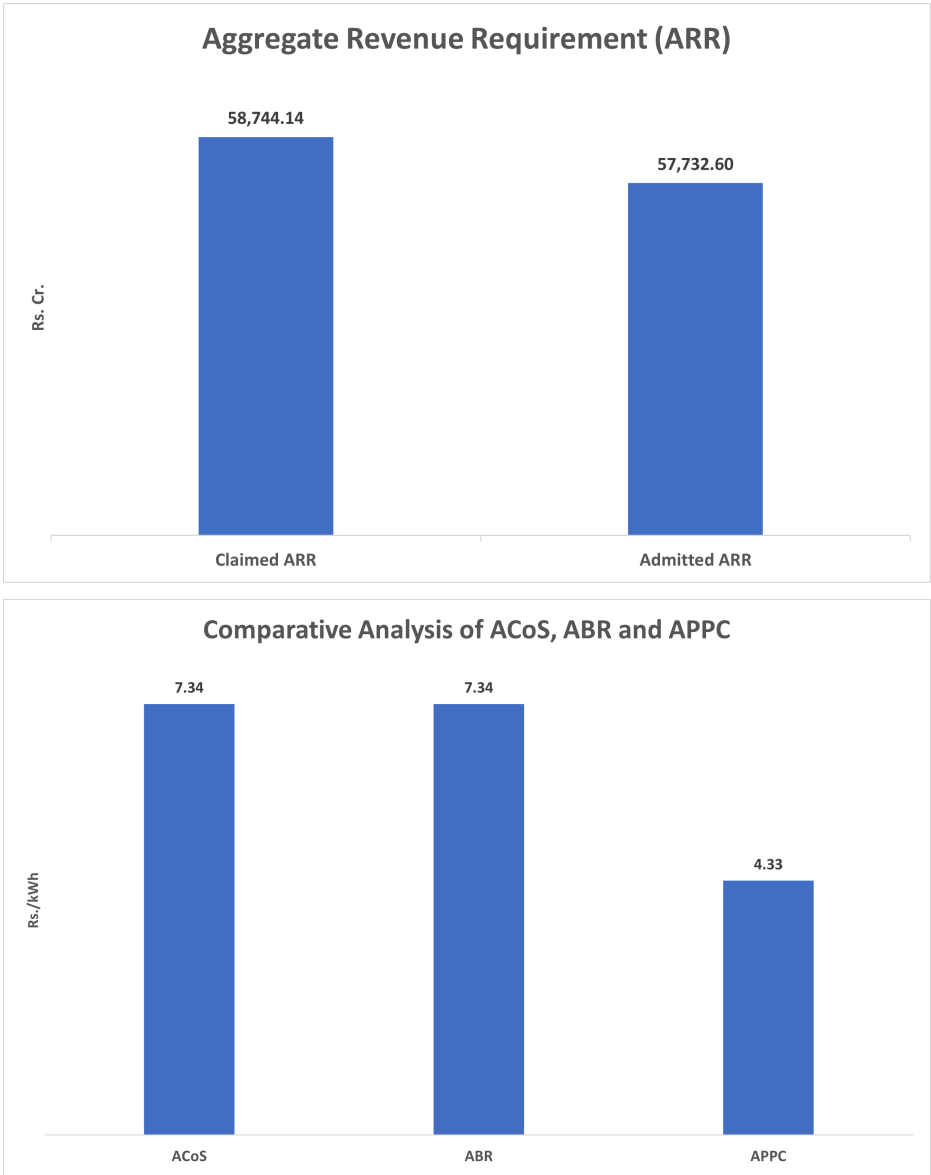


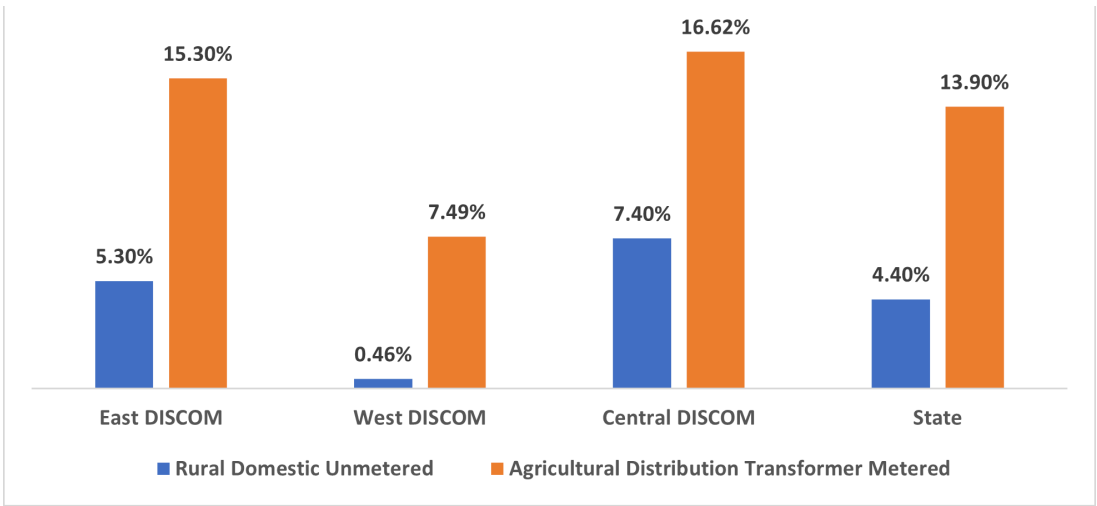
Tariff Order analysis of Madhya Pradesh for FY 2025-26

Comprehensive evaluation of critical tariff parameters



The chart highlights that the Average Cost of Supply (ACoS) and Average Billing Rate (ABR) align at 7.34 Rs./kWh, reflecting a balanced tariff structure, while the Average Power Purchase Cost (APPC) at 4.33 Rs./kWh indicates a potential cost recovery gap or