

Government of Pakistan
Ministry of Energy

Islamabad, the 13th January, 2026.

NOTIFICATION

S.R.O. 49(I)/2026. - In pursuance of section 31 of the Regulation of Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power Act, 1997 (XL of 1997), the Federal Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in its notification No. S.R.O. 374(I)/2018 dated the 22nd day of March, 2018 as amended from time to time, namely:-

2. In the aforesaid notification, the Schedule Of Electricity Tariffs determined by National Electric Power Regulatory Authority (the "**Authority**"), inclusive of GoP Tariff Rationalization, of Quetta Electric Supply Company (QESCO), is substituted with the final tariff dated 12th January, 2026, intimated by the Authority, based on uniform tariff determined by the Authority in terms of sub-section (4) of section 31, both of which the Federal Government is pleased to notify as Annex-A-1, Annex-B-1, Annex-A, Annex-B in terms of sub-section 7 of section 31 of the Act. Provided that any modification in the targeted subsidy shall accordingly be reflected in the applicable variable charge specified in Annex-A-1, Annex-B-1 from time to time.
3. Furthermore, the National Electric Power Regulatory Authority decisions dated 7th January, 2026 in respect of QESCO and decision of power purchase price determination dated 7th January, 2026, is also hereby notified.
4. This notification shall come into force on and from the 1st day of January, 2026.


Syed Waqar Ahmed
Deputy Secretary (T&S)
Ministry of Energy
Power Division



Registrar

National Electric Power Regulatory Authority

Islamic Republic of Pakistan

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No. NEPRA/R/ADG(Trf)/TRF-100/ 1004-23

January 12, 2026

Subject: **DECISION OF THE AUTHORITY IN THE MATTER OF MOTION FILED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 7 AND 31(7) OF THE NEPRA ACT 1997 (THE ACT) READ WITH THE RULE 17 OF NEPRA (TARIFF STANDARDS AND PROCEDURE) RULES, 1998 (THE RULES) WITH RESPECT TO RECOMMENDATION OF CONSUMER END TARIFF**

Dear Sir,

Please find enclosed herewith the subject Decision of the Authority (total 18 Pages). The instant Decision including Annex-A & A-1, B & B-1 and C is intimated to the Federal Government for notification in terms of Section 31(7) of the Act.

2. Further, the Federal Government while notifying the instant Decision, shall also notify the individual Decisions of the Authority issued in the matter of each XWDISCO along with Decision of Power Purchase Price (PPP) Forecast for the CY 2026 dated 07.01.2026.

Enclosure: As above

Wasim Anwar Bhinder
(Wasim Anwar Bhinder)

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

Copy to:

Secretary, Ministry of Finance, 'Q' Block, Pak Secretariat, Islamabad	Mr. Shehriyar Abbasi, Deputy Secretary Cabinet Division, Cabinet Secretariat, Islamabad
Secretary, Energy Department, Government of Punjab, 8th Floor, EFU House, Main Gulberg, Jail Road, Lahore	Secretary, Energy Department, Government of Sindh, 3 rd Floor, State Life Building No. 3, Opposite CM House, Dr. Zai-ud-din Ahmad Road, Karachi
Secretary, Energy and Power Department, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, First Floor, A-Block, Abdul Wali Khan Multiplex, Civil Secretariat, Peshawar	Secretary, Energy Department, Government of Balochistan, Civil Secretariat, Zarghoon Road, Quetta
Secretary, Water & Power, Government of Gilgit Baltistan, Near Kara Kuram International University, Gilgit	Chief Executive Officer, Central Power Purchasing Agency Guarantee Limited (CPPA-G), Shaheen Plaza, 73-West, Fazl-e-Haq Road, Islamabad

Chief Executive Officer, Hazara Electric Supply Company (HAZECO), 426/A, PMA Link Road, Jinnahabad Abbottabad	Chief Executive Officer, Sukkur Electric Power Company Ltd. (SEPCO), SEPCO Headquarters, Old Thermal Power Station, Sukkur
Chief Executive Officer, K-Electric Limited (KEL), KE House, Punjab Chowrangi,, 39 – B, Sunset Boulevard, Phase-II, Defence Housing Authority, Karachi	Chief Executive Officer, Hyderabad Electric Supply Company Ltd. (HESCO), WAPDA Water Wing Complex, Hussainabad, Hyderabad
Chief Executive Officer, Tribal Areas Electric Supply Company Ltd. (TESCO), 213-WAPDA House, Shami Road, Sakhi Chashma, Peshawar.	Chief Executive Officer, Peshawar Electric Supply Company Ltd. (PESCO), WAPDA House, Sakhi Chashma, Shami Road, Peshawar
Chief Executive Officer, Islamabad Electric Supply Company Ltd. (IESCO), Street No. 40, G-7/4, Islamabad	Chief Executive Officer, Faisalabad Electric Supply Company Ltd. (FESCO), Abdullahpur, Canal Bank Road, Faisalabad
Chief Executive Officer, Gujranwala Electric Power Company Ltd. (GEPCO), 565/A, Model Town G.T. Road, Gujranwala	Chief Executive Officer, Lahore Electric Supply Company Ltd. (LESCO), 22-A, Queen's Road, Lahore
Chief Executive Officer, Multan Electric Power Company Ltd. (MEPCO), Complex, WAPDA Colony, Khanewal Road, Multan	Chief Executive Officer, Quetta Electric Supply Company Ltd. (QESCO), 14-A Zarghoon Road, Quetta



Decision of the Authority regarding motion filed by Federal Government under Section 7 and 31 of NEPRA Act 1997 read with Rule 17 of NEPRA (Tariff standards and procedure) Rules, 1998 with respect to recommendation of Consumer end tariff

DECISION OF THE AUTHORITY IN THE MATTER OF MOTION FILED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 7 AND 31(7) OF THE NEPRA ACT 1997 (THE ACT) READ WITH RULE 17 OF THE NEPRA (TARIFF STANDARDS AND PROCEDURE) RULES, 1998 (THE RULES) WITH RESPECT TO RECOMMENDATION OF THE CONSUMER END TARIFF

1. NEPRA determined annual tariff adjustments / indexation and Multi Year Tariffs of XWDISCOs, for the CY 2026 vide decisions dated 07.01.2026. In addition, the Authority also determined Power Purchase Price forecast for the CY 2026 vide decision dated 07.01.2026. A summary of the component wise revenue requirement of each XWDISCO determined by the Authority, for CY 2026, is reproduced hereunder;

		CY 2026 (Distribution + Supply) Functions Revenue Requirement											
		WAPDA	IESCO	FESCO	GEPCO	NEPSCO	VESCO	HESCO	QESCO	SESCO	TESCO	HAZECO	T&L
Units Received	GWh	12,398	25,606	15,836	12,063	18,427	10,373	5,486	4,790	3,995	1,554	3,094	113,582
Units Sold	GWh	11,494	23,440	14,597	10,995	16,337	8,375	4,523	4,094	3,344	1,416	2,618	101,234
Units Lost	GWh	904	2,166	1,239	1,068	2,090	1,998	963	696	651	138	476	12,348
T&D Losses	%	7.29%	8.46%	7.82%	8.85%	11.34%	19.26%	17.55%	13.81%	16.31%	8.89%	15.39%	10.87%
Energy Charge	Rs. Mln	100,987	208,268	128,641	98,017	149,524	84,420	44,484	38,857	32,325	12,735	25,301	923,558
Capacity Charge	Rs. Mln	164,662	381,769	236,947	188,243	290,132	159,383	112,729	95,008	65,055	42,013	41,291	1,777,453
Transmission & MOF	Rs. Mln	20,681	47,821	29,413	23,787	36,655	19,718	13,950	11,569	8,251	5,093	5,082	222,144
Power Purchase Price	Rs. Mln	286,329	637,958	395,002	310,048	476,341	263,722	171,173	145,434	105,631	59,842	71,674	2,923,154
Pay & Allowances	Rs. Mln	16,380	30,670	20,467	17,310	20,353	13,869	10,832	7,921	7,073	1,355	1,833	148,062
Post Retirement Benefits	Rs. Mln	11,047	22,126	20,716	11,205	27,291	14,943	6,425	3,916	6,542	698	988	124,997
Repair & Maintenance	Rs. Mln	2,625	3,000	1,256	3,561	2,039	1,543	2,839	1,603	1,446	391	137	20,481
Traveling allowance	Rs. Mln	641	772	643	446	1,026	216	377	308	432	46	34	4,943
Vehicle maintenance	Rs. Mln	1,116	2,169	1,095	1,261	742	325	689	558	289	82	11	8,314
Other expenses	Rs. Mln	2,579	3,437	2,256	1,141	3,251	1,672	1,300	919	1,887	108	69	19,226
Op&M Cost	Rs. Mln	34,388	62,174	46,473	34,924	55,201	31,873	22,461	15,266	17,669	2,681	2,513	326,021
Depreciation	Rs. Mln	5,981	6,728	6,615	5,309	9,195	3,328	1,835	1,953	1,894	710	803	44,393
ROB	Rs. Mln	14,390	10,752	12,807	10,204	10,704	7,073	13,495	6,001	9,284	2,904	707	97,924
O-Income	Rs. Mln	(8,281)	(12,600)	(7,313)	(4,505)	(8,535)	(5,111)	(1,333)	(1,978)	(2,665)	(728)	(652)	(54,760)
Total Distribution/Supply Margins	Rs. Mln	46,478	67,054	56,582	43,902	66,365	35,168	35,469	21,242	26,182	5,166	3,771	413,579
Prior Year Adjustment	Rs. Mln	(4,209)	(971)	16,974	22,420	8,794	15,748	(297)	5,561	2,110	5,443	(7)	21,572
Revenue Requirement	Rs. Mln	328,598	704,041	470,558	378,369	551,699	313,635	207,345	172,237	133,934	70,482	75,437	3,408,305
Working Capital	Rs. Mln	(4,493)	(4,260)	(3,831)	(1,868)	(4,538)	(3,187)	(1,811)	(2,797)	(603)	(1,036)	(565)	(28,998)
Net-Revenue Requirement net of W.C	Rs. Mln	324,106	699,781	466,727	376,501	547,161	312,448	205,524	169,441	133,331	69,446	74,872	3,379,308
Avg. Tariff with Working Capital	Rs./kWh	28.20	29.85	31.97	34.24	33.49	37.31	43.44	41.38	39.88	49.03	28.60	33.36

2. The said decisions were intimated to the Federal Government, for filing of the uniform tariff application, in terms of section 31 of the Regulation of Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power Act, 1997 (hereinafter, "the Act"). The Federal Government was also requested to notify these decisions in terms of Section 31 of the NEPRA Act, while notifying the uniform tariff application decision of the Authority.
3. In response, the Ministry of Energy (MoE), Power Division (hereinafter, "MoE (PD)" or "the Petitioner"), vide letter No. Tariff/MYT 2025-26 dated 08.01.2026, filed Motion with respect to the recommendation of consumer end tariff for XWDISCOs and K-Electric for the CY 2026, under section 7 & 31 of the Act, read with Rule 17 of the NEPRA Tariff (Standards and Procedure) Rules, 1998 (hereinafter, "the Rules").
4. The MoE (PD) in its Motion stated that National Electricity Policy, 2021 (hereinafter, "the Policy") approved by the Council of Common Interests, provides under Clause 5.6.1 that the financial sustainability of the sector is premised on the recovery of full cost of service, to the extent feasible, through an efficient tariff structure, which ensures sufficient liquidity in the

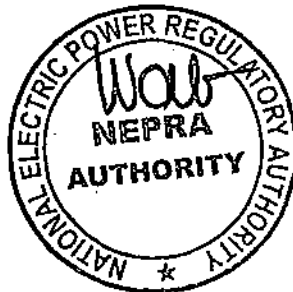


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sector' and under Clause 5.6.4 states that in due course, financial self-sustainability will eliminate the need for Government subsidies (except for any subsidies for lifeline, industry or agriculture consumers, as per prevailing Government considerations). The Policy further states that in view of various parameters, including (a) the socio-economic objectives; (b) budgetary targets in field; and (c) recommendations of the Regulator with respect to consumer-end tariff for each State-Owned Distribution company, the Government may continue to propose uniform tariff across the consumers and regions. In pursuance thereto, the Regulator shall, in consumer interest, determine a uniform tariff (inclusive of quarterly adjustments) for all the State-Owned Distribution companies.

5. The MoE (PD) also stated that Section 31 (4) of the Act provides that the Authority shall, on the basis of uniform tariff application, determine a uniform tariff for public sector licensees, engaged in supply of electric power to consumers, in the consumer's interest, on the basis of their consolidated accounts. Accordingly, the Authority has been determining the uniform tariff to be charged from the consumers, including the impact of targeted subsidy and inter DISCO tariff rationalization / cross-subsidies, under the Act. The latest uniform tariff in field for XWDISCOs was determined by the Authority through its determination dated July 1, 2025 and was notified vide SRO 1157 to 1167 (I)/2025 dated July 1, 2025.
6. It was also mentioned that the Federal Government considered the schedules of tariff recommended by NEPRA for each XWDISCO for all categories of consumers dated 07.01.2026, and decided that as per the Policy, the uniform tariff should be made applicable per the provisions of section 31 (4) of the Act. Accordingly, the uniform tariff, being reflective of economic and social policy of the Federal Government and based on the consolidated revenue requirement approved and determined by the Authority for XWDISCOs (owned and controlled by the Federal Government), has been submitted for consideration and approval by the Cabinet on 08.01.2026 and in anticipation of the approval, the same is submitted to the Authority for consideration in terms of Section 31 of the Act along with the targeted tariff differential subsidy.
7. It has further been stated that inter-distribution companies' tariff rationalization is not aimed at raising any revenues for the Federal Government, as it is within the determined revenue requirements of the XWDISCOs consolidated in the terms of section 31 (4) of the Act. The tariff rationalization enables the fulfilment of the parameters set forth in the Constitution as well as the Policy. Once considered and approved, the same will lead to determination of "uniform final tariff", in terms of section 31 (7) of the Act, for notification by the Federal Government with effect from 01.01.2026, to the extent of modification of existing rates notified via SRO.1157 to 1167 (I)/2025 dated 01.07.2025, read in conformity with earlier issued applicable notifications.
8. Further, in accordance with the Policy, the Federal Government may maintain a uniform consumer-end tariff for K-Electric and State-Owned Distribution companies (even after privatization) through incorporation of direct / indirect subsidies. Accordingly, the Federal Government's applicable tariff for K-Electric consumers will also be consistent with the



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Decision of the Authority regarding motion filed by Federal Government under Section 7 and 31 of NEPRA Act 1997 read with Rule 17 of NEPRA (Tariff standards and procedure) Rules, 1998 with respect to recommendation of Consumer end tariff

proposed uniform national tariff of XWDISCOs. The same has been also submitted for approval of the Federal Government and in anticipation of the approval, the same is submitted to the Authority for consideration in terms of the provisions of the Act.

9. In light of the above, instant Motion has been filed by the Federal Government with respect to Consumer End Tariff Recommendations of XWDISCOs under section 7 and 31 of the Act read with Rule 17 of the Rules, so as to reconsider and issue the uniform schedule of tariff of XWDISCOs, by incorporating targeted subsidy and, inter distribution companies tariff rationalization pursuant to guidelines for the category of each of NEPRA determined notified rate (inclusive of subsidy/tariff rationalization surcharge/ inter disco tariff rationalization).
10. Further the Motion is also being filed with respect to Federal Government's applicable Consumer End Tariff Recommendations for K-Electric consumers, under section 7 and 31 of the Act read with Rule 17 of the Rules, so as to maintain uniform tariff across the country. The Authority is requested to issue revised Federal Government's applicable Schedule of Tariff for K-Electric Consumers to be notified with effect from 01.01.2026 in the official gazette by way of modification in SRO No 575(I)/2019 as modified from time to time.
11. Subsequently, the MoE (PD), vide letter dated 12.01.2026 conveyed the decision of the Cabinet, vide case No.7/Rule-19/2026/22 dated 11.01.2026, whereby the Cabinet approved the proposals as under;
 - a. Approve the uniform tariff of XWDISCOs, owned and controlled by the Federal Government, being reflective of economic and social policy of the Federal Government and based on the consolidated revenue requirement approved and determined by NEPRA for XWDISCOs (inclusive of targeted subsidy and inter-distribution companies tariff rationalization).
 - b. Authorize Power Division for submitting reconsideration / uniform tariff application request to NEPRA in terms of section 31 of the Act.
 - c. Authorize Power Division to notify the uniform tariff so determined by NEPRA and recommended by it as "final tariff", Power Purchase Price decision dated 07.01.2026 and XWDISCOs determination dated 07.01.2026 for notification in the official gazette, with effect from 01.01.2026 to the extent of modification of existing rates notified via SRO 1157 to 1167 (I)/2025 dated 01.07.2025, read in conformity with earlier issued applicable notifications.
 - d. Approve the application of Federal Government's applicable rate as mentioned for K-Electric consumers by way of tariff rationalization in order to maintain uniform tariff across the country with effect from 01.01.2026.
 - e. On the same pattern of XWDISCOs, authorize Power Division to approach NEPRA for issuance of Schedule of Tariff for K-Electric consumers to extent of Federal Government's applicable rates only and upon approval of NEPRA, the same may be notified with effect from 01.01.2026, in the official gazette by way of modification to the extent of Federal Government's applicable rates in SRO No. 575 (I)/2019 as modified from time to time.



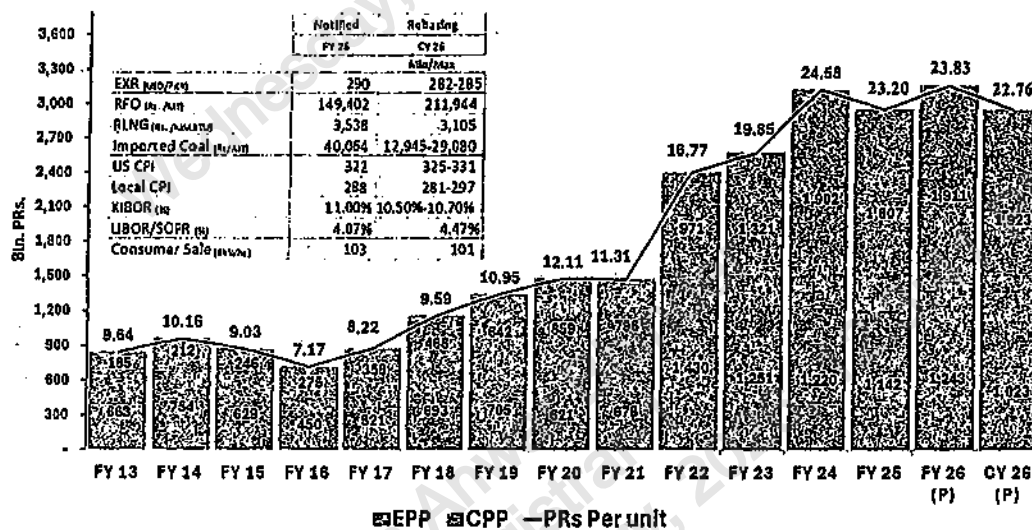
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Decision of the Authority regarding motion filed by Federal Government under Section 7 and 31 of NEPRA Act 1997 read with Rule 17 of NEPRA (Tariff standards and procedure) Rules, 1998 with respect to recommendation of Consumer end tariff

12. The Authority, in order to provide a fair opportunity to the Federal Government to present its case and other relevant stakeholders, decided to conduct a hearing in the matter which was scheduled on 12.01.2026 at NEPRA Tower Islamabad along with ZOOM. Notice of hearing was published in newspapers on 09.01.2026 and also uploaded on NEPRA website along-with copy of Motion filed by the MoE (PD).
13. The hearing was held as per the schedule on 12.01.2026, wherein the Federal Government was represented by Additional Secretary, MoE (PD), along-with team from PPMC and CPPA-G. Representatives from XWDISCOs, K-Electric, media, Industry, and general public were also present during the hearing.
14. The MoE (PD) during the hearing reiterated its submissions made in the Motion and also presented briefly on tariff mechanism and how each component of the tariff is adjusted through periodic adjustments such as FCA, QTA and annual adjustment/indexations. It submitted that base tariff is an indicative tariff and the consumers pay the delta between the base tariff and the actual costs through monthly and quarterly adjustments.
15. The MoE (PD) presented the following comparison of PPP (excluding UoSC) and its break-up in terms of EPP and CPP over the years.

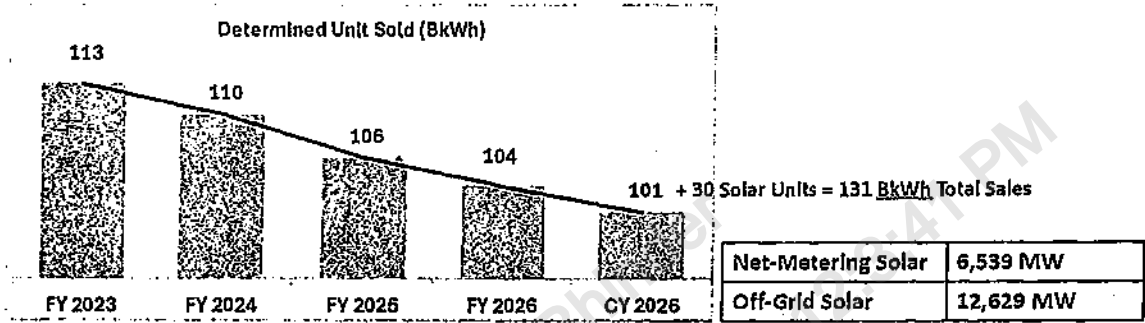


16. It was explained that over the years, determined unit sales have gone down from 113 bkWh in FY 2023 to projected 101 bkWh in CY 2026, primarily due to influx of solar net metering and off-grid solar. The capacity of net metering and off-grid solar has increased to 6,539 MW and 12,629 MW (as per the study carried out by PPMC) respectively, which has an impact of around Rs.3.5/kWh on grid rates.





Decision of the Authority regarding motion filed by Federal Government under Section 7 and 31 of NEPRA Act 1997 read with Rule 17 of NEPRA (Tariff standards and procedure) Rules, 1998 with respect to recommendation of Consumer end tariff

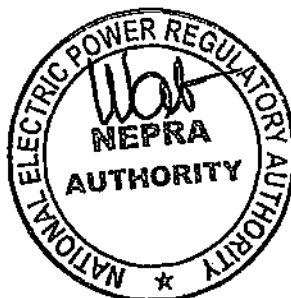


17. The MoE (PD) further stated that total revenue requirement of XWDISCOs for the CY 2026, as determined by NEPRA, has decreased by Rs.142 billion, as compared to FY 2025-26, resulting in reduction of Rs.0.62/kWh in the average base tariff for the CY 2026. While explaining the reasons, the MoE (PD) highlighted that major reason for reduction in average rate is decrease in the Power Purchase Price (PPP) for the CY 2026, as compared to FY 2025-26, as detailed below;

	FY 26		CY 26		Change
Units Received (BkWh)	116.40		113.58		
Units Sold (BkWh)	103.56		101.23		
T&D Losses (%)	11.04%		10.87%		
	Bln	/Unit	Bln	/Unit	/Unit
Energy Charge	1,125	10.87	924	9.12	(1.74)
Capacity Charge	1,766	17.06	1,777	17.56	0.50
UoS	174	1.68	222	2.19	0.51
Generation Cost	3,066	29.61	2,923	28.88	(0.73)
Distribution Margin	396	3.82	414	4.09	0.26
Prior Year Adjustments	59	0.57	72	0.71	0.14
Revenue Requirement	3,521	34.00	3,408	33.67	(0.33)
Working Capital	-	-	(29)	(0.29)	(0.29)
Net Revenue Requirement	3,521	34.00	3,379	33.38	(0.61)

18. The MoE (PD) explained that although average tariff has been reduced by Rs.0.62/kWh, however, the reduction in tariff has been eaten up by change in sales mix, as the quantum of subsidized consumers has increased exponentially from 9.5 million consumers in FY 2022 to 20.71 million consumers, as of June 2025. With this shift, the consumption for such subsidized consumers has also increased from 8,527 MKWhs in FY 2020-21 to 19,711 MKWhs as of June 2025, as mentioned below;

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Decision of the Authority regarding motion filed by Federal Government under Section 7 and 31 of NEPRA Act 1997 read with Rule 17 of NEPRA (Tariff standards and procedure) Rules, 1998 with respect to recommendation of Consumer end tariff

	FY 2022				CY 2026			
	Total Consumers (Oct-21)		DISCOs Units		Total Consumers (Jun-25)		DISCOs Units	
	Nos	%	MkWh	%	Nos	%	MkWh	%
Up to 50 Units - Life Line	1,346,058	5%	357	1%	1,339,127	4%	413	1%
51-100 units - Life Line	288,126	1%	1,298	2%	487,298	1%	393	1%
01-100 Units	5,007,591	18%	3,014	6%	7,307,992	22%	15,007	29%
101-200 Units	2,901,721	10%	3,858	7%	11,574,126	34%	3,898	8%
	9,543,498	34%	8,527	16%	20,708,543	61%	19,711	38%

19. The MoE (PD) also submitted that despite this change in sales mix, the Federal Government has decided to maintain the existing applicable tariff for each category of consumers, and out of total determined revenue requirement of Rs.3,379 billion, an amount of Rs.248 billion, would be picked up by the Federal Government as subsidy, as detailed hereunder:

	Consumers		Units	GoP Variable			GoP Fixed				Subsidy
				Jul-25	Jan-26	Change	Jul-25	Jan-26			CY 26
	Nos	%	MkWh	Rs/kWh			Rs/Con/M				Phs.
Up to 50 Units - Life Line	849,869	2%	413	3.95	3.95	-	0	0	0	0	13
51-100 units - Life Line	539,271	1%	393	7.74	7.74	-	0	0	0	0	41
01-100 Units (Protected)	7,640,109	20%	15,007	10.54	10.54	-	0	0	0	0	384
101-200 Units (Protected)	12,530,378	32%	3,898	13.01	13.01	-	0	0	0	0	90
01-100 Units	913,498	2%	3,003	22.44	22.44	-	0	0	0	0	41
101-200 Units	1,481,312	4%	5,479	28.91	28.91	-	0	0	0	0	47
Non-Prot. 201-300	5,632,066	15%	9,083	33.10	33.10	-	0	0	0	0	27
Non-Prot. > 300 & ToU	4,694,385	12%	13,399	41.10	41.10	-	200-1000	0	0	200-1000	(93)
Domestic	34,274,866	89%	51,675	25.54	25.54	-					521
Commercial	3,523,456	5%	7,929	37.36	37.36	-	1000	1250	1000	1250	(90)
General Services	228,909	1%	3,486	42.48	42.48	-	1000	0	1000	0	(35)
Industrial	301,384	1%	25,248	29.34	29.34	-	1000	1250	1000	1250	(102)
Bulk	2,698	0.01%	3,198	38.22	38.22	-	2000	1250	2000	1250	(45)
Agricultural	261,607	1%	6,501	28.99	28.99	-	0	400	0	400	15
Others	10,781	0%	3,198	29.02	29.02	-	2000	1250	2000	1250	(16)
National	38,603,101	100%	101,294	28.73	28.73	-					Subsidy Required 248

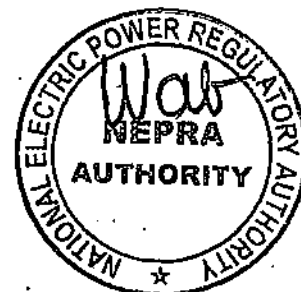
20. Various commentators during the hearing, raised their concerns about the proposed increase in tariff by the MoE (PD). Written comments were also received from Mr. Rehan Javed, an industrial user from Karachi. A summary of the written comments from the commentators are as under;

✓ **Selective and Discriminatory Application of Base Tariff Reduction**

The recently approved PKR 0.62 per unit reduction in base tariff has not been passed on to industrial consumers. This selective withholding is unjustified and discriminatory. When base costs decline, relief must flow uniformly.

✓ **Excessive and Unsustainable Industrial Cross-Subsidy**

Industrial tariffs continue to carry an estimated PKR 5-7 per unit cross-subsidy. This policy-driven burden has rendered Pakistani industry regionally uncompetitive. Removal of this cross-subsidy would immediately reduce tariffs to 9-10 US cents per unit, restoring competitiveness and supporting exports. Continuing this approach while seeking export growth reflects a policy contradiction.





✓ **Misuse of Uniform Tariff Concept**

Uniform tariff is being used to conceal inefficiencies rather than correct them. Costs are being socialized upward through industrial tariffs instead of addressing DISCO inefficiencies.

✓ **Structurally Flawed Industrial Tariff Design**

The tariff structure ignores the distinction between 8-hour and 24-hour industrial operations. Continuous industries improve load factor and grid stability, yet receive no recognition. Failure to rationally structure B2, B3, and B4 categories discourages efficient demand behavior.

✓ **Penalization of Higher Voltage Consumers**

Higher voltage B3, B4 consumers are charged equal or higher tariffs despite imposing lower system costs through reduced losses and infrastructure use. This violates cost-of-service principles, discourages efficiency, and perpetuates higher system losses.

✓ **Absence of Demand-Side Strategy**

Despite surplus capacity and rising capacity payments, there is no credible strategy to sell electricity as a product. Tariff design suppresses demand and accelerates grid exit. Without correction, grid hollowing will continue.

✓ **Mr. Rehan Javed, during the hearing, reiterated his written comments.**

✓ APTMA submitted that the inclusion of cross-subsidy in the off-peak tariff for B3 and B4 industrial consumers renders the tariff uncompetitive in international markets. It was contended that electricity tariffs in competing regional and global markets range between 5 to 9 US cents per kWh, whereas the prevailing industrial tariff in Pakistan stands at approximately 12.90 US cents per kWh, as submitted by the Ministry of Energy. APTMA further submitted that protected residential consumers are being heavily subsidized, the burden of which is being cross-subsidized by industrial consumers.

✓ Mr. Aamir Sheikh, Mr. Rehan Javed, Mr. Asim Riaz, and Mr. Arif Bilwani opposed the continuation of cross-subsidy being borne by industrial consumers. They submitted that a rationalized and lower industrial tariff would enable industries to expand operations, enhance export competitiveness, and generate employment. It was further argued that industrial growth would indirectly uplift low-consumption residential consumers through increased economic activity, while simultaneously reducing the fiscal burden of subsidies borne by the Federal Government.

✓ Mr. Arif Bilwani also requested that the peak and Off-peak rates should be abolished to the extent of industry.

✓ Mr. Aamir Sheikh further submitted that a reduction in the reference tariff on account of PPP could potentially lead to positive periodic adjustments, thus leading to increase in industrial tariff.

Wab 9





- ✓ Mr. Asghar Khattak submitted that effective CD management remains critical and emphasized that improved governance and utilization of funds recovered through the PHL surcharge could help alleviate reliance on cross-subsidization by industrial consumers.
 - ✓ Mr. Rehan Javed also submitted that as per CD report for September 2025, there is a loss of Rs. 87 billion on account of losses and Rs 84 billion on account of under recovery by XWDISCOs from July to September 2025. He further added that CD is being paid by the consumers through DSS of Rs 3.23 /kWh, which should not have been there if the tariff setting was appropriate and power sector was performing better.
21. The MoE (PD) provided its written response on the comments submitted in writing as well as raised during the hearing by stakeholders are as under;
- ✓ **Selective and Discriminatory Application of Base Tariff Reduction**

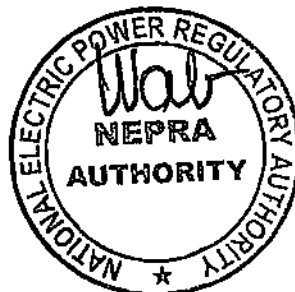
There is no change in base tariff of any consumer category / slab, therefore there is no selective or discriminatory treatment with industries. The reduction in NEPRA rate has been absorbed by a substantial change in domestic consumer mix towards low-tariff protected class. Accordingly, the national average applicable rate has also been decreased by Rs. 0.66/unit.
 - ✓ **Excessive and Unsustainable Industrial Cross-Subsidy**

NEPRA has determined the tariff of all categories / slabs at their cost of service. Accordingly, the true picture reflects industrial cross subsidy of Rs. 4/unit. Since June 2024, the industrial cross subsidy burden has already been reduced by Rs. 123 billion. The Federal Government is making further efforts to reduce the cross-subsidy burden from industrial sector gradually.
 - ✓ **Misuse of Uniform Tariff Concept**

The uniform tariff is designed to ensure national tariff equity and system stability while comprehensive reforms are undertaken to address DISCO inefficiencies through stricter performance benchmarks, enhanced regulatory oversight, loss-reduction targets, and governance improvements. The Federal Government remains committed to protecting industrial competitiveness and to transitioning toward a tariff regime where efficiency gains are transparently reflected and inefficiencies are systematically eliminated.
 - ✓ **Structurally Flawed Industrial Tariff Design & Penalization of Higher Voltage Consumers**

The tariff for B4 industrial category is lower than the B3 industry which is again lower than the B2 industrial consumers, taking into account both variable and fixed charges, which is in line with the efficiency economic principles.
 - ✓ **Absence of Demand-Side Strategy**

The rapid growth of behind-the-meter solar and net metering has altered electricity demand patterns, creating a gap between available generation capacity and grid-based demand. To address this imbalance, multiple demand-stimulation initiatives are being



F. Akhtar

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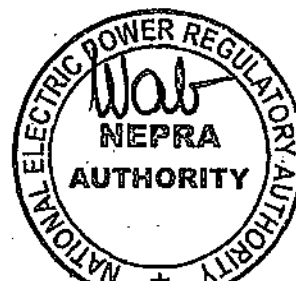


Decision of the Authority regarding motion filed by Federal Government under Section 7 and 31 of NEPRA Act 1997 read with Rule 17 of NEPRA (Tariff standards and procedure) Rules, 1998 with respect to recommendation of Consumer end tariff

implemented, including an incremental incentive package aimed at enhancing demand and optimizing the utilization of surplus capacity.

22. The Authority has thoroughly examined the submissions made in the Motion, comments of the stakeholders and available record and noted that as per the section 31(4) of the Act, the Authority has been mandated to determine a uniform tariff as reproduced below;
- 31. Tariff. - (4) Subject to sub-sections (2) and (3), the Authority shall, on the basis of uniform tariff application, determine a uniform tariff for public sector licensees, engaged in supply of electric power to consumers, in the consumer's interest.*
23. Further, the Policy under Clause 5.6.3 states that the Regulator shall in public consumer interest, determine a uniform tariff (inclusive of quarterly adjustments) for all the state-owned distribution companies. Additionally, Government may maintain a uniform consumer-end tariff for K-Electric and state-owned distribution companies (even after privatization) through incorporation of direct / indirect subsidies.
24. The Authority also observed that the Petitioner in its Motion and also during the hearing has submitted that inter disco tariff rationalization is not aimed at raising any revenues for the Federal Government as it is within the determined consolidated revenue requirement of all the XWDISCOs for the CY 2026, rather the Federal Government would be providing a subsidy of around Rs.248 billion to different consumer categories during the period.
25. In light of the above and keeping in view of the relevant provisions of Act & Policy and the fact that the uniform tariff proposed by the Federal Government is within the determined consolidated revenue requirement of all the XWDISCOs for the CY 2026, the Authority has no objection in approving the Motion.
26. In view of the aforementioned discussion, the Authority has determined uniform tariff as required under section 31(4) of the Act, which is attached herewith as **Annex-A & A-I**. The Uniform Tariff so determined by the Authority includes impact of PYA of Rs.71.572 billion, to be passed on in a period of twelve months from the date of notification of the instant decision. Therefore, after a period of one year from the date of notification of the instant decision, the uniform tariff after excluding the impact of PYA is attached herewith as **Annex-B & B-I**, which would become applicable. For K-Electric, the applicable uniform tariff is attached as **Annex-C**.
27. Here it is pertinent to mention that the MoE (PD) has submitted to apply the tariff for both XWDISCOs and K-Electric consumers w.e.f. 01.01.2026. The Authority understands that NEPRA determined the revenue requirement / tariff for XWDISCOs for the CY 2026 i.e. January to December. If the tariff is not notified w.e.f. 1st January, it may result in under/over recovery of the allowed revenue requirement which would be adjusted in the next year's tariff as prior year adjustment. Therefore, in line with section 31(3)(a) which states that tariffs should allow licensee the recovery of any and all costs prudently incurred to meet the demonstrated needs of their customers, it would be appropriate to charge the tariff with effect from 1st January for the relevant year. The Authority thus, agrees with the request of the MoE (PD) to apply the tariff w.e.f. 01.01.2026.

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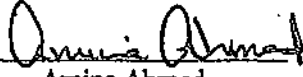
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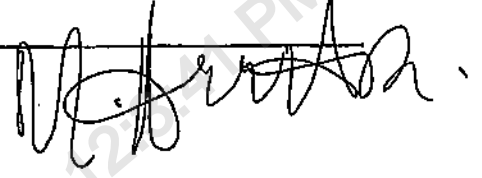
Decision of the Authority regarding motion filed by Federal Government under Section 7 and 31 of NEPRA Act 1997 read with Rule 17 of NEPRA (Tariff standards and procedure) Rules, 1998 with respect to recommendation of Consumer end tariff

28. The Federal Government while notifying the instant decision, shall also notify the individual decisions of the Authority issued in the matter of each XWDISCO along-with decision of Power Purchase Price (PPP) forecast for the CY 2026, dated 07.01.2026.

