

**Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission**  
**Viniyamak Bhawan, 'C' Block, Shivalik, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi – 17**

No. F.17(115)/Engg./DERC/2006-07/

**In the matter of:**

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**Coram:**

**Sh. Berjinder Singh, Chairman, Sh. K. Venugopal, Member &  
Sh. R. Krishnamoorthy, Member.**

**ORDER**

(Date of Order: 31.03.2007)

To provide for the constitution of an Electricity Regulatory Commission, restructuring of the electricity industry, increasing avenues for participation of private sector in the electricity industry and generally for taking measures conducive to the development and management of the electricity industry in an efficient, commercial, economic and competitive manner in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, the Delhi Electricity Reform Act (DERA), 2000 was passed by the Delhi Legislative Assembly which received the assent of the President of India on the 6<sup>th</sup> of March, 2001.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred under Section 60 read with Sections 15 and 16 of DERA 2000, the Government of NCT of Delhi notified the Transfer Scheme Rules on the 20<sup>th</sup> of November 2001 which paved the way for unbundling of the erstwhile Delhi Vidyut Board into two Generation Companies (GENCOs), a Transmission Company (TRANSCO) and three Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) by the name of Central-East Delhi Electricity Distribution Company Limited, South-West Delhi Electricity Distribution Company Limited and North-North West Delhi Electricity Distribution Company Limited. In addition, a Holding Company by the name of Delhi Power Company Limited was also created and registered under the Companies Act, 1956, with the principal object of holding shares in GENCO, TRANSCO and DISCOMs and the liabilities of the Board. In a subsequent Notification of the Government of NCT of Delhi of 26<sup>th</sup> June 2002, the Transfer Scheme Rules were made effective from 1<sup>st</sup> of July 2002. The three Discoms were rechristened as BSES Yamuna Power Ltd. (BYPL), BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd. (BRPL) and the North Delhi Power Ltd. (NDPL).

3. On the 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2001, the Government of NCT of Delhi under Section 12 of DERA 2000 issued a set of Policy Directions valid for the period 2002-03 to 2006-07 which inter-alia stated the following :

- a) 51% of the equity shares in the three DISCOMs are to be offered to the private investors through a competitive bidding process. (para 7(e).
- b) To attract the private sector investors, the Government was of the opinion that appropriate reduction of AT&C Loss Level/efficiency gain to be achieved in the next five years be determined through a competitive bidding. Since the loss reduction or efficiency gain to be achieved by the DISCOMs would be through this bidding criteria, the sale of 51% equity shares shall be offered at the face value. (para 8 (C).
- c) The concept of Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) Losses was devised and a formula for distributing the gains achieved through over achievement of AT&C vis-à-vis the targets laid down was also indicated. (para 9 and 12)
- d) The Government, as a matter of policy, decided that retail tariffs for the Distribution Licensees shall be identical till the end of 2006-07. (para 14)
- e) The Government also decided to provide transitional loan support to the Transmission Company estimated at Rs.2600 Crore (later on enhanced to Rs.3450 Crore) during the period 2002-03 to 2006-07, etc. (para 15)
- f) The DERC is to issue a tariff order on the basis of the notified Transfer Scheme and in accordance with these Policy Directions. (para 17)

The above Policy Directions of the Government were further amended through a Notification of the Government, issued on 31<sup>st</sup> of May 2002, wherein certain changes were made in the manner in which gains from over-achievement of AT&C losses would be shared between the DISCOMs and the consumers.

4. The DERC, in accordance with para 17 of the Policy Directions, issued the Bulk Supply Tariff Order in February 2002 wherein the concept of differential Bulk Supply Tariff (BST) was introduced in order to keep the retail tariffs uniform across similar class of consumers. The differential BST was based on the principle of "ability to pay".

5. The Policy Directions issued by the Government as mentioned in the para 3 above were saved by Section 185(2) of the Electricity Act 2003.

6. Since the validity of the Policy Directions issued by the Government on 22<sup>nd</sup> of November 2001 was till the 31<sup>st</sup> of March 2007, the Commission had been writing to the Government of NCT of Delhi to initiate steps to reassign the Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) in favour of the Discoms. This was necessary in view of Section 39 and 41 of the Electricity Act 2003 which forbids the Transmission Utility to engage in trading of power with effect from the 1<sup>st</sup> of April 2007. One such reference from the Commission was issued to the Govt. of NCT of Delhi on the 27<sup>th</sup> of January 2006.

