Switched line reactors;

T_{NA_m} = the non-availability hours (excluding the time period for outages not attributable to transmission licensee taken as deemed availability as per Para 5 of Annexure 4) for m^{th} Bus reactors/ Switched line reactors.

3. AV_q (Availability of q number of ICTs) = $[\sum_{k=1}^q W_k(T_k - T_{NA_k}) \div T_k] \div \sum_{k=1}^q W_k$;

Where,-

W_k = Weightage factor for k^{th} ICT;

T_m = the total hours of k^{th} ICT;

T_{NA_m} = the non-availability hours (excluding the time period for outages not attributable to transmission licensee taken as deemed availability as per Para 5 of Annexure 4) for k^{th} ICT.

4. AV_r (Availability of r number of SVCs) =

$$\frac{[\sum_{l=1}^r 0.5 \times W_{il}(T_{il} - T_{NAil}) \div T_{il} + \sum_{l=1}^r 0.5 \times W_{cl}(T_{cl} - T_{NAcl}) \div T_{cl}]}{[\sum_{l=1}^r 0.5 \times W_{il} + \sum_{l=1}^r 0.5 \times W_{cl}]}$$

Where,-

W_{il} and W_{cl} = Weightage factor for inductive & capacitive operation of l^{th} SVC;

T_{il} and T_{cl} = the total hours of inductive & capacitive operation of l^{th} SVC;

T_{NAil} and T_{NAcl} = the non-availability hours (excluding the time period for outages not attributable to transmission licensee taken as deemed availability as per Para 5 of Annexure 4) of inductive & capacitive operation of l^{th} SVC.

Annexure- 5

Computation of Mean Time Between Failures for Generating Station or Unit

Mean Time Between Failures means the arithmetic mean of the time between failures of the Generating Unit, excluding planned outages. Mean Time Between Failures shall be computed as under:

$$\text{Mean Time Between Failure (MTBF) in days} = \frac{\sum(Dti - Uti)}{N}$$

Dt = Start of Downtime, i.e., time at which event of tripping of Generating Station or Unit has happened;

Ut = Start of Uptime, i.e., time at which Generator has been restored in the grid after preceding forced outage or failure;

N = Number of failures or forced outages in the year; and

n = Time period, i.e., one year:

Provided that planned outages, grid failure, zero scheduling, and reserve shutdown shall not be considered for computation of Mean Time Between Failures:

Provided further that the difference between Start of Downtime (Dt) and Start of Uptime (Ut) shall be calculated in days or fractions thereof:

Provided also that the Generating Company shall submit MTBF for each Generating Station or Unit, as the case may be, for respective year at the time of truing up, duly certified by SLDC.

Annexure- 6
Depreciation Schedule

1. Depreciation for Existing Projects shall be calculated annually based on the Straight-Line Method and at the rates specified in Annexure- 6 (a) to these Regulations for the assets of the generating station and transmission system.
2. Depreciation for New Projects shall be calculated annually based on the Straight-Line Method and at the rates specified in Annexure- 6 (b) to these Regulations for the assets of the generating station and transmission system.

Note:

Where the useful life of a particular asset is less than the useful life of the project, the useful life of such particular asset shall be considered as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, and any subsequent amendment thereto.

Annexure- 6 (a)
Depreciation Schedule for existing projects

Sl. No.	Description of Assets	Depreciation % (straight line method)
A	Land owned under full title	0.00
B	Land under lease:	3.34
a)	For investment in land	
b)	For cost of clearing the site	
c)	Land for reservoir in case of Hydro generating station	
C	Assets purchased New:	
a)	Plant & Machinery in Generating stations including plant foundations	5.28
i)	Hydro electric	
ii)	Steam electric	
iii)	Diesel electric and Gas plant	
b)	Cooling towers and circulating water systems	5.28
c)	Hydraulic works forming part of hydro electric system including:-	5.28
i)	Dams, Spillways, weirs, canals, reinforced concrete flumes& siphons	
ii)	Reinforced concrete & steel -pipelines and surge tanks, sluice gates, hydraulic control valves and other hydraulic works	
d)	Building & Civil engineering works of permanent character	
i)	Office & show rooms	3.34
ii)	Containing thermo electric generating plant	
iii)	Containing hydro electric generating plant	
iv)	Temporary erection such as wooden structures	100.00
v)	Roads other than kutchra roads	3.34
vi)	Others	
e)	Transformers, Kiosk substation equipment & other fixed apparatus (including plant foundations)	5.28
i)	Transformers (including foundation) having rating 100 kVA and over	
ii)	Others	
f)	Switchgear including cable connections	5.28
g)	Lightning Arrestors	5.28
i)	Station type	
ii)	Pole type	
iii)	Synchronous condenser	
h)	Batteries in control equipments	9.50
	Batteries in Grid Scale BESS	6.33

i)	UG cable including joint/ disconnection boxes	5.28
j)	Cable duct system	5.28
k)	Overhead lines including supports:	5.28
i)	Lines on fabricated steel, operating at nominal voltage > 66 kV	
ii)	Lines on steel supports, operating at voltage > 13.2 kV & <= 66 kV	
iii)	Lines on steel or reinforced concrete supports	
iv)	Lines on treated wood supports	
l)	Meters	9.00
m)	Self-propelled vehicles	9.50
n)	Air conditioning plants	
i)	Static	5.28
ii)	Portable	9.50
o)	Office infrastructure	6.33
i)	Office furniture and fittings	
ii)	Office equipments	
iii)	Internal wiring including fittings and apparatus	
iv)	Street light fittings	5.28
p)	Apparatus on hire	
i)	Motors	6.33
ii)	Other than motors	9.50
q)	Communication equipments	6.33
i)	Radio and High frequency carrier system	
ii)	Telephone lines and telephone	
iii)	Fibre optic	
r)	IT equipments	15.00
s)	Software	30.00
t)	Any other assets not covered above	5.28
D	Assets purchased second hand	5.28