AUTHORITY



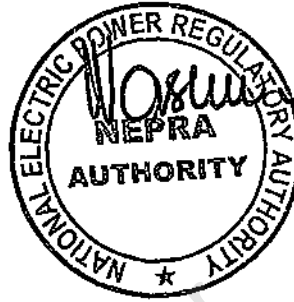
Amina Ahmed
Member



Engr. Maqsood Anwar Khan
Member



Waseem Mukhtar
Chairman



Description	Fixed Charges		Variable Charges (Rs./kWh)													Uniform National NEPRA Determined Tariff with PYA	
	NEPRA		NEPRA Determined Tariff														
	Rs. / Cons. / Month	Rs. / kW / Month	PESCO	HESCO	QESCO	QESCO	MEPCL	PESCO	LESCL	QESCO	QESCO	QESCO	QESCO	QESCO			
Residential																	
For peak load requirement less than 5 kW																	
Protected	Up to 50 Units - Life Line	-	-	34.19	36.83	32.39	46.45	29.48	35.68	37.22	35.11	39.73	50.81	27.81	-	38.13	
	51-100 units - Life Line	-	-	34.80	39.24	32.93	47.06	30.09	36.29	37.03	33.77	40.34	51.42	28.52	-	38.13	
	01-100 Units	-	-	37.41	43.78	35.79	50.73	32.87	35.94	35.81	31.16	41.30	51.47	29.98	-	38.13	
	101-200 Units	-	-	37.28	43.82	35.65	50.83	32.74	35.81	35.48	31.03	41.17	51.33	29.85	-	38.13	
Un-Protected	01-100 Units	-	-	35.90	51.57	30.32	54.82	33.18	35.84	35.13	30.71	43.82	54.05	29.47	-	36.13	
	101-200 Units	-	-	35.71	53.00	35.35	56.04	34.58	34.75	33.38	29.37	45.24	55.47	30.27	-	36.13	
	201-300 Units	-	-	35.87	53.09	35.84	56.17	34.69	35.25	34.08	29.98	45.32	55.54	30.44	-	36.13	
	301-400 Units	200	-	37.87	62.55	35.80	55.89	33.97	34.37	32.82	29.72	44.47	55.34	29.11	-	35.58	
	401-500 Units	400	-	37.25	52.14	35.18	55.27	33.55	33.95	32.41	29.31	44.05	54.92	28.89	-	35.23	
	501-600 Units	500	-	37.05	51.83	34.98	55.13	33.35	33.74	32.20	29.10	43.85	54.72	28.49	-	34.87	
	601-700 Units	600	-	35.92	51.80	34.84	54.96	33.21	33.61	32.07	28.97	43.39	54.60	28.35	-	34.61	
	Above 700 Units	1,000	-	38.79	51.85	34.68	54.83	33.05	33.46	31.82	28.82	43.24	54.47	28.23	-	35.07	
For peak load requirement exceeding 5 kW																	
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak	-	-	37.50	52.42	35.35	55.54	33.69	34.22	32.88	29.57	44.00	55.19	28.93	-	33.08		
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak	1,000	-	34.97	48.90	32.82	53.02	31.18	31.89	30.15	27.05	41.47	52.87	28.41	-	30.81		
Temporary Supply	2,000	-	40.80	59.37	37.93	61.89	38.70	37.38	35.24	30.65	48.24	62.59	32.04	-	34.31		
Total Residential																	
Commercial - A2																	
For peak load requirement less than 5 kW																	
For peak load requirement exceeding 5 kW	1,000	-	28.77	41.78	24.88	44.87	22.77	23.84	21.95	18.80	33.23	44.42	17.83	-	24.54		
Regular	-	1,250	27.46	42.45	25.38	42.77	23.48	24.53	22.63	19.59	33.92	42.32	18.53	-	28.43		
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak	-	-	35.90	50.85	33.84	53.80	32.08	32.95	31.24	28.03	39.88	53.11	28.97	-	33.08		
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak	-	1,250	28.00	42.95	25.74	45.98	24.18	24.93	23.35	20.15	32.09	45.21	18.07	-	25.12		
Temporary Supply	5,000	-	38.92	57.80	36.40	60.12	34.83	38.11	33.34	29.17	48.55	60.80	29.89	-	34.68		
Electric Vehicle Charging Station (EVCS)	-	-	33.71	52.08	33.28	53.48	16.51	15.51	24.82	17.50	41.84	56.33	27.27	-	33.05		
Total Commercial																	
General Services-A2																	
	1,000	-	33.10	47.80	31.16	51.08	29.01	29.94	28.21	24.93	39.78	50.36	24.17	-	32.39		
Industrial																	
B1	1,000	-	43.80	40.84	32.81	57.23	37.05	30.70	28.38	31.07	32.82	37.08	35.01	-	32.55		
B1 Peak	1,000	-	46.72	43.37	35.85	60.08	40.19	32.48	31.05	33.08	35.13	40.27	38.12	-	35.00		
B1 Off-Peak	-	-	41.28	38.32	30.55	54.65	34.75	28.40	28.89	29.01	31.08	34.84	32.69	-	30.82		
B2	-	1,250	42.09	38.76	31.36	55.48	35.59	27.88	28.56	28.23	31.44	35.87	33.80	-	27.87		
B2 - TOU (Peak)	-	-	48.53	42.93	35.73	62.87	39.90	32.05	30.72	31.95	35.88	40.28	37.84	-	35.00		
B2 - TOU (Off-Peak)	-	1,250	38.91	32.47	28.72	50.81	29.93	22.06	20.73	23.54	28.71	32.35	28.13	-	25.48		
B3 - TOU (Peak)	-	-	48.88	43.07	36.01	60.15	40.04	32.24	30.90	31.13	35.77	40.41	37.89	-	35.00		
B3 - TOU (Off-Peak)	-	1,250	31.98	28.47	21.41	45.55	23.44	17.84	16.30	18.82	21.18	25.51	23.28	-	20.83		
B4 - TOU (Peak)	-	-	48.58	43.03	35.11	59.23	39.93	32.23	30.99	31.87	35.87	40.41	37.89	-	35.00		
B4 - TOU (Off-Peak)	-	1,250	38.72	32.17	25.25	49.38	30.07	21.37	20.13	20.91	24.80	29.55	28.12	-	24.24		
Temporary Supply	5,000	-	47.57	48.08	38.37	63.93	40.98	33.39	31.34	32.11	38.11	45.40	38.97	-	35.13		
Total Industrial																	
Single Point Supply																	
C1(n) Supply at 400 Volts-less than 5 kW	2,000	-	34.81	51.24	32.81	52.91	32.60	31.63	30.96	28.58	41.58	51.58	28.37	-	34.11		
C1(n) Supply at 400 Volts-exceeding 5 kW	-	1,250	21.30	37.73	18.30	39.40	18.09	18.32	17.45	15.07	28.05	35.85	12.88	-	27.80		
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak	-	-	32.70	49.22	30.04	50.74	30.56	29.70	29.02	26.43	38.51	49.12	24.27	-	33.00		
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak	-	1,250	25.35	42.87	23.69	44.39	24.21	23.36	22.07	20.08	33.16	42.77	17.02	-	28.12		
C2 Supply at 11 kV	-	1,250	22.00	38.44	18.14	40.10	19.79	19.03	18.19	15.77	28.78	35.91	13.57	-	21.33		
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak	-	-	35.00	52.10	33.47	53.39	33.13	32.38	31.37	29.06	42.35	52.18	28.56	-	33.00		
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak	-	1,250	19.26	35.92	17.20	37.32	17.58	18.59	15.58	13.30	25.78	35.95	11.37	-	18.33		
C3 Supply above 11 kV	-	1,250	30.09	45.21	27.88	48.88	27.80	26.98	26.03	23.63	35.54	45.56	21.65	-	37.37		
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak	-	-	39.82	54.94	37.69	58.81	37.83	36.71	35.77	33.38	45.27	55.29	31.99	-	38.00		
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak	-	1,250	28.14	43.27	25.91	44.94	25.88	25.03	24.08	21.88	33.59	43.61	19.71	-	23.45		
Total Single Point Supply																	
Agricultural Tube-wells - Tariff D																	
Scarp	-	-	27.08	42.24	23.05	44.87	23.16	24.10	21.30	19.18	33.81	43.85	18.07	-	32.88		
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak	-	-	24.05	38.29	22.00	41.75	20.35	21.26	17.98	16.17	30.93	40.83	15.07	-	33.00		
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak	-	400	21.88	37.12	19.83	39.58	18.18	19.09	16.79	14.80	28.78	38.45	12.90	-	31.30		
Agricultural Tube-wells	-	400	34.68	49.45	32.52	52.58	30.89	31.63	28.75	28.77	41.88	51.51	23.85	-	32.52		
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak	-	-	38.47	53.48	38.32	56.17	34.49	35.44	32.62	30.52	45.37	55.35	28.48	-	35.00		
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak	-	400	28.43	48.30	27.78	51.74	29.93	30.86	28.82	20.21	37.94	50.70	24.88	-	29.70		
Total Agricultural																	
Public Lighting - Tariff G																	
Public Lighting	2,000	-	31.81	46.97	29.82	49.88	27.72	28.93	27.78	23.71	38.37	48.24	22.38	-	32.80		
Residential Colonies	2,000	-	28.95	42.41	24.85	45.03	23.05	24.27	23.09	19.05	33.70	44.57	17.71	-	28.80		
Railway Tracings	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	25.99	-	28.04	-	-	-	-	-	26.01		
Tariff K - A/JK	-	1,250	-	-	24.89	-	-	-	-	21.88	-	-	18.55	-	21.88		
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak	-	-	-	-	31.32	-	-	-	-	25.49	-	-	24.86	-	25.01		
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak	-	1,250	-	-	26.62	-	-	-	-	20.79	-	-	20.18	-	21.38		
Tariff K - Rawal Lab	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.80	-	-	-	-	25.80		
Pre-paid Supply Tariff																	
Residential	1,000	-	42.50	55.11	41.19	60.94	38.48	40.41	38.82	34.26	48.50	62.55	34.28	-	40.95		
Commercial - A2	-	1,250	32.85	50.12	30.37	53.50	28.31	28.50	27.83	24.13	38.31	52.38	22.84	-	29.68		
General Services - A2	1,000	-	38.07	55.09	35.83	58.71	33.38	34.43	32.45	28.73	45.74	57.91	27.80	-	37.23		
Industrial	-	1,250	42.07	37.93	30.50	57.04	35.14	26.87	23.77	25.88	32.34	32.92	30.22	-	29.98		
Single Point Supply	1,250	-	29.88	46.58	23.92	47.47	25.17	26.45	25.68	23.97	35.55	48.43	19.68	-	27.94		
Agricultural Tube-wells - Tariff D	400	-	35.13	50.18	34.07	37.44	35.03	36.17	32.08	28.89	42.81	59.15	29.32	-	36.04		

SCHEDULE OF ELECTRICITY TARIFFS
NATIONAL AVERAGE UNIFORM DETERMINED TARIFF WITH FYA ALONG WITH GOP APPLICABLE TARIFF

GENERAL SUPPLY TARIFF - RESIDENTIAL

Sr. No.	TARIFF CATEGORY / PARTICULARS	FIXED CHARGES	FIXED CHARGES	UNIFORM DETERMINED TARIFF WITH FYA VARIABLE CHARGES	GOP APPLICABLE VARIABLE CHARGES
		Rs. / Conn. / M	Rs./kW/M	Rs./kWh	Rs./kWh
		A	B	C	D
a)	For Sanctioned load less than 5 kW	-	-	24.13	3.95
b)	Up to 50 Units - Life Line	-	-	24.13	7.74
ii)	Up to 100 Units - Life Line	-	-	24.13	10.84
iii)	001 - 100 Units	-	-	24.13	13.01
iv)	101 - 200 Units	-	-	24.13	22.44
v)	201 - 300 Units	-	-	24.13	28.91
vi)	301 - 400 Units	-	-	24.13	33.10
vii)	401 - 500 Units	200	-	24.13	37.99
viii)	501 - 600 Units	400	-	24.13	40.20
ix)	601 - 700 Units	600	-	24.13	41.83
x)	701 - 800 Units	800	-	24.13	42.76
xi)	Above 800 Units	1,000	-	24.13	47.49
ii)	For Sanctioned load 5 kW & above	-	-	Peak	Off-Peak
	Time Of Use	1,000	-	33.08	30.83
iii)	Pre-Paid Residential Supply Tariff	1,000	-	40.98	48.13

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

Under tariff A-3, there shall be minimum monthly customer charge at the following rates even if no energy is consumed. For consumers where monthly fixed charges are applicable, no minimum charges shall be applicable on such consumers, even if no energy is consumed.

a) Single Phase Connections: Rs. 75/- per consumer per month

b) Three Phase Connections: Rs. 150/- per consumer per month

GENERAL SUPPLY TARIFF - COMMERCIAL

Sr. No.	TARIFF CATEGORY / PARTICULARS	FIXED CHARGES	FIXED CHARGES	UNIFORM DETERMINED TARIFF WITH FYA VARIABLE CHARGES	GOP APPLICABLE VARIABLE CHARGES
		Rs. / Conn. / M	Rs./kW/M	Rs./kWh	Rs./kWh
		A	B	C	D
a)	For Sanctioned load less than 5 kW	1,000	-	24.54	37.44
b)	For Sanctioned load 5 kW & above	-	1,350	26.43	35.76
c)	Time Of Use	-	1,350	Peak	Off-Peak
		-	-	33.08	30.83
d)	Electric Vehicle Charging Station	-	-	35.08	38.87
e)	Pre-Paid Commercial Supply Tariff	-	1,350	33.97	45.38

Where Fixed Charges are applicable Rs./kW/Month, the charges shall be billed based on 25% of sanctioned load or Actual MDI for the month which ever is higher.

GENERAL SERVICES SUPPLY TARIFF

Sr. No.	TARIFF CATEGORY / PARTICULARS	FIXED CHARGES	FIXED CHARGES	UNIFORM DETERMINED TARIFF WITH FYA VARIABLE CHARGES	GOP APPLICABLE VARIABLE CHARGES
		Rs. / Conn. / M	Rs./kW/M	Rs./kWh	Rs./kWh
		A	B	C	D
a)	General Services	1,000	-	31.38	45.48
b)	Pre-Paid General Services Supply Tariff	1,000	-	37.33	42.48

Where Fixed Charges are applicable Rs./kW/Month, the charges shall be billed based on 25% of sanctioned load or Actual MDI for the month which ever is higher.

INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY TARIFFS

Sr. No.	TARIFF CATEGORY / PARTICULARS	FIXED CHARGES	FIXED CHARGES	UNIFORM DETERMINED TARIFF WITH FYA VARIABLE CHARGES	GOP APPLICABLE VARIABLE CHARGES
		Rs. / Conn. / M	Rs./kW/M	Rs./kWh	Rs./kWh
		A	B	C	D
i)	Up to 25 kW (at 400/230 Volts)	1,000	-	23.95	30.80
ii)	Exceeding 25-500 kW (at 400 Volts)	-	1,350	27.87	30.73
iii)	Time Of Use	-	-	Peak	Off-Peak
		-	-	33.08	30.83
iv)	Up to 25 kW	1,000	-	23.95	30.80
v)	Exceeding 25-500 kW (at 400 Volts)	-	1,350	27.87	30.73
vi)	For All Loads up to 4000 kW (at 11,33 kV)	-	1,350	35.00	34.68
vii)	For All Loads (at 66,132 kV & above)	-	1,350	35.00	34.68
viii)	Pre-Paid Industrial Supply Tariff	-	1,350	32.09	35.72

Where Fixed Charges are applicable Rs./kW/Month, the charges shall be billed based on 25% of sanctioned load or Actual MDI for the month which ever is higher.

SINGLE POINT SUPPLY

Sr. No.	TARIFF CATEGORY / PARTICULARS	FIXED CHARGES	FIXED CHARGES	UNIFORM DETERMINED TARIFF WITH FYA VARIABLE CHARGES	GOP APPLICABLE VARIABLE CHARGES
		Rs. / Conn. / M	Rs./kW/M	Rs./kWh	Rs./kWh
		A	B	C	D
C-1	For supply at 400/230 Volts	-	-	-	-
a)	Sanctioned load less than 5 kW	2,000	-	34.11	43.39
b)	Sanctioned load 5 kW & up to 500 kW	-	1,350	27.50	40.63
C-2(a)	For supply at 11,33 kV up to and including 5000 kW	-	1,350	31.33	40.87
C-2(b)	For supply at 66 kV & above and sanctioned load above 5000 kW	-	1,350	37.37	40.77
	Time Of Use	-	-	Peak	Off-Peak
C-3(a)	For supply at 400/230 Volts 5 kW & up to 500 kW	-	1,350	35.00	39.12
C-3(b)	For supply at 11,33 kV up to and including 5000 kW	-	1,350	35.00	39.33
C-3(c)	For supply at 66 kV & above and sanctioned load above 5000 kW	-	1,350	35.00	39.46
	Pre-Paid Single Point Supply Tariff	-	1,350	37.04	44.87

Where Fixed Charges are applicable Rs./kW/Month, the charges shall be billed based on 25% of sanctioned load or Actual MDI for the month which ever is higher.



12/18

SCHEDULE OF ELECTRICITY TARIFFS
NATIONAL AVERAGE UNIFORM DETERMINED TARIFF WITH PFA ALONG WITH GOP APPLICABLE TARIFF

Sr. No.	TARIFF CATEGORY / PARTICULARS	FIXED CHARGES	FIXED CHARGES	UNIFORM DETERMINED TARIFF WITH PFA VARIABLE CHARGES		GOP APPLICABLE VARIABLE CHARGES	
		Rs. / Cons. / M	Rs./kW/M	Rs/kWh		Rs/kWh	
D-1(a)	SCARP less than 5 kW	-	-	32.18		39.87	
D-2 (a)	Agricultural Tube Wells	-	400	32.82		38.90	
				Peak	Off-Peak	Peak	Off-Peak
D-1(b)	SCARP 5 kW & above	-	400	33.00	31.38	42.79	34.71
D-2 (b)	Agricultural 5 kW & above	-	400	33.00	29.70	38.64	30.62
	Free field for Agri & Re-irrig	-	400	36.01		33.16	

Under this tariff, there shall be uniform monthly charges Rs.2000/- per consumer per month, even if no energy is consumed.
 Note: The consumers having sanctioned load less than 5 kW can opt for TOU metering.

TEMPORARY SUPPLY TARIFFS

Sr. No.	TARIFF CATEGORY / PARTICULARS	FIXED CHARGES	FIXED CHARGES	UNIFORM DETERMINED TARIFF WITH PFA VARIABLE CHARGES		GOP APPLICABLE VARIABLE CHARGES	
		Rs. / Cons. / M	Rs./kW/M	Rs/kWh		Rs/kWh	
		A	B	C		D	
E-1(i)	Residential Supply	2,000	-	34.21		37.94	
E-1(ii)	Commercial Supply	6,000	-	34.68		38.64	
E-2	Industrial Supply	8,000	-	35.13		42.26	

SEASONAL INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY TARIFF

100% of relevant industrial tariff

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

PUBLIC LIGHTING TARIFF

Sr. No.	TARIFF CATEGORY / PARTICULARS	FIXED CHARGES	FIXED CHARGES	UNIFORM DETERMINED TARIFF WITH PFA VARIABLE CHARGES		GOP APPLICABLE VARIABLE CHARGES	
		Rs. / Cons. / M	Rs./kW/M	Rs/kWh		Rs/kWh	
		A	B	C		D	
	Street Lighting	2,000	-	33.69		42.83	

RESIDENTIAL COLONIES ATTACHED TO INDUSTRIAL PREMISES

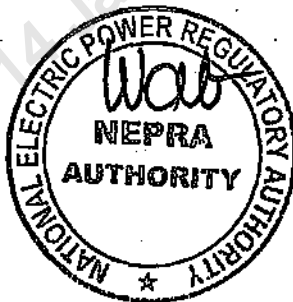
Sr. No.	TARIFF CATEGORY / PARTICULARS	FIXED CHARGES	FIXED CHARGES	UNIFORM DETERMINED TARIFF WITH PFA VARIABLE CHARGES		GOP APPLICABLE VARIABLE CHARGES	
		Rs. / Cons. / M	Rs./kW/M	Rs/kWh		Rs/kWh	
		A	B	C		D	
	Residential Colonies attached to industrial premises	2,000	-	33.60		41.16	

SPECIAL CONTRACTS

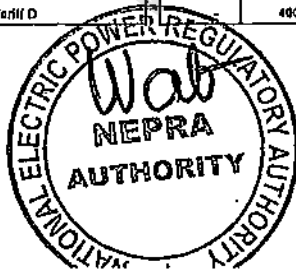
Sr. No.	TARIFF CATEGORY / PARTICULARS	FIXED CHARGES	FIXED CHARGES	UNIFORM DETERMINED TARIFF WITH PFA VARIABLE CHARGES		GOP APPLICABLE VARIABLE CHARGES	
		Rs. / Cons. / M	Rs./kW/M	Rs/kWh		Rs/kWh	
		A	B	C		D	
1	Amir Jammu & Kashmir (AJK)	-	1,330	31.49		38.46	
	Time Of Day	-	1,330	Peak	Off-Peak	Peak	Off-Peak
				25.01	21.38	28.86	28.75
2	Rawat Lab	3,000	-	32.80		43.30	

RAILWAY TARIFF

Sr. No.	TARIFF CATEGORY / PARTICULARS	FIXED CHARGES	FIXED CHARGES	UNIFORM DETERMINED TARIFF WITH PFA VARIABLE CHARGES		GOP APPLICABLE VARIABLE CHARGES	
		Rs. / Cons. / M	Rs./kW/M	Rs/kWh		Rs/kWh	
		A	B	C		D	
	Railway Traction	2,000	-	35.01		43.30	



Description			Fixed Charges		Variable Charges (Rs./KWh)												Uniform National NEPRA Determined Tariff without FYA
			NEPRA Determined		NEPRA Determined Tariff												
			Rs. / Cons. / Month	Rs. / KW / Month	PESCO	HESCO	SEPCO	ESCO	MEPCO	FESCO	LESCO	NEPSCO	ISPPCO	ESPCO	HAZECC		
Residential																	
Protected	For peak load requirement less than 5 KW			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Up to 50 Units - Life Line			-	-	32.31	38.89	30.35	45.09	28.84	34.52	37.28	35.48	39.10	48.98	27.91	
	51-100 units - Life Line			-	-	32.92	39.30	30.89	45.70	29.55	35.13	37.07	34.14	39.71	47.37	28.52	
	01-100 Units			-	-	35.53	43.82	34.73	49.40	32.34	34.78	35.85	31.53	40.87	47.82	29.88	
	101-200 Units			-	-	35.40	43.89	34.81	49.27	32.20	34.84	35.52	31.40	40.53	47.49	29.85	
Un-Protected	01-100 Units			-	-	34.02	51.54	34.28	53.28	32.82	34.88	35.47	31.08	43.19	50.20	29.47	
	101-200 Units			-	-	34.83	53.08	33.31	54.88	34.05	33.58	33.42	28.73	44.81	51.83	30.25	
	201-300 Units			-	-	34.99	53.16	33.80	54.81	34.15	34.09	34.10	30.35	44.89	51.69	30.44	
	301-400 Units			200	-	35.79	52.82	33.56	54.33	33.43	33.20	32.87	30.09	43.83	51.49	29.11	
	401-500 Units			400	-	35.37	52.20	33.14	53.91	33.01	32.78	32.45	28.87	43.42	51.08	28.89	
	501-600 Units			600	-	35.17	52.00	32.94	53.77	32.81	32.58	32.25	29.47	43.21	50.87	28.49	
	601-700 Units			800	-	35.04	51.88	32.80	53.62	32.68	32.45	32.11	29.33	42.78	50.78	28.38	
	Above 700 Units			1,000	-	34.81	51.71	32.64	53.48	32.51	32.29	31.98	29.18	42.60	50.63	28.23	
	For peak load requirement exceeding 5 KW			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Time of Use (TOU) - Peak			1,000	-	35.82	62.48	33.31	54.18	33.15	33.05	32.72	29.94	43.36	51.34	28.84	32.74
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak			-	-	33.09	49.97	30.78	51.86	30.82	30.83	30.19	27.42	40.84	48.82	20.41	30.28	
Temporary Supply			2,000	-	38.72	50.43	35.59	60.33	38.16	36.22	35.28	31.22	47.81	58.75	32.04	33.90	
Total Residential																	
Commercial - A2																	
For peak load requirement less than 5 KW			1,000	-	24.89	41.82	22.85	43.52	22.23	22.67	21.98	19.28	32.59	40.58	17.84	23.88	
For peak load requirement exceeding 5 KW			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Regular			-	1,250	25.59	42.51	23.34	41.41	22.92	23.37	22.67	19.95	33.28	38.47	18.53	28.30	
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak			-	-	34.02	50.91	31.80	52.50	31.54	31.79	31.29	26.42	39.38	49.27	29.97	32.54	
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak			-	1,250	26.12	43.02	23.70	44.60	23.85	23.77	23.38	20.52	31.46	41.37	19.07	24.80	
Temporary Supply			5,000	-	37.04	57.87	34.38	58.76	34.29	34.85	33.59	29.54	43.81	57.05	29.99	34.22	
Electric Vehicle Charging Station (EVCS)			-	-	31.83	52.14	31.25	52.12	15.97	14.35	24.85	17.87	41.21	52.49	27.28	31.03	
Total Commercial																	
General Services-A3			1,000	-	31.22	47.97	25.12	43.70	28.47	28.78	28.28	25.35	39.14	48.81	24.17	31.85	
Industrial																	
B1			1,000	-	41.82	40.81	30.88	55.87	38.51	29.54	29.40	31.43	32.18	33.23	35.01	31.88	
B1 Peak			1,000	-	44.84	43.44	33.84	58.73	39.85	31.29	31.09	33.43	35.69	38.43	38.13	34.12	
B1-Off-Peak			-	-	39.40	38.38	28.51	53.30	34.21	27.24	27.03	29.38	30.44	30.99	32.59	29.89	
B2			-	1,250	40.21	38.83	28.35	54.12	35.05	28.70	28.60	28.60	30.81	31.83	33.61	27.79	
B2 - TOU (Peak)			-	-	44.65	42.99	33.68	58.31	39.38	30.89	30.78	32.31	35.23	38.40	37.94	34.25	
B2 - TOU (Off-peak)			-	1,250	35.03	32.54	24.88	49.48	29.39	20.90	20.77	23.90	28.07	28.51	26.13	24.71	
B3 - TOU (Peak)			-	-	44.70	43.14	33.97	58.78	39.51	31.08	30.84	31.49	35.13	38.58	37.99	34.38	
B3 - TOU (Off-peak)			-	1,250	30.10	28.53	19.37	44.19	24.80	18.47	18.34	16.89	20.53	21.08	23.39	19.82	
B4 - TOU (Peak)			-	-	44.70	43.08	33.07	57.87	39.39	31.07	31.03	32.03	35.03	35.58	37.99	34.57	
B4 - TOU (Off-peak)			-	1,250	34.84	32.23	23.21	48.89	28.53	20.21	20.17	21.27	24.17	25.70	28.13	23.80	
Temporary Supply			5,000	-	43.88	48.14	34.33	62.83	40.42	32.23	31.38	32.48	37.48	41.86	36.88	34.08	
Total Industrial																	
Single Point Supply																	
C1(a) Supply at 400 Volts-less than 5 KW			2,000	-	32.93	51.30	30.77	51.55	32.08	30.67	31.90	28.84	40.83	47.74	28.38	33.85	
C1(b) Supply at 400 Volts-exceeding 5 KW			-	1,250	19.42	37.79	17.27	38.04	18.55	17.16	17.49	15.43	27.42	32.00	12.87	27.15	
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak			-	-	30.82	48.29	28.00	49.38	30.02	28.54	29.08	28.79	38.87	45.28	24.27	34.25	
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak			-	1,250	24.47	42.94	21.65	43.03	23.87	22.19	22.71	20.45	32.52	38.93	17.92	28.34	
C2 Supply at 11 kV			-	1,250	20.12	38.50	18.10	38.75	19.26	17.87	18.20	18.14	28.13	33.08	13.87	21.19	
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak			-	-	33.12	52.17	31.43	52.03	32.59	31.21	31.41	29.43	41.72	48.33	28.57	34.38	
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak			-	1,250	17.38	35.88	15.18	35.88	17.02	15.42	15.82	13.88	25.15	33.11	11.37	18.70	
C3 Supply above 11 kV			-	1,250	28.21	45.28	25.82	45.52	27.28	25.81	26.08	23.99	34.91	41.72	21.88	38.87	
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak			-	-	37.94	55.01	33.85	53.28	38.89	35.55	35.81	33.72	44.84	51.45	31.39	35.05	
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak			-	1,250	28.28	43.33	23.87	43.58	25.32	23.87	24.13	22.04	32.88	39.77	19.71	23.48	
Total Single Point Supply																	
Agricultural Tube-wells - Tariff D																	
Scarp			-	-	25.18	42.30	23.02	43.51	22.53	22.94	21.34	19.52	33.18	39.84	18.08	32.22	
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak			-	-	22.17	39.38	19.87	40.40	18.51	20.10	18.00	18.54	30.30	38.78	15.07	34.88	
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak			-	400	20.00	37.19	17.78	38.22	17.84	17.93	15.83	14.38	28.12	34.63	12.90	31.11	
Agricultural Tube-wells			-	400	32.80	49.51	30.48	51.20	30.16	30.47	28.79	27.13	41.03	47.87	25.88	31.18	
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak			-	-	38.59	53.53	34.28	54.81	33.96	34.28	32.65	30.88	44.73	51.51	29.49	34.98	
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak			-	400	28.55	48.17	25.72	50.38	29.39	29.70	28.85	20.58	37.30	45.85	24.83	29.05	
Total Agricultural																	
Public Lighting - Tariff G			2,000	-	29.73	47.04	27.58	48.33	27.18	27.77	27.81	24.08	37.73	45.38	22.38	32.22	
Residential Colonies			2,000	-	25.07	42.47	22.81	43.87	22.52	23.11	23.13	19.41	33.07	40.73	17.71	28.20	
Railway Traction			2,000	-	-	-	-	25.45	-	-	-	26.08	-	-	-	29.03	
Tariff K - A/J			-	1,250	-	-	22.85	-	-	-	-	22.05	-	-	18.55	22.95	
Time of Use (TOU) - Peak			-	-	-	-	29.28	-	-	-	-	25.88	-	-	24.88	28.04	
Time of Use (TOU) - Off-Peak			-	1,250	-	-	24.58	-	-	-	-	21.18	-	-	20.16	21.40	
Tariff K - Rawal Lab			2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.26	-	-	-	28.28	
Pre-paid Supply Tariff																	
Residential			1,000	-	40.62	55.17	39.13	59.58	37.04	39.24	38.88	34.82	47.88	58.70	34.28	40.83	
Commercial - A2			-	1,250	30.87	50.18	28.33	52.14	27.77	28.34	27.87	24.80	37.88	48.53	22.54	28.88	
General Services - A3			1,000	-	38.18	55.15	33.79	57.38	32.82	33.27	32.43	29.10	45.11	54.07	27.80	37.23	
Industrial			-	1,250	40.19	38.00	28.48	55.88	34.80	24.81	23.61	28.32	31.70	29.07	30.23	29.09	
Single Point Supply			-	1,250	25.10	48.63	21.88	46.11	24.83	25.29	25.82	23.43	34.82	42.58	18.88	27.94	
Agricultural Tube-wells - Tariff D			-	400	33.25	50.24	32.03	58.09	34.48	35.01	32.10	28.28	41.07	55.31	28.32	38.04	



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14/18

SCHEDULE OF ELECTRICITY TARIFFS

NATIONAL FIVE-STAR UNION DETERMINED TARIFF WITHOUT PFA ALONG WITH GOP APPLICABLE TARIFF

GENERAL SUPPLY TARIFF - RESIDENTIAL

Sr. No.	TARIFF CATEGORY / PARTICULARS	FIXED CHARGES	FIXED CHARGES	UNIFORM DETERMINED TARIFF WITHOUT PFA VARIABLE CHARGES	GOP APPLICABLE VARIABLE CHARGES
		Ru. / Conn. / M	Ru./kWh/M	Ru/kWh	Ru/kWh
		A	B	C	D
a) For Sanctioned load less than 6 kW	Up to 50 Watts - life line	-	-	38.43	3.90
	51 - 100 Watts - life line	-	-	38.39	7.74
	101 - 150 Watts	-	-	38.33	10.54
	151 - 200 Watts	-	-	38.31	13.01
	201 - 300 Watts	-	-	38.33	23.44
	301 - 400 Watts	-	-	38.34	28.91
	401 - 500 Watts	-	-	38.30	35.10
	501 - 600 Watts	200	-	38.30	37.92
	601 - 800 Watts	400	-	38.18	40.20
	801 - 1000 Watts	600	-	38.15	41.82
	1001 - 1500 Watts	800	-	38.33	43.76
	Above 1500 Watts	1,000	-	38.30	47.69
b) For Sanctioned load 6 kW & above					
Time Of Use		1,000		Peak - 32.74, Off-Peak - 30.18	Peak - 45.85, Off-Peak - 40.63
c) Pre-Paid Residential Supply Tariff		1,000			40.53, 48.12

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

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

Under tariff A-1, there shall be minimum monthly customer charge at the following rates even if no energy is consumed. For consumers where monthly fixed charges are applicable, no minimum charges shall be applicable on such consumers, even if no energy consumed.

a) Single Phase Connections

Rs. 16/- per consumer per month

b) Three Phase Connections

Rs. 180/- per consumer per month

GENERAL SUPPLY TARIFF - COMMERCIAL

Sr. No.	TARIFF CATEGORY / PARTICULARS	FIXED CHARGES	FIXED CHARGES	UNIFORM DETERMINED TARIFF WITHOUT PFA VARIABLE CHARGES	GOP APPLICABLE VARIABLE CHARGES
		Ru. / Conn. / M	Ru./kWh/M	Ru/kWh	Ru/kWh
		A	B	C	D
a) For Sanctioned load less than 6 kW		1,000		33.88	37.44
	b) For Sanctioned load 6 kW & above		1,350	33.19	38.56
Time Of Use			1,350	Peak - 32.84, Off-Peak - 31.60	Peak - 43.83, Off-Peak - 35.15
c) Pre-Paid Commercial Supply Tariff				33.06	33.97
d) Pre-Paid Commercial Supply Tariff				33.76	42.38

Where Fixed Charges are applicable Ru./kWh/Month, the charges shall be billed based on 25% of sanctioned load or Actual MDI for the month which ever is higher.

GENERAL SERVICES SUPPLY TARIFF

Sr. No.	TARIFF CATEGORY / PARTICULARS	FIXED CHARGES	FIXED CHARGES	UNIFORM DETERMINED TARIFF WITHOUT PFA VARIABLE CHARGES	GOP APPLICABLE VARIABLE CHARGES
		Ru. / Conn. / M	Ru./kWh/M	Ru/kWh	Ru/kWh
		A	B	C	D
a) General Services		1,000		31.81	42.40
b) Pre-Paid General Services Supply Tariff		1,000		32.51	42.85

Where Fixed Charges are applicable Ru./kWh/Month, the charges shall be billed based on 25% of sanctioned load or Actual MDI for the month which ever is higher.

INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY TARIFF

Sr. No.	TARIFF CATEGORY / PARTICULARS	FIXED CHARGES	FIXED CHARGES	UNIFORM DETERMINED TARIFF WITHOUT PFA VARIABLE CHARGES	GOP APPLICABLE VARIABLE CHARGES
		Ru. / Conn. / M	Ru./kWh/M	Ru/kWh	Ru/kWh
		A	B	C	D
B1	Up to 25 kW (at 400/330 Volts)	1,000	-	31.64	38.80
	Exceeding 25-600 kW (at 400 Volts)	-	1,350	37.79	30.73
Time Of Use				Peak - 34.12, Off-Peak - 29.59	Peak - 38.74, Off-Peak - 30.05
B1 (M)	Up to 25 kW	1,000	-	34.12	37.41
	Exceeding 25-600 kW (at 400 Volts)	-	1,350	34.12	34.71
B2	For All loads up to 8000 kW (at 11.33 kV)	-	1,300	34.38	36.58
B3	For All loads up to 8000 kW (at 11.33 kV)	-	1,300	34.38	36.58
B4	For All loads up to 8000 kW (at 11.33 kV)	-	1,300	34.38	36.58
Pre-Paid Industrial Supply Tariff			1,350	33.05	35.73

Where Fixed Charges are applicable Ru./kWh/Month, the charges shall be billed based on 25% of sanctioned load or Actual MDI for the month which ever is higher.

SINGLE POINT SUPPLY

Sr. No.	TARIFF CATEGORY / PARTICULARS	FIXED CHARGES	FIXED CHARGES	UNIFORM DETERMINED TARIFF WITHOUT PFA VARIABLE CHARGES	GOP APPLICABLE VARIABLE CHARGES
		Ru. / Conn. / M	Ru./kWh/M	Ru/kWh	Ru/kWh
		A	B	C	D
C-1	For supply at 400/330 Volts				
	a) Sanctioned load less than 6 kW	2,000	-	33.06	43.39
C-2	Sanctioned load 6 kW & up to 600 kW	-	1,250	37.14	40.63
	b) For supply at 11.33 kV up to and including 6000 kW	-	1,250	31.19	40.87
C-3	For supply at 66 kV & above and sanctioned load above 6000 kW	-	1,250	36.67	40.77
Time Of Use				Peak - 34.12, Off-Peak - 29.59	Peak - 38.74, Off-Peak - 30.05
C-1(a)	For supply at 400/330 Volts 6 kW & up to 600 kW	-	1,500	34.12	37.54
	b) For supply at 11.33 kV up to and including 6000 kW	-	1,250	34.34	36.21
C-3(a)	For supply at 66 kV & above and sanctioned load above 6000 kW	-	1,250	34.05	37.48
	Pre-Paid Single Supply Tariff		1,250	37.84	44.87

Where Fixed Charges are applicable Ru./kWh/Month, the charges shall be billed based on 25% of sanctioned load or Actual MDI for the month which ever is higher.



15/18

SCHEDULE OF ELECTRICITY TARIFFS
NATIONAL AVERAGE UNIFORM DETERMINED TARIFF WITHOUT PFA ALONG WITH GOP APPLICABLE TARIFF
D. AGRICULTURE TARIFF

Sr. No.	TARIFF CATEGORY / PARTICULARS	FIXED CHARGES	FIXED CHARGES	UNIFORM DETERMINED TARIFF WITHOUT PFA VARIABLE CHARGES		GOP APPLICABLE VARIABLE CHARGES	
		Rs. / Conn. / M	Rs/kW/M	Rs/kWh		Rs/kWh	
D-1(a)	SCAMP less than 5 kW	-	-	32.22		39.87	
D-2 (a)	Agricultural Tube Wells	-	400	31.19		38.90	
D-1(b)	SCAMP 5 kW & above	-	400	Peak	Off-Peak	Peak	Off-Peak
				34.64	33.11	42.79	39.91
D-2 (b)	Agricultural 5 kW & above	-	400	34.28	32.55	39.64	38.63
Pre-Paid for Agri & Econ		-	400	34.04		39.19	

Under this tariff, there shall be minimum monthly charges Rs.2000/- per consumer per month, even if no energy is consumed.
 Note: The consumers having sanctioned load less than 5 kW can opt for TDU metering.

Sr. No.	TARIFF CATEGORY / PARTICULARS	FIXED CHARGES	FIXED CHARGES	UNIFORM DETERMINED TARIFF WITHOUT PFA VARIABLE CHARGES		GOP APPLICABLE VARIABLE CHARGES	
		Rs. / Conn. / M	Rs/kW/M	Rs/kWh		Rs/kWh	
R-1(a)	Residential Supply	2,000	-	33.99		37.94	
R-1(b)	Commercial Supply	5,000	-	34.23		39.44	
R-2	Industrial Supply	8,000	-	34.56		42.93	

SCHEDULE OF ELECTRICITY TARIFFS
NATIONAL AVERAGE UNIFORM DETERMINED TARIFF WITHOUT PFA ALONG WITH GOP APPLICABLE TARIFF
E. PUBLIC LIGHTING TARIFF

125% of relevant industrial tariff

Note: Tariff-2 consumers will have the option to convert to Regular Tariff and vice versa. This option can be exercised at the time of a new connection or at the beginning of the season. Once exercised, the option remains in force for at least one year.