subsidy. The Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) Chart shows a Claimed ARR of Rs. 58,744.14 Crore, reduced to an Admitted ARR of Rs. 57,732.60 Crore, a Rs. 1,011.54 Crore adjustment, supporting a prudent 3.46% tariff hike versus the proposed 7.52%, demonstrating MPERC’s focus on efficiency and consumer affordability for FY 2025-26.

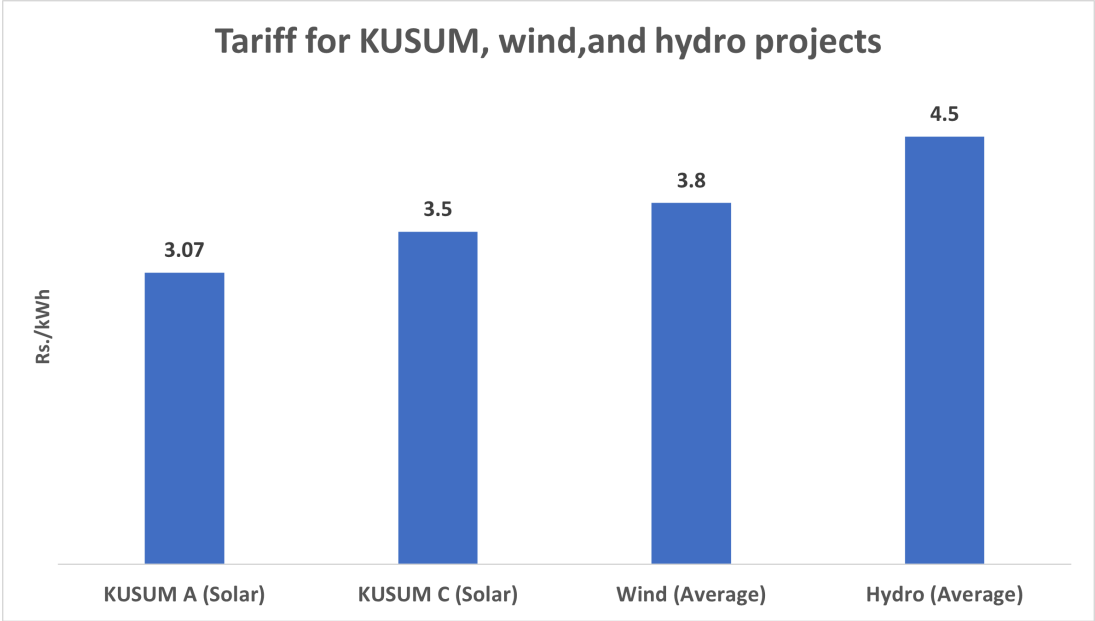
Installation status of meter installation in non-urban regions