7. On 28<sup>th</sup> of June 2006, the Government of NCT of Delhi issued another set of Policy Directions to DERC for making power arrangements in Delhi beyond the 1<sup>st</sup> of April 2007. These Policy Directions were issued to the Commission under Section 108 of the Electricity Act 2003 and stated the following:

- a) With effect from 1<sup>st</sup> of April 2007, the responsibility for arranging supply of power in the NCT of Delhi shall rest with the Distribution Companies in accordance with the provisions of the Electricity Act 2003 and also the National Electricity Policy. The DERC may initiate all measures well in advance so that necessary arrangements are put in place.
- b) With effect from 1<sup>st</sup> of April 2007, the Delhi Transco Limited will be a Company engaged in only wheeling of power and also operate as the State Load Dispatch Centre in accordance with the mandate of the Government of NCT of Delhi.
- c) The DERC would have to make arrangements on the various existing Power Purchase Agreements between the present Distribution Companies in a manner to take care of different load profile of the Distribution Companies, the New Delhi Municipal Council and also the Military Engineering Services.
- d) While addressing the issue of transiting to the new arrangements in which the Distribution Companies would trade in power, specific Orders may be issued by DERC for ensuring that there is no disruption in the transmission network.
- e) Requirements of the NDMC and the Delhi Cantonment Board areas would have to be addressed separately.

8. In response to the Policy Directions received from the Government of NCT of Delhi, the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission examined the matter and expressed its views to the Government vide its letter dated 27<sup>th</sup> July 2006 wherein

it was mentioned that the task of reassignment of the PPAs has to be done by the Government of NCT of Delhi as laid out in Section 131(4) of the Electricity Act 2003. The Commission also added that even Section 15(5) of DERA 2000 states that the process of reassignment of the PPAs has to be undertaken by the Government. The Commission also drew attention of the Government to para 8.4.2 of the Tariff Policy issued by the Government of India on 6<sup>th</sup> of January 2006 which speaks of assignment of PPAs to the Distribution Companies by the State Governments. Before writing to the Government on the above lines, the Commission had taken the legal advice of Shri Gopal Subramaniam, Additional Solicitor General of India. In its reference to the Government, the Commission also pointed out that under Section 39(2) of the Electricity Act 2003, the task of ensuring development of an efficient, coordinated and economic system of Intra-State transmission lines for smooth flow of electricity from generating stations to the load center lies with the State Transmission Utility (STU) and insofar as the NCT of Delhi is concerned, the Delhi Transco Limited is the designated STU which has to ensure that there is no disruption in the transmission network. The Commission, therefore, requested the Government that the Policy Directions issued may be reviewed. However, it was added that the Government may seek statutory advice from the Commission under Section 86(2) of the Electricity Act, 2003 on any specific issue that they may like to raise.

9. On 3<sup>rd</sup> of October, 2006, the Government of NCT of Delhi issued a draft of the second Transfer Scheme for distribution of the existing PPAs amongst the Distribution Licensees, wherein the following was suggested :

- a) The existing PPAs with the Central Power Station Units (CPSUs) were to be apportioned to the three DISCOMs, namely, the NDPL, BRPL and BYPL in the proportion of the energy drawn in the previous year. The share of energy thus arrived at for the NDPL, BRPL and the BYPL was 29%, 44% and 27%, respectively.
- b) In order to meet the full power requirement of NDMC and MES, which are Government of India entities and would remain deemed Distribution Licensees, power would be allocated to these two Licensees from Badarpur Power Station to meet their present and future requirements in full.
- c) The balance power available from the Badarpur station (both from existing capacity and future capacity) after meeting the requirements of NDMC and the MES had been apportioned between the remaining three Discoms in the manner described at sub-para (a) above.

- d) For the future capacities also, the allocation between the three Discoms ie. NDPL, BRPL and the BYPL would be on the same principles as enunciated in sub-para (a) above.