Sr. No.	TARIFF CATEGORY / PARTICULARS	FIXED CHARGES	FIXED CHARGES	UNIFORM DETERMINED TARIFF WITHOUT PFA VARIABLE CHARGES		GOP APPLICABLE VARIABLE CHARGES	
		Rs. / Conn. / M	Rs/kW/M	Rs/kWh		Rs/kWh	
	Street Lighting	2,000	-	32.22		42.01	

SCHEDULE OF ELECTRICITY TARIFFS
NATIONAL AVERAGE UNIFORM DETERMINED TARIFF WITHOUT PFA ALONG WITH GOP APPLICABLE TARIFF
F. RESIDENTIAL COLONIES ATTACHED TO INDUSTRIAL PREMISES

Sr. No.	TARIFF CATEGORY / PARTICULARS	FIXED CHARGES	FIXED CHARGES	UNIFORM DETERMINED TARIFF WITHOUT PFA VARIABLE CHARGES		GOP APPLICABLE VARIABLE CHARGES	
		Rs. / Conn. / M	Rs/kW/M	Rs/kWh		Rs/kWh	
	Residential Colonies attached to industrial premises	2,000	-	34.20		42.10	

SCHEDULE OF ELECTRICITY TARIFFS
NATIONAL AVERAGE UNIFORM DETERMINED TARIFF WITHOUT PFA ALONG WITH GOP APPLICABLE TARIFF
G. RAILWAY TARIFFS

Sr. No.	TARIFF CATEGORY / PARTICULARS	FIXED CHARGES	FIXED CHARGES	UNIFORM DETERMINED TARIFF WITHOUT PFA VARIABLE CHARGES		GOP APPLICABLE VARIABLE CHARGES	
		Rs. / Conn. / M	Rs/kW/M	Rs/kWh		Rs/kWh	
1	Area Jammu & Kashmir (AJK)	-	1,350	32.03		36.48	
	Type Of Use	-	1,350	Peak	Off-Peak	Peak	Off-Peak
				35.05	31.40	39.85	36.75
2	Railway Govt	2,000	-	34.56		42.79	

Sr. No.	TARIFF CATEGORY / PARTICULARS	FIXED CHARGES	FIXED CHARGES	UNIFORM DETERMINED TARIFF WITHOUT PFA VARIABLE CHARGES		GOP APPLICABLE VARIABLE CHARGES	
		Rs. / Conn. / M	Rs/kW/M	Rs/kWh		Rs/kWh	
	Railway Traction	2,000	-	34.01		42.39	



16/10

GoP Applicable Schedule of Tariff for K-Electric Consumers

GoP Applicable Uniform

Description	Fixed Charges (Rs/Con/M)	Fixed Charges (Rs/kW/M)	Variable Charges (Rs./kWh)
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A-1 General Supply Tariff - Residential

Upto 50 Units (Lifeline)	-	-	3.95
50-100 Units (Lifeline)	-	-	7.74
1-100 units (Protected)	-	-	10.54
101-200 units (Protected)	-	-	13.01
1-100 units	-	-	22.44
101-200 units	-	-	28.91
201-300 units	-	-	33.10
301-400 units	200	-	37.99
401-500 units	400	-	40.20
501-600 units	600	-	41.62
601-700 units	800	-	42.76
Above 700 units	1,000	-	47.69
Time of Use			
Peak	1,000	-	46.85
Off-Peak	-	-	40.53
E-1 (i) Temporary Residential	2,000	-	57.94

A-2 General Supply Tariff - Commercial

For sanctioned load less than 5kW	1,000	-	37.44
For sanctioned load 5kW & Above	-	1,250	39.76
Peak	-	-	43.82
Off-Peak	-	1,250	35.15
E-1 (ii) Temporary Commercial	5,000	-	53.44
Electric Vehicle Charging Station (EVCS)	-	-	23.57

A3 General Services

	1,000	-	42.48
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B - Industrial Supply Tariff

B-1 less than 5kW / 25 kW (at 400/230 volts)	1,000	-	30.80
Peak	1,000	-	36.74
Off-Peak	-	-	30.05
B-2 5-500 kW / 25-500 kW (at 400 volts)	-	1,250	30.73
Peak	-	-	36.68
Off-Peak	-	1,250	27.41
B-3 for all loads upto 500kW (at 11, 33kV)	-	1,250	31.00
Peak	-	-	36.68
Off-Peak	-	1,250	28.24
B-4 for all loads (at 66kV, 132kV and above)	-	1,250	30.43
Peak	-	-	36.68
Off-Peak	-	1,250	27.96
B-5 for all loads (at 220kV & above)	-	-	36.68
Peak	-	-	36.68
Off-Peak	-	1,250	27.13
E-2 (i) Temporary Industrial	5,000	-	42.25

Wab: 7



17/18

GoP Applicable Schedule of Tariff for K-Electric Consumers

GoP Applicable Uniform

Description	Fixed Charges (Rs/Con/M)	Fixed Charges (Rs/kW/M)	Variable Charges (Rs./kWh)
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C - Bulk Supply Tariff

C-1 For supply at 400/230 Volts	2,000	-	43.39
a) Sanctioned load less than 5kW	-	1,250	40.63
b) Sanctioned load 5kW and upto 500kW	-	-	46.31
Peak	-	-	46.31
Off-Peak	-	1,250	37.54
C-2 For supply at 11,33kV upto and including 5000kW	-	1,250	40.57
Peak	-	-	46.31
Off-Peak	-	1,250	36.03
C-3 For supply at 132 kV and above upto and including 5000kW	-	1,250	40.77
Peak	-	-	46.31
Off-Peak	-	1,250	35.76
E-2 (ii) Temporary Bulk Supply			
(a) at 400Volts	5,000	-	46.06
(b) at 11kV	5,000	-	46.06

D - Agriculture Tariff

D-1 For all loads	-	400	28.90
D-2 For all loads - Time of Use			
Peak	-	-	29.54
Off-Peak	-	400	28.69

sub-total

G- Public Lighting

Street Lighting	2,000	-	42.91
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H- Residential Colonies

Residential Colonies attached to Industrial Premises	2,000	-	42.10
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Note: The uniform GoP applicable rate for prepaid metering category mentioned in Annex-A-1 would also be applicable to K-Electric prepaid consumers.





Registrar

National Electric Power Regulatory Authority

Islamic Republic of Pakistan

NEPRA Tower, Attaturk Avenue (East), G-5/1, Islamabad.

Tel: +92-51-9206500, Fax: +92-51-2600026

Web: www.nepa.org.pk, E-mail: registrar@nepa.org.pk

No. NEPRA/TRF-628/QESCO-Distribution/2025/ 372-79

January 07, 2026

SUBJECT: DETERMINATION OF THE AUTHORITY IN THE MATTER OF PETITION FILED BY QUETTA ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED (QESCO) FOR DETERMINATION OF DISTRIBUTION TARIFF UNDER MYT REGIME FOR THE FY 2025-26 TO FY 2029-30

Please find enclosed herewith the subject Determination of the Authority (total 30 pages).

2. The Determination of the Authority, is hereby intimated to the Federal Government for filing of uniform tariff application in terms of section 31 of the Regulation of Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power Act, 1997. The instant determination of the Authority along-with order part, be also notified in terms of Section 31 of the Regulation of Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power Act, 1997, while notifying the uniform tariff application decision of the Authority.

Enclosure: As above


(Wasim Anwar Bhinder)

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

Copy to:

1. Secretary, Ministry of Finance, 'Q' Block, Pak Secretariat, Islamabad
2. Mr. Shehriyar Abbasi, Deputy Secretary, Cabinet Division, Cabinet Secretariat, Islamabad
3. Secretary, Irrigation & Power Deptt, Govt. of Balochistan, 116/40-A, Jinnah road, Samungli road, Quetta
4. Managing Director, National Grid Company (NGC) of Pakistan, 414 WAPDA House, Shaharah-e-auid-e-Azam, Lahore
5. Chief Executive Officer, Central Power Purchasing Agency Guarantee Ltd. (CPPA-G), Shaheen Plaza, 73-West, Fazl-e-Haq Road, Islamabad
6. Chief Executive Officer, Quetta Electric Supply Company (QESCO), Zarghoon Road, Quetta
7. Chief Executive Officer, Independent System and Market Operator (ISMO) of pakistan, Pitras Bukhari Road, Sector H-8/1, Islamabad



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

PETITION NO: NEPRA/TRF-628/QESCO/MYT- Distribution/2025

DETERMINATION OF DISTRIBUTION OF POWER TARIFF PETITION

FOR

QUETTA ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED (QESCO)

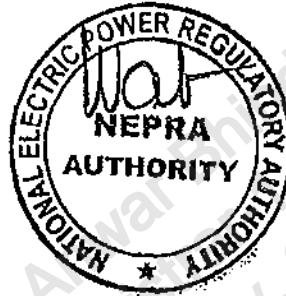
FOR THE FY 2025-26 – FY 2029-30

UNDER

NEPRA TARIFF (STANDARDS AND PROCEDURE) RULES - 1998

Islamabad

JANUARY 07, 2026

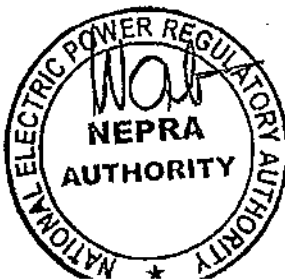


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Abbreviations

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



Muhammad F



MVA	Mega Volt Amp
MW	Mega Watt
NEPRA	National Electric Power Regulatory Authority
NOC	Network Operation Centre
NTDC	National Transmission & Despatch Company
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OGRA	Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority
QESCO	Quetta Electric Supply Company Limited
PDEIP	Power Distribution Enhancement Investment Program
PDP	Power Distribution Program
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PPAA	Power Procurement Agency Agreement
PPP	Power Purchase Price
PYA	Prior Year Adjustment
R&M	Repair and Maintenance
RAB	Regulatory Asset Base
RE	Rural Electrification
RFO	Residual Fuel Oil
RLNG	Re-gasified Liquefied Natural Gas
RoE	Return on Equity
RORB	Return on Rate Base
ROR	Rate of Return
SBP	State Bank of Pakistan
SOT	Schedule of Tariff
STG	Secondary Transmission Grid
SYT	Single Year Tariff
T&D	Transmission and Distribution
TFC	Term Finance Certificate
TOU	Time of Use
TOR	Term of Reference
TPM	Transfer Price Mechanism
USCF	The fixed charge part of the Use of System Charges in Rs./kW/Month
UOSC	Use of System Charges
WACC	Weighted average cost of capital
WAPDA	Water and Power Development Authority
XWDISCO	Ex-WAPDA Distribution Company



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**DETERMINATION OF THE AUTHORITY IN THE MATTER OF PETITION FILED BY
QUETTA ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED (QESCO) FOR DETERMINATION OF
DISTRIBUTION TARIFF UNDER MYT REGIME FOR THE FY 2025-26 TO FY 2029-30**

CASE NO. NEPRA/TRF-628/QESCO/MYT- Distribution/2025

PETITIONER

Quetta Electric Supply Company Limited (QESCO), Zarghoon Road, Quetta.

INTERVENER

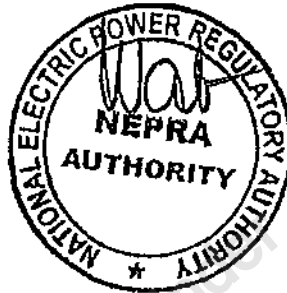
Nil

COMMENTATOR

Nil

REPRESENTATION

QESCO was represented by its Chief Executive Officer along-with his technical and financial teams.





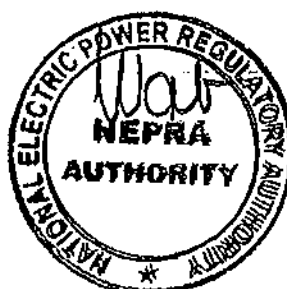
1. Background

- 1.1. The Authority awarded a Multi-Year Tariff (MYT) to Quetta Electric Supply Company (QESCO), for a period of five years starting from 1st July 2021 till 30th June 2025. Upon expiry of its MYT on 30.06.2025, QESCO (hereinafter also called as "the Petitioner"), being a Distribution Licensee as well as Supplier of Last Resort, filed separate tariff petitions for the determination of its Distribution and Supply of Electric Power Tariff under the MYT Regime for another period of five years i.e. from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30, in terms of Rule 3 (1) of Tariff Standards & Procedure Rules, 1998 (hereinafter referred as "Rules").
- 1.2. QESCO was required to file its new MYT petitions for the Distribution and Supply functions by January 2025, in line with the NEPRA Guidelines for determination of Consumer End tariff (Methodology and Process) 2015, after incorporating therein, the approved number of investments and target of T&D losses. However, the petitions were filed with considerable delay and were based on the requested numbers of Investment and T&D losses. QESCO also requested for grant of interim tariff for the FY 2025-26, in order to allow for timely rebasing of consumer-end tariff effective July 1, 2025, as considerable time would be required to finalize the MYT petitions. The Authority acceded with the request of QESCO and granted an "Interim tariff", vide decision dated 23.06.2025 for FY 2025-26, subject to adjustment and/ or refund, based on the final determination of the Authority in the matter of MYT petitions of the Petitioner.
- 1.3. The Petitioner, inter alia, requested the following costs for its Distribution of power function for the five years control period;

Distribution of Power		Unit	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
Margin							
Pay and Allowances	Rs. Mln		7,682	8,451	9,296	10,225	11,248
Post-retirement benefits	Rs. Mln		2,351	2,586	2,845	3,129	3,442
Repair and Maintenance	Rs. Mln		1,466	1,613	1,774	1,952	2,147
Travelling expenses	Rs. Mln		388	427	469	516	568
Vehicle expenses	Rs. Mln		753	829	912	1,003	1,103
Other expense	Rs. Mln		938	1,032	1,135	1,249	1,374
Total O&M Costs	Rs. Mln		13,578	14,938	16,431	18,074	19,882
Depreciation	Rs. Mln		2,955	3,300	3,665	4,014	4,346
Return on Rate Base	Rs. Mln		15,681	17,342	18,960	20,147	20,755
Gross Distribution Margin	Rs. Mln		32,214	35,580	39,056	42,235	44,983
Less: Other Income	Rs. Mln		(1,824)	(1,843)	(1,857)	(1,862)	(1,871)
Net Distribution Margin	Rs. Mln		30,390	33,737	37,199	40,373	43,112
Projected Sales	GWh		2,624	2,773	2,931	3,098	3,275
Requested Tariff	Rs./kWh		11.58	12.17	12.69	13.03	13.16

2. Proceedings

- 2.1. In terms of Rule 4 of the Rules, the petition was admitted by the Authority. Since the impact of any such costs has to be made part of the consumer end tariff, therefore, the Authority, in order to provide an opportunity of hearing to all the concerned parties and to meet the ends of natural justice, decided to conduct a hearing in the matter.
- 2.2. Hearing in the matter was scheduled on November 05, 2025, for which notice of admission / hearing along-with the title and brief description of the petition was published in the newspapers on 25.10.2025, and also uploaded on NEPRA website; Individual notices were also issued to stakeholders/ interested parties.



Mak-79



3. Issues of Hearing

- 3.1. For the purpose of hearing, and based on the pleadings, following issues were framed to be considered during the hearing and for presenting written as well as oral evidence and arguments;
- Whether the projected energy purchases and sales are justified?
 - Whether the requested/projected O&M cost (including new hiring) is justified and what are the basis for such projections?
 - Whether there should be any bifurcation of O&M on the basis of controllable and uncontrollable factors / costs?
 - Whether the requested/projected amount under heads of Other Income, Deprecations and RORB based on WACC of 19.1% is justified?
 - What will be adjustment mechanism for future indexation of different components of revenue requirement during the MYT? Whether there should any efficiency factor (X Factor)?
 - Whether there will be any claw back mechanism or not?
 - Any other issue that may come up during or after the hearing?

4. Filing Of Objections/ Comments

- 4.1. Comments/replies and filing of Intervention Request (IR), if any, were desired from the interested person/ party within 7 days of the publication of notice of admission in terms of Rule 6, 7 & 8 of the Rules. In response no intervention request/ comments were received.
- 4.2. During the hearing, the Petitioner was represented by its Chief Executive Officer along-with its technical and financial teams.
- 4.3. On the basis of pleadings, evidence/record produced and arguments raised during the hearing, issue-wise findings are given as under:

5. Whether the projected energy purchases and sales are justified?

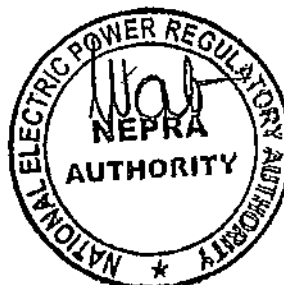
- 5.1. The Petitioner submitted that due to solarization of Agriculture Tube wells sales, mix of QESCO will change. Previously agriculture tubewell sales was dominating (ranging from 60% to 70%) but from FY 2025-26 the scenario will change. Unit Sales for FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 are projected keeping in view the availability of electricity in the system and reduction in T&D Losses by (0.5) % from the base year.
- 5.2. The Petitioner stated that the requested/projected Power Purchase Price of Rs.91,495 million against the projected purchases of 3,522 MKWh is calculated on the basis of National average Power Purchase price of Rs 25.98/KWh for FY 2025-26.
- 5.3. During the hearing, the Petitioner submitted that post-solarization, the load has been reduced by around 60% to 65%, therefore received units are considered to be 3,522 MKWh and after accounting for T&D losses sold units are considered to be 2,624 MKWh for FY 2025-26.
- 5.4. The Authority noted that PPP is the major component of consumer-end tariff, which accounts for around 90% of total consumer-end tariff. The Authority has determined the





power purchases (GWhs) along-with its cost for each of the DISCOs through a separate decision, therefore, for the purpose of instant decision, the power purchases (GWhs) of the Petitioner as per the separate PPP decision, have been taken into account.

6. Whether the requested MYT for a control period of five years is justified?
- 6.1. The Petitioner submitted that the petition has been filed in accordance with the Rule 3(1) and Rule 4(7) of the Rules and the NEPRA Performance Standards (Distribution) Rules 2005. As per Rule 17 (3) (1) of Rules, tariff should allow the licensee the recovery of any and all costs prudently incurred to meet the demonstrated needs of their consumers. The Petitioner also submitted that it has filed Investment Plan and assessment of T&D losses for a period of five years, which are under deliberation with the Authority.
- 6.2. The Authority observed the Petitioner has requested for 05 years tariff control period, in line with its five years investment plan. The Authority also noted that approval of the investment plan and assessment of T&D losses of the Petitioner for five year's period is at advanced stage, therefore, to align the investment requirements of the Petitioner, with its tariff determination, which is a tool to incur and recover the allowed amount of investments, the Authority has decided to approve the tariff request of the Petitioner under the MYT tariff regime for a control period of five year i.e. from FY 2025-26 till FY 2029-30. The terms & conditions, given by the Authority, in the Distribution and SoLR license, as modified from time to time, of the Petitioner would be applicable during the MYT control period.
7. Whether the requested/projected O&M cost (including new hiring) is justified and what are the basis for such projections?
8. Whether there should be any bifurcation of O&M on the basis of controllable and uncontrollable costs?
- 8.1. The Petitioner's submitted that its Distribution Margin consists of the following factors:
- ✓ Operation & Maintenance Expenses
 - Operational Expenses:
 - Salary Wages & Other Benefits
 - Travelling Expenses
 - Vehicle Expenses
 - Other Expenses
 - Repairs & Maintenance Expenses
 - Other Income
 - ✓ Depreciation Expense
 - ✓ Return on Rate Base
- 8.2. The Petitioner also stated that O&M cost has been projected based on inflation adjustments to QESCO's operating expenses from the latest available FY 2023-24 and 10% increase in Salaries & Allowances in the FY 2025-26 to 2029-30. The Petitioner also provided the following basis for the projections:
- 10% Adhoc relief for FY 2025-26
 - 30% Disparity Reduction allowance
 - 5% annual increment
 - 10% CPI



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8.3. The Petitioner provided the following head wise justification for the requested amounts:

Pay and Allowances:

- ✓ The pay and allowances include salaries of regular and contract employees, wages of daily wages, which includes all benefits such as house rent and acquisitions allowances, medical allowances and facilities, free electricity and pension contribution. Considering the impact of increase in salaries annual increment etc. by the Federal Government as per the finance bill.

Repair and Maintenance:

- ✓ The repair and maintenance expenditures pertain to civil, system maintenance, other plant and equipment including computers and office equipment.

Travelling Allowance:

- ✓ The travelling expenses for daily movement from allied formation to all bank branches and collect the scroll from banks and submit to MIS Directorate.

Transportation Charges:

- ✓ The transportation charges include repair and maintenance of vehicles, POL and annual renewal of registration fees.

Other Miscellaneous Expenditures:

- ✓ Other miscellaneous expenditures, stationery and Photostat charges, postage and telecommunications.

8.4. The Petitioner presented its revenue requirement for Distribution Function during the MYT control period as under:

Description	Mln. Rs.				
	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
O&M	13,579	14,937	16,431	18,074	19,882
Depreciation	2,955	3,300	3,665	4,014	4,346
RORB	15,681	17,342	18,960	20,147	20,755
Other Income	-1,824	-1,843	-1,857	-1,862	-1,871
Revenue Requirement	30,390	33,737	37,199	40,373	43,111
Units Sale	2,624	2,773	2,931	3,098	3,275
Avg. Tariff Rate	11.58	12.16	12.69	13.03	13.16

8.5. On the issue of controllable and uncontrollable factors, the Petitioner's submitted that Salaries and post-retirement benefits are based on the Federal Government's policies and increase announced in fiscal budget. O&M expenses other than salaries and post-retirement benefits are controllable and linked with efficiency factor.

8.6. The Authority observed that as per section 31(3) of NEPRA Act, following general guidelines shall be applicable to the Authority in the determination, modification or revision of rates, charges and terms and conditions for provision of electric power services;

- ✓ "(a) tariffs should allow licensees the recovery of any and all cost prudently incurred to meet the demonstrated needs of their customers Tariff."
- ✓ "(b) tariffs should generally be calculated by including a depreciation charge and a rate of return on the capital investment of each licensee commensurate to that earned by other investments of comparable risk;



Mak. 9



- ✓ (c) tariffs should allow licensees a rate of return which promotes continued reasonable investment in equipment and facilities for improved and efficient service;
- ✓ (d) tariffs should include a mechanism to allow licensees a benefit from and penalties for failure to achieve the efficiencies in the cost of providing the service and the quality of service;"

- 8.7. Further, as per NEPRA determination of Consumer-end-Tariff (Methodology & Process) Guidelines, 2015, the Authority shall choose a base year for the purpose of determining the affected company's revenue requirement under multi-year tariff regime or annual tariff regime. "Base Year" has been defined as the year on which the annual or multiyear tariff projection is being made, which may be a historical financial year, for which the actual results/audited accounts are available. It may be a combination of actual results and projected results for the same financial year, or it may be a pure projection of a future financial year.
- 8.8. Here it is also pertinent to mention that as per the approved tariff methodology the Power Purchase Price is the only uncontrollable cost which is allowed a pass-through item. The other remaining costs are to be treated as controllable costs.
- 8.9. Considering the fact that the MYT has been filed for a period of five years i.e. from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30, and the cost for the FY 2025-26 i.e. test year, is being assessed as reference cost during the MYT control period, the Authority has decided to consider the costs as per the Audited/ provisional accounts of the Petitioner for the FY 2024-25 as base year.
- 8.10. The Authority considers that for projections or assessment of OPEX costs, the two commonly used approaches are the Ex-Ante approach and the Ex-Post approach. In a regime where the allowed OPEX is determined Ex-Ante, there will inevitably be deviations between the allowed and actual OPEX in the form of efficiency savings or losses. Thus, resulting in two broad options, one that the utility bears all savings or losses, i.e. no action is taken by the Regulator. The 2nd that the utility shares the savings or losses with consumers. The former provides the utility with a profit incentive to cut costs, but at the same time places the utility at greater financial risk in the face of losses. The latter somewhat dilutes efficiency incentives but also limits the losses/gains for the utility and its customers. However, the widely used approach is that no adjustments to allowed Revenues or OPEX allowances are made in the next period to compensate for a deviation from allowed OPEX in the current period except for certain allowed adjustments in terms of CPI etc.
- 8.11. In view thereof, the head wise assessment of the Petitioner under each of the requested costs is as discussed hereunder.

9. Salaries, Wages and Other benefits (excluding post-retirement benefits)

- 9.1. The Authority noted that head of Salaries, Wages and Other Benefits include employees Pay & Allowances and Post-retirement benefits and accounts for over 80% of the Petitioner's total O&M costs, excluding therefrom depreciation and RoRB. The Authority understands that employees of XWDISCOs are hired on Federal Government pay scales, thus, any salary increase announced by the Federal Government in Fiscal Budget is also



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applicable on the employees of XWDISCOs. Therefore, salaries & wages cost of employees can be considered as un-controllable cost for XWDISCOs as long as they remain in public sector.

- 9.2. Considering the fact that the cost for the FY 2025-26 is being assessed, which would be used as reference during the MYT control period, the Authority has taken into consideration the costs as per the accounts of the Petitioner for the FY 2024-25, and information shared by the Petitioner subsequently in this regard. The Authority is of the view that since the previous MYT of the Petitioner has ended on 30.06.2025, therefore, it would be appropriate to account for the actual cost of the base year while projecting Salaries, Wages and Other benefits for the FY 2025-26, as any gain/loss of the previous MYT control period may not be carried forward in the new MYT.
- 9.3. The actual total cost as provided by the Petitioner for the FY 2024-25, under Salaries & Wages (excluding postretirement benefits, discussed separately) is Rs.7,304 million. The said amount has been considered as base cost and increases as approved by the Federal Government on Salaries and Wages in the Federal Budget for the FY 2025-26 i.e. ad-hoc relief allowance of 10% and DR allowance of 30%, along-with impact of annual increment i.e. 5% have been incorporated thereon.
- 9.4. Accordingly, the cost of Salaries & Wages (excluding post-retirement benefits, discussed separately), for both the Distribution and Supply Functions works out as Rs.8,346 million. The same is hereby allowed to the Petitioner for the FY 2025-26 for both its distribution and Supply Functions as reference cost, to be adjusted in the remaining control period as per the adjustment mechanism prescribed in the instant determination.
- 9.5. Since the Audited accounts of the Petitioner, do not provide bifurcation of the Salaries, Wages and other benefits costs in terms of Distribution and Supply Functions, therefore, for the purpose of allocation of total cost of Salaries, Wages and other benefits in terms of Distribution and Supply Functions, the criteria as adopted by the Petitioner has been used. Thus, the cost of Salaries, Wages and other benefits (excluding post-retirement benefits) for the FY 2025-26 pertaining to the Distribution function works out as Rs.6,446 million.
- 9.6. The assessed Salaries & Wages costs for the FY 2025-26 i.e. Rs.6,446 million, shall be considered as the reference cost for future adjustment/ indexation of Salaries & Wages expenses, in the remaining tariff control period as per the mechanism given in the instant determination.
- 9.7. Considering the fact that employees of XWDISCOs are hired on Government pay scales, and any salary increase announced by the Federal Government in the Federal Budget is applicable on the employees of the Petitioner, therefore, being un-controllable cost, the Authority has decided to actualize the Pay & Allowances cost of the Petitioner, based on its audited accounts for the relevant year for its existing employees. The impact of any such adjustment would be allowed as part of PYA in the next indexation/ adjustment request or tariff determination as the case may be.

10. New Hiring / Additional Recruitment

- 10.1. Regarding additional recruitment, the Authority observed that Salaries & Wages cost for the FY 2024-25, as per the accounts of the Petitioner, has been considered as base cost, therefore, impact of any new recruitment made till FY 2024-25 has already been accounted



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for. For future recruitment, the Authority understands that any allowing cost upfront either on account of new hiring or outsourcing, would be unfair with the consumers, without considering/ analyzing its benefits. The Authority understands that it will be in a better position to adjudicate on the issue, once the Petitioner provides details of actual cost incurred in this regard and substantiates the same with the quantified benefits accrued. Although, the Authority has decided to actualize the Pay & Allowances cost of the Petitioner, based on its audited accounts for the relevant year, however, that would only be to the extent of existing employees. Accordingly, the Petitioner is directed to provide detail of services actually outsourced during each year or new hiring if any, along-with its financial impact and benefits accrued, for consideration of the Authority, in its subsequent adjustment/ indexation request.

11. Post-Retirement Benefits

- 11.1. The Authority noted that head of post-retirement benefit includes employees' pension, free electricity and medical facility. The Authority understands that employees of XWDSICSOs are hired on Federal Government pay scales, thus, any pension increase announced by the Federal Government in the Budget is also applicable on the retired employees of XWDISCOs.
- 11.2. It is also pertinent to mention here that the Authority in its previous determinations, considering the overall liquidity position in the power sector and in order to ensure that XWDISCOs fulfil their legal obligations with respect to the post-retirement benefits, directed the XWDISCOs to create a separate fund in this regard. The rationale behind creation of separate fund was to ensure that DISCOs record their liability prudently as the funds would be transferred into a separate legal entity, which would also generate its own profits, as it would be kept separate from the Petitioner's routine operations, thus reducing the Distribution Margin and eventually consumer-end tariff in longer run.
- 11.3. Here it is pertinent to mention that the Authority in the previous MYT of QESCO, keeping in view it's operational performance, in terms of T&D losses and recovery, considered that allowing provision for post-retirement benefits instead of actual payments, would not be in the interest of the consumers as any additional amount over & above the actual payments, would be eaten-up by the inefficiencies of the Petitioner and the Petitioner would not be able to deposit the excess amount in the Fund. Hence, the Petitioner was allowed actual payments only, however, if the Petitioner still manages to deposit any additional amount in the Fund, the Authority may consider allowing the same as PYA in the subsequent adjustment request.
- 11.4. The operational performance of QESCO over the last three years has remained well below the targets allowed by the Authority in terms of losses and recovery. In view of the aforementioned and keeping in view the request of the Petitioner, the Authority has decided to allow post-retirement benefits for the FY 2025-26, keeping in view the actual payments as per the Audited/ provisional accounts of the Petitioner for the FY 2024-25, and the request of the Petitioner for the FY 2025-26. Accordingly, the cost of post-retirement benefits being allowed to the Petitioners for the FY 2025-26, works out as Rs.3,217 million, for both its distribution and Supply functions.
- 11.5. Since the Audited accounts of the Petitioner, do not provide bifurcation of post-retirement benefits in terms of Distribution and Supply Functions; therefore, for the purpose of



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allocation of total cost of post-retirement benefits in terms of Distribution and Supply functions, the criteria as adopted by the Petitioner has been used. Accordingly, the cost of post-retirement benefits for the FY 2025-26 pertaining to the Distribution function works out as Rs.2,484 million.

- 11.6. Considering the fact that the Petitioner is obligated to pay to its pensioners, the pension increases announced by the Federal Government, therefore, being an un-controllable cost, the Authority has decided to actualize the post-retirement benefits cost of the Petitioner for the relevant year, based on its audited accounts. The impact of any such adjustment would be allowed as part of PYA in the next indexation/ adjustment request.

12. Repair & Maintenance Costs

- 12.1. Regarding Repair and maintenance expenses, the Petitioner mentioned that it pertains to civil, system maintenance, other plant and equipment including computers and office equipment.
- 12.2. The Authority has carefully examined the Petitioner's request. No doubt that the adherence to service standards and improvement of customer services is only possible through continuous repair and maintenance of distribution network, however, at the same time the Petitioner has also requested huge CAPEX for making additional investment in Fixed Assets, resulting in new, expensive and efficient equipment, leading to overall reduction in R&M cost and increasing the total Assets base. The Authority also is of the view that since the previous MYT of the Petitioner has ended on 30.06.2025, therefore, it would be appropriate to account for the actual cost of the base year while projecting O&M expenses and other Misc. expenses for the FY 2025-26, as any gain/loss of the previous MYT control period may not be carried forward in the new MYT.
- 12.3. In view of the foregoing and keeping in view the current approved tariff methodology, the Authority has decided to allow an amount of Rs.1,496 million under R&M head, for the FY 2025-26, after incorporating the inflationary impact on the R&M cost as per the accounts of the Petitioner for the FY 2024-25 for both the Distribution and Supply functions.
- 12.4. Since the Audited accounts of the Petitioner, do not provide bifurcation of the R&M costs in terms of Distribution and Supply Functions, therefore, for the purpose of allocation of total cost of R&M costs in terms of Distribution and Supply Functions, the criteria as adopted by the Petitioner has been used. Accordingly, the cost of R&M for the FY 2025-26 pertaining to the distribution function works out as Rs.1,466 million.
- 12.5. The assessed repair and maintenance cost for the FY 2025-26 i.e. Rs. 1,466 million, shall be considered as the reference cost for working out future repair and maintenance expenses, in the remaining control period as per the adjustment mechanism prescribed in the instant determination.
- 12.6. The DISCOs are also directed to provide a certification from its Auditors that Repair and Maintenance expenditure does not include any CAPEX nature item. In case any CAPEX nature cost has been booked as R&M expenses, the same may be disclosed separately in the financial statements. The Authority may consider to revise the R&M assessment of the Petitioner, based on such disclosure/certification.

13. Other O&M Expenses



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- 13.1. Other O&M expenses include Travelling costs, Vehicle Maintenance and other expenses i.e. Rent, Rates & Taxes, Power, Light and Water, Communication, Bill Collection Charges, Office supplies, Director Fees, Auditor Remuneration, Professional Fees, Outside Service Employed, Management Fees, NEPRA License Fees, Advertisement & Publicity, Subscriptions & Periodicals, Representation & Entertainment, Insurance, Bank Charges, and other miscellaneous expense.
- 13.2. The Petitioner projected its Other O&M costs including Travelling, Vehicle Maintenance and other expenses as under during the MYT control period for both its Distribution and Supply functions, after incorporating 10% increase on the provisional expenditure for the FY 2024-25;

	Determined FY 2024-25			Requested FY 2025-26		
	DOP	SOP	Total	DOP	SOP	Total
Other O & M Costs	2,639	334	2,973	3,546	565	4,111

- 13.3. The Authority noted that as per the approved tariff methodology, all other operating expenses are part of O&M costs which are to be assessed through NCPI-X formulae for the tariff control period. Accordingly, for assessment of Other O&M costs for the FY 2025-26, the Authority, keeping in view the cost as per the accounts of the Petitioner for the FY 2024-25, has decided to allow an amount of Rs.1,725 million to QESCO for the FY 2025-26. The said amount of Rs.1,725 million is being allowed for both the Distribution and Supply of Power function for the FY 2025-26.
- 13.4. By considering the figures as per financial statement, the Authority has incorporated all the costs including bill collection, building rent, NEPRA fee, insurance cost, rent, rates & taxes, and travelling, transportation etc.
- 13.5. The aforementioned assessment for the FY 2025-26 shall be considered as reference for working out future Other Operating Expenses for remaining tariff control period to be adjusted based on change in "NCPI-General", in line with the mechanism provided in the instant determination. However, the vehicle running expenses would be adjusted with "NCPI-Transport", in line with the mechanism provided in the instant determination.
- 13.6. Since the Audited accounts of the Petitioner, do not provide bifurcation of the Other O&M costs in terms of Distribution and Supply Functions, therefore, for the purpose of allocation of total cost of other O&M costs in terms of Distribution and Supply Functions, the criteria as adopted by the Petitioner has been used. Accordingly, the cost of other O&M expenses for the FY 2025-26 pertaining to the distribution function works out as Rs.1,378 million.
- 13.7. In case the Petitioner's actual O&M cost (excluding pay & Allowances & post-retirement benefits) for the relevant year as per its audited accounts is lower than the amount allowed for that year, any saving in this regard, shall be shared between consumers and the Petitioner in the ratio of 50:50. For future indexation of O&M cost during the MYT control period, the lower of allowed O&M cost or actual O&M cost of the previous year, after excluding therefrom the capex nature O&M and amount of O&M capitalized, if any, and pay & allowances & post-retirement benefits, shall be considered as reference.
- 13.8. If the actual O&M cost for the previous year, as referred above is not available at the time of projecting next year's O&M cost, the allowed cost for the previous year shall be





considered as reference to be indexed as per the provided mechanism. Once the audited account for the previous year is available, the already projected O&M cost shall be reworked based on lower of allowed cost or actual O&M cost of the previous year. Any adjustment in this regard, if required, shall be made part of PYA. In addition, the allowed O&M cost shall also be adjusted based on mechanism provided in the instant determination. The Petitioner is also directed to disclose its O&M costs in terms of distribution and supply functions separately in its audited accounts.

PPMC Fee

- 13.9. Here it is pertinent to mention that some DISCOs during the hearing requested to allow cost on account of Management Fee of Power Planning and Monitoring Company (the "PPMC"). DISCOs in support of their request referred to the SRO 1358-I (2025) dated 29.07.2025, issued by the Ministry of Energy (PD), pursuant to the Federal Cabinet decision dated 27.10.2021, the National Electricity Policy, 2021, the National Electricity Plan (2023-2027), whereby it has been designated as a "designated entity" for the implementation of the priority areas of the NE Plan, and strategic roadmap as per the NE policy. The SRO further mandates the company to charge a fee from DISCOs, for the services rendered, as may be approved by the BoD of PPMC from time to time. The BoD of PPMC may, on annual basis, approve the annual budget and allocation of fees to DISCOs.
- 13.10. It has also been submitted that clause 34(f) of the IMF Country Report clearly acknowledges PPMC's role in supporting policy, regulatory and tariff affairs, sector reforms, privatization, CD management and integrated power and energy planning.
- 13.11. The Authority noted that the National Electricity Plan allows the designated entity to charge a regulatory fee, which shall be allowed by the Regulator. The Authority also noted that previously the Authority discontinued the PEPCO fee in the absence of appropriate structure in place. The Authority also takes cognizance of the SRO dated 29.07.2025, issued by the Ministry of Energy (PD), pursuant to the Cabinet decision, as well as other justifications submitted by the DISCOs regarding the declaration of PPMC as a "designated entity" and its role in supporting policy, regulatory, and tariff matters, sector reforms, privatization, CD management, and integrated power and energy planning.
- 13.12. However, the Authority is of the view that it would be in a better position to adjudicate the matter, once the DISCOs provide details of the actual costs incurred and the functions/ services performed as designated entity for DISCOs and others, duly substantiated with documentary evidence and justifications.
- 13.13. Accordingly, the Authority has decided to pend upfront allowing such cost on account of PPMC at this stage and may consider the same as part of the PYA, subject to the Petitioner furnishing the above details, with proper justification and supporting documentary evidence, along with fulfillment of the process prescribed in the SRO No. 1358(I)/2025.
- 13.14. On the submissions of the Petitioner, to allow certain costs as uncontrollable, the Authority noted that as per the approved tariff methodology, Power Purchase Price is the only uncontrollable cost which is allowed a pass-through item. However, considering the fact that XWDISCOs employees are hired on Government pay scales, thus, any salary and pension increase, announced by the Federal Government in Fiscal Budget is also applicable on such employees/ pensioners of XWDISCOs. Therefore, salaries & wages cost and



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pension expenses to the extent of such employees can be considered as un-controllable cost for XWDISCOs as long as they remain in public sector.

14. Whether the requested/projected amount under heads of Other Income, Deprecations and RORB based on WACC of 19.1% is justified?

Depreciation

- 14.1. The Petitioner has submitted that Depreciation is provided in accordance with its accounting policy. The Petitioner requested a total amount of Rs.2,523 million for depreciation with Rs.2,505 million pertaining to the Distribution function.
- 14.2. The Authority noted that as per the Methodology, depreciation expense for the test year, which in the instant case is FY 2025-26, will be determined by applying depreciation charge on the Gross Fixed Assets in Operation, including new investment and will be considered reference for the tariff control period.
- 14.3. Regarding allowed investment for FY 2025-26 and FY 2026-27, since the Distribution Investment Plan (DIP) of the Petitioner is under regulatory proceedings, the Authority has decided to allow the following provisional Investments under head of own financing, which shall be subject to adjustments pursuant to the final decision of the Authority in matter of DIP of the Petitioner.

Rs. Mln	
Provisional Capex	QESCO
FY 2025-26	1,140
FY 2026-27	2,803

- 14.4. The Authority decided that the above approved Investments are provisionally allowed for purpose of tariff rebasing and does not include the cost for AMI, APMS, scanning meters, Data Centers, etc., the investment in this smart metering area can only be started once DIP is approved, wherein the detailed project wise scope and cost approvals shall be decided in the final decision of DIP of the Petitioner.
- 14.5. Regarding the T&D Losses Target, the Authority has decided to provisionally approve the following loss target;

Provisional T&D Loss	QESCO
FY 2025-26	13.81%
FY 2026-27	13.81%

- 14.6. The Petitioner is directed to carry out its T&D loss study through an independent third party, as per the approved terms of references (ToRs), which shall be communicated to the Petitioner separately by NEPRA. The independent third-party T&D loss study must be submitted by the Petitioner within nine (09) months of issuance of this decision. In case, the T&D loss studies are not submitted within the allowed time period, the following T&D Loss target shall become applicable for FY 2025-26 and FY 2026-27, and all relevant tariff adjustment shall be reworked on such revised targets. The financial impact of such revision shall be made part of PYA of subsequent tariff rebasing.