Annexure- 6 (b)
Depreciation Schedule for New Projects

Sl. No.	Description of Assets	Depreciation % (straight line method)
A	Land owned under full title	0.00
B	Land under lease:	3.34
a)	For investment in land	
b)	For cost of clearing the site	
c)	Land for reservoir in case of Hydro generating station	
C	Assets purchased New:	
a)	Plant & Machinery in Generating stations including plant foundations	4.22
i)	Hydro electric	
ii)	Steam electric	
iii)	Diesel electric and Gas plant	
b)	Cooling towers and circulating water systems	4.22
c)	Hydraulic works forming part of hydro electric system including:-	4.22
i)	Dams, Spillways, weirs, canals, reinforced concrete flumes& siphons	
ii)	Reinforced concrete & steel -pipelines and surge tanks, sluice gates, hydraulic control valves and other hydraulic works	
d)	Building & Civil engineering works of permanent character	
i)	Office & show rooms	3.34
ii)	Containing thermo electric generating plant	
iii)	Containing hydro electric generating plant	
iv)	Temporary erection such as wooden structures	100.00
v)	Roads other than kutchra roads	3.34
vi)	Others	
e)	Transformers, Kiosk substation equipment & other fixed apparatus (including plant foundations)	4.22
i)	Transformers (including foundation) having rating 100 kVA and over	
ii)	Others	
f)	Switchgear including cable connections	4.22
g)	Lightning Arrestors	4.22
i)	Station type	
ii)	Pole type	
iii)	Synchronous condenser	
h)	Batteries in control equipments	9.50
	Batteries in Grid Scale BESS	6.33

i)	UG cable including joint/ disconnection boxes	4.22
j)	Cable duct system	4.22
k)	Overhead lines including supports:	4.22
i)	Lines on fabricated steel, operating at nominal voltage > 66kV	
ii)	Lines on steel supports, operating at voltage > 13.2 kV & <= 66 kV	
iii)	Lines on steel or reinforced concrete supports	
iv)	Lines on treated wood supports	
l)	Meters	4.22
m)	Self-propelled vehicles	9.50
n)	Air conditioning plants	
i)	Static	4.22
ii)	Portable	9.50
o)	Office infrastructure	6.33
i)	Office furniture and fittings	
ii)	Office equipments	
iii)	Internal wiring including fittings and apparatus	
iv)	Street light fittings	4.22
p)	Apparatus on hire	
i)	Motors	6.33
ii)	Other than motors	9.50
q)	Communication equipments	15.00
i)	Radio and High frequency carrier system	
ii)	Telephone lines and telephone	
iii)	Fibre optic	6.33
r)	IT equipments	15.00
s)	Software	15.00
t)	Any other assets not covered above	4.22
D	Assets purchased second hand	4.22

Annexure- 7

Guidelines for approval of Capital Investment schemes

These Guidelines shall be adhered to by all the generating businesses/ companies, transmission businesses/ licensees, distribution businesses/ licensees, and the State Load Despatch Centre; while filing their Capital Investment Plan petition. The methodology and evaluation criteria for evaluation of these capital investment schemes are detailed below:

A. Submission of capital investment plan, -

The generating business/company, ESSD, transmission business/licensee, distribution business/licensee, and the State Load Despatch Centre shall, while proposing the Capital Investment Plan, identify and prioritize capital expenditure proposals based on actual data analysis derived from metering, SCADA, Energy/Distribution Management System, Smart Meter and Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) data, asset condition monitoring data, or such other operational data as may be relevant to the respective business, including identification of overloaded or near-overloaded lines, substations, transformers, feeders, or generating units/equipment operating beyond rated parameters, and the proposal shall furnish: -

- (a) the methodology and criteria adopted for identification of such overloaded or near-overloaded assets or equipment operating beyond rated parameters, based on the data referred to above;
- (b) the list of lines, substations, transformers, feeders, generating units or equipment so identified, along with the loading or performance levels and the basis of such assessment; and
- (c) the corresponding capital expenditure proposals for augmentation, reinforcement, renovation, modernization or other remedial measures, with project-wise justification linking the proposed investment to the data-based identification under these Guidelines

Such plan shall be uniform and consistent with other relevant proposals, and shall include supporting information fully justifying the proposed investment including DPR, capital cost, period of completion and other relevant details so as to facilitate a proper evaluation by the Commission.

B. Capital investment schemes, -

(1) For the purpose of these guidelines, a capital investment scheme means:

- (i) Any capital expenditure programme of the transmission business/ licensee, distribution business/ licensee, and State Load Despatch Centre for the acquisition, construction or improvement of a permanent facility or nature in the respective business;
- (ii) Capital investment scheme involving replacement, renovation and modernization or life extension of any existing fixed assets of the generating business/ company or ESSD.

(2) The schemes shall be planned considering the five year investment horizon.

(3) The scope of investments included in each scheme shall be any of the following: -

(i) **Works of a similar or related nature:**

For example, new receiving stations proposed at different locations within the licence area must be clubbed together and presented as a scheme for new receiving stations, schemes for modernization/ augmentation of the transmission cables must be presented together, information technology schemes, SCADA and communication equipment at the region/State level, schemes for major replacement of old equipment, etc.

(ii) **Different types of works within a geographical area, say in a circle:**

For example, all capital investments covered under a District Integrated Scheme can be presented together as a Scheme.

(iii) An independent identifiable project as would be filed to a financial institution like Rural Electrification Corporation, Power Finance Corporation, etc., or for funding under Centrally funded schemes.

C. Submission of Detailed Project Reports, -

(1) The licensees shall submit separate capital investment schemes with Detailed Project Reports for consideration and approval including the need for the investment and its cost-benefit analysis, if the capital investment of each of the schemes exceeds the limits specified below against the licensees concerned.

(i)	KSEB Ltd.	₹ 15 Crores
(ii)	KDHPCL, TCED and CoPA	₹ 40 Lakhs
(iii)	Other distribution licenses	₹ 25 lakhs

(2) The capital investment plans shall constitute a least cost plan.

(3) The detailed project reports shall necessarily include the scope and objective of the proposed scheme and elaborate how the scheme meets the evaluation criteria mentioned herein.

D. Evaluation of the detailed project reports,-

(1) Provisional clearance:

During this stage, the Commission would provisionally consider giving the go ahead for the proposed scheme considering primarily its scope, proposed investment and objective, time frame, source of funds and its cost-benefit analysis while keeping in view the following criteria: -

(i) Statutory requirements:

(a) Whether the proposed capital investment is necessary to discharge the duties and obligations of the generating businesses/ companies, ESSD, transmission businesses/ licensees, distribution businesses/ licensees, and State Load Despatch Centre, as per the Electricity Act, 2003 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder?

- (b) Whether the proposed capital investment is in line with such provisions, Rules and Regulations?