10. A copy of this proposal was also forwarded to the Commission for comments and the views expressed by the Commission on this issue, as conveyed to the Government vide this Commission's letter of 10<sup>th</sup> of October 2006 were as follows :

- a) The reassignment of the PPAs should not be done on the basis of energy drawn for any single year but that it should include a few more years in order to even out any abnormal fluctuations.
- b) Drawing power from Badarpur Station only in respect of NDMC and MES may prove to be difficult and it would be advisable to include other stations as well.
- c) The proposed reassignment of the PPAs on the principles suggested by the Government may lead to a higher tariff in one Discom due to the differences in loss levels.
- d) A Payment Security Mechanism in case of the CPSUs needs to be worked out.
- e) The entire accounting framework of charging has to be defined
- f) Method of participation of each Discom in the NREB has to be decided.

11. Since the Commission had not received any response from the Government on the reassignment of the PPAs till as late as December 2006, the Commission, on 22<sup>nd</sup> of December 2006 issued a letter to the Chief Secretary, pointing out that a final decision on the reassignment of the PPAs may be expedited since it had a direct bearing on the Multi Year Tariff (MYT) Regulations which the Commission was working on. A meeting was also convened in the Commission on the 5<sup>th</sup> of January 2007 which was attended by the Principal Secretary (Power), GNCTD. The Commission also took the initiative of convening another meeting with all the Licensees on the 9<sup>th</sup> of January 2007 to elicit their views on the Government's proposal on reassignment of the PPAs. On the 6<sup>th</sup> of March, 2007, the Commission had addressed a letter to the Principal Secretary (Power), Government of NCT of Delhi, requesting the Government to inform the Commission as to who would be responsible for any additional power that may be purchased for meeting the requirements in the NCT of Delhi w.e.f. April 2007. Subsequently, on the 28<sup>th</sup> of March 2007 another letter from this Commission was addressed to the Chief Secretary of the Government, conveying the concerns of the Commission in the delay that was taking place in the reassignment of the PPAs.

12. The Government of NCT of Delhi, in response to the views expressed by this Commission on the 27<sup>th</sup> of July 2006 stating that the task of reassignment of the PPAs should be done by the Government for reasons recorded in para no. 8, has issued another communication to the Chairperson, DERC on 30<sup>th</sup> of March 2007 reiterating that the Policy Directions issued on 28<sup>th</sup> June 2006 under Section 108(1) of Electricity Act 2003 are valid Policy Directions and directing that it shall be treated as final and further directing to act upon the Policy Directions accordingly. This communication from the Government has been received on 30<sup>th</sup> March, 2007, i.e. the last working day of the current financial year 2006-07 and barely 36 hours before all procedures have to be finalized for the reassignment of PPAs to become effective with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2007. The Government in their communication has stated that under Section 86 of the Electricity Act 2003 it is the DERC which shall inter-alia *“regulate electricity purchase and procurement process of distribution licensees including the price at which electricity shall be procured from the generating companies or licensees or from other sources through agreements for purchase of power for distribution and supply within the State.”* and *“fix the trading margin in the intra-State trading of electricity, if considered, necessary.”*

13. The Commission has examined the views expressed by the Government vide their communication of 30<sup>th</sup> March 2007 wherein they have reiterated their earlier stand communicated in June 2006 that the Commission should reassign the PPAs. The Commission, however, is of the opinion that keeping in view the specific provisions of DERA 2000, Electricity Act 2003 and also the provisions of the National Tariff Policy issued by the Government of India, this task is mandated to be done by the State Government and should have been carried out by the Government of NCT of Delhi. The provisions of Section 108 of the Electricity Act 2003 cannot override any specific provision of the Act [i.e. Section 131 (4) of the Electricity Act 2003] to the contrary. However, the Commission took note of the communication dated 30<sup>th</sup> March 2007 issued under Order and in the name of the Lt. Governor of NCT of Delhi, and also keeping in view the fact that the process of reassignment has to be completed before the 1<sup>st</sup> of April 2007 decided to go ahead with the reassignment in the interest of all stakeholders in the power sector in Delhi. While doing so, the Commission is fully conscious of the fact that they are embarking on an area which, in the opinion of the Commission, is the sole responsibility of the Government.