Revised T&D Loss Target (Failure to submit study)	QESCO
FY 2025-26	8.60%
FY 2026-27	8.60%

- 14.7. The submitted T&D loss study by an independent third-party shall be considered by the Authority for revision / firm up of T&D loss Targets for the applicable period in the next rebasing of the tariff for DISCOs (January 2027) or mid-term (December 2027) review of the DIP of the Petitioner, as the case may be.
- 14.8. Not used
- 14.9. Not used
- 14.10. After taking into account the new investments as mentioned above, the Gross Fixed Assets in Operation for the FY 2025-26 have been re-worked. Accordingly, the depreciation charge for the FY 2025-26 has been assessed as Rs.2,212 million calculated on actual depreciation rates for each category of Assets as per the Company policy, which will be considered as reference cost for working out future depreciation expenses for the remaining tariff control period, to be adjusted as per the mechanism provided in the instant determination.
- 14.11. After carefully examining the relevant details and information pertaining to the deferred credit and amortization as per the accounts for the FY 2024-25, the Authority has projected amortization of deferred credit to the tune of Rs.1,195 million for the FY 2025-26. Accordingly, the consumers would bear net depreciation of Rs.1,017 million.
- 14.12. The actual depreciation reflected in the Audited accounts of the Petitioner for the FY 2024-25, do not provide bifurcation of depreciation cost in terms of Distribution and Supply Functions, therefore, for the purpose of allocation of depreciation cost in terms of Distribution and Supply Functions, the criteria as adopted by the Petitioner has been used. Accordingly, the depreciation cost for the FY 2025-26 pertaining to the Distribution function works out as Rs.2,197 million.

RoRB

- 14.13. The Petitioner has submitted that return on investment on the (cost of capital) will be calculated as follows:

$$\text{ROR} = \text{Rate Base} \times \text{Rate of Return}$$

Where:

Rate Base is defined for the FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 as the sum of (i) Gross Fixed Assets in Operation beginning of the year (ii) The capital expenditures for the year (New Investments), in accordance with the proposed investment program (iii) Less Cumulative Depreciation (iv) Plus Closing Capital Work in Progress (v) Less: Differed Credit. Annual Rate of Return is a pre-tax return on the Rate Base.





- 14.14. Because the investment is typically financed with a combination of debt equity, the appropriate rate of return would be a market-based weighed average of the cost of capital. Average ROR is kept at 19.10% as cost of capital as allowed by NEPRA for indexation of FY 2024-25.

$$K_e = R_f + (R_M - R_f) \times \beta$$

cost of debts ; k_d = Interest on loans

$$WACC = [K_e \times (E/V)] + [k_d \times (D/V)]$$

Where E/V and D/V are equity and debt ratio respectively taken as 20% & 80%.

- 14.15. The Petitioner during the hearing revised its calculations on the basis of WACC of 13.40% by considering reduction in KIBOR.

- 14.16. The Authority observed that as per Section 31(3) of the amended NEPRA Act, the following general guidelines shall be applicable to the Authority in the determination, modification or revision of rates, charges and terms and conditions for provision of electric power services;

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

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

- 14.17. In line with the aforementioned guidelines, the Authority allows DISCOs, a Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) to account for the return on equity and cost of debt. Similarly, for recovery of principal portion of debt, the Authority includes a depreciation charge in the revenue requirement of DISCOs.

- 14.18. Consequent to the aforementioned discussion, the WACC works out as per formula given below;

Cost of Equity;

$$K_e = R_f + (R_M - R_f) \times \beta$$

Where;

R_f is the risk free Rate

R_M is the Market Return

β is Beta

The cost of debt;



Math: 9



$$K_d = \text{KIBOR} + \text{Spread}$$

- 14.19. Accordingly, the WACC as per the given formula works out as under;

$$\text{WACC} = ((K_e \times (E / V)) + (K_d \times (D / V)))$$

Where E/V and D/V are equity and debt ratios respectively taken as 30% and 70%;

- 14.20. The Authority uses the Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) for calculation of Return of Equity (RoE) component of the WACC, being the most widely accepted model, which is applied by regulatory agencies all over the world to estimate the cost of capital for regulated utilities. Further, as per the Tariff methodology, in case of negative equity the Authority would consider a minimum of 20% equity and any equity in excess of 30% would be considered as debt.

- 14.21. The expected return on any investment is the sum of the risk-free rate and an extra return to compensate for the risk. This extra return or 'risk premium' is the difference between market rate of return and risk-free rate. Generally, the return on stock market index is taken as a measure of market rate of return. To have an appropriate measure of the market rate of return, analyzed KSE-100 Index return, over a period of 10 years i.e. FY 2016 to FY 2025. Further, return of different neighboring markets and other international markets were also analyzed.

- 14.22. For risk free rate, the yield of 05-year PIB is considered. The weighted average yield of accepted bids for 5 years PIB as of 17.07.2025 remained at 11.4916%. Regarding assessment of beta, the Authority has considered the earlier studies in the matter, range of betas used by international Regulators, and accordingly decided to use the beta of 1.10, while assessing the RoE component.

- 14.23. By taking into account the aforementioned factors, the RoE of the Petitioner works out differently, however, keeping the request of the Petitioner and the Authority's earlier decisions in the matter of other XWDISCOs and K-Electric, the Authority has decided to allow RoE component of 14.47%, PKR based.

- 14.24. As regard the cost of debt, it is the interest rate on which a company would get borrowing from the debt market / commercial banks i.e. a rate at which banks lend to their customers. In order to have a fair evaluation of the cost of debt, the Authority has taken cost of debt as 3 month's KIBOR + 1.50% spread, as maximum cap. Consequently, the cost of debt has been worked out as 12.64% i.e. 3 Months KIBOR of 11.14% as of July 02, 2025, plus a spread of 1.50% (150 basis points).

- 14.25. In view thereof, the WACC for the FY 2025-26 has been worked out as under;

Cost of Equity;

$$K_e = 14.47\%$$

The cost of debt is;

$$K_d = 12.64\%$$

$$\text{WACC} = ((K_e \times (E / V)) + (K_d \times (D / V)))$$

Where E/V and D/V are equity and debt ratios respectively taken as 30% and 70%;

$$\text{WACC} = ((14.47\% \times 30\%) + (12.64\% \times 70\%)) = 13.19\%$$



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- 14.26. Based on above and using WACC of 13.19% on RAB by including allowed investment for the FY 2025-26, the RoRB of the Petitioner for the FY 2025-26 has been worked out as under;

QESCO		
Description	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Fixed Assets O/B	82,352	90,572
Addition	8,220	7,831
Fixed Assets C/B	90,572	98,403
Depreciation	23,841	26,053
Net Fixed Assets	66,731	72,349
Capital WIP C/B	20,665	18,864
Fixed Assets Inc. WIP	87,396	91,214
Less: Deferred Credits	35,923	32,763
Total	51,473	58,451
RAB		54,962
WACC		13.19%
RORB		7,249

- 14.27. The total amount of RoRB as worked out above has been allocated in terms of Distribution and Supply Functions, as per the criteria adopted by the Petitioner itself. Accordingly, the RORB for the FY 2025-26 pertaining to the Distribution function works out as Rs.7,242 million.
- 14.28. The reference RoRB would be adjusted every Year based on the amount of RAB worked out for the respective year after taking into account the amount of investment allowed for that year as per the mechanism given in the instant determination.
- 14.29. In addition, the allowed RAB for previous year will be trued up downward, keeping in view the amount of investment allowed for the respective year, other than consumer financed investments. In case, the Petitioner ends up making higher investments than the allowed (other than consumer financed investments), the same would be the Petitioner's own commercial decision and would not be considered while truing up the RAB, unless due to any regulatory decisions/interventions/approved plans for which the Petitioner obtains prior approval of the Authority. In such case the Authority may also revise the efficiency targets in terms of T&D losses etc.
- 14.30. Here it is also pertinent to mention that the amount of receipts against deposit works has been adjusted while working out the cost of working capital, therefore, no adjustment on this account has been made from the RAB. In view thereof, any interest earned on such deposits shall not be adjusted as part of other income. The Petitioner therefore shall ensure a separate disclosure of such income in its audited accounts. In case of failure to disclose such income separately, the entire interest income shall be adjusted as part of other income.
- 14.31. The Authority also understands that interest payment is an obligatory cash flow liability unlike discretionary dividend payment and considering the fact that any default may hamper the financial position of the Petitioner, hence the Authority has decided to cover the risk of floating KIBOR. Accordingly, fluctuation in the reference KIBOR would be adjusted biannually. In addition, the Authority has also decided to adjust savings, if any,



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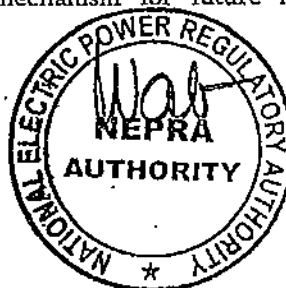
resulting from cheaper financing by the Petitioner. If the Petitioner manages to negotiate a loan below 1.50% spread, the entire savings would be passed onto the consumers annually, through PYA. In case of more than one loan, the saving with respect to the spread would be worked out based on individual loans. In case, the spread is greater than the allowed cap of 1.50%, additional cost would be borne by the Petitioner itself. Similarly, if the Petitioner's total actual cost of debt remains lower than the cost allowed for the year, the entire savings would also be passed onto the consumers annually, through PYA.

Other Income

- 14.32. The Petitioner has submitted that main sources of other income include Interest Income, Sale of Scrap, Amortization of Deferred Credit, Rental & Service Income etc., whereas the Wheeling Charges and Late Payment Surcharge have been excluded as per NEPRA's decision. Accordingly, the Petitioner has projected an amount of Rs.1,950 for the FY 2025-26, for both its distribution and supply functions, with Rs.1,824 million for the Distribution function.
- 14.33. Other income is considered to be a negative cost which may include, but not be limited to, amortization of deferred credit, meter and rental income, late-payment charges, profit on bank deposits, sale of scrap, income from non-utility operations, commission on PTV fees and miscellaneous income.
- 14.34. Since the other income would be tried up every year as per the mechanism provided in the instant determination, therefore, for the FY 2025-26, the Authority has decided to allow an amount of Rs.1,950 million as requested by the Petitioner, including the amount of amortization of deferred credit but exclusive of the amount of late payment charges (LPS) for both of its Distribution and Supply functions.
- 14.35. The Authority in consistency with its earlier decision, on the issue, has not included the amount of LPS while assessing the other income for the FY 2025-26. Here it is pertinent to mention that the LPS recovered from the consumers on utility bills shall be offset against the late payment invoices raised by CPPA (G) against respective XWDISCO only, and in the event of non-submission of evidence of payment to CPPA (G), the entire amount of Late Payment charge recovered from consumers shall be made part of other income and deducted from revenue requirement in the subsequent year.
- 14.36. The total amount of Other Income as worked out above has been allocated in terms of Distribution and Supply Functions, as per the criteria adopted by the Petitioner itself. Accordingly, Other Income for the FY 2025-26 pertaining to the Distribution function works out as Rs.1,824 million.
- 14.37. The reference Other Income determined for the FY 2025-26 would be adjusted annually as per the adjustment mechanism prescribed in the instant determination.
15. What will be adjustment mechanism for future indexation of different components of revenue requirement during the MYT? Whether there should any efficiency factor (X Factor)?

16. Adjustment Mechanism

- 16.1. Regarding adjustment mechanism of different components, the Petitioner during the hearing submitted that adjustment mechanism for future indexation of different





components of revenue requirement except POL and salary should be linked with national CPI and efficiency factor.

- 16.2. The Authority, while assessing the O&M costs of the Petitioner for the FY 2025-26, has taken into account the accounts of the Petitioner for the FY 2024-25 and the amount requested by the Petitioner, subject to adjustment during the MYT control period, as per the mechanism mentioned below. Therefore, risk / benefit of any future cost fluctuations, lies with the Petitioner along with an opportunity for optimizing overall costs under these head. The treatment is in line with the very spirit of multi- year tariff regime and in accordance with Authority's approved tariff methodology.
- 16.3. Regarding adjustment of O&M costs with efficiency factor X, the Authority in line with its earlier decisions in the matter of MYTs, has decided to keep the efficiency factor as 30% of increase in NCPI for the relevant year of the MYT control period. The Authority has further decided to implement the efficiency factor from the 3rd year of the control period, in order to provide the Petitioner with an opportunity to improve its operational performance, before sharing such gains with the consumers. The O&M part of Distribution Margin shall be indexed with NCPI subject to adjustment for efficiency gains (X factor).
- 16.4. Indexation of O&M cost components
- 16.5. Salaries & Wages and Post-retirement Benefits: Considering the fact that employees of XWDISCOs are hired on Federal Government pay scales, and any salary increase announced by the Federal Government in the Federal Budget is applicable on the employees of the Petitioner, therefore, being un-controllable cost, the Salaries & Wages and benefits, would be actualized, based on the audited accounts of the Petitioner for the relevant year for its existing employees, as long as they remain in public sector. The impact of any such adjustment would be allowed as part of PYA in the next indexation/ adjustment request or tariff determination as the case may be.

Adjustment Mechanism - Salaries, Wages & Other Benefits	
Revised Salaries, Wages & Other Benefits Expenses = Ref. Salaries, Wages & Other Benefits x [1+(GoP Increase or CPI)]	
The allowed Salaries, Wages & Other Benefits may be considered as reference cost for future adjustment.	
The Authority may consider to allow GoP increase till the time the DISCOs remain in public sector, otherwise CPI indexation may allowed if DISCOs get privatized.	
The allowed amount shall be actualized based on Audited accounts for the relevant year, considering the same as uncontrollable cost on part of XWDISCOs.	

- 16.6. Considering the fact that the Petitioner is obligated to pay to its pensioners, the pension increases announced by the Federal Government, therefore, being an un-controllable cost, the Post-retirement Benefits would be actualized based on the audited accounts of the Petitioner for the relevant year. The impact of any such adjustment would be allowed as part of PYA in the next indexation/ adjustment request or tariff determination as the case may be.

Adjustment Mechanism - Actual Post-retirement Benefits payment	
Revised Post-Retirement Benefits = Ref. Post-retirement Benefits x [1+(GoP Increase or CPI)]	
The allowed Post-Retirement Benefits may be considered as reference cost for future adjustment.	
The Authority may consider to allow GoP increase till the time the DISCOs remain in public sector, otherwise CPI indexation may allowed if DISCOs get privatized.	
The allowed amount shall be actualized based on Audited accounts for the relevant year, considering the same as uncontrollable cost on part of XWDISCOs.	



16.7. Transportation/Vehicle Running expense portion of O&M cost

16.8. The reference costs would be adjusted every Year with Transport index of NCPI. The Adjustment mechanism would be as under;

Vehicle running/Transportation expenses (Rev) =

(Vehicle running/Transportation expenses (Ref.) x {1 + (Transport index of NCPI)})

16.9. Remaining O&M costs will be indexed every year according to the following formula:

The reference costs would be adjusted every Year with NCPI-X factor. The X factor would be applicable from the 3rd year of the MYT control period. The Adjustment mechanism would be as under;

$O \& M(Rev) = O \& M(Ref.) \times \{1 + (NCPI-X)\}$

Where

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

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

$\Delta NCPI$ = Change in NCPI published by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics for the month of December for the respective year. For O&M expenses, other than vehicle running expenses, NCPI-General shall be used, whereas for Vehicle Running expense, NCPI-Transport shall be used. Reference NCPI-General and NCPI-Transport of December 2024 for the purpose of future adjustment/ indexation shall be 4.07% and - 0.18% respectively.

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

17. RORB

17.1. The reference RoRB would be adjusted every Year based on the amount of RAB worked out for the respective year after taking into account the amount of investment allowed for that year as per the following mechanism;

Adjustment Mechanism - RoRB	
RORB(Rev)	$= RORB(Ref) \times RAB(Rev) / RAB(Ref)$
The allowed RORB may be considered as reference cost for future adjustment.	
In addition the allowed RORB for previous year will be trued up based on actual investment (maximum cap to the extent of allowed investment) carried out during that year. Further KIBOR fluctuation on bi-annual basis also subject to adjustment. Further Spread of 1.50% is allowed as maximum cap, in case DISCOs manage to obtain financing on spread less than 1.5% the same shall be adjusted as part of PYA.	

17.2. In addition, the Petitioner to disclose the amount of IDC capitalized during the year and adjust its RAB for the year after excluding therefrom the impact of IDC capitalized during the year.

17.3. In addition, the allowed RAB for previous year will be trued up downward, keeping in view the amount of investment allowed for the respective year, other than consumer financed investments. In case, the Petitioner ends up making higher investments than the allowed (other than consumer financed investments), the same would be the Petitioner's own commercial decision and would not be considered while truing up the RAB, unless due to any regulatory decisions/interventions/approved plans for which the Petitioner

obtains prior approval of the Authority. In such case the Authority may also revise the efficiency targets in terms of T&D losses etc.

- 17.4. The Authority also understands that interest payment is an obligatory cash flow liability unlike discretionary dividend payment and considering the fact that any default may hamper the financial position of the Petitioner, hence the Authority has decided to cover the risk of floating KIBOR. Accordingly, fluctuation in the reference KIBOR would be adjusted biannually. In addition, the Authority has also decided to adjust savings, if any, resulting from cheaper financing by the Petitioner. If the Petitioner manages to negotiate a loan below 1.50% spread, the entire savings would be passed onto the consumers annually, through PYA. In case of more than one loan, the saving with respect to the spread would be worked out based on individual loans. In case, the spread is greater than the allowed cap of 1.50%, additional cost would be borne by the Petitioner itself. Similarly, if the Petitioner's total actual cost of debt remains lower than the cost allowed for the year, the entire savings would also be passed onto the consumers annually, through PYA.

18. Depreciation Expenses

- 18.1. The reference Depreciation charges would be adjusted every Year as per the following formula;

$$DEP (Rev) = DEP (Ref) \times \frac{GFAIO (Rev)}{GFAIO (Ref)}$$

GFAIO (Ref)

Where: DEP (Rev) = Revised Depreciation Expense for the Current Year

DEP (Ref) = Reference Depreciation Expense for the Reference Year

GFAIO (Rev) = Revised Gross Fixed Assets in Operation for the Current Year

GFAIO (Ref) = Reference Gross Fixed Assets in Operation for the Reference Year

- 18.2. In addition, the allowed Depreciation for previous year will be trued up downward, keeping in view the amount of investment allowed for the respective year, other than consumer financed investments. In case, the Petitioner ends up making higher investments (excluding consumer financed investments) than the allowed, the same would be the Petitioner's own commercial decision and would not be considered while truing up the depreciation expenses, unless due to any regulatory decisions/interventions/approved plans for which the Petitioner obtains prior approval of the Authority.

19. Other Income

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

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

Working Capital



Signature



- 19.2. The Authority during proceedings directed the Petitioner to provide it working capital calculation and has considered the submissions of the Petitioner and in order to access the working capital requirement of the Petitioner, the Authority obtained details of number of days available with the Petitioner to pay in terms of energy procured from National Grid. Based on the information provided by CPPA-G and in line with the mechanism adopted for KE, the working capital requirement of the Petitioner for its distribution function has been assessed as under;

Distribution Working Capital	Credit Period (Days)	Factor	QESCO
Stores and Spares (3% of GFA)	3%	3%	2,952
Trade debt (30 days of Revenue Receivable)	30	0.08	1,555
Total Current Assets			4,507
Current Liabilities	2/3	66.67%	3,005
Working Capital Requirement			1,502
Less Receipt Against Deposit Work			20,862
Net Working Capital			(19,360)
Cost of debt local			12.00%
Working Capital Cost			(2,323)

- 19.3. As mentioned in the table above, the Petitioner's working capital requirement for the distribution function has been assessed as Rs.1,502 million. The Authority considers that receipts against deposit works, being related with distribution network business, are also required to be accounted for as part of working capital calculations. By including the amount of receipt against deposit works available with the Petitioner, as per the data provided by the Petitioner, its net cost of working capital for the distribution function works out as negative Rs.2,323 million based on 3 months KIBOR i.e. 11% +1% spread as maximum cap subject to downward adjustment in case the actual spread remains lower. The same is allowed to Petitioner for the CY 2026, and is subject to adjustment, as per the mechanism provided below, once the audited accounts of Petitioner for the FY 2025-26 are available.

Working capital (Distribution)

Formula for Future Adjustment

Revised cost of working capital = Working capital requirement as per given formula x
Cost of debt on allowed parameters

-Working capital requirement shall be calculated based on assessed revenue requirement under each head for relevant year.

- -Cost of Debt shall 3 Months KIBOR + 1% spread as maximum cap, subject to downward adjustment at the end of each financial year.

Actualization of Previous year based on allowed revenue as PYA

Current Assets

- Lower of 30 days receivables based on allowed revenue (including the impact of allowed adjustments); but excluding Working Capital cost OR Actual average Receivables for the Financial Year (excluding opening receivables).



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- Stores & Spares - Lower of 3% of Avg. GFA (opening + closing)/2 or Actual average Stores & Spares, GFA based on Audited account to the extent of allowed Investment.
- Lower of allowed Cash & bank balance or Actual Cash & Bank Balances (Excluding cash/bank balance not meant for O&M expenses)

Current liabilities

- 2/3rd of aforementioned current assets (Receivables + Stores & spares + Cash)
- Receipt against deposit work figure will be actualized based Audited Financial statement initially and finally based on third party evaluation.

Any other amount retained by the Petitioner

-For the purpose of 3 - Month KIBOR, the actual weighted average KIBOR of finance cost incurred by the Petitioner shall be considered. Similarly, for the purpose of spread, actual weighted average spread incurred by the Petitioner shall be considered. In case actual weighted average spread is lower than 1% cap, the same shall be adjusted downward only. No upward adjustment of spread is allowed.

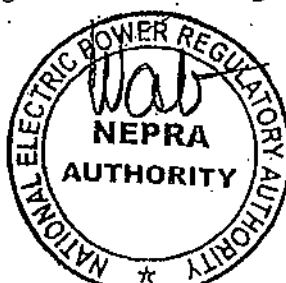
- 19.4. Here it is also pertinent to mention that since the amount of receipts against deposit works has been adjusted while working out the cost of working capital, therefore, any interest earned on such deposits shall not be adjusted as part of other income. The Petitioner therefore shall ensure a separate disclosure of such income in its audited accounts. In case of failure to disclose such income separately, the entire interest income shall be adjusted as part of other income.

20. Whether there will be any claw back mechanism or not?

- 20.1. Although DISCOs made their submissions on this issue, however, the Authority noted that DISCOs were not able to fully comprehend the issue.
- 20.2. The Authority understands that sharing mechanism for any savings by the utility has already been provided under each head separately e.g. O&M costs, T&D losses, cost of debt etc. therefore, no such mechanism is separately required. However, still if there is any additional return by the Petitioner, which could not be comprehended at this stage, the same would be shared between DISCO and consumers equally.

21. Upfront Indexation/adjustment for the period July 2026 to December 2026

- 21.1. The MoE (PD) vide letter dated 18.08.2025, submitted that NEPRA determines the consumer-end tariff for XWDISCOs and K-Electric in accordance with Section 31 of the Regulation of Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power Act, 1997 (the Act), read with Rule 17 of the NEPRA (Tariff Standards and Procedure) Rules, 1998. The uniform rebased tariff, once determined, is notified by the Federal Government under Section 31(7) of the Act. The latest rebasing was notified on July 1, 2025. In accordance with the NEPRA (Tariff Standards and Procedure) Rules, 1998 read with Part 5 of the NEPRA Determination of Consumer-end Tariff (Methodology & Process) Guidelines, 2015, the Distribution Companies (DISCOs) are required to initiate the tariff determination process by submitting their minimum filing requirements by January 31st.



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- of each year. The submission is followed by Authority's internal meetings, public hearing, tariff determination and notification by the Government. Keeping in view the recent annual tariff determinations, the rebasing is notified by the Government in the month of July, each year with effect from 1st July.
- 21.2. The MoE (PD) further mentioned that as an unfortunate coincidence, the consumers face high Fuel Charges Adjustments (FCAs) as well as the annual tariff rebasing, simultaneously in the summer months. This increase in tariff coupled with higher consumption leads to significant hike in the consumer electricity bills of summer months which in turn results in unaffordability, public dissatisfaction and nationwide protests in the country. The issue can be streamlined if the timing of annual rebasing is shifted from summer to winter months where the electricity consumption is lower and any tariff increase can be absorbed in consumer bills. This would result in relatively stable and sustainable electricity prices throughout the year. The National Electricity Plan Strategic Directive 8 also stipulates that the Regulator shall also revisit the "Guidelines for Determination of Consumer End Tariff (Methodology and Process), 2015" to enable alignment of schedule of regulatory proceedings for planning activities and rate case & tariff determinations.
- 21.3. The MoE (PD) submitted that the Cabinet has approved that policy guidelines may be issued to NEPRA to revise the annual tariff determination process timelines by amending the relevant legal and regulatory framework in a way that the rebasing is notified with effect from 1st January, each year, after completion of all regulatory proceedings. In this regard, it is highlighted that NEPRA has already determined Power Purchase Price (PPP) references up to June 2026. Projections for the remaining six months will be shared subsequently.
- 21.4. In light of above and in exercise of powers under Section 31 of the Act, the Federal Government hereby issues the following policy guidelines for implementation by NEPRA;
"NEPRA shall revise the annual tariff determination process timelines by amending the relevant legal and regulatory framework (guidelines, rules and procedures) to ensure that annual rebasing is notified with effect from January 1st of each year, after completion of all regulatory proceedings."
- 21.5. QESCO also vide letter dated 21.10.2025 submitted that the MoE (PD) vide letter dated 16.10.2025, has conveyed that the Federal Government has approved the revision of the annual tariff determination schedule, making it effective from 1st January each year. The Authority has already determined the Power Purchase Price (PPP) references up to June 2026, accordingly, it is submitted that the references for the remaining period up to December 2026 may also be determined, in line with the above-mentioned directives.
- 21.6. QESCO further stated that it has already submitted its Multi-Year Tariff (MYT) Petition for FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 for determination and the decision of the Authority is awaited. QESCO accordingly requested that the Authority to determine the consumer-end tariff for the period from July 1, 2026, to December 31, 2026, in accordance with the revised annual rebasing timeline effective January 1, 2026, to ensure smooth and timely transition to the revised rebasing schedule.
- 21.7. The matter was discussed during the hearing, and the Petitioner requested the following costs on account of interim indexation for the 06 months period from Jul. 26 to Dec. 26.



Description	QESCO
Salaries, Wages & Other Benefits	4,974
Post Retirement Benefits	1,522
Other O & M Costs	2,055
Depreciation	1,261
Return on Rate Base	5,146
Turn Over Tax	
Gross Distribution Margin	14,959
Less: Other Income	(975)
Net Distribution Margin	13,984
PYA	5,978
Total	19,962

- 21.8. The Authority has considered the guidelines issued by the Federal Government regarding tariff rebasing to be made effective from 1st January, instead of July each year. The Authority is cognizant of the fact that rebasing of tariff effective July, if upward, coupled with high consumption, leads to increase in overall electricity bills during summer months; thus, adversely impacting DISCOs performance in terms of recoveries and losses. However, even with re-basing in January, the overall billing impact for the consumers in summer months would remain same, had the rebasing been made effective from July. Nonetheless, in light of NE Plan, SD 8 and the instant policy guidelines, the Authority has completed the consultation process for revision in "Guidelines for Determination of Consumer End Tariff (Methodology and Process), 2015", and the same are now in the process of notification.
- 21.9. Further, in light of the instant policy guidelines, the Authority has determined the revised Power Purchase Price (PPP) references for the period from January 2026 to December 2026 through a separate decision. Pursuant thereto and keeping in view the request of the Petitioner to also determine tariff for the period from July 1, 2026 to December 31, 2026, in accordance with the revised annual rebasing timelines, the Authority has also determined provisional revenue requirement of QESCO for the period from July 1, 2026 to December 31, 2026 as under:

		July to December 2026
		FY 2026-27
Pay & Allowances		4,397
Post Retirement Benefits		1,769
Repair & Maintenance		794
Traveling allowance		186
Vehicle maintenance		278
Other expenses		451
O&M Cost	(Min. Rs.)	7,876
Depreciation		1,186
RORB		4,236
O. Income		(975)
Margin without PYA	(Min. Rs.)	12,021

- 21.10. For the purpose of rebasing for the period from Jan. to Dec. 2026, the amount recovered by the Petitioner, to the extent of distribution and supply margin along-with PYA, from Jul. to Dec. 25, based on interim tariff allowed for the FY 2025-26, has been adjusted from the revised assessed tariff for the FY 2025-26. The recovered amount has been calculated



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by applying the Rs./kWh rate as per the interim tariff (to the extent of Distribution & Supply Margin and PYA), with the projected unit sales from July to December 2025.

- 21.11. The adjusted revenue requirement so worked out for the period from Jan. to Jun. 26 has been clubbed together with the provisional revenue requirement determined for the period from Jul. to Dec. 2026, to work out the overall revenue requirement of the Petitioner for the period from January 2026 to December 2026. The Schedule of Tariff (SoT) of the Petitioner has been designed accordingly.
- 21.12. Any under over recovery of the determined revenue requirement for the FY 2025-26, based on the allowed regulatory targets in terms of T&D losses, recovery etc., and provisional revenue requirement being allowed for the six months period i.e. from Jul. to Dec.26, would be adjusted subsequently, while determining the final revenue requirement of the Petitioner for the FY 2026-27.

22. Order

- 22.1. In view of the discussion made in preceding paragraphs and accounting for the adjustments discussed above, the allowed revenue requirement of the Petitioner, for the FY 2025-26, and CY 2026 (January 26 to December 26) including upfront Indexation/adjustment for the period July 2026 to December 2026, to the extent of Distribution function is summarized as under;

Description	Unit	Revised Allowed FY 2025-26	Allowed CY 2026
		DOP 1	DOP 1
Units Purchased	(MkWh)		4,750
Units Sold	(MkWh)		4,094
Units Lost	(MkWh)		656
Units Lost	(%)		13.81%
Pay & Allowances		6,446	6,117
Post Retirement Benefits		2,484	3,024
Repair & Maintenance		1,466	1,571
Traveling allowance		295	260
Vehicle maintenance		495	527
Other expenses		588	663
O&M Cost	(Min. Rs.)	11,774	12,162
Depreciation		2,197	1,939
RORB		7,242	5,995
O.Income		(1,824)	(1,851)
Margin without PYA	(Min. Rs.)	19,388	18,246
Prior Year Adjustment	(Min. Rs.)		-
Working Capital	(Min. Rs.)		(2,323)
Revenue Requirement	(Min. Rs.)	19,388	15,923
Average Tariff	(Rs./kWh)		3.89

- 22.2. The above assessment has been carried out based on the data/information provided by the Petitioner, which the Authority believes is correct and based on facts. In case of any deviation / misrepresentation observed at a later stage, the Petitioner shall be held responsible for the consequences arising out, under NEPRA Act, Rules and Regulations made thereunder. Any consequential adjustment if required will be made accordingly.



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- 22.3. The Petitioner is directed to follow the following timelines for submission of its future indexation/adjustment during the MYT control period;

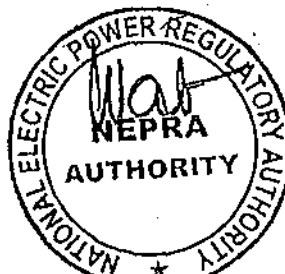
Description	ADJUSTMENTS/ INDEXATION	TIME LINES
Salaries, Wages & Benefits	Annually as per the mechanism given in the decision	Request to be submitted by Petitioner in end of July of every year, so that adjustment / indexation for the next year is determined in timely manner.
Post-retirement Benefit		
Other operating expenses	Annually as per the mechanism given in the decision	
Depreciation		
Return on Regulatory Asset Base	Bi-Annually, as per the decision	
Other Income	No adjustment allowed over Reference ROE	
Prior Year Adjustment	As per the mechanism in the decision	
KIBOR		
Return on Equity (ROE)		
Spread		

- 22.4. For determination of use of system charges based on the aforementioned revenue requirement the petitioner is directed to file its use of system charges petitions in line with applicable documents.
- 22.5. The Petitioner is directed to ensure separate disclosure of each item in its audited financial statements as mentioned in the determination.
- 22.6. The Petitioner is also directed to ensure breakup of its Operating cost in terms of Distribution and Supply function separately in its audited financial statements.
- 22.7. The Petitioner is responsible to provide distribution service within its service territory on a non-discriminatory basis to all the consumers who meet the eligibility criteria laid down by the Authority and make its system available for operation by any other licensee, consistent with applicable instructions established by the system operator.
- 22.8. The Petitioner shall follow the performance standards laid down by the Authority for distribution and transmission of electric power, including safety, health and environmental protection instructions issued by the Authority or any agency of the Federal or Provincial Government;
- 22.9. The Petitioner shall ensure to develop, maintain and publicly make available, its investment program for satisfying its service obligations and acquiring and selling its assets.
- 22.10. The Petitioner shall disconnect the provision of electric power to a consumer for default in payment of power charges or to a consumer who is involved in theft of electric power on the request of Licensee.
- 22.11. The Petitioner shall comply with, all the existing or future applicable Rules, Regulations, orders of the Authority and other applicable documents as issued from time to time.

23. Summary of Direction

- 23.1. The Authority hereby directs the Petitioner to:

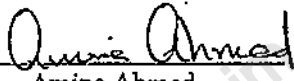
- Provide year wise detail of amounts deposited in the Fund, amount withdrawn along-with profit/interest earned thereon since creation of Fund each year.
- Provide the amount of IDC capitalized with its subsequent adjustment request and reflect the same in its Audited Financial Statements each year.
- Ensure that by the time it files its next tariff petition/ adjustment request, MDI for all consumers at all levels is properly recorded.



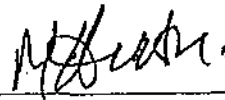


- iv. Provide a certification from its Auditors that Repair and Maintenance expenditure does not include any CAPEX nature item
24. The Determination of the Authority is hereby intimated to the Federal Government for filing of uniform tariff application in terms of section 31 of the Regulation of Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power Act, 1997.
25. The instant determination of the Authority along-with order part, be also notified in terms of Section 31 of the Regulation of Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power Act, 1997, while notifying the uniform tariff application decision of the Authority.

AUTHORITY



Amina Ahmed
Member



Engr. Maqsood Anwar Khan
Member



Waseem Mukhtar
Chairman





Registrar

National Electric Power Regulatory Authority

Islamic Republic of Pakistan

NEPRA Tower, Attaturk Avenue (East), G-5/1, Islamabad.

Tel: +92-51-9206500, Fax: +92-51-2600026

Web: www.nepra.org.pk, E-mail: registrar@nepra.org.pk

No. NEPRA/TRF-629/QESCO-Supply/2025/ 363-70

January 07, 2026

SUBJECT: DETERMINATION OF THE AUTHORITY IN THE MATTER OF PETITION FILED BY QUETTA ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED (QESCO) FOR DETERMINATION OF SUPPLY TARIFF UNDER MYT REGIME FOR THE FY 2025-26 TO FY 2029-30

Please find enclosed herewith the subject Determination of the Authority alongwith Annexures (total 61 pages).

2. The Determination of the Authority, is hereby intimated to the Federal Government for filing of uniform tariff application in terms of section 31 of the Regulation of Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power Act, 1997. The instant determination of the Authority along-with order part and Annexures, be also notified in terms of Section 31 of the Regulation of Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power Act, 1997, while notifying the uniform tariff application decision of the Authority.

Enclosure: As above


(Wasim Anwar Bhinder)

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

Copy to:

1. Secretary, Ministry of Finance, 'Q' Block, Pak Secretariat, Islamabad
2. Mr. Shehriyar Abbasi, Deputy Secretary, Cabinet Division, Cabinet Secretariat, Islamabad
3. Secretary, Irrigation & Power Deptt., Govt. of Balochistan, 116/40-A, Jinnah road, Samungli road, Quetta
4. Managing Director, National Grid Company (NGC) of Pakistan, 414 WAPDA House, Shahrah-e-auid-e-Azam, Lahore
5. Chief Executive Officer, Central Power Purchasing Agency Guarantee Ltd. (CPPA-G), Shaheen Plaza, 73-West, Fazl-e-Haq Road, Islamabad
6. Chief Executive Officer, Quetta Electric Supply Company (QESCO), Zarghoon Road, Quetta
7. Chief Executive Officer, Independent System and Market Operator (ISMO) of Pakistan, Pitras Bukhari Road, Sector H-8/1, Islamabad



National Electric Power Regulatory Authority
(NEPRA)

PETITION NO: NEPRA/TRF-629/QESCO/MYT- Supply/2025

DETERMINATION OF SUPPLY OF POWER TARIFF PETITION

FOR

QUETTA ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED (QESCO)

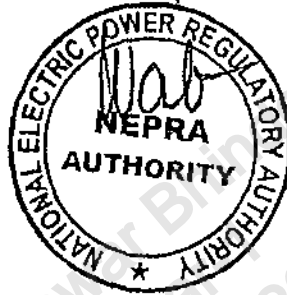
FOR THE FY 2025-26 – FY 2029-30

UNDER

NEPRA TARIFF (STANDARDS AND PROCEDURE) RULES - 1998

Islamabad

JANUARY 07, 2026

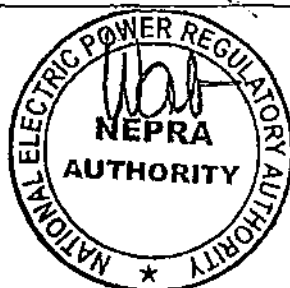


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Abbreviations

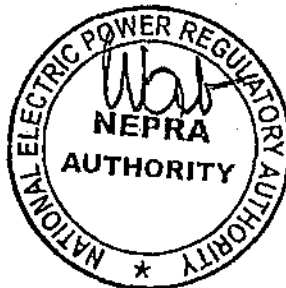
CpGenCap	The summation of the capacity cost in respect of all CpGencos for a billing period minus the amount of liquidated damages received during the months
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AMI	Advance Metering Infrastructure
AMR	Automatic Meter Reading
BoD	Board of Director
BTS	Base Transceiver Station
CAPM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



7/11/2026



MVA	Mega Volt Amp
MW	Mega Watt
NEPRA	National Electric Power Regulatory Authority
NOC	Network Operation Centre
NTDC	National Transmission & Despatch Company
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OGRA	Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority
QESCO	Quetta Electric Supply Company Limited
PDEIP	Power Distribution Enhancement Investment Program
PDP	Power Distribution Program
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PPAA	Power Procurement Agency Agreement
PPP	Power Purchase Price
PYA	Prior Year Adjustment
R&M	Repair and Maintenance
RAB	Regulatory Asset Base
RE	Rural Electrification
RFO	Residual Fuel Oil
RLNG	Re-gasified Liquefied Natural Gas
RoE	Return on Equity
RORB	Return on Rate Base
ROR	Rate of Return
SBP	State Bank of Pakistan
SOT	Schedule of Tariff
STG	Secondary Transmission Grid
SYT	Single Year Tariff
T&D	Transmission and Distribution
TFC	Term Finance Certificate
TOU	Time of Use
TOR	Term of Reference
TPM	Transfer Price Mechanism
USCF	The fixed charge part of the Use of System Charges in Rs./kW/Month
UOSC	Use of System Charges
WACC	Weighted average cost of capital
WAPDA	Water and Power Development Authority
XWDISCO	Ex-WAPDA Distribution Company



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**DETERMINATION OF THE AUTHORITY IN THE MATTER OF PETITION FILED BY
QUETTA ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED (QESCO) FOR DETERMINATION OF
SUPPLY OF POWER TARIFF UNDER MYT REGIME FOR THE FY 2025-26 TO FY 2029-30**

CASE NO. NEPRA/TRF-629/QESCO/MYT- Supply/2025

PETITIONER

Quetta Electric Supply Company Limited (QESCO), Zarghoon Road, Quetta.