(ii) Need for investment:

- (a) Whether the proposed capital investment is necessary to set-up the infrastructure?
- To strengthen the system to meet the normal load growth;
 - To supply to new consumers;
 - For improving the quality of supply to consumers.
- (b) Whether the equipments are operating close to their rated capacities and the proposed capital investment is necessary?
- To increase the reliability of the system;
 - For life extension of the equipment;
 - To facilitate the creation of back-up facilities.

(iii) Technical justification:

- (a) Whether the scheme conforms to the technical design criteria?
- (b) Whether the replacement of old equipment is necessary for equipments, which have outlived their normal life-span?
- (c) Whether the useful life of the proposed equipment is reasonable?
- (d) What is the average rate of technology obsolescence for the proposed equipment?
- (e) Whether the proposed investment would improve the reliability of supply?
- (f) Whether the investment is necessary for reduction in transmission or distribution losses?

(iv) Timing of the investment:

- (a) Whether the timing of the investment is optimum?
- (b) Whether the investment planned is commensurate with the demand growth?

(v) Prudence of the Investment:

- (a) Whether other alternatives schemes have been considered?
- (b) Whether the proposed investment would result in duplication of existing infrastructure?
- (c) Whether the proposed investment is a necessity for the conduct of business?

(vi) Cost-benefit analysis:

- (a) Whether the cost estimates are reasonable?
- (b) Whether it is in line with the cost rates approved by the Commission in the past, if any?
- (c) Whether the least cost option has been considered?

(2) Final approval after capitalization, while approving the Aggregate Revenue Requirement & expected revenue from charges,-

During this stage, the impact of the capital expenditure schemes will be included in the Aggregate Revenue Requirement, based on the approved capital expenditure and any cost over-run, if approved by the Commission.

Annexure- 8

Ceiling norms for the Capitalized Initial Spares (as percentage of the cost of the plant and machinery up to the cut-off date)

(a)	Coal based/ lignite fired thermal generating station	4.0%
(b)	Gas turbine/ combined cycle thermal generating stations	4.0%
(c)	Hydro generating stations including pumped storage	4.0%
(d)	Transmission & Distribution system	
(i)	Transmission Line & Distribution line including Under Ground Cable	1.0%
(ii)	Transmission sub-station & Distribution sub-station (green-field)	4.0%
(iii)	Transmission sub-station (brown-field)	6.0%
(iv)	Series compensation devices and HVDC Station	4.0%
(v)	Gas Insulated switchgear sub-station (GIS)	5.0%
(vi)	Communication system	3.5%
(vii)	Static synchronous compensator	6.0%
(e)	Battery Energy Storage Systems	1.0%

Annexure- 9

Date of Commercial Operation (COD) of intra state generation, transmission and distribution system

1. Date of Commercial Operation of Hydro Generating Station,-

- (1) Date of commercial operation (COD) in relation to a generating unit of a hydro generating station including pumped storage hydro generating station shall mean the date declared by the generating company after demonstrating the peaking capability corresponding to the Installed Capacity of the generating station through a successful trial run, and after getting clearance from the SLDC; and in relation to the generating station as a whole, the date of commercial operation of the last generating unit of the generating station:

Provided that,-

- (i) Where beneficiaries have been tied up for purchasing power from the generating station, trial run or each repeat of trial run shall commence after a notice of not less than seven days by the generating company to the beneficiaries and SLDC;
 - (ii) Where the beneficiaries/ buyers have not been tied up for purchasing power from the generating station, the trial run shall commence after a notice of not less than seven days by the generating company to SLDC.
- (2) The generating company shall certify that,-
- (i) The generating station or unit thereof meets the requirement and relevant provisions of the technical standards of Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Construction of Electrical Plants and Electric Lines) Regulations, 2010; Indian Electricity Grid Code and these Regulations, as applicable;
 - (ii) The main plant equipment and auxiliary systems including Drainage Dewatering system, Primary and Secondary cooling system, LP and HP air compressor, Firefighting system etc. have been commissioned and are capable for full load operation of units on sustained basis;
 - (iii) Permanent electric supply system including emergency supplies and all necessary Instrumentation, Control and Protection Systems and auto loops for full load operation of the unit have been installed and put into service.
- (3) The certificates as required above shall be signed by the CMD/ CEO/ MD of the generating company and a copy of the certificate shall be filed to the SLDC, before declaration of COD.
- (4) Trial run shall be carried out in accordance with the details in Section 2 to this Annexure.
- (5) The SLDC, shall accord clearance to the generating company within 7 days of receiving the generation data based on the trial run.

- (6) If the SLDC notices any deficiency in the trial run, it shall be communicated to the generating company within 7 days of receiving the generation data based on trial run.
- (7) Scheduling shall commence from 00.00 hrs after the declaration of COD.

2. Trial Run or Trial Operation,-

- (1) Trial Run or Trial Operation of an Intra State Generating Station or a unit thereof shall mean successful running of the generating station or unit thereof at Maximum Continuous Rating or Installed Capacity or Name Plate Rating for a continuous period of 12 hours:

Provided that,-

- (i) The short interruptions during the trial run, for a cumulative duration of 4 hours, shall be permissible, with corresponding increase in the duration of the test.
 - (ii) Cumulative Interruptions of more than 4 hours shall call for repeat of the trial operation or trial run;
- (2) The partial loading may be allowed with the condition that average load during the duration of the trial run shall not be less than the Maximum Continuous Rating, or the Installed Capacity or the Name Plate Rating excluding period of interruption and partial loading but including the corresponding extended period.
- (3) Where the beneficiaries have been tied up for purchasing power from the generating station, the trial run or each repeat of trial run shall commence after a notice of not less than seven days by the generating company to the beneficiaries and SLDC.
- (4) Units of intra State Generating Stations shall also demonstrate capability to raise load up to 105% or 110% of this Maximum Continuous Rating or Installed Capacity or the Name Plate Rating, as the case may be.
- (5) Where on the basis of the trial run, a unit of the generating station fails to demonstrate the unit capacity corresponding to Maximum Continuous Rating or Installed Capacity or Name Plate Rating, the generating company shall have the option to either de-rate the capacity or to go for repeat trial run. If the generating company decides to de-rate the unit capacity, the demonstrated capacity in such cases shall be equal to or more than 110% of the derated capacity.
- (6) In case a hydro generating station with pondage or storage is not able to demonstrate the peaking capability corresponding to the installed capacity for the reason of insufficient reservoir or pond level, the date of commercial operation of the last unit of the generating station shall be considered as the date of commercial operation of the generating station as a whole, and it shall be mandatory for such hydro generating station to demonstrate peaking capability equivalent to installed capacity of the generating station or unit thereof, as the case may be, as and when such reservoir/ pond level is achieved.
- (7) If a run-of-river hydro generating station or a unit thereof is declared under commercial operation during lean inflows period, when the water inflow is

insufficient for such demonstration of peaking capability, it shall be mandatory for such hydro generating station or unit thereof to demonstrate peaking capability equivalent to installed capacity as and when sufficient water inflow is available. In case of failure to demonstrate the peaking capacity, the unit capacity shall be de-rated to the capacity demonstrated with effect from the COD.