14. The task of redistribution of PPAs is a complex exercise since it would have a direct bearing on the ultimate retail tariffs in the NCT of Delhi and with large differences existing in the AT&C loss levels across the three Distribution Companies, namely BRPL, BYPL and NDPL, the retail tariffs are likely to be

different across the same class of consumers. The Commission, therefore, has the option of either distributing the existing PPAs in a manner such that the pooled cost of power is the same across the three Distribution Companies or alternatively, the reassignment is done in such a way so as to have similar retail tariffs (if not exactly the same) across consumers in the NCT of Delhi.

15. The Commission had convened a meeting of all stakeholders, including the Government, the Distribution Companies, the STU, the SLDC etc., on the 30<sup>th</sup> of March 2007 at 4.00 p.m. in the Commission office to elicit their views on how the PPAs should be reassigned. The NDPL was of the view that the PPAs should be assigned based on the load profiles of each of the Distribution Companies. It was the submission of the NDPL that the first transition period for the Delhi power sector was over and that in the subsequent period, it is the relative efficiency of the Discoms which should find a reflection in the retail tariffs. In contrast, the BRPL and the BYPL were of the view that in addition to the load profiles, other issues like consumer profile should also be taken into consideration so that consumers of no one particular area have to bear a higher electricity tariff vis-à-vis their counterparts in other areas. The BSES companies submitted that the provisions of Section 8.4.2 of the Tariff Policy clearly states that the first control period shall begin after the PPAs are reassigned and therefore, the retail tariffs across Delhi should be the same during this control period. The NDMC submitted before the Commission that they would like to abide by the decision of the Government of India in allocation of power exclusively from the Badarpur TPS. The MES made a request to the Commission that since the power requirement of the MES was fairly limited as compared to the total load of Delhi, they may be given standby capacity from other generating stations of NTPC. The Government was of the opinion that retail tariffs should reflect the cost of power and that performance of the Distribution Utility has to be given due recognition. The Principal Secretary (Power) mentioned that the period from 01.04.2007 would be the second control period and therefore the issue of uniform retail supply tariff does not hold good. It was indicated that the retail supply tariff can be similar but need not be same or uniform. However, in case there was wide disparity in the retail tariffs ultimately arrived at across the three Distribution Companies, the Government was willing to consider giving subsidy or any other support to consumers for a limited period and the Government would participate in the proceedings of the Commission from the beginning to assist the Commission in the tariff setting process.

16. The Commission has examined the views expressed by the Government and all the Discoms. The Commission in its endeavour to reassign the PPAs would be guided by the existing statutory provisions including Section 8.4.2 of the National Tariff Policy which states the following:

*The State Governments may make such assignments taking care of different load profiles of the distribution companies so that retail tariffs are uniform in the State for different categories of consumers.*

The Commission is of the view that the first control period begins with the reassignment of the PPAs and therefore, a conscious attempt has to be made to limit the variation in retail tariffs across the Discoms within an acceptable band. The Commission also feels reassured by the undertaking given by the Government that it is willing to consider giving subsidy or any other support for a limited time period in case the need so arises. The attempt of the Commission would be to have similar retail tariffs in Delhi if not exactly identical. What would be the extent of variations in the retail tariffs depends upon a lot many factors and can only be known when the Licensees submit their Tariff petitions under the MYT framework. Keeping all the above in view, the Commission issues the following direction:

- i) The NDMC and the MES would be allocated a capacity of 350MW and 50 MW, respectively from the Badarpur TPS. Though the Commission visualises pitfalls in allocating capacity only from a single power station, the Commission has gone along with what was submitted by these two Licensees when consultations took place on the 30<sup>th</sup> of March 2007.
- ii) All existing PPAs (with the exception of Badarpur TPS, NCR Dadri TPS, IPGCL and the PPCL both existing and future capacities) shall be allocated amongst the three Distribution Companies, namely, the NDPL, BRPL and BYPL in a ratio which would be in proportion to the energy drawn by them from the date of unbundling to February 2007. For the NCR Dadri TPS, IPGCL and the PPCL, only 85% of the capacities shall be allocated amongst the three Discoms on the same principle. Insofar as Badarpur is concerned, only 85% of the capacity left after allocating to the NDMC and the MES would be allocated between the three Discoms, again on similar lines. The capacity allotted to each of the Distribution Companies arrived at on the basis of this principle is annexed along with this Order.
- iii) 15% of the capacity of NCR Dadri TPS, IPGCL and PPCL and the balance of what is left from the Badarpur TPS after allocating to the NDMC and the MES would be treated as unallocated share, analogous to what is done in the Central sector in respect of the Central Sector Power Units (CPSUs). This unallocated share of 15%

