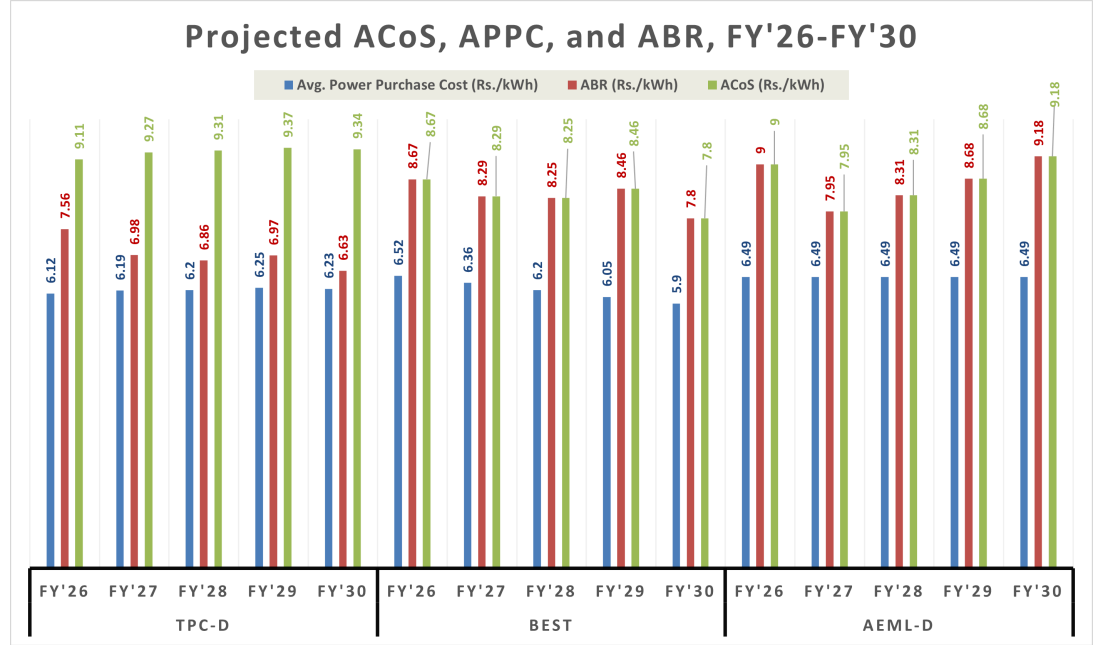


Weekly news round-up, 5th April 2025

Tariff order analysis for Maharashtra: MYT FY'26 to FY'30

Comprehensive evaluation of critical tariff parameters

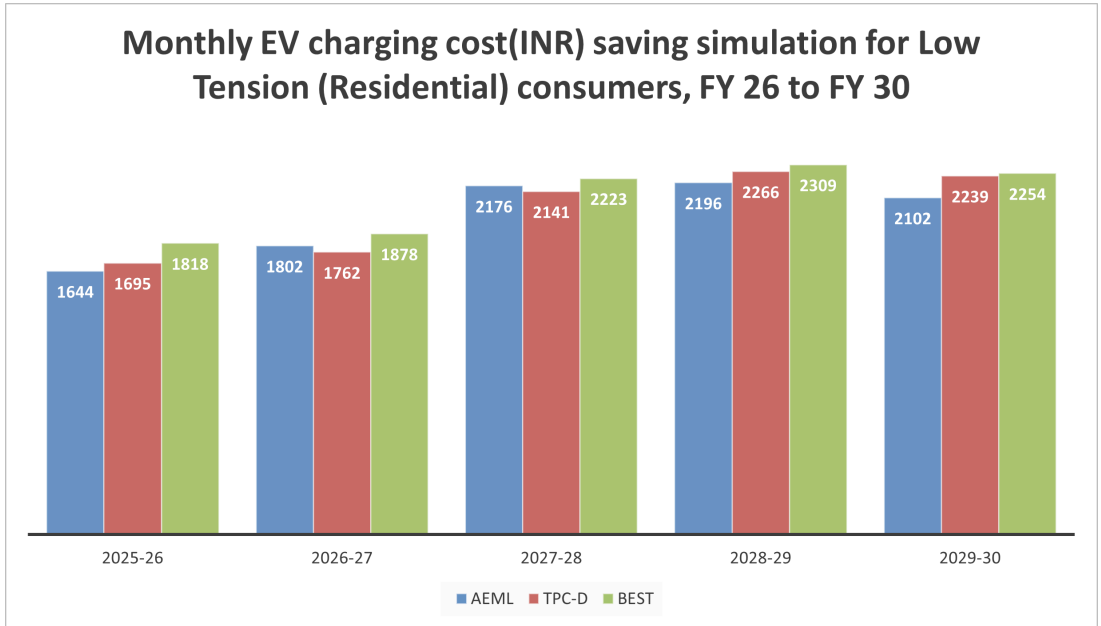


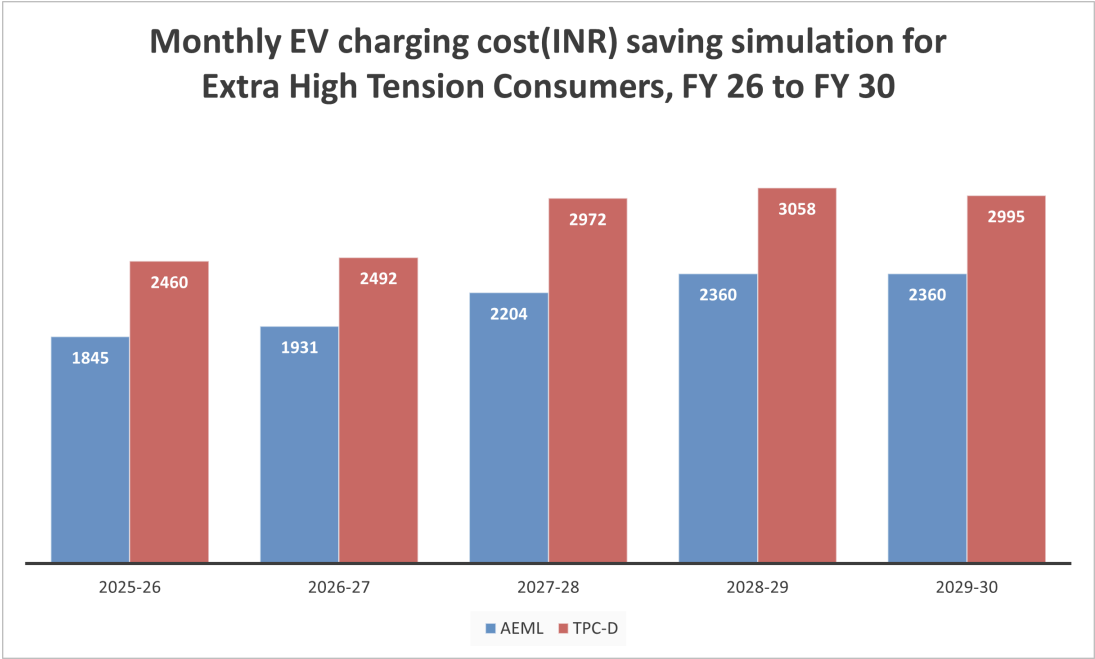
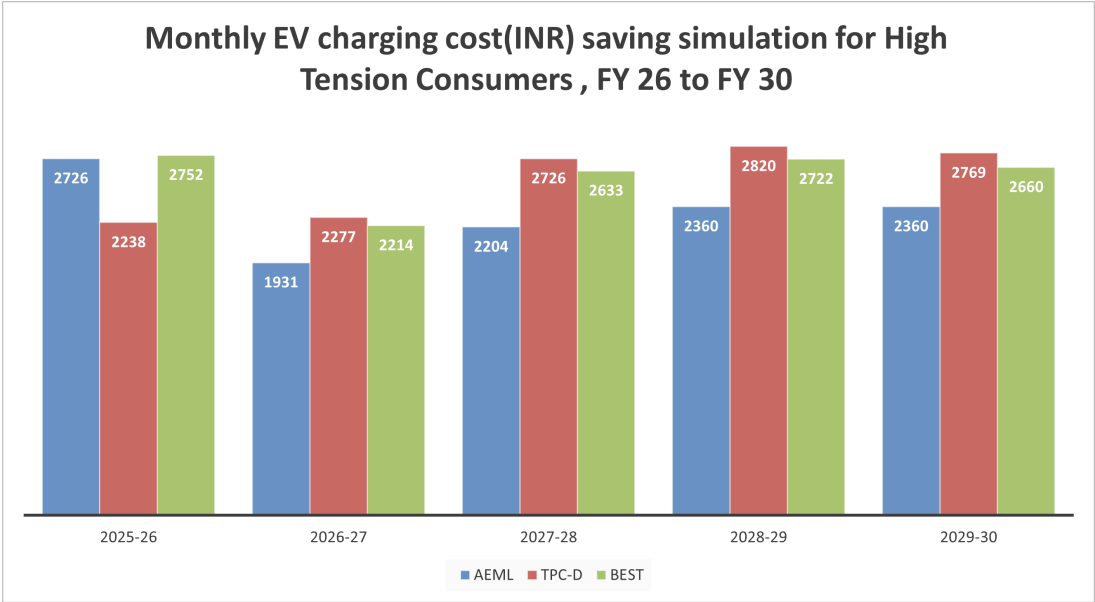
The chart provides a detailed comparison of key tariff parameters—Average Cost of Supply (ACoS), Average Power Purchase Cost (APPC), and Average Billing Rate (ABR)—for three Mumbai-based distribution licensees: TPC-D (Tata Power Company Limited - Distribution), BEST (Brihanmumbai Electric Supply and Transport Undertaking), and AEML-D (Adani Electricity Mumbai Limited - Distribution), projected across the 5th Control Period (FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30).