INTERVENER

Nil

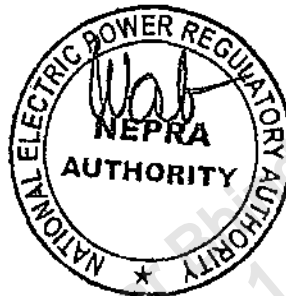
COMMENTATOR

Nil

REPRESENTATION

QESCO was represented by its Chief Executive Officer along-with his technical and financial teams.

Signature





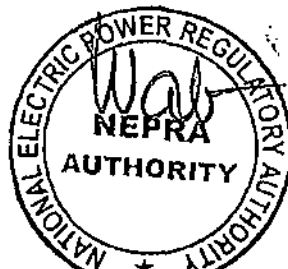
1. Background

- 1.1. The Authority awarded a Multi-Year Tariff (MYT) to Quetta Electric Supply Company (QESCO), for a period of five years commencing from 1st July 2021 till 30th June 2025. Upon expiry of the said MYT on 30.06.2025, QESCO (hereinafter also called as "the Petitioner"), being a Distribution Licensee as well as Supplier of Last Resort, filed separate tariff petitions for the determination of its Distribution and Supply of Tariff under the MYT Regime for another period of five years i.e. from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30, in terms of Rule 3 (1) of Tariff Standards & Procedure Rules-1998 (hereinafter referred as "Rules").
- 1.2. QESCO was required to file its new MYT petitions for the Distribution and Supply functions by January 2025, in line with the NEPRA Guidelines for determination of Consumer End tariff (Methodology and Process) 2015, after incorporating therein, the approved level of investments and target of T&D losses. However, the petitions were filed with considerable delay, and were based on the requested numbers of Investment and T&D losses. QESCO also requested the grant of interim tariff for the FY 2025-26, in order to allow for timely rebasing of consumer-end tariff effective July 1, 2025, as considerable time would be required to finalize the MYT petitions. The Authority acceded with to request of QESCO and granted an "Interim tariff", vide decision dated 23.06.2025 for FY 2025-26, subject to adjustment and/or refund, on the basis of the final determination of the Authority in the matter of MYT petitions of the Petitioner.
- 1.3. The Petitioner, inter alia, requested the following costs for its Supply of power function for the five years control period;

		FY-2025-26	FY-2026-27	FY-2027-28	FY-2028-29	FY-2029-30
Power Purchase Price	Rs. Mln	78,563	88,815	102,582	118,481	136,846
Energy Charges	Rs. Mln	37,670	43,509	50,253	58,042	67,039
Capacity Charges	Rs. Mln	36,673	40,432	46,699	53,937	62,297
Use of System Charges	Rs. Mln	4,220	4,874	5,630	6,502	7,510
Distribution Business Cost	Rs. Mln	30,390	33,737	37,199	40,373	43,112
Supply Business Cost						
Payroll Allowances	Rs. Mln	2,265	2,491	2,740	3,014	3,316
Post-retirement benefits	Rs. Mln	693	762	839	922	1,015
Repair and Maintenance	Rs. Mln	30	33	36	40	44
Travelling expenses	Rs. Mln	72	80	88	96	106
Vehicle expenses	Rs. Mln	44	49	54	59	65
Other expense	Rs. Mln	418	460	506	556	612
Total O&M Costs	Rs. Mln	3,522	3,875	4,263	4,687	5,158
Depreciation	Rs. Mln	21	24	27	29	32
Return on Rate Base	Rs. Mln	15	17	19	20	21
Gross Margin	Rs. Mln	3,558	3,916	4,309	4,736	5,211
Less: Other Income	Rs. Mln	(126)	(127)	(128)	(128)	(129)
Net Margin	Rs. Mln	3,432	3,789	4,181	4,608	5,082
Prior Year Adjustment	Rs. Mln	16,298				
Total Revenue Requirement	Rs. Mln	128,683	126,341	143,962	163,462	185,040
Projected Sales	GWh	2,624	2,773	2,931	3,098	3,275
Requested Tariff	Rs./kWh	49.04	45.56	49.12	52.76	56.50

2. Proceedings

- 2.1. In terms of Rule 4 of the Rules, the petition was admitted by the Authority. Since the impact of any such costs claimed in the petition has to be made part of the consumer end tariff,



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therefore, the Authority, in order to provide an opportunity of hearing to all the concerned parties and to meet the ends of natural justice, decided to conduct a hearing in the matter.

- 2.2. The hearing in the matter was scheduled on November 05, 2025, for which notice of admission / hearing along-with the title and brief description of the petition was published in the newspapers on 25.10.2025, and also uploaded on NEPRA website; Individual notices were also issued to stakeholders/ interested parties.

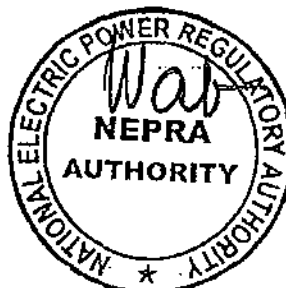
3. Issues of Hearing

- 3.1. For the purpose of hearing, and based on the pleadings, following issues were framed for consideration during the hearing and for presenting written as well as oral evidence and arguments;

- i. Whether the requested/projected Power Purchases Price (Energy & Cost) for the FY 2025-26 is justified?
- ii. Whether the requested/projected O&M cost (including new hiring, if any) is justified and what are the basis for such projections?
- iii. Whether there should be any bifurcation of O&M on the basis of controllable and uncontrollable costs?
- iv. Whether the requested/projected amount under heads of Other Income, Deprecations, Tax and RORB based on WACC of 19.1% is justified?
- v. Whether the requested PYA is justified?
- vi. Whether the recovery target and provision for bad debt as provided in petition is justified?
- vii. What will be adjustment mechanism for future indexation of different components of revenue requirement during the MYT? Whether there should any efficiency factor (X Factor)?
- viii. Whether there should be any fixed charges on Units exported by net metering users to the extent of Transmission and Distribution charges or otherwise?
- ix. Whether the existing fixed charges applicable to different consumer categories needs to be revised and requires any changes in mechanism for charging of such charges based on Actual MDI or Sanction Load or otherwise? Whether there should any Fixed Charges on consumer's categories who are currently not paying any fixed charges?
- x. Whether the Schedule of tariff be designed on cost-of-service basis or otherwise?
- xi. Whether there will be any claw back mechanism or not?
- xii. Any other issue that may come up during or after the hearing?

4. Filing Of Objections/ Comments

- 4.1. Comments/replies and filing of Intervention Request (IR), if any, were invited from the interested person/ party within 7 days of the publication of the notice of admission in terms of Rule 6, 7 and 8 of the Rules. In response no intervention request/ comments were received.



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- 4.2. During the hearing, the Petitioner was represented by its Chief Executive Officer along-with its technical and financial teams.
- 4.3. On the basis of pleadings, evidence/record produced and arguments raised during the hearing, the issue-wise findings of the Authority are given as under;
5. Whether the requested/projected Power Purchases Price (Energy & Cost) for the FY 2025-26 is justified?

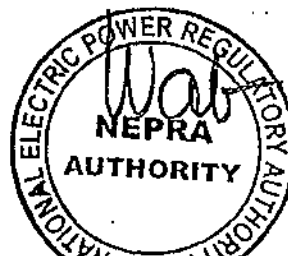
- 5.1. The Petitioner, submitted that it will pay Power Purchase Price (in Rs/kWh) for the electricity, it procures from CPPA-G, which would include the generation and transmission charges (regulated by NEPRA and distributed by QESCO). This Power Purchase Price, adjusted for QESCO's distribution losses, would then be simply added to QESCO's overall distribution margin to work out the retail tariffs. Thus, the cost of the purchased electricity would be "passed through" to consumers through the retail tariff, without affecting QESCO's distribution margin. At any point in time, any changes in the Power Purchase Price (e.g. due to fuel cost adjustments) would result in a corresponding change in retail tariffs (i.e., the change would be passed through immediately) on monthly basis.
- 5.2. The Petitioner stated that the requested/projected Power Purchase Price of Rs.91,495 million against the projected purchases of 3,522 MKWh is calculated on the basis of National average Power Purchase price of Rs 25.98/KWh for FY 2025-26. During hearing, the Petitioner submitted that with post solarization scenario, the load has been reduced by 60% to 65%, therefore received units considered to be 3,522 MKWh and after accounted for T&D losses sales units considered to be 2,624 MKWh for FY 2025-26.
- 5.3. The Petitioner projected its PPP as under;

Description	Units	Projected				
		2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
Units Purchased	(MkWh)	3,522	3,698	3,883	4,077	4,281
Units Sold	(MkWh)	2,624	2,773	2,931	3,098	3,275
Unit lost: (%age)	(%age)	25.50%	25.00%	24.50%	24.00%	23.50%
PPP (Un-Adjusted)	(MkWh)	22.31	24.02	26.42	29.06	31.97
PPP (Adjusted)	(MkWh)	29.94	32.02	34.99	38.24	41.79

- 5.4. The Authority noted that PPP is the major component of consumer-end tariff, which accounts for around 90% of total consumer-end tariff. The Authority has determined the power purchases (GWhs) along-with its cost for each of the DISCOs through a separate decision, therefore, for the purpose of instant decision, the power purchases (GWhs) of the Petitioner as per the separate PPP decision, have been taken into account.

6. Whether the requested MYT for a control period of five years is justified?

- 6.1. The Petitioner submitted that the petition has been filed in accordance with the Rule 3(1) of Part II and Rule 4(7) of the Rules 1998 and NEPRA Performance Standards (Distribution) Rules 2005. As per Rule 17 (3) (1) of Tariff Rules tariff should allow licensee, recovery of any and all costs prudently incurred to meet the demonstrated needs of their consumers. The Petitioner also submitted that it has filed its investment Plan and assessment of T&D losses for a period of five years, which are presently under deliberation before the Authority.
- 6.2. The Authority observed the Petitioner has requested for a five years tariff control period, in line with its five years investment plan. The Authority also noted that approval of the investment plan and assessment of T&D losses of the Petitioner for five year's period is at





advanced stage, therefore, to align the investment requirements of the Petitioner, with its tariff determination, which is a tool to incur and recover the allowed amount of investments, the Authority has decided to approve the tariff request of the Petitioner under the MYT tariff regime for a control period of five year i.e. from FY 2025-26 till FY 2029-30. The terms & conditions, given by the Authority, in the Distribution and SoLR license, as modified from time to time, of the Petitioner would be applicable during the MYT control period.

7. Whether the requested/projected O&M cost (including new hiring, if any) is justified and what are the basis for such projections?
8. Whether there should be any bifurcation of O&M on the basis of controllable and uncontrollable costs?

8.1. The Petitioner's submitted that its Distribution Margin consists of the following factors:

- ✓ Operation & Maintenance Expenses
 - Operational Expenses:
 - Salary Wages & Other Benefits
 - Travelling Expenses
 - Vehicle Expenses
 - Other Expenses
 - Repairs & Maintenance Expenses
 - Other Income
- ✓ Depreciation Expense
- ✓ Return on Rate Base

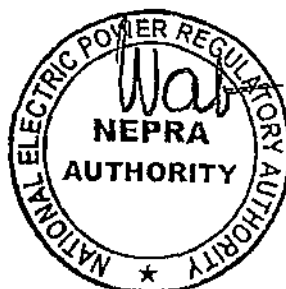
8.2. The Petitioner also stated that pay and allowances includes salaries of regular and contract employees, wages of daily wages, which includes all benefits such as house rent and acquisitions allowances, medical allowances and facilities, free electricity and pension contribution. Considering the impact of increase in salaries annual increment e.t.c. by the Govt: as per the finance bill, cost of new hiring has also been proposed to fill the critical required vacancies. It further submitted that O&M cost has been projected based on inflation adjustments to QESCO's operating expenses from the latest available FY 2023-24 and 10% increase in Salaries & Allowances in the FY 2025-26 to 2029-30. The Petitioner also provided the following basis for the projections;

- 10% Adhoc relief for FY 2025-26
- 30% Disparity Reduction allowance
- 5% annual increment
- 10% CPI

8.3. The Petitioner provided the following head wise justification for the requested amounts;

Pay and Allowances:

- ✓ The pay and allowances include salaries of regular and contract employees, wages of daily wages, which includes all benefits such as house rent and acquisitions allowances, medical allowances and facilities, free electricity and pension contribution. Considering the impact of increase in salaries annual increment e.t.c. by the Govt: as per the finance bill.



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Repair and Maintenance:

- ✓ The repair and maintenance expenditures pertain to civil, system maintenance, other plant and equipment including computers and office equipment.

Travelling Allowance:

- ✓ The travelling expenses for daily movement from allied formation to all bank branched and collect the scroll from banks and submit to MIS Directorate.

Transportation Charges:

- ✓ The transportation charges include repair and maintenance of vehicles, POL and annual renewal of registration fees.

Other Miscellaneous Expenditures:

- ✓ Other miscellaneous expenditures, stationery and Photostat charges, postage and telecommunications.

- 8.4. The Petitioner presented its revenue requirement for Supply function during the MYT control period as under;

		Mln. Rs.				
Description		2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
Units Purchased	MkWh	3,522	3,698	3,883	4,077	4,281
T&D Losses		25.50%	25.00%	24.50%	24.00%	23.50%
Units Lost	MkWh	898	924	951	978	1,006
Units Sale	MkWh	2,624	2,773	2,931	3,098	3,275
PPP	Rs./kWh	22.31	24.02	26.42	29.06	31.97
Adj-PPP	Rs./kWh	29.94	32.02	34.99	38.24	41.79
PPP		78,563	88,815	102,582	118,482	136,846
O&M		3,523	3,875	4,262	4,689	5,157
Depreciation		21	24	27	29	32
RORB		15	17	19	20	21
Other Income		-126	-127	-128	-128	-129
Distribution Cost		30,390	33,737	37,199	40,373	43,111
Prior Year Adjustment		16,298	-	-	-	-
Revenue Requirement		128,686	126,341	143,961	163,464	185,038
Sale Rate	Rs./kWh	49.05	45.55	49.11	52.76	56.5

- 8.5. On the issue of controllable and uncontrollable factors, the Petitioner's submitted that Salaries and post-retirement benefits are based on Govt policies and increase announced in fiscal budget. O&M expenses other than salaries and post-retirement benefits are controllable and linked with efficiency factor.

- 8.6. The Authority observed that in terms of Section 31(3) of NEPRA Act, following general guidelines shall be applicable to the Authority in the determination, modification or revision of rates, charges and terms and conditions for provision of electric power services;

- ✓ "(a) tariffs should allow licensees the recovery of any and all cost prudently incurred to meet the demonstrated needs of their customers Tariff."
- ✓ "(b) tariffs should generally be calculated by including a depreciation charge and a rate of return on the capital investment of each licensee commensurate to that earned by other investments of comparable risk;



- ✓ (c) tariffs should allow licensees a rate of return which promotes continued reasonable investment in equipment and facilities for improved and efficient service;
- ✓ (d) tariffs should include a mechanism to allow licensees a benefit from and penalties for failure to achieve the efficiencies in the cost of providing the service and the quality of service;"

- 8.7. Further, as per the NEPRA determination of Consumer-end-Tariff (Methodology & Process) Guidelines, 2015, the Authority shall choose a base year for the purpose of determining the affected company's revenue requirement under the multi-year tariff regime or annual tariff regime. "Base Year" has been defined as the year on which the annual or multiyear tariff projection is being made, which may be a historical financial year, for which the actual results/audited accounts are available. It may be a combination of actual results and projected results for the same financial year or it may be a pure projection of a future financial year.
- 8.8. Here it is also pertinent to mention that as per the approved tariff methodology the Power Purchase Price is the only uncontrollable cost which is allowed a pass-through item. The other remaining costs are to be treated as controllable costs.
- 8.9. Considering the fact that the MYT has been filed for a period of five years i.e. from FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30, and the cost for the FY 2025-26 i.e. test year, is being assessed as reference cost during the MYT control period, the Authority has decided to consider the costs as per the Audited/ provisional accounts of the Petitioner for the FY 2024-25 as base year.
- 8.10. The Authority considers that for projections or assessment of OPEX costs, the two commonly used approaches are the Ex-Ante approach and the Ex-Post approach. In a regime where the allowed OPEX is determined Ex-Ante, there will inevitably be deviations between the allowed and actual OPEX in the form of efficiency savings or losses. Thus, resulting in two broad options, one that the utility bears all savings or losses, i.e. no action is taken by the Regulator. The 2nd that the utility shares the savings or losses with consumers. The former provides the utility with a profit incentive to cut costs, but at the same time places the utility at greater financial risk in the face of losses. The latter somewhat dilutes efficiency incentives, but also limits the losses/gains for the utility and its customers. However, the widely used approach is that no adjustments to allowed Revenues or OPEX allowances are made in the next period to compensate for a deviation from allowed OPEX in the current period except for certain allowed adjustments in terms of CPI etc.
- 8.11. In view thereof, the head wise assessment of the Petitioner under each of the requested costs is as discussed hereunder.

9. Salaries, Wages and Other benefits (excluding post-retirement benefits)

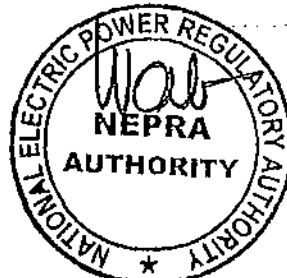
- 9.1. The Authority noted that head of Salaries, Wages and Other Benefits include employees Pay & Allowances and Post-retirement benefits and accounts for over 80% of the Petitioner's total O&M costs, excluding therefrom depreciation and RoRB. The Authority understands that employees of XWDISCOs are hired on Government pay scales, thus, any salary increase announced by the Federal Government in Fiscal Budget is also applicable



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- on the employees of XWDISCOs. Therefore, salaries & wages cost of employees can be considered as un-controllable cost for XWDISCOs as long as they remain in public sector.
- 9.2. Considering the fact that the cost for the FY 2025-26 is being assessed, which would be used as reference during the MYT control period, the Authority has taken into consideration the costs as per the accounts of the Petitioner for the FY 2024-25, and information shared by the Petitioner subsequently in this regard. The Authority is of the view that since the previous MYT of the Petitioner has ended on 30.06.2025, therefore, it would be appropriate to account for the actual cost of the base year while projecting Salaries, Wages and Other benefits for the FY 2025-26, as any gain/loss of the previous MYT control period may not be carried forward in the new MYT.
- 9.3. The actual total cost as provided by the Petitioner for the FY 2024-25, under Salaries & Wages (excluding postretirement benefits, discussed separately) is Rs.7,304 million. The said amount has been considered as base cost and increases as approved by the Federal Government on Salaries and Wages in the Federal Budget for the FY 2025-26 i.e. ad-hoc relief allowance of 10% and DR allowance of 30%, along-with impact of annual increment i.e. 5% have been incorporated thereon.
- 9.4. Accordingly, the cost of Salaries & Wages (excluding postretirement benefits, discussed separately), for both the Distribution and Supply Functions works out as Rs.8,346 million. The same is hereby allowed to the Petitioner for the FY 2025-26 for both its distribution and Supply Functions as reference cost, to be adjusted in the remaining control period as per the adjustment mechanism prescribed in the instant determination.
- 9.5. Since the Audited accounts of the Petitioner, do not provide bifurcation of the Salaries, Wages and other benefits costs in terms of Distribution and Supply Functions, therefore, for the purpose of allocation of total cost of Salaries, Wages and other benefits in terms of Distribution and Supply Functions, the criteria as adopted by the Petitioner has been used. Thus, the cost of Salaries, Wages and other benefits (excluding postretirement benefits) for the FY 2025-26 pertaining to the Supply function works out as Rs.1,900 million.
- 9.6. The assessed Salaries & Wages costs for the FY 2025-26 i.e. Rs. 1,900 million, shall be considered as the reference cost for future adjustment/ indexation of Salaries & Wages expenses, in the remaining tariff control period as per the mechanism given in the instant determination.
- 9.7. Considering the fact that employees of XWDISCOs are hired on Government pay scales, and any salary increase announced by the Federal Government in the Federal Budget is applicable on the employees of the Petitioner, therefore, being un-controllable cost, the Authority has decided to actualize the Pay & Allowances cost of the Petitioner, based on its audited accounts for the relevant year for its existing employees. The impact of any such adjustment would be allowed as part of PYA in the next indexation/ adjustment request or tariff determination as the case may be.
10. New Hiring / Additional Recruitment
- 10.1. Regarding additional recruitment, the Authority observed that Salaries & Wages cost for the FY 2024-25, as per the accounts of the Petitioner, has been considered as base cost, therefore, impact of any new recruitment made till FY 2024-25 has already been accounted for. For future recruitment, the Authority understands that any allowing cost upfront



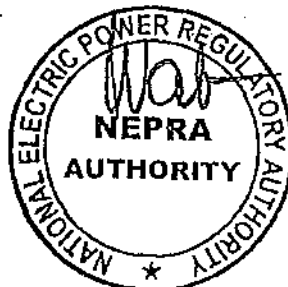
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either on account of new hiring or outsourcing, would be unfair with the consumers, without considering/ analyzing its benefits. The Authority understands that it will be in a better position to adjudicate on the issue, once the Petitioner provides details of actual cost incurred in this regard and substantiates the same with the quantified benefits accrued. Although, the Authority has decided to actualize the Pay & Allowances cost of the Petitioner, based on its audited accounts for the relevant year, however, that would only be to the extent of existing employees. Accordingly, the Petitioner is directed to provide detail of services actually outsourced during each year or new hiring if any, along-with its financial impact and benefits accrued, for consideration of the Authority, in its subsequent adjustment/ indexation request.

11. Post-Retirement Benefits

- 11.1. The Authority noted that head of post-retirement benefit includes employees' pension, free electricity and medical facility. The Authority understands that employees of XWDSICSOs are hired on Government pay scales, thus, any pension increase announced by the Federal Government in the Budget is also applicable on the retired employees of XWDISCOs.
- 11.2. It is also pertinent to mention here that the Authority in its previous determinations, considering the overall liquidity position in the power sector and in order to ensure that XWDISCOs fulfil their legal obligations with respect to the post-retirement benefits, directed the XWDISCOs to create a separate fund in this regard. The rationale behind creation of separate fund was to ensure that DISCOs record their liability prudently as the funds would be transferred into a separate legal entity, which would also generate its own profits, as it would be kept separate from the Company's routine operations, thus reducing the Distribution Margin and eventually consumer-end tariff in longer run.
- 11.3. Here it is pertinent to mention that the Authority in the previous MYT of QESCO, keeping in view its operational performance, in terms of T&D losses and recovery, considered that allowing provision for post-retirement benefits instead of actual payments, would not be in the interest of the consumers as any additional amount over & above the actual payments, would be eaten-up by the inefficiencies of the Petitioner and the Petitioner would not be able to deposit the excess amount in the Fund. Hence, the Petitioner was allowed actual payments only, however, if the Petitioner still manages to deposit any additional amount in the Fund, the Authority may consider to allow the same as PYA in the subsequent adjustment request.
- 11.4. The operational performance of QESCO over the last three years has remained well below the targets allowed by the Authority in terms of losses and recovery. In view of the aforementioned and keeping in view the request of the Petitioner, the Authority has decided to allow post-retirement benefits for the FY 2025-26, keeping in view the actual payments as per the Audited/ provisional accounts of the Petitioner for the FY 2024-25, and the request of the Petitioner for the FY 2025-26. Accordingly, the cost of post-retirement benefits being allowed to the Petitioners for the FY 2025-26, works out as Rs.3,217 million, for both its distribution and Supply functions.
- 11.5. Since the Audited accounts of the Petitioner, do not provide bifurcation of post-retirement benefits in terms of Distribution and Supply Functions, therefore, for the purpose of allocation of total cost of post-retirement benefits in terms of Distribution and Supply



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functions, the criteria as adopted by the Petitioner has been used. Accordingly, the cost of post-retirement benefits for the FY 2025-26 pertaining to the Supply function works out as Rs.733 million.

- 11.6. Considering the fact that the Petitioner is obligated to pay to its pensioners, the pension increases announced by the Federal Government, therefore, being an un-controllable cost, the Authority has decided to actualize the post-retirement benefits cost of the Petitioner for the relevant year, based on its audited accounts. The impact of any such adjustment would be allowed as part of PYA in the next indexation/ adjustment request.

12. Repair & Maintenance Costs

- 12.1. Regarding Repair and maintenance expenses, the Petitioner mentioned that it pertains to civil, system maintenance, other plant and equipment including computers and office equipment.
- 12.2. The Authority has carefully examined the Petitioner's request. No doubt that the adherence to service standards and improvement of customer services is only possible through continuous repair and maintenance of distribution network, however, at the same time the Petitioner has also requested huge CAPEX for making additional investment in Fixed Assets, resulting in new, expensive and efficient equipment, leading to overall reduction in R&M cost and increasing the total Assets base. The Authority also is of the view that since the previous MYT of the Petitioner has ended on 30.06.2025, therefore, it would be appropriate to account for the actual cost of the base year while projecting O&M expenses and other Misc. expenses for the FY 2025-26, as any gain/loss of the previous MYT control period may not be carried forward in the new MYT.
- 12.3. In view of the foregoing and keeping in view the current approved tariff methodology, the Authority has decided to allow an amount of Rs.1,496 million under R&M head, for the FY 2025-26, after incorporating the inflationary impact on the R&M cost as per the accounts of the Petitioner for the FY 2024-25 for both the Distribution and Supply functions.
- 12.4. Since the Audited accounts of the Petitioner, do not provide bifurcation of the R&M costs in terms of Distribution and Supply Functions, therefore, for the purpose of allocation of total cost of R&M costs in terms of Distribution and Supply Functions, the criteria as adopted by the Petitioner has been used. Accordingly, the cost of R&M for the FY 2025-26 pertaining to the Supply function works out as Rs.30 million.
- 12.5. The assessed repair and maintenance cost for the FY 2025-26 i.e. Rs.30 million, shall be considered as the reference cost for working out future repair and maintenance expenses, in the remaining control period as per the adjustment mechanism prescribed in the instant determination.
- 12.6. The DISCOs are also directed to provide a certification from its Auditors that Repair and Maintenance expenditure does not include any capex nature item. In case any capex nature cost has been booked as R&M expenses, the same may be disclosed separately in the financial statements. The Authority may revise its R&M assessment based on such disclosure/certification.



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13. Other O&M Expenses

- 13.1. Other O&M expenses include Travelling costs, Vehicle Maintenance and other expenses i.e. Rent, Rates & Taxes, Power, Light and Water, Communication, Bill Collection Charges, Office supplies, Director Fees, Auditor Remuneration, Professional Fees, Outside Service Employed, Management Fees, NEPRA License Fees, Advertisement & Publicity, Subscriptions & Periodicals, Representation & Entertainment, Insurance, Bank Charges, and other miscellaneous expense.
- 13.2. The Petitioner projected its Other O&M costs including Travelling, Vehicle Maintenance and other expenses as under during the MYT control period for both its distribution and supply functions, after incorporating 10% increase on the provisional expenditure for the FY 2024-25;

	Determined FY 2024-25			Requested FY 2025-26		
	DOP	SOP	Total	DOP	SOP	Total
Other O & M Costs	2,639	334	2,973	3,546	565	4,111

- 13.3. The Authority noted that as per the approved tariff methodology, all other operating expenses are part of O&M costs which are to be assessed through NCPI-X formulae for the tariff control period. Accordingly, for assessment of Other O&M costs for the FY 2025-26, the Authority, keeping in view the cost as per the accounts of the Petitioner for the FY 2024-25, has decided to allow an amount of Rs.1,725 million to QESCO for the FY 2025-26. The said amount of Rs.1,725 million is being allowed for both the Distribution and Supply of Power function for the FY 2025-26.
- 13.4. By considering the figures as per financial statement, the Authority has incorporated all the costs including bill collection, building rent, NEPRA fee, insurance cost, rent, rates & taxes, and travelling, transportation etc.
- 13.5. The aforementioned assessment for the FY 2025-26 shall be considered as reference for working out future Other Operating Expenses for remaining tariff control period to be adjusted based on change in "NCPI-General", in line with the mechanism provided in the instant determination. However, the vehicle running expenses would be adjusted with "NCPI-Transport", in line with the mechanism provided in the instant determination.
- 13.6. Since the Audited accounts of the Petitioner, do not provide bifurcation of the Other O&M costs in terms of Distribution and Supply Functions, therefore, for the purpose of allocation of total cost of other O&M costs in terms of Distribution and Supply Functions, the criteria as adopted by the Petitioner has been used. Accordingly, the cost of other O&M expenses for the FY 2025-26 pertaining to the Supply function works out as Rs.347 million.
- 13.7. In case the Petitioner's actual O&M cost (excluding pay & Allowances & post-retirement benefits) for the relevant year as per its audited accounts is lower than the amount allowed for that year, any saving in this regard, shall be shared between consumers and the Petitioner in the ratio of 50:50. For future indexation of O&M cost during the MYT control period, the lower of allowed O&M cost or actual O&M cost of the previous year, after excluding therefrom the capex nature O&M and amount of O&M capitalized, if any, and pay & allowances & post-retirement benefits, shall be considered as reference.

- 13.8. If the actual O&M cost for the previous year, as referred above is not available at the time of projecting next year's O&M cost, the allowed cost for the previous year shall be considered as reference to be indexed as per the provided mechanism. Once the audited account for the previous year are available, the already projected O&M cost shall be reworked based on lower of allowed cost or actual O&M cost of the previous year. Any adjustment in this regard, if required, shall be made part of PYA. In addition, the allowed O&M cost shall also be adjusted based on mechanism provided in the instant determination. The Petitioner is also directed to disclose its O&M costs in terms of distribution and supply functions separately in its audited accounts.

PPMC Fee

- 13.9. Here it is pertinent to mention that some DISCOs during the hearing requested to allow cost on account of Management Fee of Power Planning and Monitoring Company (the "PPMC"). DISCOs in support of their request referred to the SRO 1358-I (2025) dated 29.07.2025, issued by the Ministry of Energy (PD), pursuant to the Federal Cabinet decision dated 27.10.2021, the National Electricity Policy, 2021, the National Electricity Plan (2023-2027), whereby it has been designated as a "designated entity" for the implementation of the priority areas of the NE Plan, and strategic roadmap as per the NE policy. The SRO further mandates the company to charge a fee from DISCOs, for the services rendered, as may be approved by the BoD of PPMC from time to time. The BoD of PPMC may, on annual basis, approve the annual budget and allocation of fees to DISCOs.
- 13.10. It has also been submitted that clause 34(f) of the IMF Country Report clearly acknowledges PPMC's role in supporting policy, regulatory and tariff affairs, sector reforms, privatization, CD management and integrated power and energy planning.
- 13.11. The Authority noted that the National Electricity Plan allows the designated entity to charge a regulatory fee, which shall be allowed by the Regulator. The Authority also noted that previously the Authority discontinued the PEPCO fee in the absence of appropriate structure in place. The Authority also takes cognizance of the SRO dated 29.07.2025, issued by the Ministry of Energy (PD), pursuant to the Cabinet decision, as well as other justifications submitted by the DISCOs regarding the declaration of PPMC as a "designated entity" and its role in supporting policy, regulatory, and tariff matters, sector reforms, privatization, CD management, and integrated power and energy planning.
- 13.12. However, the Authority is of the view that it would be in a better position to adjudicate the matter, once the DISCOs provide details of the actual costs incurred and the functions/ services performed as designated entity for DISCOs and others, duly substantiated with documentary evidence and justifications.
- 13.13. Accordingly, the Authority has decided to pend upfront allowing such cost on account of PPMC at this stage and may consider the same as part of the PYA, subject to the Petitioner furnishing the above details, with proper justification and supporting documentary evidence, along with fulfillment of the process prescribed in the SRO No. 1358(I)/2025.
- 13.14. On the submissions of the Petitioner, to allow certain costs as uncontrollable, the Authority noted that as per the approved tariff methodology, Power Purchase Price is the only uncontrollable cost which is allowed a pass-through item. However, considering the fact that XWDISCOs employees are hired on Government pay scales, thus, any salary and



pension increase, announced by the Federal Government in Fiscal Budget is also applicable on such employees/ pensioners of XWDISCOs. Therefore, salaries & wages cost and pension expenses to the extent of such employees can be considered as un-controllable cost for XWDISCOs as long as they remain in public sector.

14. Whether the requested/projected amount under heads of Other Income, Deprecations and RORB based on WACC of 19.1% is justified?

15. Depreciation

15.1. The Petitioner has submitted that Depreciation is provided in accordance with the accounting policy of the Company. The Petitioner requested a total amount of Rs.2,523 million for depreciation with Rs.2,505 million pertaining to the Supply function.

15.2. The Authority noted that as per the Methodology, depreciation expense for the test year, which in the instant case is FY 2025-26, will be determined by applying depreciation charge on the Gross Fixed Assets in Operation, including new investment and will be considered reference for the tariff control period.

15.3. Regarding allowed investment for FY 2025-26 and FY 2026-27, since the Distribution Investment Plan (DIP) of the Petitioner is under regulatory proceedings, the Authority has decided to allow the following provisional Investments under head of own financing, which shall be subject to adjustments pursuant to the final decision of the Authority in matter of DIP of the Petitioner.

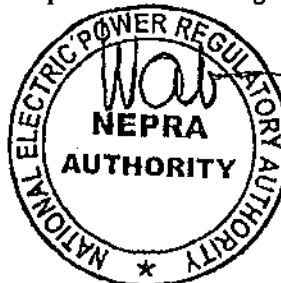
Rs. Mln	
Provisional Capex	QESCO
FY 2025-26	1,140
FY 2026-27	2,803

15.4. The Authority decided that the above approved Investments are provisionally allowed for purpose of tariff rebasing and does not include the cost for AMI, APMS, scanning meters, Data Centers, etc., the investment in this smart metering area can only be started once DIP is approved, wherein the detailed project wise scope and cost approvals shall be decided in the final decision of DIP of the Petitioner.

15.5. Regarding the T&D Losses Target, the Authority has decided to provisionally approve the following loss target;

Provisional T&D Loss	QESCO
FY 2025-26	13.81%
FY 2026-27	13.81%

15.6. The Petitioner is directed to carry out its T&D loss study through an independent third party, as per the approved terms of references (ToRs), which shall be communicated to the Petitioner separately by NEPRA. The independent third-party T&D loss study must be submitted by the Petitioner within nine (09) months of issuance of this decision. In case, the T&D loss studies are not submitted within the allowed time period, the following T&D Loss target shall become applicable for FY 2025-26 and FY 2026-27, and all relevant tariff adjustment shall be reworked on such revised targets. The financial impact of such revision shall be made part of PYA of subsequent tariff rebasing.



Math. 9



Revised T&D Loss Target (Failure to submit study)	QESCO
FY 2025-26	8.60%
FY 2026-27	8.60%

- 15.7. The submitted T&D loss study by an independent third-party shall be considered by the Authority for revision / firm up of T&D loss Targets for the applicable period in the next rebasing of the tariff for DISCOs (January 2027) or mid-term (December 2027) review of the DIP of the Petitioner, as the case may be.
- 15.8. Not used
- 15.9. Not used
- 15.10. After taking into account the new investments as mentioned above, the Gross Fixed Assets in Operation for the FY 2025-26 have been re-worked. Accordingly, the depreciation charge for the FY 2025-26 has been assessed as Rs.2,212 million calculated on actual depreciation rates for each category of Assets as per the Company policy, which will be considered as reference cost for working out future depreciation expenses for the remaining tariff control period, to be adjusted as per the mechanism provided in the instant determination.
- 15.11. After carefully examining the relevant details and information pertaining to the deferred credit and amortization as per the accounts for the FY 2024-25, the Authority has projected amortization of deferred credit to the tune of Rs.1,195 million for the FY 2025-26. Accordingly, the consumers would bear net depreciation of Rs.1,017 million.
- 15.12. The actual depreciation reflected in the Audited accounts of the Petitioner for the FY 2024-25, do not provide bifurcation of depreciation cost in terms of Distribution and Supply Functions, therefore, for the purpose of allocation of depreciation cost in terms of Distribution and Supply Functions, the criteria as adopted by the Petitioner has been used. Accordingly, the depreciation cost for the FY 2025-26 pertaining to the Supply function works out as Rs.16 million.

RoRB

- 15.13. The Petitioner has submitted that return on investment on the (cost of capital) will be calculated as follows:

$$\text{ROR} = \text{Rate Base} \times \text{Rate of Return}$$

Where:

Rate Base is defined for the FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 as the sum of (i) Gross Fixed Assets in Operation beginning of the year (ii) The capital expenditures for the year (New Investments), in accordance with the proposed investment program (iii) Less Cumulative Depreciation (iv) Plus Closing Capital Work in Progress (v) Less: Differed Credit. Annual



Wab



Rate of Return is a pre-tax return on the Rate Base.

Because the investment is typically financed with a combination of debt equity, the appropriate rate of return would be a market-based weighed average of the cost of capital. Average ROR is kept at 19.10% as cost of capital as allowed by NEPRA for indexation of FY 2024-25.

$$K_e = R_f + (R_M - R_f) \times \beta$$

cost of debts ; k_d = Interest on loans

$$WACC = [K_e \times (E/V)] + [k_d \times (D/V)]$$

Where E/V and D/V are equity and debt ratio respectively taken as 20% & 80%.

- 15.14. The Petitioner during the hearing revised its calculations on the basis of WACC of 13.40% by considering reduction in KIBOR.
- 15.15. The Authority observed that as per Section 31(3) of the amended NEPRA Act, the following general guidelines shall be applicable to the Authority in the determination, modification or revision of rates, charges and terms and conditions for provision of electric power services;
- (b) tariffs should generally be calculated by including a depreciation charge and a rate of return on the capital investment of each licensee commensurate to that earned by other investments of comparable risk;*
- (c) tariffs should allow licensees a rate of return which promotes continued reasonable investment in equipment and facilities for improved and efficient service;*
- 15.16. In line with the aforementioned guidelines, the Authority allows DISCOs, a Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) to account for the return on equity and cost of debt. Similarly, for recovery of principal portion of debt, the Authority includes a depreciation charge in the revenue requirement of DISCOs.