The progress of installing meters across rural MP can be seen in the chart above. East DISCOM indicates moderate rural coverage. West DISCOM leads rural domestics but lags for agricultural DTRs. Central DISCOM reflects slower rural progress. Statewide, 4.40% of rural domestics remain unmetered, with 13.90% of agricultural DTRs metered, highlighting

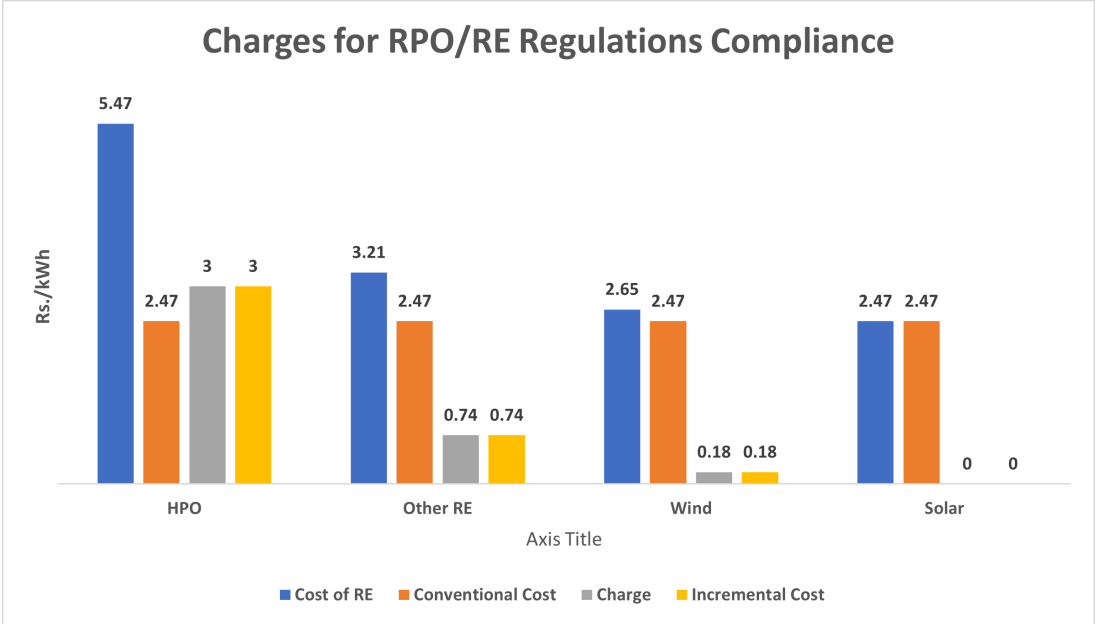
persistent gaps. These figures align with MPERC's focus on enhancing energy accounting and reducing distribution losses to the targeted 13-17% range, urging accelerated meterization efforts across all DISCOMs.