3. Date of Commercial Operation of intra - State Transmission System, -

- (1) Date of Commercial operation in relation to an intra State Transmission System or an element thereof shall mean; the date declared by the transmission licensee from 00:00 hour, of which an element of the transmission system is in regular service after successful trial operation, for transmitting the Electricity and Communication signal from the sending end to the receiving end:

Provided that in the case of intra State Transmission System executed through Tariff Based Competitive Bidding, the transmission licensee shall declare COD of the STS in accordance with the provisions of the Transmission Service Agreement and the Grid Code.

- (2) Where the transmission line or substation is dedicated for evacuation of power from a particular generating station and the dedicated transmission line is being implemented other than through tariff based competitive bidding, the concerned generating company and transmission licensee shall endeavour to commission the generating station and the transmission system simultaneously as far as practicable and shall ensure the same through appropriate Implementation Agreement; in accordance with Chapter IV and Chapter VI of the Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Multi Year Tariff) Regulations, 2026 or any subsequent amendment thereto or re-enactment thereof. In case the transmission line or substation dedicated to a generator is being implemented through tariff based competitive bidding, then matching of commissioning of the transmission line/ substation and generating station shall be monitored by STU and SLDC.
- (3) Where the transmission system executed by a transmission licensee is required to be connected to the transmission system executed by any other transmission licensee and both transmission systems are executed in a manner other than through tariff based competitive bidding, the transmission licensee shall endeavour to match the commissioning of its transmission system with the transmission system of the other licensee as far as practicable, and shall ensure the same through an appropriate Implementation Agreement. Where either of the transmission systems or both are implemented through tariff based competitive bidding, the progress of implementation of the transmission systems in a matching time schedule shall be monitored by the STU/ SLDC.
- (4) In case a transmission system or an element thereof is not available for regular service on or before the scheduled COD for reasons not attributable to the transmission licensee or its supplier or its contractors, but is on account of the delay in commissioning of the concerned generating station or in commissioning of the upstream or downstream transmission system of other transmission licensee, the transmission licensee shall approach the Commission through an appropriate petition for necessary orders and guidance in such matters.

- (5) An element shall be declared to have achieved COD only after all the elements which are pre-required to achieve COD as per the Transmission Service Agreement are commissioned. In case any element is required to be commissioned prior to the commissioning of pre-required element, the same can be done if; STU/ SLDC confirm that such commissioning is in the interest of the power system.
 - (6) The transmission licensee shall file a certificate from the CMD/ CEO/ MD of the Company that the transmission line, substation and communication system conform to the relevant Grid Standards, Safety and Protection Standards, Cyber Security System and Grid Code, and are capable of operation to their full capacity.
 - (7) Trial run and Trial operation in relation to a transmission system or an element thereof shall mean; successful charging of the transmission system or an element thereof for 24 hours at continuous flow of power, and communication signal from the sending end to the receiving end, and with requisite metering system, telemetry and protection system, and cyber security system in service, enclosing the certificate to that effect from the SLDC.
- 4. Date of Commercial Operation in relation to a Communication System** or an element thereof; shall mean, the date declared by the transmission licensee from 00.00 hour of which a communication system or element thereof shall be put into service after completion of site acceptance tests, including transfer of voice and data to respective control centre, as certified by the State Load Dispatch Centre.
- 5. Date of Commercial Operation in relation to Energy Storage Systems, -**
- (1) Date of Commercial Operation (COD) in relation to an intra-State Energy Storage System (ESS), including a standalone ESS or an ESS forming part of a Hybrid Generating Station, shall mean the date declared by the owner or developer of the energy storage system after undergoing a successful trial run, submission of the declaration and certificate, and after getting clearance from the SLDC; and in the case of the energy storage system as a whole comprising multiple units or blocks, the date of commercial operation of the last unit or block shall be considered as the COD of the energy storage system as a whole:
- Provided that,-
- (i) Where the beneficiaries/ buyers have been tied up for purchasing power or availing services from the energy storage system, the trial run or each repeat of trial run shall commence after a notice of not less than seven days by the owner or developer to the beneficiaries/ buyers and SLDC;
 - (ii) Where the beneficiaries/ buyers have not been tied up, the trial run or each repeat of trial run shall commence after a notice of not less than seven days by the owner or developer to the SLDC;
 - (iii) For ESS (except Hydro PSP ESS), extension of period for injection of infirm power beyond the stipulated period may be allowed —

- (a) for a period up to three months by the SLDC on an application made by such ESS to the SLDC along with detailed reasons, at least 10 days in advance of the completion of the stipulated period;
 - (b) for a period beyond three months, by the Commission on an application made by such ESS along with detailed reasons, at least 15 days in advance of the completion of the stipulated period.
- (2) Successful trial run of a standalone Energy Storage System shall mean 1 complete cycle of charging and discharging of energy as per the design capabilities of the system, with the requisite metering, telemetry and protection system being in service. The following tests shall be performed at the point of interconnection, —
 - (i) Power output capability in MW and energy output capacity in MWh;
 - (ii) Frequency response of ESS; and
 - (iii) Ramping capability as per design.
- (3) The owner or developer shall certify that the energy storage system has complied with all relevant provisions of the Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Construction of Electrical Plants and Electric Lines) Regulations, 2022 and its amendments, Central Electricity Authority (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2023, CEA Technical Standards for Communication, the Indian Electricity Grid Code, 2023 and the State Grid Code, as applicable. The certificate shall be signed by the CMD/ CEO/ MD of the owner or developer and a copy shall be filed to the SLDC prior to the declaration of COD.
- (4) After completion of a successful trial run and receipt of documents and test reports, the SLDC shall issue a certificate of successful trial run to the owner or developer of the ESS, with a copy to the respective beneficiary or buyer, within 7 days of receiving the trial run data and documents.
- (5) If the SLDC notices any deficiency in the trial run, it shall be communicated to the owner or developer within 7 days of receiving the trial run data and documents.
- (6) Where on the basis of the trial run, the energy storage system fails to demonstrate the rated power capacity in MW or the rated energy capacity in MWh, the owner or developer has the option to de-rate the capacity or to go for repeat trial run. Where the owner or developer decides to de-rate the capacity, the demonstrated capacity in such cases shall be equal to or more than 105% of the de-rated capacity:

Provided that in the case of a Hydro PSP ESS, if it is not possible to demonstrate the design capabilities up to the rated water drawing levels due to insufficient reservoir levels, the COD may be declared after demonstrating the capabilities at available water drawing levels, subject to the

condition that design capabilities up to the rated water drawing levels shall be demonstrated immediately when sufficient reservoir level is available after COD:

Provided further that if such a Hydro PSP ESS is not able to demonstrate the design capabilities when sufficient water is available, the owner or developer shall have the option to either go for a repeat trial run or de-rate the capacity, and such de-rating shall be effective from the COD.

- (7) The Scheduling of charge or discharge from the energy storage system shall commence from 00.00 hrs after declaration of COD.

6. Date of Commercial Operation in relation to distribution System, -

Date of Commercial Operation (COD), in relation to a distribution system or elements thereof, means the official date declared by the distribution licensee on which an asset is deemed ready to deliver electricity to consumers, having successfully completed all prescribed trial runs and satisfied all applicable contractual, safety, and regulatory requirements to commence regular and continuous service. The COD shall serve as the reference date for triggering revenue recognition, applicable tariffs, and warranty periods under the relevant agreements.

In the case of Distribution Licensee, the Date of Commercial Operation shall mean the date of charging the electric line or substation of a Distribution Licensee to its rated voltage level, or seven days after the date on which it is declared ready for charging by the Distribution Licensee but not able to charge for reasons not attributable to the distribution licensee or their suppliers/contractors.

Annexure- 10

Methodology adopted for specifying the Normative Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Costs for the five-year Control Period (2027 -2032)

1. The O&M costs consist of:

- Employee expenses;
- Administrative & General (A&G) expenses; and
- Repair & Maintenance (R&M) expenses.

It is proposed to specify the O&M norms of the licensees, duly taking into consideration the Guidelines for Benchmarking of Operation & Maintenance (O&M) Norms for Distribution Utilities issued by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA). Based on the above, the actual business growth rate of the licensee including asset addition, number of consumers, energy handled etc as discussed in the subsequent sections, may be considered while approving the O&M cost. The actual inflation after suitably adjusting the efficiency factor as proposed by CEA also allowed while allowing the O&M cost.

The details of the methodology specified for approving the O&M cost of each SBU of KSEBL, and other licensees in the State is detailed in the following paragraphs.

2. Methodology for computing the O&M norms for KSEB Ltd. -

(1) Common steps adopted for fixing the O&M cost for the Base year, -

- (i) The approved O&M cost of KSEBL as per the Order dated 21.05.2026 in the matter of Truing Up of KSEBL for the year 2024-25 is taken as the base for the 'base year 2024-25'. The details are given below.

Table: 1

Particulars	SBU-G	SBU-T	SBU-D	Total
Employee & A&G expenses	202.52	658.84	3,321.81	4,859.14
R&M expenses			675.97	
Total O&M expenses (Rs. in Crores)			3,997.78	

- (ii) Cumulative composite inflation factor. —

The escalation applied to the base year O&M cost for any relevant year of the Control Period is the cumulative composite CPI:WPI (70:30) inflation from the base year FY 2024- 25 up to that year and is denoted as CF_a , which is calculated as below:

$$CF_a = \prod_{i=1}^7 (1 + \alpha_i)$$

Where;

α_i is the composite CPI: WPI (70:30) weighted inflation of the i^{th} year

First year ($i=1$) shall be FY 2025-26

Note.

For the purpose of determination of ARR, the actual composite inflation of the year 2025-26 based on the CPI and WPI at the weightage of 70:30, over the base year

2024-25 may be adopted uniformly for all the years of the control period.

(2) O&M norms for SBU-G of KSEBL

- (i) O&M cost of the existing Generation assets as on 31.03.2025.

O&M cost allowable for the existing Generation assets for the relevant year is arrived by escalating the O&M cost of the base year based on the actual inflation from the base year, using the formula given below.

$$O\&M_{Ga} = O\&M_{Gb} \times CF_a$$

Where;

$O\&M_{Ga}$ is the O&M cost of SBU-G for the relevant year;

$O\&M_{Gb}$ is the base year (FY 2024-25) O&M cost of SBU-G (Rs. 202.52 Crores, as indicated in Table 1 above); and

CF_a is the cumulative composite inflation factor as per para 2(1) above.

For the new assets commissioned after the base year O & M costs shall be allowed as provided in Regulation 90.2 of these Regulations.

(3) O&M cost of SBU-T /Transmission business of KSEBL

- (i) As mentioned in paragraph 2(1) above, the approved O&M cost of SBU-T for the base year 2024-25 is taken as the base.

- (ii) The approved O&M cost of the base year is apportioned based on the number of Bays, the MVA capacity of Power Transformers and the Circuit km of Transmission Lines at the beginning of the base year, in the weightage ratio 40 : 30 : 30 respectively:

- Number of Bays of SBU-T (weightage 40%);
- MVA capacity of Power Transformers of SBU-T (weightage 30%); and
- Circuit km of Transmission Lines of SBU-T (weightage 30%).