- 15.17. Consequent to the aforementioned discussion, the WACC works out as per formula given below;

Cost of Equity:

$$K_e = R_f + (R_M - R_f) \times \beta$$

Where;

R_f is the risk free Rate

R_M is the Market Return

β is Beta

The cost of debt:



M. A. 7

$$Kd = KIBOR + Spread$$

- 15.18. Accordingly, the WACC as per the given formula works out as under;

$$WACC = (K_e \times (E/V)) + (K_d \times (D/V))$$

Where E/V and D/V are equity and debt ratios respectively taken as 30% and 70%;

- 15.19. The Authority uses the Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) for calculation of Return of Equity (RoE) component of the WACC, being the most widely accepted model, which is applied by regulatory agencies all over the world to estimate the cost of capital for regulated utilities. Further, as per the Tariff methodology, in case of negative equity the Authority would consider a minimum of 20% equity and any equity in excess of 30% would be considered as debt.
- 15.20. The expected return on any investment is the sum of the risk-free rate and an extra return to compensate for the risk. This extra return or 'risk premium' is the difference between market rate of return and risk-free rate. Generally, the return on stock market index is taken as a measure of market rate of return. To have an appropriate measure of the market rate of return, analyzed KSE-100 Index return, over a period of 10 years i.e. FY 2016 to FY 2025. Further, return of different neighboring markets and other international markets were also analyzed.
- 15.21. For risk free rate, the yield of 05 year PIB is considered. The weighted average yield of accepted bids for 5 years PIB as of 17.07.2025 remained at 11.4916%. Regarding assessment of beta, the Authority has considered the earlier studies in the matter, range of betas used by international Regulators, and accordingly decided to use the beta of 1.10, while assessing the RoE component.
- 15.22. Based on the application of the above methodology and the parameters discussed herein, the RoE of the Petitioner, as derived strictly through the formulaic approach, works out to a level lower than the benchmark applied in recent determinations. However, the Authority notes that RoE is not applied in isolation and must be assessed in the context of sector-wide regulatory consistency and comparable risk profiles. In this regard, the Authority observes that a PKR-based RoE of 14.47 % has been consistently allowed in recent determinations of XWDISCOs as well as in the case of K-Electric, reflecting a uniform regulatory treatment of the distribution segment. Keeping in view the need to maintain parity, avoid undue volatility in allowed returns, and promote continued investment in the distribution sector in terms of Section 31(3) of the NEPRA Act, the Authority has exercised its regulatory discretion to allow a PKR-based RoE of 14.47% for the Petitioner.
- 15.23. Regarding the cost of debt, it is the interest rate on which a company would get borrowing from the debt market / commercial banks i.e. a rate at which banks lend to their customers. In order to have a fair evaluation of the cost of debt, the Authority has taken cost of debt as 3 month's KIBOR + 1.50% spread, as maximum cap. Consequently, the cost of debt has been worked out as 12.64% i.e. 3 Months KIBOR of 11.14% as of July 02, 2025 plus a spread of 1.50% (150 basis points).
- 15.24. In view thereof, the WACC for the FY 2025-26 has been worked out as under;
- Cost of Equity;



$K_e = 14.47\%$

The cost of debt is;

$K_d = 12.64\%$

$WACC = ((K_e \times (E / V)) + (K_d \times (D / V)))$

Where E/V and D/V are equity and debt ratios respectively taken as 30% and 70%;

$WACC = ((14.47\% \times 30\%) + (12.64\% \times 70\%)) = 13.19\%$

- 15.25. Based on above and using WACC of 13.19% on RAB by including allowed investment for the FY 2025-26, the RoRB of the Petitioner for the FY 2025-26 has been worked out as under;

QESCO		
Description	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Fixed Assets C/B	82,352	90,572
Addition	8,220	7,831
Fixed Assets C/B	90,572	98,403
Depreciation	23,841	26,053
Net Fixed Assets	66,731	72,349
Capital WIP C/B	20,865	18,864
Fixed Assets Inc. WIP	87,398	91,214
Less: Deferred Credits	35,923	32,763
Total	51,473	58,451
RAB		54,962
WACC		13.19%
RoRB		7,249

- 15.26. The total amount of RoRB as worked out above has been allocated in terms of Distribution and Supply Functions, as per the criteria adopted by the Petitioner itself. Accordingly, the RoRB for the FY 2025-26 pertaining to the Supply function works out as Rs.7 million.
- 15.27. The reference RoRB would be adjusted every Year based on the amount of RAB worked out for the respective year after taking into account the amount of investment allowed for that year as per the mechanism given in the instant determination.
- 15.28. In addition, the allowed RAB for previous year will be trued up downward, keeping in view the amount of investment allowed for the respective year, other than consumer financed investments. In case, the Petitioner ends up making higher investments than the allowed (other than consumer financed investments), the same would be the Petitioner's own commercial decision and would not be considered while truing up the RAB, unless due to any regulatory decisions/interventions/approved plans for which the Petitioner obtains prior approval of the Authority. In such case the Authority may also revise the efficiency targets in terms of T&D losses etc.
- 15.29. Here it is also pertinent to mention that the amount of receipts against deposit works has been adjusted while working out the cost of working capital, therefore, no adjustment on this account has been made from the RAB. In view thereof, any interest earned on such deposits shall not be adjusted as part of other income. The Petitioner therefore shall ensure a separate disclosure of such income in its audited accounts. In case of failure to disclose



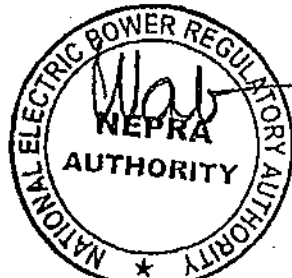


such income separately, the entire interest income shall be adjusted as part of other income.

- 15.30. The Authority also understands that interest payment is an obligatory cash flow liability unlike discretionary dividend payment and considering the fact that any default may hamper the financial position of the Petitioner, hence the Authority has decided to cover the risk of floating KIBOR. Accordingly, fluctuation in the reference KIBOR would be adjusted biannually. In addition, the Authority has also decided to adjust savings, if any, resulting from cheaper financing by the Petitioner. If the Petitioner manages to negotiate a loan below 1.50% spread, the entire savings would be passed onto the consumers annually, through PYA. In case of more than one loan, the saving with respect to the spread would be worked out based on individual loans. In case, the spread is greater than the allowed cap of 1.50%, additional cost would be borne by the Petitioner itself. Similarly, if the Petitioner's total actual cost of debt remains lower than the cost allowed for the year, the entire savings would also be passed onto the consumers annually, through PYA.

Other Income

- 15.31. The Petitioner has submitted that main sources of other income include Interest Income, Sale of Scrap, Amortization of Deferred Credit, Rental & Service Income etc., whereas the Wheeling Charges and Late Payment Surcharge have been excluded as per decision of NEPRA. Accordingly, the Petitioner has projected an amount of Rs.1,950 million for the FY 2025-26, for both its Distribution and Supply functions, with Rs.126 million for the Supply function;
- 15.32. Other income is considered to be a negative cost which may include, but not be limited to, amortization of deferred credit, meter and rental income, late-payment charges, profit on bank deposits, sale of scrap, income from non-utility operations, commission on PTV fees and miscellaneous income.
- 15.33. Since the other income would be tried up every year as per the mechanism provided in the instant determination, therefore, for the FY 2025-26, the Authority has decided to allow an amount of Rs.1,950 million as requested by the Petitioner, including the amount of amortization of deferred credit but exclusive of the amount of late payment charges (LPS) for both of its Distribution and Supply functions.
- 15.34. The Authority in consistency with its earlier decision, on the issue, has not included the amount of LPS while assessing the other income for the FY 2025-26. Here it is pertinent to mention that the LPS recovered from the consumers on utility bills shall be offset against the late payment invoices raised by CPPA (G) against respective XWDISCO only, and in the event of non-submission of evidence of payment to CPPA (G), the entire amount of Late Payment charge recovered from consumers shall be made part of other income and deducted from revenue requirement in the subsequent year.
- 15.35. The total amount of Other Income as worked out above has been allocated in terms of Distribution and Supply Functions, as per the criteria adopted by the Petitioner itself. Accordingly, Other Income for the FY 2025-26 pertaining to the Supply function works out as Rs.126 million.
- 15.36. The reference Other Income determined for the FY 2025-26 would be adjusted annually as per the adjustment mechanism prescribed in the instant determination.



J. Mulla

16. What will be adjustment mechanism for future indexation of different components of revenue requirement during the MYT? Whether there should any efficiency factor (X Factor)?
17. Adjustment Mechanism
- 17.1. Regarding adjustment mechanism of different components, the Petitioner during the hearing submitted that adjustment mechanism for future indexation of different components of revenue requirement except POL and salary should be linked with national CPI and efficiency factor.
- 17.2. The Authority, while assessing the O&M costs of the Petitioner for the FY 2025-26, has taken into account the accounts of the Petitioner for the FY 2024-25 and the amount requested by the Petitioner, subject to adjustment during the MYT control period, as per the mechanism mentioned below. Therefore, risk / benefit of any future cost fluctuations, lies with the Petitioner along with an opportunity for optimizing overall costs under these head. The treatment is in line with the very spirit of multi- year tariff regime and in accordance with Authority's approved tariff methodology.
- 17.3. Regarding adjustment of O&M costs with efficiency factor X, the Authority in line with its earlier decisions in the matter of MYTs, has decided to keep the efficiency factor as 30% of increase in NCPI for the relevant year of the MYT control period. The Authority has further decided to implement the efficiency factor from the 3rd year of the control period, in order to provide the Petitioner with an opportunity to improve its operational performance, before sharing such gains with the consumers. The O&M part of Distribution Margin shall be indexed with NCPI subject to adjustment for efficiency gains (X factor).
- 17.4. Indexation of O&M cost components
- 17.5. Salaries & Wages and Post-retirement Benefits: Considering the fact that employees of XWDISCOs are hired on Government pay scales, and any salary increase announced by the Federal Government in the Federal Budget is applicable on the employees of the Petitioner, therefore, being un-controllable cost, the Salaries & Wages and benefits, would be actualized, based on the audited accounts of the Petitioner for the relevant year for its existing employees, as long as they remain in public sector. The impact of any such adjustment would be allowed as part of PYA in the next indexation/ adjustment request or tariff determination as the case may be.

Adjustment Mechanism - Salaries, Wages & Other Benefits	
Revised Salaries, Wages & Other Benefits Expenses = Ref. Salaries, Wages & Other Benefits x [1+(GoP Increase or CPI)]	
The allowed Salaries, Wages & Other Benefits may be considered as reference cost for future adjustment.	
The Authority may consider to allow GoP increase till the time the DISCOs remain in public sector, otherwise CPI indexation may allowed if DISCOs get privatized.	
The allowed amount shall be actualized based on Audited accounts for the relevant year , considering the same as uncontrollable cost on part of XWDISCOs.	

- 17.6. Considering the fact that the Petitioner is obligated to pay to its pensioners, the pension increases announced by the Federal Government, therefore, being an un-controllable cost, the Post-retirement Benefits would be actualized based on the audited accounts of the Petitioner for the relevant year. The impact of any such adjustment would be allowed as



part of PYA in the next indexation/ adjustment request or tariff determination as the case may be.

Adjustment Mechanism - Actual Post-retirement Benefits payment	
Revised Post-Retirement Benefits	= Ref. Post-retirement Benefits \times [1+(GoP Increase or CPI)]
The allowed Post-Retirement Benefit may be considered as reference cost for future adjustment. The Authority may consider to allow GoP increase till the time the DISCOs remain in public sector, otherwise CPI indexation may allowed if DISCOs get privatized.	
The allowed amount shall be actualized based on Audited accounts for the relevant year, considering the same as uncontrollable cost on part of XWDISCOs.	

17.7. Transportation/Vehicle Running expense portion of O&M cost

17.8. The reference costs would be adjusted every Year with Transport index of NCPI. The Adjustment mechanism would be as under;

Vehicle running/Transportation expenses (Rev) =

(Vehicle running/Transportation expenses (Ref.) \times [1 + (Transport index of NCPI)])

17.9. Remaining O&M costs will be indexed every year according to the following formula:

The reference costs would be adjusted every Year with NCPI-X factor. The X factor would be applicable from the 3rd year of the MYT control period. The Adjustment mechanism would be as under;

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

Where

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

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

Δ NCPI = Change in NCPI published by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics for the month of December for the respective year. For O&M expenses, other than vehicle running expenses, NCPI-General shall be used, whereas for Vehicle Running expense, NCPI-Transport shall be used. Reference NCPI-General and NCPI-Transport of December 2024 for the purpose of future adjustment/ indexation shall be 4.07% and - 0.18% respectively.

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

18. RORB

18.1. The reference RoRB would be adjusted every Year based on the amount of RAB worked out for the respective year after taking into account the amount of investment allowed for that year as per the following mechanism;

Adjustment Mechanism - RoRB	
RORB(Rev)	= RORB(Ref) \times RAB(Rev) / RAB(Ref)
The allowed RORB may be considered as reference cost for future adjustment.	
In addition the allowed RORB for previous year will be crued up based one actual investment (maximum cap to the extent of allowed investment) carried out during that year. Further KIBOR fluctuation on bi-annual basis also subject to adjustment. Further Spread of 1.50% is allowed as maximum cap, in case DISCOs manage to obtain financing on spread less than 1.5% the same shall be adjusted as part of PYA.	



J. Maitra



- 18.2. In addition, the Petitioner to disclose the amount of IDC capitalized during the year and adjust its RAB for the year after excluding therefrom the impact of IDC capitalized during the year.
- 18.3. In addition, the allowed RAB for previous year will be trued up downward, keeping in view the amount of investment allowed for the respective year, other than consumer financed investments. In case, the Petitioner ends up making higher investments than the allowed (other than consumer financed investments), the same would be the Petitioner's own commercial decision and would not be considered while truing up the RAB, unless due to any regulatory decisions/interventions/approved plans for which the Petitioner obtains prior approval of the Authority. In such case the Authority may also revise the efficiency targets in terms of T&D losses etc.
- 18.4. The Authority also understands that interest payment is an obligatory cash flow liability unlike discretionary dividend payment and considering the fact that any default may hamper the financial position of the Petitioner, hence the Authority has decided to cover the risk of floating KIBOR. Accordingly, fluctuation in the reference KIBOR would be adjusted biannually. In addition, the Authority has also decided to adjust savings, if any, resulting from cheaper financing by the Petitioner. If the Petitioner manages to negotiate a loan below 1.50% spread, the entire savings would be passed onto the consumers annually, through PYA. In case of more than one loan, the saving with respect to the spread would be worked out based on individual loans. In case, the spread is greater than the allowed cap of 1.50%, additional cost would be borne by the Petitioner itself. Similarly, if the Petitioner's total actual cost of debt remains lower than the cost allowed for the year, the entire savings would also be passed onto the consumers annually, through PYA.

19. Depreciation Expenses

- 19.1. The reference Depreciation charges would be adjusted every Year as per the following formula;

$$DEP (Rev) = DEP (Ref) \times \frac{GFAIO (Rev)}{GFAIO (Ref)}$$

GFAIO (Ref)

Where: DEP (Rev) = Revised Depreciation Expense for the Current Year

DEP (Ref) = Reference Depreciation Expense for the Reference Year

GFAIO (Rev) = Revised Gross Fixed Assets in Operation for the Current Year

GFAIO (Ref) = Reference Gross Fixed Assets in Operation for the Reference Year

- 19.2. In addition, the allowed Depreciation for previous year will be trued up downward, keeping in view the amount of investment allowed for the respective year, other than consumer financed investments. In case, the Petitioner ends up making higher investments (excluding consumer financed investments) than the allowed, the same would be the Petitioner's own commercial decision and would not be considered while truing up the depreciation expenses, unless due to any regulatory decisions/interventions/approved plans for which the Petitioner obtains prior approval of the Authority.

20. Other Income



7/11/2017

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

Adjustment Mechanism - Other Income (OI)	
OI(Rev)	$-OI(\text{Allowed Previous year}) + \{OI(\text{allowed for previous year}) - OI(\text{Actual previous year})\}$
The allowed Other income may be considered as reference cost for future adjustment. In addition the allowed Other Income for previous year will be trued up based on actual Other Income during that year	

21. Working Capital

- 21.1. The Authority during proceedings directed the Petitioner to provide it working capital calculation and has considered the submissions of the Petitioner and in order to access the working capital requirement of the Petitioner, the Authority obtained details of number of days available with the Petitioner to pay in terms of energy procured from National Grid. Based on the information provided by CPPA-G and in line with the mechanism adopted for KE, the working capital requirement of the Petitioner for its Supply function has been assessed as under;

Supply Working Capital	Credit Period (Days)	Factor	QESCO
Current Assets			
Trade debt (days of Revenue Receivable)	25	0.07	11,797
Total Current Assets			11,797
Current Liabilities			
EPP From CPPA	41	0.11	4,412
CPP From CPPA	34	0.09	8,825
Transmission	30	0.08	951
Distribution	30	0.08	1,555
Total Liabilities			15,743
Net			(3,946)
Cost of debt-local			12%
Working Capital Cost			(473)

- 21.2. As reflected in the table above, The Petitioner's working capital requirement for the Supply function has been assessed as negative Rs.3,946 million and cost working capital requirement works out as negative Rs.473 million, based on 3 months KIBOR i.e. 11% +1% spread as maximum cap, subject to downward adjustment in case the actual spread remains lower. The same is allowed to the Petitioner for the CY 2026, and is subject to adjustment, as per the mechanism provided below, once the audited accounts of the Petitioner for the FY 2025-26 are available.

Working capital (Supply)

Revised cost of working capital = Working capital requirement as per given formula x Cost of debt on allowed parameters



-Working capital requirement shall be calculated based on assessed revenue requirement under each head for relevant year.

-Cost of Debt shall 3 Months KIBOR + 1% spread as maximum cap, subject to downward adjustment at the end of each financial year.

Actualization of Previous year based on allowed revenue as PYA

- Current Assets
 - Lower of 25 days receivables based on allowed revenue (including the impact of allowed adjustments), OR Actual average Receivables for the Financial Year (excluding opening receivables).
- Current Liabilities
 - Payables pertaining to EPP & CPP based on average Number of days data to be provided by CPPA-G.
 - Transmission charges (30 days) & Distribution Charges (30 days) or based on contractual agreement, if any.
 - Actualization of the aforementioned heads shall be based on allowed costs after accounting for the impacts of allowed adjustments.
- All heads based on allowed days to be actualized after incorporating the impact of allowed adjustments, if any. While actualizing these heads impact of working capital cost be excluded.
 - Amount retained by the Petitioner on account of Net metering settlement
 - Any other amount retained by the Petitioner

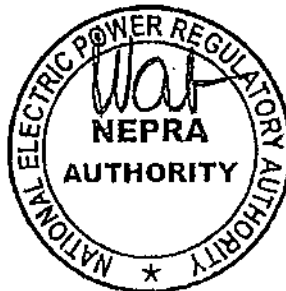
3 Month KIBOR + 1% Spread as maximum cap subject to downward adjustment. For the purpose of 3 - Month KIBOR, the actual weighted average KIBOR of finance cost incurred by the Petitioner shall be considered, if any. Similarly, for the purpose of spread, actual weighted average spread incurred by the Petitioner shall be considered, if any. In case actual weighted average spread is lower than 1% cap, the same shall be adjusted downward only. No upward adjustment of spread is allowed.

- The Authority further notes that that since the amount of receipts against deposit works has been adjusted while working out the cost of working capital, therefore, any interest earned on such deposits shall not be adjusted as part of other income. The Petitioner therefore shall ensure a separate disclosure of such income in its audited accounts. In case of failure to disclose such income separately, the entire interest income shall be adjusted as part of other income.

22. Whether the requested PYA is justified?

22.1. The Petitioner has requested following PYA;

Wahid - 9





Description	Rs in Million
Supplier's NEPRA Fee 2024-25	23
Supplier's NEPRA Fee 2023-24	21
Post retirement benefits	605
Minimum Tax	2,616
PM Assistance Package	164
Under recovery of distribution margin	3,541
Under Recovery of PYA	924
Quarterly Adjustments	8356
True down of depreciation	-156
True down of other income	204
Total	16,298

22.2. The Petitioner in response to his claim has provided following head wise workings for consideration of the Authority;

Description	Allowed FY 2023-24 (Rs in Million)	Actual FY 2023-24 (Rs in Million)	Difference (PYA) (Rs in Million)
Post retirement benefits	1,873	2,478	605

Minimum Tax			
CPR No.	Amount	Description	Tax Year
IT202307101012491555	75,000,000	Minimum Tax	2024
IT2023083101012453108	75,000,000	Minimum Tax	2024
IT2023092701012229300	75,000,000	Minimum Tax	2024
IT2023103101012379878	75,000,000	Minimum Tax	2024
IT2023112901012160578	50,000,000	Minimum Tax	2024
IT2023112701012097612	100,000,000	Minimum Tax	2024
IT2023122801011678405	100,000,000	Minimum Tax	2024
IT2024022901011716296	200,000,000	Minimum Tax	2024
IT2024032901011987453	150,000,000	Minimum Tax	2024
IT2024042901011611853	100,000,000	Minimum Tax	2024
IT2024053001011865979	100,000,000	Minimum Tax	2024
IT2024062501011719616	300,000,000	Minimum Tax	2024
Copy of Annual Return Provided	28,805,833	Profit on debt (Minimum Tax)	2024
Copy of Annual Return Provided	661,187	Section 153 I (a)	2024
IT2023032101011580746	300,000,000	Minimum Tax (Demanded)	2024
IT2024083001011813097	200,000,000	Minimum Tax (Demanded)	2023
IT2024083001011806718	200,000,000	Minimum Tax (Demanded)	2023
IT2024093001012064927	367,17613	Minimum Tax (Demanded)	2023
IT2024112901011757632	250,000,000	Minimum Tax (Demanded)	2022
IT2024123101011861098	200,000,000	Minimum Tax (Demanded)	2022
Total	2,616,187,933		





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

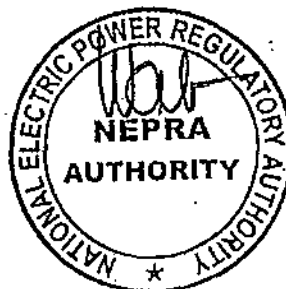
P.M Assistance Package						
Employee Name	CNIC No	Designation	Claimant Name	Relation	Lump Sum Amount	Cash In lieu of plot
Late Munwar Ahmed	36102-1880925-1	Security Sergeant	Murat Bibi	Wife	900,000	2,000,000
Mohammad Ramzan	11201-1245798-9	Security Guard	Fatima Bibi	Wife	900,000	2,000,000
Late Murad Hashi	52203-5070809-5	V/D	Mrs. Hameeda	Wife	-	5,000,000
Nazir Ahmed	54400-0541282-9	Ex-SSO-I	Shabheen Bibi	Wife	1,500,000	7,000,000
Rahmat Farwa	54400-5125150-5	Ex-S/V	Rahela	Wife	600,000	2,000,000
Abdul Ghani	54400-0344727-3	Ex-N/O	Bibi Razia	Wife	600,000	2,000,000
Mansoor Ahmed	54400-7952467-5	LFM-I	Aslam Khatoon	Wife	1,200,000	5,000,000
Syed Nazeer Shoh	-	-	Fajina Mai	Wife	2,900,000	-
Munir Ahmed	-	-	Bibi Jamila	Wife	1,200,000	5,000,000
Hasan Raza	54400-0532184-5	Supervisor	Shahida Hasan	Wife	1,500,000	5,000,000
Amjad Ali	51602-8014221-7	EX-SSO-I	Zeenat Yousof	Wife	1,500,000	5,000,000
Muhammad Shafique	56401-9160035-5	LM-I	Halima Bibi	Wife	1,200,000	5,000,000
Muhammad Khan	55202-7455107-5	LM-I	Hurmat Khatoon	Wife	1,200,000	5,000,000
Syed Sher Shah	55303-0572467-0	LM-II	Mrs. Rabia Bibi	Wife	900,000	5,000,000
Talib Ali Jams	53403-8432744-4	ALM	Mrs. Arizan	Wife	900,000	-
Nazir Muhammad	53102-9308252-0	ALM	Mrs. Zarim	Wife	900,000	2,000,000
Inam Durr	53203-0645830-8	LM-I	Mrs. Parveen Khatoon	Wife	1,200,000	5,000,000
Late Noor Ahmed	51602-6651009-9	EX-LM-II	Mrs. Bibi Fatima	Wife	1,200,000	5,000,000
Late Abdul Aziz	51602-1142793-7	EX-SSO-I	Mrs. Zarina Mir	Wife	1,200,000	5,000,000
Late Lal Muhammad	54400-0439416-9	EX-LM-I	Mrs. Bibi Fatima	Wife	-	5,000,000
Late Arshad Ingal	54400-3647453-9	EX-Supdt	Mrs. Zahra Parveen	Wife	1,500,000	5,000,000
Late Ali Hakeem	54400-0401012-3	EX-ALM	Mrs. Abida	Wife	-	5,000,000
Muhammad Hashim	51602-1094956-4	LS-II	Mrs. Melar Nigar	Wife	1,200,000	5,000,000
Late Kamran Khan	54400-5670557-1	LM-II	Mrs. Naghma Jaffer	Wife	900,000	5,000,000
Late Nazeer Ahmed	53303-0783160-5	LM-II	Mrs. Perveen Kausar	Wife	1,200,000	5,000,000
Late Kamran Khan	55302-9064423-1	MUR	Mrs. Laila Bibi	Wife	-	2,000,000
Late Fazim Ali Shah	55305-2288005-1	LM-I	Mrs. Syeda Farida Bibi	Wife	1,200,000	5,000,000
Late Abdul Sattar	38302-4162021-1	Ex-S/guard	Mrs. Perveen Bibi	Wife	900,000	2,000,000
Late Noor Muhammad	54303-2030522-3	EX LM-I	Mrs. Bibi Gul shima	Wife	1,200,000	5,000,000
Late Najeebullah	54303-2016095-1	EX LM-I	Mrs. Bibi shahida	Wife	1,200,000	5,000,000
Late Jau Muhammad	54302-0788931-9	EX LM-I	Mrs. Bibi Fatima	Wife	1,200,000	5,000,000
Rasool Buksh	54400-9230632-3	LM-I	Mrs. Rasheeda Bibi	Wife	1,200,000	5,000,000
TOTAL					33,200,000	131,000,000

Under Recovery of DM

DM Allowed for FY 2023-24	Rs in Million	28,962
Units Purchased FY 2023-24	MkWh	5,844
Units to be sold at (14.04% Losses)	MkWh	5,024
Rate	Rs/kWh	5.06
DM Recovered (5,024 * 5.06)	Rs in Million	25,421
Under Recovery of DM	Rs in Million	3,541

Under Recovery of PYA

PYA Allowed for FY 2023-24	Rs in Million	7,553
Units Purchased FY 2023-24	MkWh	5,844
Units to be sold at (14.04% Losses)	MkWh	5,024
Rate	Rs/kWh	1.32
DM Recovered (5,024 * 1.32)	Rs in Million	6,629
Under Recovery of DM	Rs in Million	924



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Quarterly Adjustment true ups	
Description	Rs in Million
(Over)/Under Recovery	
4th QTA 2022-23	837
1st QTA 2023-24	2,967
2nd QTA 2023-24	2,307
3rd QTA 2023-24	908
4th QTA 2023-24	865
1st QTA 2024-25	472
Total (Over)/under recovery	8,356

Description	Allowed FY 2023-24 (Rs in Million)	Actual FY 2023-24 (Rs in Million)	Difference (Rs in Million)
Depreciation	2,632	2,476	-156

Description	Allowed FY 2023-24 (Rs in Million)	Actual FY 2023-24 (Rs in Million)	Difference (Rs in Million)
Other Income	1,911	1,707	204

- 22.3. The Authority has analyzed the PYA workings submitted by the Petitioner and also obtained additional information, including category wise sales data from PITC. Based on the available information, Authority's decisions in terms of FCAs and Quarterly adjustments for the relevant period, mechanism provided in the MYT determination, and data provided by the Petitioner, the Authority has assessed the PYA of the Petitioner under various heads as under;

Description	Rs. Mln
QTR	3,669
D.M	9,759
PYA	4,170
Sales Mix	(391)
True Ups	-
2023-24	(4,668)
2024-25	(7,716)
Other Head	3,640
Total	8,463

- 22.4. The detailed head wise working of aforementioned PYA is attached as annexure-VI
23. Whether the recovery target and provision for bad debt as provided in petition is justified?
- 23.1. The Petitioner during the hearing submitted that the Recovery Target is set at 100% and no provision for bad debts is requested.
- 23.2. The Authority notes that, historically, XWDISCOs have not been allowed any recovery loss and tariff determinations have been based on the assumptions of 100% recovery. While write offs were allowed to certain XWDISCOs on provisional basis, subject to fulfillment of the prescribed criteria, but no XWDISCO ultimately able to meet the said criteria and write-off any amount. Consequently, the provisionally allowed amounts of write-offs were adjusted back.



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- 23.3. The Authority further notes that although recovery loss was initially to K-Electric, the matter was revisited pursuant to Motion for Leave for Review filed by various stakeholders including the Ministry of Energy (MoE) itself, and the CPPA-G. Upon reconsideration, the Authority decided not to allow any upfront recovery loss and only a capped amount of write-offs was allowed to K-Electric, subject to fulfillment of the prescribed criteria.
- 23.4. For ready reference the grounds taken by the MoE, being the owner of XWDISCOs, and the CPPA-G in their MLRs in the matter of KE's MYT FY 2024-30 are reproduced below;
- ✓ Allowing of a recovery loss trajectory, effectively transfers the financial burden of DISCO inefficiencies onto paying consumers, thereby penalizing compliant customers while subsidizing non-payment. The MoE (PD) also submitted that this approach is inconsistent with the principle of prudent cost recovery enshrined in Section 31 of the NEPRA Act and the Tariff Rules.
 - ✓ Clause 5.3.2 of the NE Policy envisages that "timely recovery of bad debt that is prudent shall be allowed by the Regulator with the incorporation of facilitative provisions in the regulatory framework as per industry practices and procedures." In this context, SD 31 of the NE Plan operationalizes Clause 5.3.2 of the NE Policy by laying out clear criteria for bad debt write-offs applicable across the sector. Clause 6.1.3 of the NE Policy reinforces that the NE Plan shall serve as the implementation tool for achieving policy goals.
 - ✓ Consequently, the Authority is legally obligated under Sections 7(2)(ia), 14A(5), and 31(1) of the NEPRA Act to align tariff determinations with the NE Plan and apply its prescriptions uniformly to all DISCOs. If this practice of allowing recovery loss is extended sector-wide, the projected annual burden would rise to Rs.270 billion, potentially accumulating to Rs.1,500 billion over seven years. Such a development would jeopardize the financial sustainability of the power sector and run contrary to the goals of tariff rationalization and reform-based efficiency.
 - ✓ The Act mandates the Authority to allow only prudently incurred costs and any inefficiencies on the part of utility company cannot be considered as prudent cost and should not be allowed.
 - ✓ It is the duty of the Authority while discharging its function of determining and recommending tariff that: (a) the interests of the consumers and the companies engaged in providing electric power services is duly protected in accordance with the principles of transparency and impartiality; and (b) it shall be guided by the NE Policy, the NE Plan and the guidelines of the Federal Government.
 - ✓ Recovery shortfall (if any) be met by way of application of principles of write-off, subject to fulfillment of specified criteria for such write-off of bad debts, in line with industry practices and procedures in other regulatory jurisdictions, which shall duly protect the interests of the consumers and companies engaged in providing electric power services and would be consistent with the NE Policy and the NE Plan.
- 23.5. The Authority while deciding the MLR of the MoE and CPPA-G in the matter of KE's MYT, also construed that since the MoE (PD) is actively pursuing privatization of other XWDISCOs, so the submissions made by the MoE (PD) in its Motions for not allowing any



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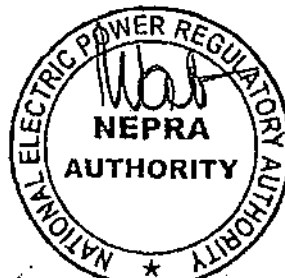
up-front recovery loss, can be construed as a policy decision, meaning thereby that similar treatment will be offered to other DISCOs.

- 23.6. In view of the above discussion and the fact that allowing recovery loss allowance effectively transfers the financial burden of DISCO's inefficiencies onto the paying consumers or on the national exchequer through subsidies, the Authority has decided not to allow any upfront recovery loss to the Petitioner. Accordingly, QESCO's tariff is being determined on the basis of 100% recovery target as also proposed by QESCO itself. QESCO, however, will be allowed to claim write-offs, after fulfillment of the given criteria, as per the following limits, to be considered as maximum cap for the relevant year;

	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30
QESCO	3.00%	2.50%	2.00%	1.50%	1.00%

Criteria for claiming actual write-offs

- a. Actual write-offs, if any, against private consumers only, pertaining to billing made during the current MYT period i.e. FY 2026-30, after fulfillment of the following criteria subject to maximum cap as provided above. The claim shall be verified by third party/auditor, based on the following criteria;
 - i. The claim shall be applicable for the default amount of a permanently disconnected consumer that may not be recovered through all efforts possible.
 - ii. The age of such non-recovery is over three (3) years.
 - iii. The amount of write off shall be claimed against connections given as per CSM and other applicable documents, duly supported by CNICs.
 - iv. Write-offs against receivables of any Government entity / PSC shall not be allowed.
 - v. Petitioner's BOD shall develop a write-off policy, in accordance with the aforementioned criteria and submit it to the Authority for its approval. The Authority, may while granting approval alter, modify or add to the write-off policy, in its sole discretion.
 - vi. Petitioner's BOD shall approve all write-off claims in accordance with the Authority's approved write-off policy. The Petitioner's BOD approved write-off shall be subject to independent third-party verification that the write-offs are as per the Authority's approved write-off policy. The terms of references (TORs) for third party / auditor verification of write-offs shall be prepared by Petitioner and shall be approved by the Authority. The Authority, may while granting approval alter, modify or add to the TORs, in its sole discretion.
 - vii. Any write-off approved by the Petitioner's BOD, in accordance with the write-off policy approved by the Authority, and verified by the third-party independent auditor, in accordance with the approved TORs, after expiry of the MYT 2026-2030 shall be allowed by the Authority.
24. Whether there should be any fixed charges on Units exported by net metering users to the extent of Transmission and Distribution charges or otherwise?
- 24.1. The petitioner during the hearing submitted that Net-metering consumers rely on the grid both for backup supply during low or no solar generation and for exporting surplus energy.





In absence of fixed charges on exports, these consumers avoid contributing to grid maintenance costs, creating cross-subsidization where non-solar users bear higher fixed costs. Increasing penetration of net-metering reduces DISCO revenue, leading to inequity. Technical challenges such as voltage fluctuations and protection issues also require additional investment. Levying fixed charges on these consumers can contribute to fair and equitable cost recovery across the system.

24.2. The Petitioner accordingly recommended as under;

- ✓ Introduce fixed network usage charges based on sanctioned load or export capacity.
- ✓ Transition to a gross metering framework to avoid cross-subsidies.
- ✓ Restrict oversized DG installations exceeding sanctioned load.

24.3. The Authority noted that vide decision dated 23.06.2025, all DISCOs have been directed to undertake a comprehensive study as outlined below, to thoroughly examine the impact of ToU tariff timings and Distributed Solar integration on utilities operations.

- *Comprehensive study on the impact of existing time-of-use (ToU) tariff timings and proposed measures for aligning demand with evolving load patterns*
- *Comprehensive assessment of the financial and technical impacts of distributed solar photovoltaic (PV) integration on distribution utility operations and infrastructure*

24.4. DISCOs were also directed to jointly develop, through mutual consultation, a uniform Terms of Reference (ToR) to carry out the above studies and submit the same to NEPRA for approval. DISCOs have prepared and submitted the ToRs, which are currently under review.

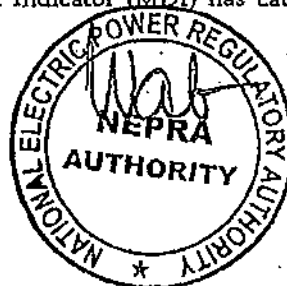
24.5. Here it is also pertinent to highlight that the Authority elicited public opinion on the NEPRA (Prosumer) Regulations, pursuant to Section 47 of the NEPRA Act, , whereby, change in both the methodology and rate for the units being exported by a Distributed Generator (DG), are being proposed.

24.6. The Authority therefore considers it appropriate to review the quantum of fixed charges to be levied on Net Metering Consumers, once the aforementioned studies are completed, and upon notification of the the NEPRA (Prosumer) Regulations; including finalization of the methodology and rate for units exported by such consumers Therefore, for the purpose of instant determination, the Authority has decided not to make any changes in this regard.

25. Whether the existing fixed charges applicable to different consumer categories needs to be revised and requires any changes in mechanism for charging of such charges based on Actual MDI or Sanctioned Load or otherwise?

26. Whether there should any Fixed Charges on consumer's categories who are currently not paying any fixed charges?

26.1. The Petitioner during the hearing submitted that NE plan provides us direction to progressively include the fixed charges in all categories (except Protected). Fixed charges were significantly increased from Rs.500 to Rs.1,250 in July 2024, burdening consumers and leading to a rise in temporary disconnections. Charging based on sanctioned load rather than actual Maximum Demand Indicator (MDI) has caused disputes, especially





among industrial and commercial consumers who do not fully utilize their sanctioned capacity, resulting in poor recovery performance.

26.2. The Petitioner accordingly recommended as under;

- ✓ Base fixed charges on actual MDI instead of sanctioned load.
- ✓ Deploy AMR/AMI metering to automate MDI-based billing.
- ✓ Apply nominal fixed charges for domestic consumers to ensure affordability.
- ✓ Impose per kW fixed charges for net-metering consumers to ensure fair grid cost sharing.

26.3. The Authority noted that earlier fixed charges were being levied at around Rs.400-500/kW/month based on higher of 50% of sanctioned load or actual MDI for the month. The rate was subsequently enhanced to Rs.2,000/kW/month vide decisions dated 14.06.2024, however, the Federal Government vide its Motion for uniform tariff dated 03.07.2024, requested to revised the same downward as Rs.1,250/kW/month based on higher of 25% of the sanctioned load or actual MDI for the month. The Authority vide decision dated 11.07.2024, in the matter of uniform tariff Motion, considering the concerns raised by stakeholders, and prevailing economic challenges decided to restrict fixed charges at Rs.1,250/kW/month.

26.4. The prime objective of revision in fixed charges and corresponding reduction in variable charges is to incentivize consumers to increase their electricity consumption from national grid, thus, lowering their overall effective tariff.

26.5. Here it is also to be highlighted that the Authority has recently initiated the process of notifying the NEPRA (Prosumer) Regulations, whereby, changes in both the methodology and rate for the exported units are being proposed. These amendments, once approved, may result in increased consumption from the Grid, consequently leading to higher recovery of fixed costs, as part of variable charges. In view thereof, for the purpose of instant determination, the Authority has decided to maintain the existing rate of fixed charges for the consumers who are currently being charged fixed charges at Rs./kW/month along-with the applicability mechanism.

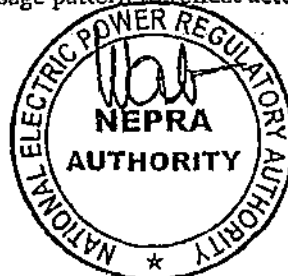
26.6. Similarly, for consumers, who are currently being charged, fixed charges as Rs./Consumer/Month, the Authority has also decided to maintain the existing practice.

27. Whether the schedule of tariff be designed on cost-of-service basis or otherwise?

27.1. The Petitioner submitted that NE Plan emphasizes cost-of-service based tariffs for transparent cost recovery and equitable design. Tariff design based on the Cost of Service (CoS) ensures transparency, financial sustainability, and equitable cost allocation among consumers. The current uniform tariff structure creates cross-subsidization where some categories subsidize others, distorting cost signals and discouraging efficiency. A CoS-based design aligns tariffs with actual cost causation while promoting efficient consumption.

27.2. The Petitioner accordingly recommended as under;

- ✓ Gradually transition to CoS-based tariff design.
- ✓ Segment consumers by voltage and usage pattern to reflect actual service costs.