Tariff of renewable energy projects



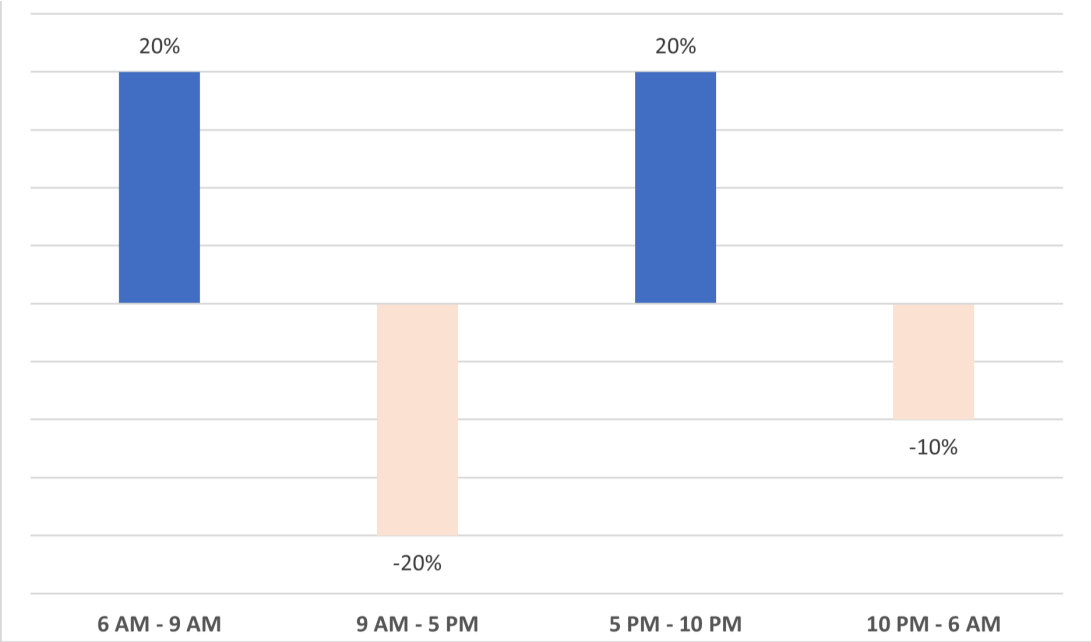
The Tariff for KUSUM, Wind, and Hydro Projects Chart details MPERC-approved tariffs for FY 2025-26, with KUSUM A (Solar) at 3.07 Rs./kWh, KUSUM C (Solar) at 2.94 Rs./kWh, wind average at 3.80 Rs./kWh, and hydro average at 4.50 Rs./kWh, reflecting cost variations across technologies. These rates align with the Green Energy Tariff framework, where solar and wind benefit from cost parity with conventional power (2.47 Rs./kWh), while hydro's higher tariff (4.50 Rs./kWh) mirrors its 3.00 Rs./kWh incremental charge due to elevated procurement costs (5.47 Rs./kWh). This structure supports RPO targets and encourages DISCOMs to prioritize cost-effective solar and wind projects.

Renewable Purchase Obligation



Hydro Power Obligation (HPO) exhibits the highest RE cost, reflecting its elevated procurement expense. Other RE sources are priced at 3.21 Rs./kWh, with a 0.74 Rs./kWh charge and incremental cost, indicating a moderate cost differential. Wind averages 2.65 Rs./kWh, with a minimal charge of 0.18 Rs./kWh, while solar matches the conventional cost at 2.47 Rs./kWh, incurring no additional charge, highlighting its cost competitiveness. Cost of RE represents the total cost of renewable energy procurement; Conventional Cost denotes the baseline cost of traditional power; Charge is the additional tariff imposed on consumers; and Incremental Cost reflects the difference between RE and conventional costs, driving the charge. These metrics, aligned with the Green Energy Tariff, enable DISCOMs to recover RE costs while incentivizing adoption, with solar and wind offering the lowest burdens.

Time of Day evaluation



The chart outlines the Time of Day (ToD) tariff structure to optimize grid load, featuring time periods of 6 AM-9 AM, 9 AM-5 PM, 5 PM-10 PM, and 10 PM-6 AM with corresponding impacts of +20% surcharge, -20% rebate (solar/off-peak), +20% surcharge, and -10% rebate, respectively. This structure encourages off-peak usage during solar and night hours while penalizing peak demand periods to enhance grid efficiency, applying to High Tension (HT) categories HV-2, HV-3, HV-4, HV-5, and HV-9. However, alternate ToD structures exist: HV-6 (Bulk Residential) features a +10% surcharge during peak hours, a -20% rebate from 9 AM-5 PM, and 0% for 10 PM-6 AM, reflecting domestic load patterns; HV-1 (Railway Traction) and HV-7 (Generators) have no ToD due to operational continuity needs; and HV-8 (E-Vehicle Charging) offers a -20% rebate from 9 AM-5 PM and a +20% surcharge for non-solar hours to promote solar charging. These variations align with specific consumer needs and policy goals, including renewable integration and grid stability.



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