- (iii) For the purpose of this clause, the following notations are used for the parameters of SBU-T. The suffix b denotes the base year 2024-25, and the suffix a denotes the relevant year for which the O&M cost is being computed:

$O\&M_{Tb}$ = the approved O&M cost of SBU-T for the base year FY 2024-25 (Rs. 658.84 Crores), as indicated in Table 1 above;

B_b , P_b , L_b = the number of Bays, the MVA capacity of Power Transformers and the Circuit km of Transmission Lines respectively, of SBU-T at the beginning of the base year FY 2024-25; and

B_a , P_a , L_a = the approved number of Bays, the approved MVA capacity of Power Transformers and the approved Circuit km of Transmission Lines respectively, of SBU-T at the beginning of the relevant year;

- (iv) The per-unit normative base rates of SBU-T for each driver are arrived at as follows:

BAY_{rb} = normative O&M base rate per Bay

$$= (O\&M_{Tb} \times 0.40) / B_b$$

MVA_{rb} = normative O&M base rate per MVA of Power Transformer capacity

$$= (O\&M_{Tb} \times 0.30) / P_b$$

TL_{rb} = normative O&M base rate per Circuit km of Transmission Line

$$= (O\&M_{Tb} \times 0.30) / L_b$$

- (v) The base year values of the O&M cost and the three cost drivers of SBU-T, and the resulting per-unit normative base rates for the base year FY 2024-25, are indicated in Table 2 below:

Table :2

Sl. No	Particulars	Notation	Unit	Base year FY 2024-25
1	Base O & M expenses of SBU-T	O&M _{Tb}	Rs. Crores	658.84
2	Number of Bays	B _b	Nos.	2929
3	MVA capacity of power transformer	P _b	MVA	26373
4	Tran Lines	L _b	Ckt. km	10800.96
5	Bays-linked base rate = (O&M _{Tb} ×0.40)/B _b	BAY _{rb}	Rs. Lakh/Bay	8.99
6	MVA capacity-linked base rate = (O&M _{Tb} ×0.30)/P _b	MVA _{rb}	Rs. Lakh/MVA	0.75
7	Trans. line-linked base rate = (O&M _{Tb} ×0.30)/L _b	TL _{rb}	Rs. Lakh/Ckt. km	1.83

- (vi) The O&M expenses of SBU-T for any year of the new Control Period are arrived at by applying the per-unit base rates to the approved quantum of the respective cost drivers at the beginning of the relevant year, escalated by the cumulative composite CPI: WPI (70:30) inflation factor, as per the formula:

$$O\&M_{Ta} = [BAY_{rb} \times B_a + MVA_{rb} \times P_a + TL_{rb} \times L_a] \times CF_a$$

Where;

O&M_{Ta} is the normative O&M cost of SBU-T for the relevant year;

CF_a is the cumulative composite inflation factor as per paragraph 2(1) above;

(4) O&M Norms for SBU -D of KSEBL, -

- (i) As discussed in paragraph -2 above, the approved O&M cost of SBU-D of KSEBL for the year 2024-25 is taken as the base for specifying the norms of the current control period.

The approved O&M cost of SBU-D of the base year 2024-25 comprises the Employee expenses, the A&G expenses and the R&M expenses.

The Employee expenses and the A&G expenses of SBU-D is allowed to recover based on the growth parameters, inflation and efficiency parameters, as provided in Clause (ii) below. The R&M cost is allowed to recover based on the gross fixed assets existing as on the beginning of the relevant year

concerned.

(ii) Employee Cost and Administration & General Expenses

(a) The Employee and A&G expenses of SBU-D for the base year (FY 2024-25) is apportioned among the following three drivers of the distribution business at the beginning of the base year, in the weightage/ ratio 30: 30: 40 respectively:

- Number of consumers of SBU-D (weightage 30%);
- Energy handled by SBU-D in MU (weightage 30%); and
- MVA capacity of distribution transformers of SBU-D (weightage 40%).

(b) For the purpose of this clause, the following notations are used for the parameters of SBU-D. The suffix **b** denotes the base year 2024-25, and suffix **a** denotes the relevant year for which the O&M cost is being computed:

EAG_b = Employee cost and Administration & General expenses approved for the year as detailed in Table -1 above. = Rs 3321.81 Crore.

C_b, MVA_b, E_b = the number of consumers and the MVA capacity of distribution transformers at the beginning of the base year FY 2024-25 and energy handled (MU) for the base year, respectively of SBU-D;

C_a, MVA_a, E_a = the approved number of consumers and the approved MVA capacity of distribution transformers at the beginning of the relevant year and the approved energy handled (MU) for the relevant year, respectively of SBU-D;

e_i = the efficiency factor of the relevant year and is calculated as below, taking the year 2026-27 as the base year:

$$e_i = \Pi_{i=1}^5 (1 - 0.2 \alpha_i)$$

(c) The per-unit normative base rates of SBU-D for each growth parameter is arrived as follows;

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{C_{rb}} &= \text{normative Employee \& A\&G base rate per consumer;} \\ &= (\mathbf{EAG_b} \times 0.30) / \mathbf{C_b} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{E_{rb}} &= \text{normative Employee \& A\&G base rate per MU of energy handled;} \\ &= (\mathbf{EAG_b} \times 0.30) / \mathbf{E_b} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{MVA_{rb}} &= \text{normative Employee \& A\&G base rate per MVA of transformer capacity.} \\ &= (\mathbf{EAG_b} \times 0.40) / \mathbf{MVA_b} \end{aligned}$$

- (d) The base year values of the Employee and A&G expenses with respect to the three growth parameters is given in the Table below:

Table: 3

Sl. No	Particulars	Notation	Unit	Base year FY 2024-25
1	Base Employee & A&G expenses of SBU-D	EAG_b	Rs. Crores	3,321.81
2	Number of consumers	C_b	Nos.	13864176
3	Energy handled	E_b	MU	31403.00
4	MVA capacity of distribution transformers	MVA_b	MVA	10991
5	Consumer-linked base rate = $(EAG_b \times 0.30) / C_b$	C_{rb}	Rs/ consumer	719
6	Energy-linked base rate = $(EAG_b \times 0.30) / E_b$	E_{rb}	Rs. Lakh/ MU	3.17
7	Capacity-linked base rate = $(EAG_b \times 0.40) / MVA_b$	MVA_{rb}	Rs. Lakh/ MVA	12.09

- (e) The Employee cost and A & G expense of SBU-D for any year of the new Control Period is arrived using the following formulae:

$$EAG_a = [C_{rb} \times C_a + E_{rb} \times E_a + MVA_{rb} \times MVA_a] \times CF_a \times e_i$$

Where EAG_a is the normative Employee and A&G expenses of SBU-D for the relevant year;

(iii) **Repair and Maintenance Expenses of SBU-D, -**

The R&M expenses of SBU-D shall be calculated as 4% of the Opening Gross Fixed Assets of SBU-D (excluding the value of land and land under lease) as on 1st April of the respective financial year.