would be at the disposal of the Government of NCT of Delhi and may be allotted by the Government to the Distribution Company(ies) whose consumers are likely to face a relatively higher retail tariff on account of this exercise of reassignment of PPAs. The cost of power from these plants are regulated and are lower than the cost at which power would be procured through bilateral arrangements and also through UI at present. In case no allocation from the unallocated capacity is done within the specified time frame, such unallocated capacity shall revert back to the three DISCOMs in the same ratio in which the capacity allocation was done. The Government may also use this unallocated share to meet any contingency or force-majeure condition that may arise in any particular geographical area in the NCT of Delhi.

- iv) If the allocation results in any excess capacity in the hands of any of the Distribution Companies/Agency at any time, such excess capacity shall be offered to other Distribution Utilities in Delhi at the first instance and only if such spare capacity cannot be absorbed within Delhi, it shall be offered to others. Necessary arrangements for this purpose shall be evolved in the Power Procurement Group constituted by the Government of NCT of Delhi.
- v) All transactions for sale/banking of surplus power shall be done by a transparent competitive bidding process. Necessary procedure for the same shall be prepared by the interested stakeholders and submitted to the Commission for approval.
- vi) With the allocation arrangements discussed above, the allocations made from individual stations shall be effective during the period 1.04.2007 to 31.03.2011.

17. In the meeting convened in the Commission on 30<sup>th</sup> March, 2007 several other issues, relating to Payment Security Mechanism, installation of ABT compliant meters, procedures to be adopted for Intra-State Availability Based Tariff etc., have been discussed and finalised through consensus, minutes of which have been issued simultaneously. A consensus evolved during the meeting that the Intra-State ABT could be introduced in Delhi w.e.f. 01.04.2007 based on the following:

- i) Around 75% of Generating Capacity linked to Delhi is already on Regional ABT and no difficulty is envisaged in adopting Intra-State ABT by including State Generation Stations. ABT compliant meters are installed on all important interface points. Such meters are not

installed only in case of 11kV feeders where power exchange takes place between DISCOMs. Since such exchanges are less than 1% of total power flow in the Delhi system, some mechanism can be devised to allocate UI corresponding to this power flow.

- ii) Scheduling process has been implemented ever since July, 2002 and the same is working satisfactorily.
  - iii) First bill based on ABT principles including UI has been released to the DISCOMs a week ago by the STU which may be referred to by the other stakeholders.
  - iv) Operation Coordination Committee (OCC) already exists which takes care of various issues relating to operation of the system.
  - v) ABT meters are read by DTL and their metering department prepares the bills for UI as well as energy.
  - vi) The Energy bills are to be settled as per Bulk Supply Agreement (BSA).
  - vii) Payment Security Mechanisms such as Letter of Credit and Escrow will have to be established by DISCOMs in favour of the Generators/Suppliers which shall be established within a fortnight and DTL would not withdraw such arrangements with the Generators/Suppliers during this period. Costs, if any, involved in this arrangement would be paid by DISCOMs to DTL.
18. In the light of the above consensus, the Commission orders that :
- i) Intra-State ABT be introduced in Delhi w.e.f. 01.04.2007.
  - ii) The UI rate should be the same as prescribed by the CERC as on 31.03.2007.
  - iii) The SLDC shall act as the nodal agency for collection and distribution of UI charges as far as intra-state ABT is concerned. As regards regional ABT, a settlement mechanism shall immediately be worked out together by the STU, SLDC and the Discoms (who are represented in the RPC) in consultation with the NRLDC. This settlement shall be worked out by 04.04.2007.
  - iv) Scheduling be followed as being practiced which is also generally in conformity with the procedure followed by NRLDC.
  - v) All the five Distribution Companies/Agencies as well as DTL shall comply with the various provisions of the IEGC/Regulations issued by CERC in this regard.
  - vi) All the Distribution Companies/Agencies shall adhere to the grid discipline and shall refrain from over-drawl/under-drawl from the grid where such actions are prohibited by the IEGC.
  - vii) All under-frequency relays shall be kept in operation, as decided by the NRLDC/NRPC to maintain grid discipline and to provide necessary relief to grid as stipulated.