ACoS represents the total cost of supplying electricity per unit, calculated as calculated as ARR divided by total sales. APPC reflects the average cost per unit of electricity procured, derived from total power purchase cost divided by quantum, indicating procurement efficiency. ABR indicates the average revenue per unit billed to consumers, based on tariff schedules and sales mix, serving as a measure of revenue recovery. Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) denotes the total revenue requirement approved by the regulator to cover operational, capital, and other allowable expenses, forming the basis for tariff determination.

For utilities, an ABR aligning closely with ACoS suggests effective cost recovery, ensuring financial sustainability while balancing consumer affordability. TPC-D's ABR ranges from 7.56 to 6.63 Rs./kWh, with ACoS spanning 9.11 to 9.37 Rs./kWh, reflecting a higher cost structure, and APPC increasing modestly from 6.12 to 6.23 Rs./kWh, indicating stable procurement costs. BEST's ABR, ranging from 8.67 to 7.80 Rs./kWh, closely matches its estimated ACoS, supported by a declining APPC from 6.52 to 5.90 Rs./kWh, demonstrating efficient cost management. AEML-D's ABR, set at 9.00 to 9.18 Rs./kWh, corresponds to its estimated ACoS, with APPC consistently projected at 6.49 Rs./kWh based on available data, reflecting a balanced tariff framework. These findings integrate user-provided ABR values with data from regulatory documents, with AEML-D estimates pending validation from detailed ARR and power purchase tables to ensure precision

Financial implications of ToD structure on charging electric vehicles (EVs)





This analysis evaluates the financial implications of charging electric vehicles (EVs) across different time-of-day tariff structures for Low Tension (LT), High Tension(HT), and Extra High Tension(EHT) Consumers for Maharashtra’s three major electricity distribution licensees—TPC-D (Tata Power), BEST Undertaking, and AEML (Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd.)—over five years, from FY 2025–26 to FY 2029–30.

The assumptions underlying this analysis are based on a representative mid-range passenger electric vehicle (EV) with a battery capacity of 40 kWh. The daily charging requirement is assumed to be 20 kWh, reflecting a typical 50% depth-of-discharge. Charging is expected to occur over 3 to 4 hours each day, depending on the type of charger used, and is carried out consistently over 30 days per month. The tariff periods considered in this study are segmented into four time slots: normal hours (6 AM to 9 AM), peak hours (5 PM to midnight), solar off-peak hours (9 AM to 5 PM), and off-peak hours (midnight to 6 AM).

To estimate potential cost savings, monthly charging costs were calculated for each time slot, and maximum savings were determined by comparing the normal hours and peak hours cost with the solar off-peak hours, and off-peak hours cost. The primary goal of this analysis is to quantify the financial benefits of smart charging practices—specifically, the advantage of shifting charging to lower-cost periods. Additionally, the analysis captures the year-on-year impact of projected tariff escalation on EV charging costs and provides strategic insights for fleet operators, residential EV users, and policymakers. These insights aim to inform infrastructure planning, incentive program design, and time-based charging strategies that can enhance cost-efficiency and grid reliability.

\*There is no separate EHT consumer category in BEST.

Multi Year Tariff, FY’26 - FY’30:

- [The Tata Power Company Ltd. \(Distribution\)](#)
- [BEST](#)
- [Adani Electricity Mumbai Limited \(Distribution Business\)](#)



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