- (iv) The Normative O&M expenses of SBU-D for each year of the new Control Period shall be the sum of the normative Employee and A&G expenses, and R&M expenses computed under clauses (ii) and (iii) above, i.e.:

$$O\&M_{Da} = EAG_a + R\&M_a$$

3. Normative O & M costs for the licensees, other than KSEB Ltd, -

- (1) The O&M norms for the licensees other than KSEB Ltd. are specified duly taking into consideration the Guidelines for Benchmarking of Operation & Maintenance (O&M) Norms for Distribution Utilities issued by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA). The composite inflation is reckoned on the basis of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) in the ratio 70:30.
- (2) The O&M cost for the base year FY 2024-25 for the licensees other than KSEB Ltd are as indicated in Table 4 below:

Table: 4

Sl. No	Name of Licensee	Base year O&M (in Rs. lakhs.)
1	KDHPCL	267.05
2	TCED	1437.21
3	KPUPL	275.45
4	RPIL	144.81
5	INFOPARK	66.55
6	Technopark	504.99
7	CSEZA	208.35
8	CoPA	594.84
9	Smart City	45.12
10	Kerala Rubber Limited	*

* The licence was granted during FY 2025-26 and will be governed as per Regulation 50.4

- (3) On analyzing the annual variation of the cost drivers of the licensees viz. number of consumers, sale of energy and GFA, it is seen that the same exhibits considerable volatility across the different licensees due to low base values. Hence, to ensure reasonable O&M cost and escalated in a uniform manner, the Commission has decided to adopt actual CAGR commencing from FY 2019-20 subject to a pre-determined band for escalation, as provided in clause (4) below.

Accordingly, the approved O&M cost of the licensee for the base year FY 2024-25, as provided in Table 4 above, is taken as the base, and the O&M cost allowable for the relevant year is arrived at by escalating the base year O&M cost by the growth factor of the number of consumers, sale of energy and GFA and by the composite CPI: WPI (70:30) inflation, after applying the efficiency factor, as per the formula:

$$\text{O\&M}_a = \text{O\&M}_b \times \text{CF}_a \times \text{BGR}_a \times e_i$$

Where;

$\text{O\&M}_a$ is the normative O&M cost of the licensee for the relevant year;

$\text{O\&M}_b$ is the approved O&M cost of the licensee for the base year, as indicated in Table 4 above;

CF_a is the cumulative composite inflation factor as provided in paragraph 2(1) above;

$$\text{BGR}_a = \prod_{i=1}^7 (1 + g_i)$$

g_i is the average compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of the i^{th} year, taking FY 2019-20 as the first year and subject to a band of 0 to 3, in respect of the number of consumers, sale of energy and GFA as on the beginning of i^{th} year and sale of energy for the i^{th} year.

e_i = the efficiency factor of the relevant year and is calculated as below, taking the year 2026-27 as the base year:

$$e_i = \prod_{i=1}^5 (1 - 0.2 \alpha_i)$$

- (4) For the purpose of determination of the ARR, g_i shall be reckoned uniformly for all the years of the control period as the Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of the number of consumers, sale of energy and GFA of the licensee from FY 2019-20 to FY 2024-25.
- (5) In case licence is granted for a new area of supply, the Operation and Maintenance expenses for such area shall be determined separately, based on the details furnished by the distribution licensee and subject to prudence check by the Commission.

Annexure- 11

INDEX of FORMATS (Generation/ Transmission/ SLDC/ Distribution) for filing the petition for approval of Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) and Tariff

A. ARR and Tariff Formats – Distribution Business

S. No.	Form No.	Particulars
1	Form D 1.1	Summary of Aggregate Revenue Requirement
2	Form D 2.1	Revenue from Sale of Power
3	Form D 2.2	Income from Wheeling Charges
4	Form D 2.3	Income from sale of surplus power
5	Form D 2.4	Other Income
6	Form D 2.5	Subsidy provided by the State Govt under Section 65 of EA 2003
7	Form D 2.6	Revenue Subsidy and Grant
8	Form D 2.7	Consumer Contribution, Capital Subsidy and Grant
9	Form D 3.1	Power Purchase Expenses
10	Form D 3.2	Transmission Charges
11	Form D 3.3	Load Despatch Charges
12	Form D 3.4	Normative Operation and Maintenance Expenses for Control Period 2027-28 to 2031-32
13	Form D 3.4(a)	Employee Expenses
14	Form D 3.4(b)	Administrative & General Expenses
15	Form D 3.4(c)	Repair & Maintenance Expenses
16	Form D 3.5	Fixed assets & depreciation
17	Form D 3.6(a)	Calculation of Weighted Average Rate of Interest on Actual Loans
18	Form D 3.6(b)	Calculation of Interest on Normative Loan
19	Form D 3.6(c)	Interest on Bonds to meet Terminal Liabilities
20	Form D 3.7	Interest on Working Capital
21	Form D 3.8	Return on Equity/Return on Net Fixed Assets
22	Form D 3.9	Tax on R.O.E.
23	Form D 4.1	Project-wise / Scheme-wise Capital Expenditure
24	Form D 4.2	Consolidated report on additions to Fixed Assets during the year
25	Form D 4.3	General (Other debits, write offs or any other items)
26	Form D 5.1	Consumer category wise Existing Tariff
27	Form D 5.2	Consumer category wise Proposed Tariff

28	Form D 5.3	(a)Revenue from existing Tariff 2025 -26 (actual)
	Form D 5.3	(b)Revenue from existing Tariff 2026 -27 (Estimated)
	Form D 5.3	(c)Revenue from proposed tariff 2028 -29 (Projected)
29	Form D 6.1	Improvement in performance
30	Form D 6.2	Appropriation of Distribution loss
31	Form D 7.1	Category-wise Sales
32	Form D 7.2	Distribution Losses
33	Form D 7.3	Collection Efficiency
34	Form D 8	Deviation Analysis
35	Form D 9	Consumer category-wise cross-subsidy
36	Form D 10	Renewable Purchase Obligation Compliance
37	Form D 11	Month-wise Progress of Solar Generation
38	Form D12.1	Monthly Statement of Power Procurement, Generation, Consumption and Sale
	Form D12.2	Power Purchases from all sources – Source-wise & Station-wise
	Form D12.3	Additional Details of Power Purchase under Regulation 45.6
Other Information / Documents		
1	Form D P&L	Profit & Loss Account
2	Form D BS	Distribution Business Balance sheet
3	Form D CF	Cash Flow for the year
4	Form KSEBL SBU-wise P&L	KSEB Limited SBU-wise Profit & Loss Account
5	Form- Small Lic Distr P&L	Small Distribution Licensees - Distribution business Profit & Loss Account
6	KSEBL -SBU -BS	SBU wise Balance Sheet of KSEB Ltd.
7	Form -BS-Others	Balance sheet of other licensees
8	Corporate	Audited/ Unaudited Balance sheet and Profit & Loss Accounts with all the Schedules & annexure for the relevant years