S. Malik



- ✓ Replace broad cross-subsidies with targeted subsidies funded by the federal government.
 - ✓ Conduct updated CoS studies for all DISCOs to establish credible cost benchmarks.
- 27.3. The submissions of all DISCOs regarding the applicability of a cost-of-service (CoS) based tariff structure have been analyzed. Multiple DISCOs like HESCO, GEPCO, QESCO, HAZECO, and PESCO explicitly referred to the NE Plan SD-82, 83 and 84, which call for transitioning toward CoS-based tariffs to promote transparency, financial sustainability, and equitable allocation of costs among consumer categories. DISCOs in general have supported CoS based tariff design, which would enhance transparency, and equitable cost allocation among consumers in terms of actual costs they impose on the system.
- 27.4. The Authority noted that NE Plan provides that tariffs for the residential consumers shall be progressively adjusted to align with the principle of cost-of-service, taking into account the following:
- a. Subsidies to protected categories of residential consumers shall be disbursed directly pursuant to the detailed action plan to be developed under Strategic Directive 067;
 - b. Residential consumers (below cost recovery) shall be cross subsidized by:
 - i. industrial & commercial consumers, pursuant to the Strategic Directive 084;
 - ii. other residential consumers (above cost recovery).
- 27.5. SD 84 states that Cross-subsidy by the productive consumers, to subsidize residential and agricultural consumers, shall be progressively restricted to 20% of the respective cost of service of such consumers by FY-2026.
- 27.6. In light of the aforementioned provisions of NE Plan, the Authority, has decided to gradually reduce the quantum of cross subsidization by the Industrial consumers in order to make it cost reflective and major burden of cross subsidization is being shifted towards commercial and other residential consumers (above cost of service).
28. Whether there will be any claw back mechanism or not?
- 28.1. The Authority notes that submissions were received from DISCOs on the subject; however, the Authority observes that the issue raised stands substantially addressed within the existing regulatory framework.
- 28.2. The Authority is of the view that appropriate sharing mechanism for any savings by the utility have already been provided under each head separately e.g. O&M costs, T&D losses, cost of debt etc. therefore, no separate claw-back mechanism is required. However, in the event any additional return by the Petitioner, which is not otherwise addressed under the approved mechanism, the same would be shared between DISCO and consumers equally.
29. Upfront Indexation/adjustment for the period July 2026 to December 2026
- 29.1. The Ministry of Energy (MoE) vide letter dated 18.08.2025, submitted that NEPRA determines the consumer-end tariff for XWDISCOs and K-Electric in accordance with Section 31 of the Regulation of Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power Act, 1997 (the Act), read with Rule 17 of the NEPRA (Tariff Standards and Procedure) Rules, 1998. The uniform rebased tariff, once determined, is notified by the



Federal Government under Section 31(7) of the Act. The latest rebasing was notified on July 1, 2025. In accordance with the NEPRA (Tariff Standards and Procedure) Rules, 1998 read with Part 5 of the NEPRA Determination of Consumer-end Tariff (Methodology & Process) Guidelines, 2015, the Distribution Companies (DISCOs) are required to initiate the tariff determination process by submitting their minimum filing requirements by January 31st of each year. The submission is followed by Authority's internal meetings, public hearing, tariff determination and notification by the Government. Keeping in view the recent annual tariff determinations, the rebasing is notified by the Government in the month of July, each year with effect from 1st July.

- 29.2. The Ministry further mentioned that as an unfortunate coincidence, the consumers face high Fuel Charges Adjustments (FCAs) as well as the annual tariff rebasing, simultaneously in the summer months. This increase in tariff coupled with higher consumption leads to significant hike in the consumer electricity bills of summer months which in turn results in unaffordability, public dissatisfaction and nationwide protests in the country. The issue can be streamlined if the timing of annual rebasing is shifted from summer to winter months where the electricity consumption is lower and any tariff increase can be absorbed in consumer bills. This would result in relatively stable and sustainable electricity prices throughout the year. The National Electricity Plan Strategic Directive 8 also stipulates that the Regulator shall also revisit the "Guidelines for Determination of Consumer End Tariff (Methodology and Process), 2015" to enable alignment of schedule of regulatory proceedings for planning activities and rate case & tariff determinations.
- 29.3. The MoE submitted that the Cabinet has approved that policy guidelines may be issued to NEPRA to revise the annual tariff determination process timelines by amending the relevant legal and regulatory framework in a way that the rebasing is notified with effect from 1st January, each year, after completion of all regulatory proceedings. In this regard, it is highlighted that NEPRA has already determined Power Purchase Price (PPP) references up to June 2026. Projections for the remaining six months will be shared subsequently.
- 29.4. In light of above and in exercise of powers under Section 31 of the Act, the Federal Government hereby issues the following policy guidelines for implementation by NEPRA;
"NEPRA shall revise the annual tariff determination process timelines by amending the relevant legal and regulatory framework (guidelines, rules and procedures) to ensure that annual rebasing is notified with effect from January 1st of each year, after completion of all regulatory proceedings."
- 29.5. QESCO also vide letter dated 21.10.2025 submitted that the MoE vide letter dated 16.10.2025, has conveyed that the Federal Government has approved the revision of the annual tariff determination schedule, making it effective from 1st January each year. The Authority has already determined the Power Purchase Price (PPP) references up to June 2026, accordingly, it is submitted that the references for the remaining period up to December 2026 may also be determined, in line with the above-mentioned directives.
- 29.6. QESCO further stated that it has already submitted its Multi-Year Tariff (MYT) Petition for FY 2025-26 to FY 2029-30 for determination and the decision of the Authority is awaited. QESCO accordingly requested that the Authority to determine the consumer-end tariff for the period from July 1, 2026 to December 31, 2026 in accordance with the



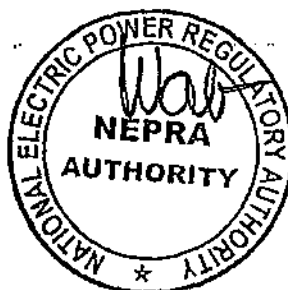
revised annual rebasing timeline effective January 1, 2026, to ensure smooth and timely transition to the revised rebasing schedule.

- 29.7. The matter was discussed during the hearing, and the Petitioner requested the following costs on account of interim indexation for the 06 months period from Jul. 26 to Dec. 26;

Description	QESCO
Salaries, Wages & Other Benefits	4,974
Post Retirement Benefits	1,522
Other O & M Costs	2,055
Depreciation	1,261
Return on Rate Base	5,146
Turn Over Tax	
Gross Distribution Margin	14,959
Less: Other Income	(975)
Net Distribution Margin	13,984
PYA	5,978
Total	19,962

- 29.8. The Authority has considered the guidelines issued by the Federal Government regarding tariff rebasing to be made effective from 1st January, instead of July each year. The Authority is cognizant of the fact that rebasing of tariff effective July, if upward, coupled with high consumption, leads to increase in overall electricity bills during summer months; thus, adversely impacting DISCOs performance in terms of recoveries and losses. However, even with re-basing in January, the overall billing impact for the consumers in summer months would remain same, had the rebasing been made effective from July. Nonetheless, in light of NE Plan, SD 8 and the instant policy guidelines, the Authority has completed the consultation process for revision in "Guidelines for Determination of Consumer End Tariff (Methodology and Process), 2015", and the same are now in the process of notification.
- 29.9. Further, in light of the instant policy guidelines, the Authority has determined the revised Power Purchase Price (PPP) references for the period from January 2026 to December 2026 through a separate decision. Pursuant thereto and keeping in view the request of the Petitioner to also determine tariff for the period from July 1, 2026 to December 31, 2026, in accordance with the revised annual rebasing timelines, the Authority has also determined provisional revenue requirement of QESCO for the period from July 1, 2026 to December 31, 2026 as under:

Description		Unit	July to December 2026 FY 2026-27
Pay & Allowances			4,397
Post Retirement Benefits			1,769
Repair & Maintenance			794
Traveling allowance			186
Vehicle maintenance			278
Other expenses			451
O&M Cost	(Min. Rs.)		7,875
Depreciation			1,186
RORB			4,236
O.Income			(975)
Margin without PYA	(Min. Rs.)		12,023

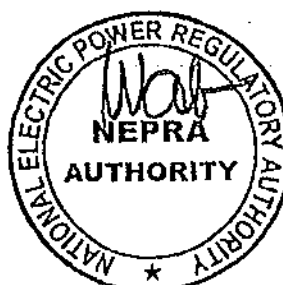


MOVIE 9



- 29.10. For the purpose of rebasing for the period from Jan. to Dec. 2026, the amount recovered by the Petitioner, to the extent of distribution and supply margin along-with PYA, from Jul. to Dec. 25, based on interim tariff allowed for the FY 2025-26, has been adjusted from the revised assessed tariff for the FY 2025-26. The recovered amount has been calculated by applying the Rs./kWh rate as per the interim tariff (to the extent of Distribution & Supply Margin and PYA), with the projected unit sales from July to December 2025.
- 29.11. The adjusted revenue requirement so worked out for the period from Jan. to Jun. 26 has been clubbed together with the provisional revenue requirement determined for the period from Jul. to Dec. 2026, to work out the overall revenue requirement of the Petitioner for the period from January 2026 to December 2026. The Schedule of Tariff (SoT) of the Petitioner has been designed accordingly.
- 29.12. Any under over recovery of the determined revenue requirement for the FY 2025-26, based on the allowed regulatory targets in terms of T&D losses, recovery etc., and provisional revenue requirement being allowed for the six months period i.e. from Jul. to Dec.26, would be adjusted subsequently, while determining the final revenue requirement of the Petitioner for the FY 2026-27.
30. Order
- 30.1. In view of the discussion made in preceding paragraphs and accounting for the adjustments discussed above, the allowed revenue requirement of the Petitioner, for the FY 2025-26, and CY 2026 (January 26 to December 26) including upfront Indexation/adjustment for the period July 2026 to December 2026, to the extent of Supply function is summarized as under;

		Revised Allowed FY 2025-26	Allowed CY 2026
	Unit	SoT	SoT
Units Purchased	(MkWh)		4,750
Units Sold	(MkWh)		4,094
Units Lost	(MkWh)		656
Units Lost	(%)		13.81%
Energy Charge			98,857
Capacity Charge			95,008
Transmission Charges/Market Fee			11,560
Power Purchase Price			145,434
Wire Business			15,923
Power Purchase Price with Wire Business	(Mn. Rs.)		161,357
Pay & Allowances		1,900	1,804
Post Retirement Benefits		733	892
Repair & Maintenance		30	32
Traveling allowance		55	48
Vehicle maintenance		29	31
Other expenses		263	296
O&M Cost	(Mn. Rs.)	3,010	3,103
Depreciation		16	14
RORR		7	6
O. Income		(126)	(128)
Margin without PYA	(Mn. Rs.)	2,907	2,998
Prior Year Adjustment	(Mn. Rs.)		5,561
Working Capital	(Mn. Rs.)		(473)
Revenue Requirement	(Mn. Rs.)	2,907	169,441
Average Tariff	(Rs./kWh)		41.38



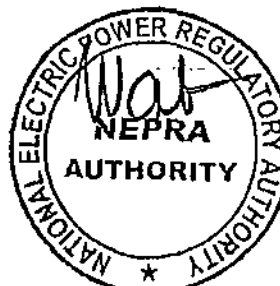
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- 30.2. The above assessment has been carried out based on the data/information provided by the Petitioner, which the Authority believes is correct and based on facts. In case of any deviation / misrepresentation observed at a later stage, the Petitioner shall be held responsible for the consequences arising out, under NEPRA Act, Rules and Regulations made thereunder. Any consequential adjustment if required will be made accordingly.
- 30.3. The Petitioner is directed to follow the following time lines for submission of its future indexation/adjustment during the MYT control period;

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

- 30.4. The Petitioner is directed to ensure separate disclosure of each item in its audited financial statements as mentioned in the determination.
- 30.5. The Petitioner is also directed to ensure breakup of its Operating cost in terms of Distribution and Supply function separately in its audited financial statements.
- 30.6. The Petitioner is responsible to provide service within its service territory on a non-discriminatory basis to all the consumers who meet the eligibility criteria laid down by the Authority and make its system available for operation by any other licensee, consistent with applicable instructions established by the system operator.
- 30.7. The Petitioner shall follow the performance standards laid down by the Authority for distribution and transmission of electric power, including safety, health and environmental protection instructions issued by the Authority or any Governmental agency or Provincial Government;
- 30.8. The Petitioner shall ensure to develop, maintain and publicly make available, its investment program for satisfying its service obligations and acquiring and selling its assets.
- 30.9. The Petitioner shall disconnect the provision of electric power to a consumer for default in payment of power charges or to a consumer who is involved in theft of electric power on the request of Licensee.
- 30.10. The Petitioner shall comply with, all the existing or future applicable Rules, Regulations, orders of the Authority and other applicable documents as issued from time to time.



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31. Summary of Direction

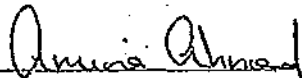
31.1. The Authority hereby directs the Petitioner;

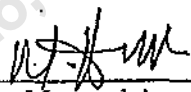
- i. To provide the reconciled date of sales mix for last 3 years with its reported revenue as per audited financial statements.
- ii. To provide comprehensive reconciliation of PYA allowed under different heads for at least last 3 years with the revenue reported in audited accounts.
- iii. To provide year wise detail of amounts deposited in the Fund, amount withdrawn along- with profit/interest earned thereon since creation of Fund each year.
- iv. To provide the amount of IDC capitalized with its subsequent adjustment request and reflect the same in its Audited Financial Statements each year.
- v. To get its data, regarding units billed to lifeline consumers, domestic consumers (consuming up-to 300 units) and Agriculture consumers, reconciled with PTFC and submit such reconciliation to the Authority every year.
- vi. To ensure that by the time it files its next tariff petition/ adjustment request, MDI for all consumers at all levels is properly recorded.
- vii. To provide a certification from its Auditors that Repair and Maintenance expenditure does not include any CAPEX nature item.


32. The Determination of the Authority, is hereby intimated to the Federal Government for filing of uniform tariff application in terms of section 31 of the Regulation of Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power Act, 1997.

33. The instant determination of the Authority along-with order part and Annexures, be also notified in terms of Section 31 of the Regulation of Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power Act, 1997, while notifying the uniform tariff application decision of the Authority.

AUTHORITY


Amina Ahmed
Member


Engr. Maqsood Anwar Khan
Member


Waseem Mukhtar
Chairman



FUEL PRICE ADJUSTMENT MECHANISM

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

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

Where:

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

Actual fuel cost component is the fuel cost component in the pool price on which the DISCOs will be charged by CPPA (G) and for fuel cost of energy procured through bilateral contracts, in a particular month; and

Reference fuel cost component is the fuel cost component for the corresponding month projected for the purpose of tariff determination;

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



QUARTERLY ADJUSTMENT MECHANISM

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

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

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

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

Impact of T&D losses on FCA

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

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

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

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

J. Math



Note: The PYA 2025 column shall cease to exist after One (01) year of notification of the instant decision.

Week 9



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Wang et al. BMC Public Health (2022) 22:1232

When Flare Charges are applicable Rr./HW/Month, the charges shall be billed based on 25% of installed load as Annual Bill for the month which ever is higher.

Where Tard Charges as applicable shall apply, the charges shall be billed based on 25% of rate of each line of service for the month which ever is higher.

When Rated Charges are applicable, the charges shall be billed based on 23% of scheduled Long or Actual miles for the month which ever is higher.

43-

Sl. No.	TARIFF CATEGORY / PARTICULARS	FIXED CHARGES	FIXED CHARGES	VARIABLE CHARGES	PTA 2025	Total Variable Charge	
		Rs / Cuse / M	Rs / SW / M			Rs / kWh	Rs / kWh
D-1(a)	SCAD less than 6 SW	-	-	43.24	1.35	-	44.59
D-2 (a)	Agricultural Tube Wells	-	400	31.28	1.35	-	32.63
D-2 (b)	SCAD 6 SW & above	-	400	Peak 40.12, 0.33 kWh 38.23	Peak 1.35, 0.33 kWh 1.35	Peak 41.78, 0.33 kWh 41.78	39.88
D-2 (c)	Agricultural 6 SW & above	-	400	84.93	1.35	86.17	87.52
D-2 (d)	Peak 1.35 for Agri & Pump	-	400	32.01	1.35	-	33.36

Under this tariff, there shall be minimum monthly charges Rs.2000/- per consumer per month, even if no energy is consumed.
 Note: The consumers having contracted load less than 6 SW can opt for TOD metering.

Sl. No.	TARIFF CATEGORY / PARTICULARS	FIXED CHARGES	FIXED CHARGES	VARIABLE CHARGES	PTA 2025	Total Variable Charge	
		Rs / Cuse / M	Rs / SW / M			Rs / kWh	Rs / kWh
E-1(a)	Residential Supply	2,000	-	60.20	1.35	-	61.55
E-1(b)	Commercial Supply	4,000	-	88.74	1.35	-	90.09
E-2	Industrial Supply	8,000	-	88.12	1.35	-	89.47

125% of relevant installed tariff
 Note: Tariff consumers will have the option to convert to Regular Tariff and vice versa. This option can be exercised at the time of new connection or at the beginning of the year. Once exercised, the option remains in force for at least one year.

Sl. No.	TARIFF CATEGORY / PARTICULARS	FIXED CHARGES	FIXED CHARGES	VARIABLE CHARGES	PTA 2025	Total Variable Charge	
		Rs / Cuse / M	Rs / SW / M			Rs / kWh	Rs / kWh
	Small Industry	2,000	-	48.25	1.35	-	49.60

Sl. No.	TARIFF CATEGORY / PARTICULARS	FIXED CHARGES	FIXED CHARGES	VARIABLE CHARGES	PTA 2025	Total Variable Charge	
		Rs / Cuse / M	Rs / SW / M			Rs / kWh	Rs / kWh
	Household Consumer with solar rooftop system	2,000.00	-	43.57	1.35	-	44.92

Note: The PTA 2025 column shall cease to exist after Dec 31st year of utilization of the tariff decision.



QESCO

Description	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26	May-26	Jun-26	Jul-26	Aug-26	Sep-26	Oct-26	Nov-26	Dec-26	Total
Units Purchased by DISCOs (GWh)	420	368	429	368	389	400	398	355	433	408	387	413	4,730

Fuel Cost Component	10,3954	6,7337	7,9952	8,1498	8,4315	7,7138	7,0918	7,0938	7,4596	7,8698	6,2441	8,0185	7,7532
Variable O&M	0.3912	0.7957	0.3527	0.3719	0.4775	0.4390	0.6019	0.3880	0.3916	0.4749	0.3019	0.3211	0.3804
Capacity	19,3280	27,5243	20,3125	23,0582	17,4168	14,2571	15,8619	16,9066	18,5652	20,2902	25,6464	29,6668	19,9996
Loss	2,1078	2,7432	2,8740	2,9383	2,4705	2,0954	2,2476	2,5245	2,2972	2,5459	2,6737	2,6032	2,4354
Total PPP in Rs. / kWh	32,2224	37,3129	30,9313	34,6182	28,7583	24,5063	25,6053	26,7130	26,7136	31,1507	34,8661	34,6076	30,6147

Fuel Cost Component	4,362	2,480	3,346	2,564	3,283	3,686	2,822	2,571	3,293	3,211	2,393	3,350	37,050
Variable O&M	164	109	148	134	186	176	160	158	170	173	116	234	1,807
Capacity	8,108	10,141	8,501	8,285	6,781	5,704	6,310	6,002	7,179	8,278	9,628	9,990	95,003
Loss	884	1,012	950	1,056	967	839	894	825	995	1,038	1,025	1,083	11,563
Total PPP in Rs. / kWh	13,520	13,742	12,946	12,438	11,216	9,804	10,186	9,485	11,577	12,700	13,361	14,462	145,434

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



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

GENERAL DEFINITIONS

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

1. "Month or Billing Period", unless otherwise defined for any particular tariff category, means a billing month of 31 days or less reckoned from the date of last meter reading.

If, for any reason, the scheduled reading period of a consumer exceeds the number of days in a calendar month, the total consumption should be prorated to match the number of days in that calendar month for determining the applicable slab rate and same be used for actual billing purpose.

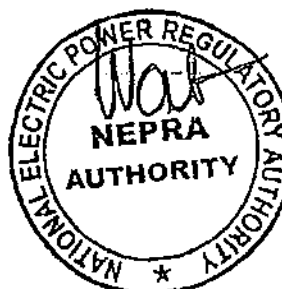
2. "Minimum Charge", means a charge to recover the costs for providing customer service to consumers even if no energy is consumed during the month.
3. "Fixed Charge" means the part of sale rate in a two-part tariff to be recovered on the basis of "Billing Demand" in kilowatt on monthly basis.
4. "Billing Demand" means the 25% of the sanctioned load or Actual maximum demand recorded in a month, whichever is higher, except in the case of agriculture tariff D2 where "Billing Demand" shall mean the sanctioned load.

Provided that for the purpose of fixed charges sanctioned load means maximum demand recorded during preceding 60 months.

Provided further that in case of new connections or consumers who have renewed/revised their sanctioned load, the fixed charges will be charged on 25% of the sanctioned load or actual maximum demand recorded in a month, whichever is higher. However, upon establishment of MDI in next six months, the adjustment of fixed charges will be made accordingly by the DISCO."

Provided also that consumers having alternate/ dual source i.e. captive power, net metering etc. the existing mechanism of fixed charges shall remain the same i.e. the 25% of the sanctioned load or actual maximum demand recorded in a month, whichever is higher.

5. "Variable Charge" means the sale rate per kilowatt-hour (kWh) as a single rate or part of a two-part tariff applicable to the actual kWh consumed by the consumer during a billing period.
6. "Maximum Demand" where applicable, means the maximum of the demand obtained in any month measured over successive periods each of 30 minutes' duration except in the case of consumption related to Arc Furnaces, where "Maximum Demand" shall mean the maximum of the demand obtained in any month measured over successive periods each of 15 minutes' duration.



Mohd. J

7. "Sanctioned Load" where applicable means the load in kilowatt as applied for by the consumer and allowed/authorized by the Company for usage by the consumer.
8. "Power Factor" means the ratio of kWh to KVAh recorded during the month or the ratio of kWh to the square root of sum of square of kWh and kVARh.
9. Point of supply means metering point where electricity is delivered to the consumer.
10. Peak and Off Peak hours for the application of Time Of Use (TOU) Tariff shall be the following time periods in a day:

	<u>* PEAK TIMING</u>	<u>OFF-PEAK TIMING</u>
Dec to Feb (inclusive)	5 PM to 9 PM	Remaining 20 hours of the day
Mar to May (inclusive)	6 PM to 10 PM	-do-
June to Aug (inclusive)	7 PM to 11 PM	-do-
Sept to Nov (inclusive)	6 PM to 10 PM	-do-

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

11. "Supply", means the supply for single-phase/three-phase appliances inclusive of both general and motive loads subject to the conditions that in case of connected or sanctioned load 5 kW and above supply shall be given at three-phase.
12. "Consumer" as defined in NEPRA Act.
13. "Charitable Institution" means an institution, which works for the general welfare of the public on no profit basis and is registered with the Federal or Provincial Government as such and has been issued tax exemption certificate by Federal Board of Revenue (FBR).
14. NTDC means the National Transmission and Despatch Company.
15. CPPA(G) means Central Power Purchasing Agency Guarantee Limited (CPPA)(G).
16. The "Authority" means "The National Electric Power Regulatory Authority (NEPRA)" constituted under the Regulation of Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power Act.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. "The Company shall render bills to the consumers on a monthly basis or less on the specific request of a consumer for payment by the due date.
2. The Company shall ensure that bills are delivered to consumers at least seven days before the due date. If any bill is not paid by the consumer in full within the due date, a Late Payment Surcharge (LPS) of 5% may be levied for next three (03) days after the due date and thereafter 10% LPS may be charged on the amount billed excluding Govt. taxes and duties etc. In case bill is not served at least seven days before the due date then late payment surcharge will be levied after 7th day from the date of delivery of bill.
3. The supply provided to the consumers shall not be available for resale.
4. In the case of two-part tariff average Power Factor of a consumer at the point of supply shall not be less than 90%. In the event of the said Power factor falling below 90%, the consumer shall pay a penalty of two percent increase in the fixed charges determined with reference to maximum demand during the month corresponding to one percent decrease in the power factor below 90%.



PART-II

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

A-1 RESIDENTIAL

Definition

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

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

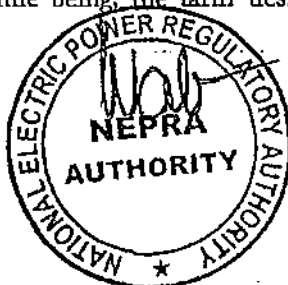
"Protected consumers" mean Non-ToU residential consumers consuming ≤ 200 kWh per month consistently for the past 6 months.

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

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

A-2 COMMERCIAL

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



charges, however, in future the Authority after considering the ground situation may design its tariff structure on two part basis i.e. fixed charges and variable charges.

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

A-3 GENERAL SERVICES

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

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

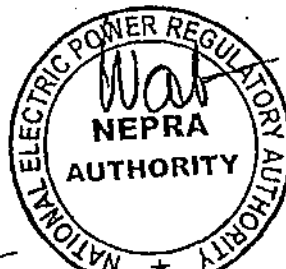
B INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY

Definitions

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

Conditions

An industrial consumer shall have the option, to switch over to seasonal Tariff-F, provided his connection is seasonal in nature as defined under Tariff-F, and he



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

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

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

B-2 SUPPLY AT 400 VOLTS

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

B-3 SUPPLY AT 11 kV AND 33 kV

1. This tariff is applicable for supply to Industries having sanctioned load of more than 500 kW up to and including 5 MW and also for Industries having sanctioned load of 500 kW or below who opt for receiving supply at 11 kV or 33 kV.
2. The consumers may be allowed extension of load beyond 5MW upto 7.5MW from the DISCO's owned grid station subject to availability of load in the grid and capacity in the 11kV existing dedicated feeder. In such a case the consumer will bear 100% grid sharing charges including transmission line charges and 100% cost of land proportionate to load. While allowing extension in load, the DISCOs shall ensure that no additional line losses are incurred and additional loss, if any, shall be borne by the respective consumers.
3. If, for any reason, the meter reading date of a consumer is altered and the acceleration/retardation in the date is up to 4-days, no notice shall be taken of this acceleration or retardation. But if the date is accelerated or retarded by more than 4 days, the fixed charges shall be assessed on proportionate basis for the actual number of days between the date of the old reading and the new reading.



4. The supply under this Tariff shall not be available to a prospective consumer unless he provides, to the satisfaction and approval of the Company, his own Transformer, Circuit Breakers and other necessary equipment as part of the dedicated distribution system for receiving and controlling the supply, or, alternatively pays to the Company for all apparatus and equipment if so provided and installed by the Company. The recovery of the cost of service connection shall be regulated by the Eligibility Criteria laid down by the Authority read with Consumer Service Manual (CSM).
5. All B-3 Industrial Consumers shall be billed on the basis of T.O.U tariff given in the Schedule of Tariff.

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

1. This tariff is applicable for supply to Industries for all loads of more than 5MW receiving supply at 66 kV, 132 kV and above and also for Industries having load of 5MW or below who opt to receive supply at 66 kV or 132 kV and above.
2. If, for any reason, the meter reading date of a consumer is altered and the acceleration/retardation in the date is up to 4 days, no notice shall be taken of this acceleration or retardation. But if the date is accelerated or retarded by more than 4 days, the fixed charges shall be assessed on proportionate basis for the actual number of days between the date of the old reading and the new reading.
3. If the Grid Station required for provision of supply falls within the purview of the dedicated system under the Eligibility Criteria laid down by the Authority read with CSM, the supply under this Tariff shall not be available to such a prospective consumer unless he provides, to the satisfaction and approval of the Company, an independent grid station of his own including Land, Building, Transformers, Circuit Breakers and other necessary equipment and apparatus as part of the dedicated distribution system for receiving and controlling the supply, or, alternatively, pays to the Company for all such Land, Building, Transformers, Circuit Breakers and other necessary equipment and apparatus if so provided and installed by the Company. The recovery of cost of service connection shall be regulated by Eligibility Criteria laid down by the Authority read with CSM.
4. All B-4 Industrial Consumers shall be billed on the basis of two-part T.O.U tariff.

C BULK SUPPLY

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

General Conditions

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

C-1 SUPPLY AT 400/230 VOLTS



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

C-2 SUPPLY AT 11 kV AND 33 kV

1. This tariff is applicable to consumers receiving supply at 11 kV or 33 kV at one-point metering arrangement and having sanctioned load of more than 500 kW up to and including 5 MW.
2. The consumers may be allowed extension of load beyond 5MW upto 7.5MW from the DISCO's owned grid station subject to availability of load in the grid and capacity in the 11kV existing dedicated feeder. In such a case the consumer will bear 100% grid sharing charges including transmission line charges and 100% cost of land proportionate to load. However, only such consumers be allowed extension of load beyond 5MW upto 7.5MW whose connection is at least three (3) years old. While allowing extension in load, the DISCOs shall ensure that no additional line losses are incurred and additional loss, if any, shall be borne by the respective consumers.
3. The supply under this Tariff shall not be available to a prospective consumer unless he provides, to the satisfaction and approval of the Company, his own Transformer, Circuit Breakers and other necessary equipment as part of the dedicated distribution system for receiving and controlling the supply, or, alternatively pays to the Company for all apparatus and equipment if so provided and installed by the Company. The recovery of the cost of service connection shall be regulated by the Eligibility Criteria laid down by the Authority read with CSM.
4. All new consumers shall be provided TOU metering arrangement and shall be billed on the basis of tariff C-2(b) as set out in the Schedule of Tariff.
5. Existing consumers governed by this tariff shall be provided with T.O.U metering arrangement and converted to C-2(b).

C-3 SUPPLY AT 66 kV AND ABOVE

1. This tariff is applicable to consumers having sanctioned load of more than 5000 kW receiving supply at 66 kV and above.
2. If the Grid Station required for provision of supply falls within the purview of the dedicated system under the Eligibility Criteria laid down by the Authority read with CSM, the supply under this Tariff shall not be available to such a prospective consumer unless he provides, to the satisfaction and approval of the Company, an independent grid station of his own including Land, Building, Transformers, Circuit Breakers and other necessary equipment and apparatus as part of the dedicated distribution system for receiving and controlling the supply, or, alternatively, pays to the Company for all such Land, Building, Transformers, Circuit Breakers and other



necessary equipment and apparatus if so provided and installed by the Company. The recovery of cost of service connection shall be regulated by Eligibility Criteria laid down by the Authority read with CSM.

3. Existing consumers governed by this tariff shall be provided with T.O.U metering arrangement and converted to C-3(b).
4. All new consumers shall be provided TOU metering arrangement and shall be billed on the basis of tariff C-3(b) as set out in the Schedule of Tariff.

D AGRICULTURAL SUPPLY

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

Special Conditions of Supply

1. This tariff shall apply to:
 - i) Reclamation and Drainage Operation under Salinity Control and Reclamation Projects (SCARP):
 - ii) Bona fide forests, agricultural tube-wells and lift irrigation pumps for the irrigation of agricultural land.
 - iii) Tube-wells meant for aqua-culture.
 - iv) Tube-wells installed in a dairy farm meant for cultivating crops as fodder and for upkeep of cattle.
2. If, for any reason, the meter reading date of a consumer is altered and the acceleration/retardation in the date is up to 4 days, no notice shall be taken of this acceleration or retardation. But if the date is accelerated or retarded by more than 4 days, the fixed charges shall be assessed on proportionate basis for the actual number of days between the date of the old reading and the new reading.
3. The lamps and fans consumption in the residential quarters, if any, attached to the tube-wells shall be charged entirely under Tariff A-1 for which separate metering arrangements should be installed.
4. The supply under this Tariff shall not be available to consumer using pumps for the irrigation of parks, meadows, gardens, orchards, attached to and forming part of the residential, commercial or industrial premises in which case the corresponding Tariff A-1, A-2 or Industrial Tariff B-1, B-2 shall be respectively applicable.

D-1

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



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4. All the existing consumers having sanctioned load 5 kW and above shall be provided T.O.U metering arrangements and shall be governed by D-1(a) till that time.

D-2

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

E-1 TEMPORARY RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL SUPPLY

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

Special Conditions of Supply

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

E-2 TEMPORARY INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY

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

SPECIAL CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY

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



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2. Normally, temporary connections shall be allowed for a period of 3 months, which may be extended on three months basis subject to clearance of outstanding dues.

F SEASONAL INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY

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

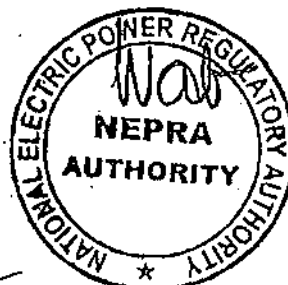
Definitions

"Year" means any period comprising twelve consecutive months.

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

Special Conditions of Supply

1. This tariff is applicable to seasonal industry.
2. Fixed Charges per kilowatt per month under this tariff shall be levied at the rate of 125% of the corresponding regular Industrial Supply Tariff Rates and shall be recovered only for the period that the seasonal industry actually runs subject to minimum period of six consecutive months during any twelve consecutive months. The condition for recovery of Fixed Charges for a minimum period of six months shall not, however, apply to the seasonal industries, which are connected to the Company's Supply System for the first time during the course of a season.
3. The consumers falling within the purview of this Tariff shall have the option to change over to the corresponding industrial Supply Tariff, provided they undertake to abide by all the conditions and restrictions, which may, from time to time, be prescribed as an integral part of those Tariffs. The consumers under this Tariff will have the option to convert to Regular Tariff and vice versa. This option can be exercised at the time of obtaining a new connection or at the beginning of the season. Once exercised, the option will remain in force for at least one year.
4. All seasonal loads shall be disconnected from the Company's Supply System at the end of the season, specified by the consumer at the time of getting connection, for which the supply is given. In case, however, a consumer requires running the non-seasonal part of his load (e.g., lights, fans, tube-wells, etc.) throughout the year, he shall have to bring out separate circuits for such load so as to enable installation of separate meters for each type of load and charging the same at the relevant Tariff.
5. Where a "Seasonal Supply" consumer does not come forward to have his seasonal industry re-connected with the Company's Supply System in any ensuing season, the service line and equipment belonging to the Company and installed at his premises shall be removed after expiry of 60 days of the date of commencement of season previously specified by the consumer at the time of his obtaining new connection/re-connection. However, at least ten clear days notice in writing under registered post shall be necessary to be given to the consumer before removal of service line and



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equipment from his premises as aforesaid, to enable him to decide about the retention of connection or otherwise. No Supply Charges shall be recovered from a disconnected seasonal consumer for any season during which he does not come forward to have his seasonal industry re-connected with the Company's Supply System.

G PUBLIC LIGHTING SUPPLY

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

Definitions

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

Special Conditions of Supply

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

H RESIDENTIAL COLONIES ATTACHED TO INDUSTRIES

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

Definitions

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

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

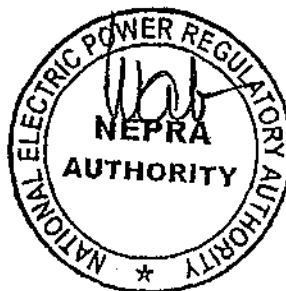
"Residential Colony" attached to the Industrial Supply Consumer, means a group of houses annexed with the factory premises constructed solely for residential purpose of the bonafide employees of the factory, the establishment or the factory owners or partners, etc.

Special Conditions of Supply

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

TARCTION

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



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ANNEX-VI

Particulars	2019-20	2020-21
Purchase	11,000	11,000
1000 Lines	11,000	11,000
Value after Taxes	11,000	11,000
Value net of incremental costs	11,000	11,000
GP Sales	11,000	11,000
ICA - Rs. 1000	11,000	11,000
ICA Impact - Rs. 1000	11,000	11,000
Life Line	11,000	11,000
Prep-ICG	11,000	11,000
Prep-ICG 200 - April	11,000	11,000
Total	11,000	11,000

Purchase	11,000	11,000
1000 Lines	11,000	11,000
Value after Taxes	11,000	11,000
Value net of incremental costs	11,000	11,000
GP Sales	11,000	11,000
ICA - Rs. 1000	11,000	11,000
ICA Impact - Rs. 1000	11,000	11,000
Life Line	11,000	11,000
Prep-ICG	11,000	11,000
Prep-ICG 200 - April	11,000	11,000
Total	11,000	11,000

Purchase	11,000	11,000
1000 Lines	11,000	11,000
Value after Taxes	11,000	11,000
Value net of incremental costs	11,000	11,000
GP Sales	11,000	11,000
ICA - Rs. 1000	11,000	11,000
ICA Impact - Rs. 1000	11,000	11,000
Life Line	11,000	11,000
Prep-ICG	11,000	11,000
Prep-ICG 200 - April	11,000	11,000
Total	11,000	11,000

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1000 Lines	11,000	11,000
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Value net of incremental costs	11,000	11,000
GP Sales	11,000	11,000
ICA - Rs. 1000	11,000	11,000
ICA Impact - Rs. 1000	11,000	11,000
Life Line	11,000	11,000
Prep-ICG	11,000	11,000
Prep-ICG 200 - April	11,000	11,000
Total	11,000	11,000

Purchase	11,000	11,000
1000 Lines	11,000	11,000
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Value net of incremental costs	11,000	11,000
GP Sales	11,000	11,000
ICA - Rs. 1000	11,000	11,000
ICA Impact - Rs. 1000	11,000	11,000
Life Line	11,000	11,000
Prep-ICG	11,000	11,000
Prep-ICG 200 - April	11,000	11,000
Total	11,000	11,000

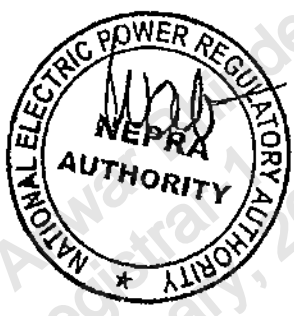
Purchase	11,000	11,000
1000 Lines	11,000	11,000
Value after Taxes	11,000	11,000
Value net of incremental costs	11,000	11,000
GP Sales	11,000	11,000
ICA - Rs. 1000	11,000	11,000
ICA Impact - Rs. 1000	11,000	11,000
Life Line	11,000	11,000
Prep-ICG	11,000	11,000
Prep-ICG 200 - April	11,000	11,000
Total	11,000	11,000

Purchase	11,000	11,000
1000 Lines	11,000	11,000
Value after Taxes	11,000	11,000
Value net of incremental costs	11,000	11,000
GP Sales	11,000	11,000
ICA - Rs. 1000	11,000	11,000
ICA Impact - Rs. 1000	11,000	11,000
Life Line	11,000	11,000
Prep-ICG	11,000	11,000
Prep-ICG 200 - April	11,000	11,000
Total	11,000	11,000



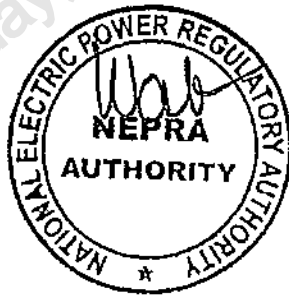
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Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
Purchases	479	479
FAH Issues	10419	10419
Sales after Issues	20	20
Sales net of Incremental costs	20	20
NP Sales	22	22
ICA - Rs. 500	22	22
ICA Impact - Rs. 500	22	22
Life Line	22	22
Prep-IVCs	22	22
Prep-IVCs 200 + April	22	22
Units	22	22
Purchases	22	22
FAH Issues	10419	10419
Sales after Issues	20	20
Sales net of Incremental costs	20	20
NP Sales	22	22
ICA - Rs. 500	22	22
ICA Impact - Rs. 500	22	22
Life Line	22	22
Prep-IVCs	22	22
Prep-IVCs 200 + April	22	22
Units	22	22
Purchases	20	20
FAH Issues	10419	10419
Sales after Issues	20	20
Sales net of Incremental costs	20	20
NP Sales	22	22
ICA - Rs. 500	22	22
ICA Impact - Rs. 500	22	22
Life Line	22	22
Prep-IVCs	22	22
Prep-IVCs 200 + April	22	22
Units	22	22
Purchases	20	20
FAH Issues	10419	10419
Sales after Issues	20	20
Sales net of Incremental costs	20	20
NP Sales	22	22
ICA - Rs. 500	22	22
ICA Impact - Rs. 500	22	22
Life Line	22	22
Prep-IVCs	22	22
Prep-IVCs 200 + April	22	22
Units	22	22
Purchases	20	20
FAH Issues	10419	10419
Sales after Issues	20	20
Sales net of Incremental costs	20	20
NP Sales	22	22
ICA - Rs. 500	22	22
ICA Impact - Rs. 500	22	22
Life Line	22	22
Prep-IVCs	22	22
Prep-IVCs 200 + April	22	22
Units	22	22
Purchases	20	20
FAH Issues	10419	10419
Sales after Issues	20	20
Sales net of Incremental costs	20	20
NP Sales	22	22
ICA - Rs. 500	22	22
ICA Impact - Rs. 500	22	22
Life Line	22	22
Prep-IVCs	22	22
Prep-IVCs 200 + April	22	22
Units	22	22
Purchases	20	20
FAH Issues	10419	10419
Sales after Issues	20	20
Sales net of Incremental costs	20	20
NP Sales	22	22
ICA - Rs. 500	22	22
ICA Impact - Rs. 500	22	22
Life Line	22	22
Prep-IVCs	22	22
Prep-IVCs 200 + April	22	22
Units	22	22
Purchases	20	20
FAH Issues	10419	10419
Sales after Issues	20	20
Sales net of Incremental costs	20	20
NP Sales	22	22
ICA - Rs. 500	22	22
ICA Impact - Rs. 500	22	22
Life Line	22	22
Prep-IVCs	22	22
Prep-IVCs 200 + April	22	22
Units	22	22



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Assets/ Liabilities of PPA	Amount	Rs. 1000
Assets		
Fixed Assets		
Land	Rs. 100	
Buildings	Rs. 100	
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 100	
Other Assets	Rs. 100	
Current Assets		
Debtors	Rs. 100	
Prepaid Expenses	Rs. 100	
Other Current Assets	Rs. 100	
Liabilities		
Capital		
Share Capital	Rs. 100	
Reserves	Rs. 100	
Other Liabilities	Rs. 100	
Current Liabilities		
Trade Payables	Rs. 100	
Other Current Liabilities	Rs. 100	
Total	Rs. 1000	





Registrar

National Electric Power Regulatory Authority

Islamic Republic of Pakistan

NEPRA Tower, Attaturk Avenue (East), G-5/1, Islamabad.