- viii) Adhering to grid discipline is of paramount importance as the central grid operates with over 90,000 MW of installed capacity.
- ix) STU may identify non-critical feeders in consultation with the DISCOMs for emergency isolation, if required.
- x) STU/SLDC shall exercise necessary control in transmission/load dispatch as specified in the Act, IEGC, Regulations of CERC, CEA, Rules etc.
- xi) All users connected to the grid shall follow the provisions of the Act, Rules, IEGC etc.
- xii) Any violations of the Act, Rules, Regulations, IEGC etc. shall be brought to the notice of the Commission by STU/SLDC.

19. The above procedure for Intra-State ABT is an interim procedure adopted by the Commission in view of the short time available and maintenance of disciplined grid operation after allocation of PPAs. The procedure by and large adopts the Regulations/IEGC issued by CERC and the Electricity Act, 2003 envisages that the State Commissions shall be guided by the principles laid down by the CERC. The Commission is also guided by the National Electricity Policy and Tariff Policy issued by the Government of India for introduction of Intra-State ABT. The interim procedure shall be carried forward for issue of necessary Regulations through a consultations process.

20. The Commission would also like to place on record its appreciation of the constructive and proactive role adopted by DTL, SLDC, NDPL, BRPL, BYPL, NDMC and MES in arriving at the consensus for introduction of Intra-State ABT in Delhi w.e.f. 01.04.2007. Consequent to allocation of PPAs, DTL shall cease to trade in power w.e.f. 01.04.2007. Necessary approval for TSC and SLDC charges shall be obtained from the Commission by DTL.

21. Ordered accordingly.

Sd/-  
(K. Venugopal)  
MEMBER

Sd/-  
(R. Krishnamoorthy)  
MEMBER

Sd/-  
(Berjinder Singh)  
CHAIRMAN

## EXISTING POWER STATIONS

(in MW)

S. No.	Name of the Station	Basic capacity allocation to Delhi#	Proposed allocation based on energy consumption pattern of distribution licensees from July 2002 to February 2007		
			NDPL	BRPL	BYPL
			29.18%	43.58%	27.24%
<b>A</b>	<b>NTPC Stations</b>				
1	Singrauli STPS	150	44	65	41
2	Rihand	100	29	44	27
3	Rihand Stage-II	126	37	55	34
4	Anta GPS	44	13	19	12
5	Auriya GPS	72	21	31	20
6	Dadri GPS	91	27	40	25
7	Dadri NCTPS (Th.) 756 MW*	643	188	280	175
8	Unchahar-I TPS	24	7	10	7
9	Unchahar-II TPS	47	14	20	13
10	Unchahar-III TPS	29	8	13	8
<b>B</b>	<b>NHPC Stations</b>				
1	Bairasuil HPS	20	6	9	5
2	Salal HPS	80	23	35	22
3	Tanakpur HEP	12	4	5	3
4	Chamera HEP	43	13	19	12
5	Chamera-II HEP	40	12	17	11
6	Uri HEP	53	15	23	14
7	Dhauliganga HEP	37	11	16	10
<b>C</b>	<b>NPCIL</b>				
1	Narora APS	47	14	20	13
<b>D</b>	<b>SJVNL</b>				
1	Nathpa Jhakri HEP	142	41	62	39
<b>E</b>	<b>ER &amp; Tala HEP</b>				
		180	53	78	49
<b>F</b>	<b>THDC</b>				
1	Tehri HEP 1000 MW	100	29	44	27
<b>G</b>	<b>Power Stations in Delhi System**</b>				
1	BTPS - 305 MW (705 MW less 400 MW for NDMC & MES)	259	76	113	71

<b>IPGCL/PPCL</b>					
1	IP Station(185 MW)	157	46	69	43
2	Rajghat (135 MW)	115	33	50	31
3	GT (282 MW)	240	70	105	65
4	Pragati-I (330 MW)	281	82	122	77
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3132</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>1365</b>	<b>853</b>
<b>15% of (BTPS+Dadri NCTPS Thermal+ IP+RPH+PPCL+GT) (MW) considered as unallocated share</b>		299			

# Allocation of Gross Capacities has been reflected. Normative Auxiliary Power Consumption is to be considered for the purpose of Scheduling.