B. ARR and Tariff Formats – Transmission Business

S. No.	Form No.	Particulars
1	Form T 1	Summary of Aggregate Revenue Requirement
2	Operation and Maintenance Expenses - Transmission Business of KSEB	[Regulation 68 read with Annexure 10]

	Limited	
3	Form T2 (a)	Employee Expenses
4	Form T 2(b)	Administrative & General Expenses
5	Form T 2(c)	Repair & Maintenance Expenses
6	Form T 3	Fixed assets & Depreciation
7	Form T 4(a)	Calculation of Weighted Average Rate of Interest on Actual Loans
8	Form T4(b)	Calculation of Interest on Normative Loan
9	Form T4 (c)	Interest on Bonds to meet terminal liabilities
10	Form T 5	Interest on working capital requirement
11	Form T 6	Other items (Other debits or any other items)
12	Form T 7	Return on Equity/Return on Net Fixed Assets
13	Form T 8	Income Tax Provisions
14	Form T 9	Revenue at Existing Transmission Tariff
15	Form T 10	OTHER INCOME
16	Form T 11	Expected Revenue at Proposed Transmission Tariff
17	Form T 12	Revenue Subsidy and Grant
18	Form T 13	Consumer Contribution, Capital Subsidy and Grant
19	Form T 14	Proposed improvement in performance
20	Form T 15	Transmission Losses
21	Form T 16	Forecast of Electricity transmitted (MU)
22	Form T17	Deviation Analysis
Other Information / Documents		
1	Form T P&L	Profit & Loss Account
2	Form T BS	Balance Sheet at the end of the year
3	Form T CF	Cash Flow for the year
4		Corporate audited/unaudited Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Accounts with all the Schedules & annexure for the relevant years.

C. ARR and Tariff Formats – State Load Despatch Centre (SLDC)

S. No.	Form No.	Particulars
1	Form S 1	Summary of Aggregate Revenue Requirement (SLDC)
2	Form S 2	Operation and Maintenance Expenses (SLDC)
3	Form S 2.1	Employee Expenses
4	Form S 2.2	Administrative and General Expenses (SLDC)

5	Form S 2.3	Repair and Maintenance Expenses (SLDC)
6	Form S 3	Interest on working capital requirement (SLDC)
7	Form S 4	RLDC Fees and Charges (SLDC)
8	Form S 5	Fixed assets & provisions for depreciation (SLDC)
9	Form S 6	Loan Repayment & Interest Liability (SLDC)
10	Form S7	Return on Equity/ Return on Net Fixed Assets (SLDC)
11	Form S 8	Income Tax Provisions (SLDC)
12	Form S 9	Other Income (SLDC)
13	Form S 10	Summary of Revenue from current fees and charges
14	Form S 11	Deviation Analysis
Other Information / Documents		
1	Form S P&L	Profit & Loss Account (SLDC)
2	Form S BS	Balance Sheet at the end of the year (SLDC)
3	Form S CF	Cash Flow for the year (SLDC)
4		Corporate audited/unaudited Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Accounts with all the Schedules & annexure for the relevant years.

D. ARR and Tariff Formats – Generation Business

S. No.	Form No.	Title of Form
1	G 1.1	Summary of Tariff Proposal
2	G 1.2	Aggregate Revenue Requirement
3	G 2.1	Plant Characteristics
4	G 2.2	Operational Parameters - Generation
5	G 3.1	Revenue from Sale of Power
6	G 3.2	Other Income
7	G 3.3	Capital Subsidies and Grants
8	G 4	O&M Expenses
9	G 4 a	Employee Expenses
10	G 4 b	Administrative & General Expenses
11	G 4 c	Repair & Maintenance Expenses
12	G 5.1	Energy Charges for Thermal Generation
13	G 5.2	Fuel Cost Details for Thermal Generation
14	G 6.1	Fixed assets & provisions for depreciation
15	G 6.2 a	Calculation of Weighted Average Rate of Interest on Actual Loans

16	G 6.2 b	Calculation of Interest on Normative Loan
17	G 6.2 c	Interest on bonds to meet Terminal Liabilities
18	G 6.3	Details of Project Specific Tariff
19	G 6.4	Consolidated report on additions to Fixed Assets during each year from 2020-21 to 2026-27
20	G 6.5	Abstract of Capital Cost Estimates and Schedule of Commissioning for the New projects
21	G 6.6	Break-up of Capital Cost for Thermal projects
22	G 6.7	Break-up of the Construction / Supply / Service packages
23	G 6.8	Draw Down Schedule for Calculation of IDC & Financing Charges (year wise from the commencement of works to COD)
24	G 6.9	Return on Equity/Return on Net Fixed Assets
25	G 6.10	Statement of Additional Capitalization after COD and Details for Financing
26	G 6.11	Interest on Working Capital
27	G 6.12	Tax on ROE
28	G 6.13	Inflow Review (Water Year)
29	G 6.14	Month wise inflow in MCM
30	G 6.15	Maintenance Schedule and net hydro capacity available (MW)
31	G 7.1	Proposed improvement in performance
32	G 8	Deviation Analysis
Other Information / Documents		
1	G P&L	Profit & Loss Account
2	G BS	Balance Sheet at the end of the year
3	G CF	Cash Flow for the year
4		Corporate audited/unaudited Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Accounts with all the Schedules & annexure for the relevant years.

Annexure- 12

Additional Disclosure Statement Formats

S. No.	Form No.	Particulars
Additional Disclosure Statement 1: Supplementary disclosures to Financial Statements		
1	Form ADS 1.1	Revenue from operations:
2	Form ADS 1.2	Details of revenue from sales of energy:
3	Form ADS 1.3	Details of number of consumers:
4	Form ADS 1.4	Details of cross subsidy:
5	Form ADS 1.7	Gross trade receivables:
6	Form ADS 1.9	Details of borrowings:
Additional Disclosure Statement 2		
7	Form ADS 2.1	Statement of Average Cost of Supply (ACS) –Average Revenue Realized (ARR) gap:
Additional Disclosure Statement		
8	Form ADS 4.1	Statement of Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT and C) loss