Unallocated Quota from Central Sector Generating Stations (CSGS), when allocated to Delhi by the Central Govt. shall be further allocated to BRPL, BYPL, NDPL in the ratio indicated above.

\*In Dadri the total installed capacity is 840 MW, and allocation to Delhi is 756 MW. 15% of 756 MW i.e. 113 MW is being retained as unallocated share, to be allocated by GoNCTD, atleast 3 days in advance from the date of commenment. In case the unallocated quota is not allocated by the GoNCTD atleast 3 days in advance, the unallocated quota shall revert back to the original allottees in the same proportion in which the original capacity is allocated.

\*\* 15% of the installed capacity in Delhi (i.e. balance capacity of BTPS after allocation to NDMC & MES, plus generating capacity of IPGCL Stations and PPCL) has been retained as unallocated quota, to be allocated by GoNCTD atleast 3 days in advance to needy utilities. In case the unallocated quota is not allocated by the State Govt. atleast 3 days in advance, the unallocated quota shall revert back to the original allottees in the same proportion in which the original capacity is allocated.

## FUTURE POWER STATIONS

(in MW)

S. No.	Name of the Station	Basic capacity allocation to Delhi#	Proposed allocation based on energy consumption pattern of distribution licensees from July 2002 to February 2007		
			NDPL	BRPL	BYPL
			29.18%	43.58%	27.24%
<b>A</b>	<b>NTPC Stations (Th./Hydro)</b>				
1	Dadri Stage-II (2x490 MW)	880	257	384	240
2	Barh (3 x 660 MW)	155	45	68	42
3	Kahalgaon Stage-II (3x500 MW)	95	28	41	26
4	North Karanpura (3x660 MW)	157	46	68	43
5	Badarpur Stage-IV (2x490 MW)	833	243	363	227
6	Koldam HEP (4x200 MW)	87	25	38	24
<b>B</b>	<b>DVC (Thermal)</b>				
1	Damodar Valley Corporation*	100	29	44	27
<b>C</b>	<b>NHPC</b>				
1	Dulhasti	52	15	23	14
2	Sewa-II	10	3	4	3
3	Kishan Ganga (330 MW)	33	10	14	9
4	Kotibhel Stage I-A (195 MW)#	-	-	-	-
5	Kotibhel Stage I-B (320 MW)#	-	-	-	-
6	Kotibhel Stage II (530 MW)#	-	-	-	-
7	Parbati HEP-II (800 MW)	65	19	28	18
8	Parbati HEP-III (520 MW)	42	12	18	11
9	Pakaldul HEP (1000 MW)	26	8	11	7
10	Chamera-III (231 MW)	26	8	11	7
11	Uri-II (240 MW)	19	6	8	5
<b>D</b>	<b>THDC (Hydro)</b>				
1	Tehri Pump Storage (4x250 MW)	600	175	261	163
2	Koteshwar HEP (400 MW)	40	12	17	11
<b>E</b>	<b>PTC</b>				
1	ER & Tala HEP (6 x 170 MW)	200	58	87	54

<b>F</b>	<b>NPCIL</b>				
1	RAPP 5 & 6 (2x220 MW)	55	16	24	15
<b>G</b>	<b>Joint Power Project with Aravali Power Corpn. Jhajjar</b>				
1	NTPC, Jhajjar	750	219	327	204
<b>H</b>	<b>Ultra Mega Power Project</b>				
1	Sasan, MP (4000 MW)	450	131	196	123
<b>I</b>	<b>SJVNL</b>				
1	Rampur HEP (434 MW)	43	13	19	12
<b>J</b>	<b>Delhi Stations</b>				
1	Pragati-II (330 MW)	330	96	144	90
2	Pragati-III (3x350 MW)	1050	306	458	286
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>6098</b>	<b>1779</b>	<b>2658</b>	<b>1661</b>

# Basic capacity allocation to Delhi in these stations shall be as per the PPAs.

\* The additional capacity, which may be available from DVC, would also be considered accordingly.

**Note:** All the above allocations are provisional and subject to revision, taking into account the requirements of NDMC & MES, as well as the load profile of the Distribution Companies, at the time of commissioning of various units.