Tel: +92-51-9206500, Fax: +92-51-2600026

Web: www.nepra.org.pk, E-mail: registrar@nepra.org.pk

No. NEPRA/R/ADG(Tariff)/TRF-100/CPPAG/473-76

January 07, 2026

Subject: Decision of the Authority in the matter of request filed by Central Power Purchasing Agency (Guarantee) Limited (CPPA-G) for Approval of Power Purchase Price Forecast for the CY 2026 i.e. January 2026 to December 2026

Dear Sir,

Please find enclosed herewith the subject Determination of the Authority alongwith Annexure I, II & III (total 33 Pages) in the matter of Petition filed by Central Power Purchasing Agency (Guarantee) Limited (CPPA-G) for Approval of Power Purchase Price Forecast for the CY 2026 i.e. January 2026 to December 2026.

2. The instant Decision of the Authority alongwith Annex I, II & III attached to the Decision, is intimated to the Federal Government for filing of uniform tariff application in terms of section 31 of the Regulation of Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power Act, 1997. The instant Decision alongwith Annex-I, II & III attached with the Decision be also notified in terms of Section 31 of the NEPRA Act, while notifying the uniform tariff application decision of the Authority.

Enclosure: As above

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

Wasim Anwar Bhinder
(Wasim Anwar Bhinder)

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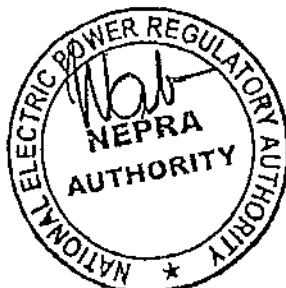
1. Secretary, Ministry of Finance, 'Q' Block, Pak Secretariat, Islamabad
2. Mr. Shehriyar Abbasi, Deputy Secretary, Cabinet Division, Cabinet Secretariat, Islamabad
3. Chief Executive Officer, Central Power Purchasing Agency Guarantee Limited (CPPA-G), Shaheen Plaza, 73-West, Fazl-e-Haq Road, Islamabad

Wasim Anwar Bhinder
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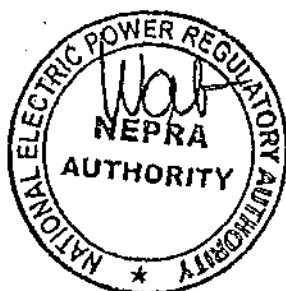
6. The Ministry of Energy (Power Division) (MoE-PD) vide letter dated 18.08.2025, submitted that the Authority determines the consumer-end tariff for XWDISCOs and K-Electric in accordance with Section 31 of the Regulation of Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power Act, 1997 (the NEPRA Act), read with Rule 17 of the NEPRA (Tariff Standards and Procedure) Rules, 1998 and the uniform rebased tariff, once determined by the Authority, is notified by the Federal Government under Section 31(7) of the NEPRA Act. It was further submitted that the latest rebasing was notified on July 1, 2025. In accordance with the NEPRA (Tariff Standards and Procedure) Rules, 1998 read with Part 5 of the NEPRA Determination of Consumer-end Tariff (Methodology & Process) Guidelines, 2015, the Distribution Companies (DISCOs) are required to initiate the tariff determination process by submitting their minimum filing requirements by January 31st of each year. The submission is followed by internal deliberation by the Authority, public hearing, tariff determination and subsequent notification by the Federal Government. In view of the established tariff determination cycle recent annual tariff determinations, the rebasing of consumer-end tariff is notified by the Federal Government in the month of July, with effect from 1st July each year.
7. The Ministry further submitted that, in practice, the incidence of higher (FCAs) and annual tariff rebasing coinciding during the summer months results in elevated electricity bills owing to increased seasonal consumption, which, according to the Ministry, has implications for consumer affordability. It was contended that such impacted could be moderated if the timing of annual rebasing is aligned with periods of relatively lower electricity consumption, such as winters months, thereby enabling smoother absorption of tariff variations and contributing greater stability in consumer bills over the year. Strategic Directive 8 of the National Electricity Plan (NE Plan), which envisages, that the Regulator shall also revisit the "Guidelines for Determination of Consumer End Tariff (Methodology and Process), 2015" to enable alignment of regulatory proceedings for planning activities and schedule of rate case and tariff determinations.
8. The MoE submitted that the Federal Cabinet has approved issuance of policy guidelines for consideration by the Authority, with a view to revisiting the annual tariff determination process timelines through amendments to the relevant legal and regulatory framework, so as to enable notification of the rebased tariff with effect from 1st January, each year, following completion of all the requisite regulatory proceedings. In this regard, it is highlighted that the Authority has already determined (PPP) references up to June 2026 and that projections for the remaining period would be shared subsequently.
9. In light of above and in exercise of its powers under Section 31 of the NEPRA Act, the Federal Government issued the following policy guidelines for implementation by NEPRA;
"NEPRA shall revise the annual tariff determination process timelines by amending the relevant legal and regulatory framework (guidelines, rules and procedures) to ensure that annual rebasing is notified with effect from January 1st of each year, after completion of all regulatory proceedings."
10. Pursuant to the above, and in order to give effect to the rebasing w.e.f. January 2026, CPPA-G was directed vide letter dated 07.10.2025 to submit the (PPP) forecast for Calendar Year (CY) 2026 (January–December 2026)



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14. Considering that the PPP constitutes a substantial component of the consumer end tariff, the Authority, in order to ensure transparency and afford an opportunity of hearing to all the stakeholders, decided to conduct a public hearing in the matter. Accordingly, a public hearing was held on 18.11.2025 at NEPRA Tower Islamabad. Notice of the public hearing was published in the National Dailies on 12.11.2025, inviting comments and objections from the interested/ affected parties. In addition, individual notices were issued to the Petitioner and other relevant stakeholders. The following issues were framed for deliberation during the public hearing:
- What is the basis of demand forecast for DISCOs under different scenarios?
 - What is basis for set of assumptions considered for projecting power purchase prices?
 - Which is the optimal achievable power purchase price scenario for rebasing of consumer end tariff for the period from January to December 2026, in order to minimize the future FCA and quarterly adjustments?
 - What methodology has been adopted for allocation of generation (GWh) to DISCOs along with power purchase price cost?
15. The hearing was held as per the schedule, wherein the Petitioner was represented by the CEO CPPA-G, along-with its technical and financial teams. The hearing was also attended by representatives of the Ministry of Energy (MoE), including the Additional Secretary, MD PPMC, ISMO, NGC, as well as other stakeholders, members of the general public and representatives of the media.
16. CPPA-G presented its case before the Authority and submitted that, in light of the policy guidelines approved by the Federal Cabinet, the annual rebasing of DISCO's/SOLR is proposed to be aligned with Calendar year instead of Fiscal year. Consequently, the Authority, vide dated 7th October 2025 directed CPPA-G to submit the Power Purchase Price Report in consultation with relevant stakeholders including NGC and ISMO. CPPA-G submitted that, following internal deliberations and consultation with the relevant stakeholders, it prepared and submitted the PPP forecast report for consideration of the Authority.
17. The following synopsis of PPP forecast for CY 2026 was presented by CPPA-G:

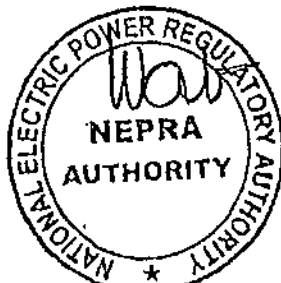
Scenario	Demand	Exchange Rate	Hydrology	Fuel Prices	PPP
1	Normal (1%)	290/300	Normal	Normal	25.95
2	Normal	300/310	Normal	Normal	26.53
3	High (2.5%)	290/300	Normal	Normal	25.73
4	Normal	290/300	Normal	High (1.5%)	26.2
5	Normal	290/300	Normal	Low (-5%)	25.69



19.3. The demand forecast for DISCOs has been developed based on macroeconomic projections and historical electricity consumption trends. Based on historical elasticity estimates and GDP projections by IMF, economic growth is expected to result in a corresponding increase in electricity demand, ranging from 1% to 2.5%. These projections form the basis for the normal and high demand scenarios used in this analysis. The detailed demand assumptions for XW-DISCOs and K-Electric are presented in the tables below:

Demand Assumptions - XW-DISCOs		
Months	Demand 132 KV Level (GWh)	
	Normal	High
Jan-26	7,014	7,118
Feb-26	5,903	5,990
Mar-26	7,203	7,310
Apr-26	9,270	9,408
May-26	11,517	11,688
Jun-26	12,630	12,817
Jul-26	12,809	12,999
Aug-26	12,799	12,989
Sept-26	11,499	11,669
Oct-26	9,281	9,419
Nov-26	6,816	6,917
Dec-26	6,843	6,945
Demand Assumptions - K-Electric		
Months	Demand (132 KV Level)	
	Normal	High
Jan-26	758	777
Feb-26	732	751
Mar-26	966	990
Apr-26	950	974
May-26	1,072	1,098
Jun-26	1,184	1,214
Jul-26	1,265	1,296
Aug-26	1,265	1,296
Sept-26	1,224	1,255
Oct-26	1,079	1,106
Nov-26	967	992
Dec-26	777	797

19.4. CPPA-G presented the following demand trends for the last two years, based on which it has assumed a growth of 1% in the instant PPP forecast:



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20.3. During the hearing, CPPA-G explained that indent (water release) forecasts are inherently uncertain and, therefore, cannot be predicted with precision. In view of such variability, CPPA-G submitted that the adoption of extreme hydrology assumption may not be prudent for the purposes of PPP forecasting. Furthermore, the Indus River System Authority (IRSA), in its letter to ISMO dated 26 November 2025, has reiterated that reservoir operations are governed by clause 14(c) of the Water Apportionment Accord, 1991. As per the said framework, reservoir releases are prioritized to meet provincial irrigation requirements and are determined by provincial indents, prevailing meteorological conditions, and observed gains/losses along river reaches.

Fuel Prices

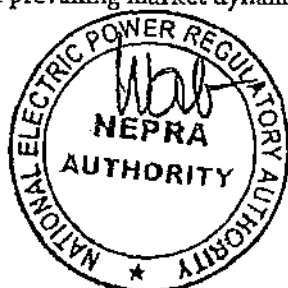
20.4. With regards to the fuel prices, CPPA-G submitted that fuel costs constitute a significant driver of the fuel cost component within the (PPP). Accordingly, the forecast incorporates assumptions for normal fuel prices, based on reputable data sources to ensure accuracy and relevance. For imported fuels, price assumptions are based on market data published by Argus Media and Platts, whereas local fuel prices are informed by inputs from OGRA, NEPRA, and TCEB. These assumptions are detailed below:

Fuel Price Assumptions									
Years	Gas	Brent	Imp Coal	Imp Coal	Imp Coal	Thar Coal	RFO	Bagasse	HSD
	Rs./MM BTU	\$/Barrel	API-4	ICI-3	ICI-4	\$/MTon	\$/MTon	Rs./MTon	Rs/Litre
Jan-26	1,225	67	84.6	58	30.7	18.6	461	5209	276.81
Feb-26	1,225	67	84.6	58	30.7	18.6	461	5209	276.81
Mar-26	1,225	67	84.6	58	30.7	18.6	461	5209	276.81
Apr-26	1,225	67	84.6	58	30.7	18.6	461	5209	276.81
May-26	1,225	67	84.6	58	30.7	18.6	461	5209	276.81
Jun-26	1,225	67	84.6	58	30.7	18.6	461	5209	276.81
Jul-26	1,225	67	84.6	58	30.7	18.6	461	5470	276.81
Aug-26	1,225	67	84.6	58	30.7	18.6	461	5470	276.81
Sept-26	1,225	67	84.6	58	30.7	18.6	461	5470	276.81
Oct-26	1,225	67	84.6	58	30.7	18.6	461	5470	276.81
Nov-26	1,225	67	84.6	58	30.7	18.6	461	5470	276.81
Dec-26	1,225	67	84.6	58	30.7	18.6	461	5470	276.81

20.5. Additionally, for the assessment of PPP references under high fuel price scenario, a 5% escalation in fuel prices, including imported coal, RLNG, and RFO, above the baseline assumptions has been incorporated into the analysis. The scenario with low fuel prices takes into account a 5% reduction in the fuel price during the horizon.

Econometric Parameters

20.6. With respect to key macroeconomic parameters, projections have been developed for, inter alia, SOFR, KIBOR, U.S. inflation, and domestic inflation. The inflation data for the United States and Pakistan has been sourced from the IMF's World Economic Outlook report. To estimate KIBOR and SOFR, appropriate spreads have been applied in line with historical trends and prevailing market dynamics.



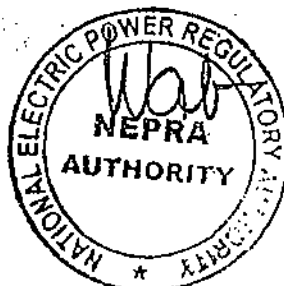
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Other Assumptions:

- 20.12. CPPA-G submitted that the following additional assumptions have been applied in the preparation of PPP references for CY 2026.
- **HVDC+AC Corridor Transfer Capability:** Transfer limits are set at 3,200 MW for Winter (January & February), 3,600 MW for Winter (November & December), and 5,000 MW for Summer 2026 (following the commissioning of Lahore North), as per the Normal Operation arrangement of the SCS Strategy Table provided by M/s NARI.
 - **RLNG Offtake:** The mandatory 50% offtake under contractual obligations for RLNG has been assumed in this dispatch plan.
 - **RLNG and RFO Projections:** These are based on assumed demand scenarios. However, actual fuel demand may vary depending on real-time system conditions and will be managed in accordance with prevailing contractual agreements.
 - **Renewable Energy Generation:** Assumed based on the previous year's energy profile.
 - **Imports and Other Sources:** Import from Iran has been considered in the overall assessment. However, generation from net metering has not been included in the analysis to the extent of incremental additions during January to December 2026.
 - **Fuel Source Assumptions:** HSRPEL, PQEPC, CPHGCL, JPCL, and LEPCL are assumed to operate exclusively on imported coal.
 - **Future Projects:** Incorporated based on the best available technical assessments and information. However, actual dispatch may differ in response to prevailing system conditions.
- 20.13. CPPA-G submitted that they have considered various national and international reports to determine the assumptions used in the setting of reference (PPP).
- 20.14. Based on the aforementioned assumptions, CPPA-G presented the following five scenarios of PPP forecast for CY 2026:

Description	Unit	Scenario-I	Scenario-II	Scenario-III	Scenario-IV	Scenario-V
Sold to DISCOS	GWh	125,822	125,822	127,815	125,822	125,822
Fuel Cost	Mln Rs	999,469	1,024,504	1,023,006	1,031,652	967,286
	Rs./kWh	7.94	8.14	8.00	8.20	7.69
Variable O&M	Mln Rs	50,106	51,031	51,245	50,106	50,106
	Rs./kWh	0.40	0.41	0.40	0.40	0.40
Capacity Charges	Mln Rs	1,974,602	2,022,158	1,974,602	1,974,602	1,974,602
	Rs./kWh	15.69	16.07	15.45	15.69	15.69
Power Purchase Price (Excl. Trans)	Mln Rs	3,024,177	3,097,663	3,048,853	3,056,360	2,991,991
	Rs./kWh	24.04	24.62	23.85	24.29	23.78
Transmission + MOF Charges	Rs./kWh	1.91	1.91	1.88	1.91	1.91
CPPA-G	Rs./kWh	25.55	26.55	25.73	26.20	25.69



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22. What methodology has been adopted for allocation of generation (GWhs) to DISCOs along with power purchase price cost?

- 22.1. CPPA-G submitted that, the actual monthly consumption pattern of DISCO's at the 132kV level, as observed during the immediately preceding period, has been maintained across all the scenarios. The Authority in its determination for SPA registration has mentioned the allocation of capacity on the basis of coincidental MDI initially, prior to transition to allocation factors. CPPA-G submitted that the implementation of the said mechanism remains contingent upon the Authority's determination in the matter of petition filed by NGC and accordingly, the actual allocation trends would be available once the MSP (NGC) would start providing data in accordance with the determination.
- 22.2. In view of the above, the allocation of CPP to DISCOs continue on non-coincidental basis. For this, the latest MDI data for the CY 2025 have been used for allocation of CPP among DISCOs. During hearing, no DISCO objected either to the criteria or the proposed quantum of energy allocated to each DISCO by CPPA-G.

23. Various stakeholders submitted their comments in the matter. A summary of relevant comments is as under:

- ✓ Mr. Rehan Javed, a commentator, expressed reservations regarding the accuracy and reliability of the data presented by CPPA-G. He submitted that, during the recent quarterly adjustment hearing for XWDISCOs for the first quarter of FY 2025-26, the actual demand reported was lower than CPPA-G's projections. According to him, this outcome reinforces their earlier submissions during the FY 2025-26 rebasing proceedings, which he asserted were more reflective of ground realities.
- ✓ He further highlighted the absence of accurate and consolidated data on behind-the-meter solarization across Pakistan, noting that this gap undermines the credibility of demand forecasts. Mr. Rehan also raised concerns that rapid advancements in battery storage technology could accelerate consumer migration away from the national grid if tariffs are not rationalized. Additionally, he inquired about the rationale for the B2 industrial tariff being lower than the B3 industrial tariff.
- ✓ Mr. Tanveer Barry, a commentator, noted that according to CPPA-G's submissions, the lowest projected Power Purchase Price (PPP) for CY 2026 is Rs.25.69/kWh, while the highest stands at Rs.26.53/kWh. He questioned why no further reduction in PPP is observed, particularly when the Federal Government has recently renegotiated and terminated several IPP contracts. In response, CPPA-G clarified that the impact of these renegotiations had already been incorporated during the previous rebasing, wherein the PPP decreased from Rs.27.00/kWh in FY 2024-25 to Rs.25.98/kWh in FY 2025-26.
- ✓ Mr. Barry further submitted that electricity demand is unlikely to increase in the future due to high tariffs, increasing consumer shift toward solar solutions, and the continued closure of industrial units.
- ✓ Mr. Aamir Sheikh, a commentator, submitted that in the previous rebasing exercise, an exchange rate of PKR 290/USD had been used, as it aligned with the rate incorporated in the Federal Government's annual budget. He requested that the





28. The Authority notes that vide its decision dated 23.06.2025, a demand growth assumption of 2.8% has been approved for the period up to June 2026. However, based on the actual data reported up to October 2025, the Authority observes that the projected growth has not materialized to the extent previously anticipated, indicating the need to rationalize the growth assumption used in the PPP forecast. Further, the Authority, vide decision dated 09.12.2025, also approved the incremental consumption package for industrial and agricultural consumers which may also stimulate electricity demand.
29. In view of the foregoing and for the purposes of the projecting the PPP for CY 2026, the Authority considers the demand growth of 1% as projected by CPPA-G, to be reasonable for the present determination.
30. The Authority observes that other critical factor that impacts electricity prices is the exchange rate parity. Pakistan's power sector costs are generally tied with dollar indexation, and any change in exchange rate parity directly impacts the energy and capacity charges of generation segment, which constitute over 85% of the total cost of power sector. With devaluation of PKR against U.S. dollar, cost in local currency increases, potentially leading to higher electricity prices for consumers, therefore, accurate assessment of PKR/ USD as far as possible, is one of the most crucial elements of PPP forecast.
31. CPPA-G presented multiple exchange rate scenarios in its PPP projections, ranging between Rs.290/USD to Rs.300/USD and Rs.300/USD to Rs.310/USD, based on historical trends and forward-looking assumptions. While such analysis provides useful sensitivity, however, reliance on higher exchange rate assumptions also carries the risk of embedding unnecessary upfront conservatism in the tariff, which can be avoided by making a more rationale projection. CPPA-G also vide email dated 06.01.2026, realized this fact and submitted revised PPP projection under Scenario-1 by revisiting the exchange rate forecast as well as KIBOR.
32. In view of the foregoing, and considering the need to balance tariff stability, consumer affordability, and macroeconomic realism, the Authority has decided to opt the revised exchange rate forecast submitted by CPPA-G ranging from Rs.282/USD to Rs.285/USD for the CY 2026. Although, this would avoid unnecessary upfront burdening of the consumers, however, in case of any volatility in exchange rate beyond projections, the same would be catered through periodic adjustments.
33. Regarding fuel prices for both imported as well as local fuels, the Authority considers the projections made by CPPA-G under normal fuel price scenario are satisfactory, keeping in view the reports and data relied upon by CPPA-G, while making such projections.
34. For other economic parameters i.e. LIBOR, US inflation and PAK inflation, the Authority considers the projections made by CPPA-G for the CY 2026, as reasonable. However, for KIBOR, the Authority keeping in view the recent reduction in policy rate by the SBP and revised submissions of CPPA-G, has decided to account for KIBOR @ 10.70% from Jan. to June 2026 and 10.50% from Jul. to Dec. 2026.
35. In view of the discussion made in the preceding paragraphs, the assumptions and source wise estimated/projected generation along-with estimated cost of electricity generation for the CY 2026 is approved as under;





Decision of the Authority in the matter of
Power Purchase Price Forecast for CY 2026

around 32% of the total projected PPP. The National Average Power Purchase Price (NAPPP) works out as Rs.25.32/kWh and the National Average Energy Purchase Price (NAEPP) works out as Rs.8.13/kWh. The generation cost is transferred to the DISCOs as per the prescribed mechanism.

37. DISCOs wise PPP for CY 2026 is as under;

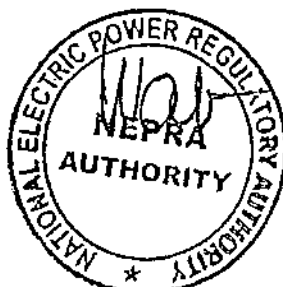
Description	Months												Average
	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26	May-26	Jun-26	Jul-26	Aug-26	Sep-26	Oct-26	Nov-26	Dec-26	
MDI	FESCO	3,070	2,980	2,855	3,403	3,873	3,814	3,744	3,834	3,468	3,514	3,714	3,377
	GEPCO	2,077	2,059	1,933	2,205	2,114	2,710	3,544	3,518	3,367	2,775	1,821	2,076
	HESCO	1,154	1,218	1,659	1,585	2,053	1,495	1,654	1,600	1,715	1,761	1,582	1,503
	SEPCO	565	513	582	1,179	1,091	1,202	1,243	1,262	1,145	824	719	947
	IESCO	3,740	1,771	1,671	2,352	2,811	3,182	2,970	2,795	2,745	2,138	1,645	2,201
	LESCO	4,912	3,858	4,427	5,247	6,745	6,787	6,233	6,284	6,330	5,491	4,329	5,502
	MEPCO	2,842	2,712	3,458	4,652	5,164	5,356	5,351	5,019	5,170	4,527	3,418	4,209
	PESCO	3,191	1,917	2,452	3,407	2,018	2,613	2,571	2,476	2,702	2,044	1,920	2,255
	TESCO	641	678	687	595	550	591	492	509	541	559	586	585
	HAZICO	580	521	611	512	578	657	618	611	665	517	515	602
	QESCO	1,214	1,394	1,309	1,454	1,319	1,455	1,238	1,137	1,371	1,411	1,499	1,328
	Sub-Total	21,732	19,612	22,537	26,192	29,312	30,718	30,164	29,045	29,125	25,734	20,832	25,503
	K-Electric	2,050	2,050	2,050	2,050	2,050	2,050	2,050	2,050	2,050	2,050	2,050	2,050
	Total	23,782	21,662	24,587	28,242	31,362	32,768	32,214	31,095	31,175	27,784	22,882	27,553

Description	Months of Report												Total
	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26	May-26	Jun-26	Jul-26	Aug-26	Sep-26	Oct-26	Nov-26	Dec-26	
Fuel Cost Component	FESCO	9,349	5,284	6,120	11,116	15,510	13,591	12,709	12,215	11,704	10,474	5,829	123,625
	GEPCO	7,385	7,285	5,531	8,093	10,404	11,002	10,154	9,813	9,580	7,591	4,203	91,288
	HESCO	2,587	1,878	3,253	4,112	5,101	4,655	4,554	4,167	3,838	3,326	2,705	42,332
	SEPCO	1,447	1,018	1,748	2,663	3,493	3,617	3,523	3,456	3,413	2,944	1,492	30,749
	IESCO	9,058	4,649	5,474	7,640	10,762	11,231	10,191	9,897	9,250	7,240	6,450	96,151
	LESCO	15,181	8,816	12,577	17,516	22,591	11,601	20,727	12,943	19,260	16,854	9,440	198,213
	MEPCO	9,453	5,209	9,058	12,561	15,626	16,579	15,165	15,535	14,857	13,361	6,482	143,273
	PESCO	6,273	4,455	5,511	5,849	7,731	8,311	8,515	8,453	7,427	5,200	3,888	63,277
	TESCO	1,582	879	1,140	995	1,036	507	841	849	875	869	818	12,144
	HAZICO	2,612	1,407	1,743	1,840	2,441	2,631	2,047	2,025	2,345	1,600	1,240	24,106
	QESCO	4,362	2,450	3,346	2,564	3,731	3,086	2,822	2,521	3,213	3,233	3,350	37,050
	Sub-Total	72,909	39,246	57,582	76,476	92,109	97,432	90,821	90,867	85,778	73,079	42,558	879,202
	K-Electric	7,877	4,932	7,220	7,840	9,035	9,137	8,971	8,950	9,191	8,490	6,041	84,286
	Total	80,785	44,178	64,802	84,316	101,144	106,568	99,792	99,817	94,968	81,529	48,599	963,488

Description	Months of Report												Total
	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26	May-26	Jun-26	Jul-26	Aug-26	Sep-26	Oct-26	Nov-26	Dec-26	
Variable O&M Component	FESCO	252	231	358	502	790	778	722	722	615	583	282	6,193
	GEPCO	278	176	244	365	585	626	577	516	508	410	203	4,718
	HESCO	101	74	144	165	233	267	251	227	201	213	107	2,151
	SEPCO	73	45	79	120	198	265	200	189	179	159	71	1,576
	IESCO	341	205	241	344	511	633	579	541	485	391	235	4,836
	LESCO	609	332	555	791	1,210	1,241	1,155	1,145	1,031	910	455	10,017
	MEPCO	356	230	379	611	959	941	861	849	789	667	313	7,251
	PESCO	311	196	243	265	435	474	454	402	389	308	193	4,010
	TESCO	60	39	52	45	59	52	46	46	46	52	31	516
	HAZICO	98	82	77	84	139	150	115	111	123	97	61	1,195
	QESCO	164	109	148	134	186	176	160	138	170	173	116	1,807
	Sub-Total	2,744	1,751	2,543	3,448	5,500	5,546	5,160	4,968	4,503	3,944	2,058	44,315
	K-Electric	266	217	341	353	512	520	510	491	479	498	292	4,719
	Total	3,010	1,968	2,884	3,801	6,012	6,066	5,670	5,459	4,982	4,442	2,350	49,034

Description	Months of Report												Total
	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26	May-26	Jun-26	Jul-26	Aug-26	Sep-26	Oct-26	Nov-26	Dec-26	
Capacity Charge	FESCO	20,411	21,670	18,606	19,385	19,817	18,328	17,183	20,237	18,155	20,387	19,453	216,967
	GEPCO	13,425	14,369	12,552	15,009	15,924	18,411	18,157	16,585	17,627	16,054	13,041	189,743
	HESCO	9,050	9,802	10,819	9,019	10,506	8,167	8,472	7,918	8,978	10,150	11,013	112,729
	SEPCO	3,764	3,729	6,249	6,715	5,513	5,935	6,268	6,556	5,007	5,345	5,075	55,011
	IESCO	14,908	12,878	10,852	13,319	14,437	15,512	15,216	14,750	14,368	12,267	11,453	145,521
	LESCO	32,760	28,054	18,741	33,308	24,522	31,407	34,490	33,692	27,612	31,721	30,119	381,719
	MEPCO	18,919	19,798	22,452	25,778	26,527	26,438	27,435	26,490	22,061	26,190	23,935	184,428
	PESCO	14,556	13,943	15,346	10,582	19,372	12,972	13,178	13,057	11,144	11,957	13,370	151,142
	TESCO	4,268	4,819	4,311	3,390	2,814	2,870	2,522	2,687	2,843	3,229	4,147	42,018
	HAZICO	1,061	1,806	4,151	2,819	2,702	3,245	3,215	3,227	3,479	3,109	3,588	39,784
	QESCO	8,109	10,141	8,501	8,285	6,762	5,704	6,310	6,002	7,179	6,278	9,878	95,068
	Sub-Total	144,513	142,612	143,255	149,198	150,002	151,698	154,524	152,292	152,453	146,873	145,047	1,777,413
	K-Electric	13,645	14,309	13,199	11,677	10,491	10,120	10,502	10,819	10,731	11,859	14,273	165,863
	Total	158,158	156,921	156,454	160,875	160,493	161,817	165,025	163,111	163,183	157,730	159,320	1,943,276

Wahid



Description	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26	May-26	Jun-26	Jul-26	Aug-26	Sep-26	Oct-26	Nov-26	Dec-26	Total
Units Purchased by DISCOs (GWh)	7,771	6,635	8,169	10,220	12,589	13,814	14,073	14,063	11,723	10,360	7,783	7,021	125,822
Fuel Cost Component													
Variable O&M	10,3954	5,7337	7,9952	8,2498	8,4315	7,7138	7,0929	7,0998	7,4596	7,8695	6,2441	8,0165	7,7378
Capacity	0.3912	0.2967	0.3577	0.3719	0.4775	0.4390	0.4029	0.3880	0.3916	0.4249	0.3019	0.3211	0.3900
UoSC	20,3515	23,7442	39,1571	15,7406	12,7487	11,7132	11,7260	11,6894	12,8262	15,5146	20,4691	20,4052	15,2860
Total PPP In Rs. / kWh	2,2195	2,3699	2,1429	2,0058	1,8083	1,7223	1,6615	1,6050	1,7785	1,9467	2,1340	2,2444	1,9075
	39,3575	33,1445	29,6579	26,3681	23,4651	21,5883	20,8833	20,7623	22,4560	25,7558	29,1490	30,9871	25,3213
Fuel Cost Component													
Variable O&M	80,786	44,678	65,312	84,316	106,144	106,558	99,822	99,847	94,905	81,529	48,359	61,091	973,588
Capacity	3,040	1,959	2,881	3,801	6,012	5,064	5,670	5,457	4,982	4,402	2,350	2,447	49,075
UoSC	158,158	157,541	156,575	160,875	160,993	161,807	165,025	164,111	163,183	160,730	159,316	155,501	1,923,316
Total PPP In Rs. Min	17,248	15,724	17,506	20,500	22,765	23,793	23,383	22,572	22,629	20,167	16,609	17,104	240,000
	259,232	219,912	242,273	269,492	295,413	298,222	293,900	291,987	285,701	266,829	220,874	236,143	3,185,979

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



Description	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26	May-26	Jun-26	Jul-26	Aug-26	Sep-26	Oct-26	Nov-26	Dec-26	Total
Units Purchased by DISCOs (GWh)	758	732	966	950	1,072	1,184	1,265	1,265	1,224	1,079	967	777	12,239

Annex-I

Fuel Cost Component	10,3954	6,7337	7,9952	8,2498	8,4315	7,7138	7,0929	7,4596	7,0998	7,8696	6,2441	8,0165	7,7116
Variable O&M	0.3912	0.2967	0.3527	0.3719	0.4775	0.4950	0.4029	0.3916	0.3680	0.4249	0.3019	0.3211	0.3856
Capacity	18,0079	20,3551	13,7831	12,2880	9,7895	8,5437	8,3030	8,7668	8,5539	10,9931	14,7538	17,4006	11,9174
UoSC	1,9659	2,0316	1,5410	1,5659	1,3986	1,2563	1,1765	1,2157	1,1765	1,3793	1,5381	1,9139	1,4589
Total PPP in Rs. / kWh	30,7583	29,4172	23,6719	22,4755	20,0871	17,9527	16,9752	17,8337	17,2183	20,6670	22,8379	27,6521	21,4735

Fuel Cost Component	7,877	4,932	7,720	7,840	9,035	9,137	8,971	8,980	9,131	8,490	6,041	6,233	94,386
Variable O&M	296	217	341	353	512	520	510	491	479	459	292	250	4,719
Capacity	13,645	14,909	13,309	11,677	10,491	10,220	10,502	10,819	10,731	11,859	14,273	13,529	165,863
UoSC	1,488	1,488	1,488	1,488	1,488	1,488	1,488	1,488	1,488	1,488	1,488	1,488	17,856
Total PPP in Rs. Min	23,306	21,546	22,858	21,359	21,326	21,265	21,470	21,778	21,829	22,295	22,094	21,499	252,824

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



Wali

Description	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26	May-26	Jun-26	Jul-26	Aug-26	Sep-26	Oct-26	Nov-26	Dec-26	Total
Units Purchased by DISCOs (GWh)	710	592	692	982	1,234	1,426	1,432	1,382	1,284	965	673	591	11,063

Fuel Cost Component	10,3954	6,7337	7,9932	8,2498	8,4315	7,7138	7,0929	7,0998	7,4595	7,8696	6,2441	8,0165	7,7334
Variable O&M	0.3912	0.2967	0.3527	0.3719	0.4775	0.4390	0.4029	0.3880	0.3916	0.4249	0.3019	0.3711	0.3920
Capacity	19,4608	25,2677	18,1446	15,6949	12,9136	12,9079	12,6828	13,4317	13,7259	15,6434	19,3734	19,8360	15,6051
UoSC	2,1223	2,5219	2,0286	2,0000	1,8317	1,8980	1,7971	1,8474	1,9034	2,0883	2,0197	2,1818	1,9719
Total PPP In Rs. / kWh	32,3697	34,8201	28,5211	26,3166	23,6544	22,9587	21,9757	22,7670	23,4805	27,0283	27,9991	30,3554	25,7025

Fuel Cost Component	7,385	3,989	5,531	8,099	10,404	11,002	10,154	9,813	9,580	7,591	4,203	5,537	93,288
Variable O&M	278	176	244	365	589	626	577	536	503	410	203	222	4,729
Capacity	13,825	14,959	12,552	15,409	15,934	18,411	18,157	18,565	17,627	16,054	13,041	13,700	188,243
UoSC	1,508	1,494	1,403	1,964	2,260	2,707	2,573	2,553	2,444	2,014	2,360	1,507	23,787
Total PPP In Rs. Min	22,996	20,628	19,731	25,837	29,188	32,747	31,460	31,407	30,154	26,069	28,806	20,955	310,048

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



Noted

Description	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26	May-26	Jun-26	Jul-26	Aug-26	Sep-26	Oct-26	Nov-26	Dec-26	Total
Units Purchased by DISCOs (GWh)	910	774	1,132	1,644	1,596	2,143	2,138	2,188	1,992	1,571	1,038	902	18,427

Fuel Cost Component	10,39,54	6,737	7,952	8,248	8,431	7,713	7,059	7,098	7,456	7,856	6,244	8,016	7,720
Variable O&M	0.3912	0.2967	0.3527	0.3719	0.4775	0.4390	0.4029	0.3880	0.3915	0.4249	0.3019	0.3211	0.3935
Capacity	20,7816	25,5958	19,8383	16,1204	13,2923	12,3384	12,8215	12,1059	13,5867	16,6713	23,0583	20,4208	15,7459
UpSC	2,2664	2,5947	2,2180	2,0842	1,8854	1,8143	1,8168	1,6650	1,8841	2,0921	2,4039	2,2461	1,9898
Total PPP In Rs. / kWh	33,8345	35,1810	30,4641	28,7963	24,0868	22,3056	22,1340	21,2589	23,3220	27,0599	32,0082	31,0045	25,8500

Fuel Cost Component	9,463	5,209	9,048	13,561	15,826	16,529	15,166	15,535	14,857	12,361	6,482	7,235	14,273
Variable O&M	356	230	399	611	953	941	861	849	780	667	313	290	7,251
Capacity	18,919	19,798	22,452	25,498	26,527	26,438	27,415	26,490	27,061	26,190	23,935	18,429	29,012
UpSC	2,053	1,976	2,510	3,377	3,763	3,888	3,885	3,643	3,753	3,286	2,495	2,027	36,665
Total PPP In Rs. / kWh	30,801	27,213	34,409	44,047	48,069	47,795	47,377	46,518	46,450	42,505	33,225	27,981	47,341

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



Description	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26	May-26	Jun-26	Jul-26	Aug-26	Sep-26	Oct-26	Nov-26	Dec-26	Total
Units Purchased by DISCOs (GWh)	187	151	224	323	414	469	497	487	458	374	234	178	3,995

Fuel Cost Component	10,3954	6,7337	7,9952	8,2498	8,4315	7,7138	7,0929	7,0998	7,4595	7,8636	6,2441	8,0165	7,6968
Variable O&M	0.3912	0.2867	0.3527	0.3719	0.4775	0.4390	0.4029	0.3880	0.3916	0.4249	0.3019	0.3213	0.3944
Capacity	20,1231	24,5701	27,9197	20,7993	13,4786	12,6593	12,8196	13,6770	13,1181	14,2868	21,6948	20,3817	16,2837
UoS	2,1945	2,4523	3,1215	2,6504	1,9118	1,8615	1,8165	1,8311	1,8205	1,7926	2,2618	2,2418	2,0654
Total PPP in Rs. / kWh	33,1042	34,1623	39,3890	32,0714	24,2995	22,6735	22,1318	23,0460	22,7998	24,3740	30,5025	30,5611	26,4402

Fuel Cost Component	1,947	1,018	1,788	2,663	3,493	3,617	3,523	3,455	3,413	2,944	1,451	1,426	30,749
Variable O&M	73	45	79	120	198	206	200	189	179	158	71	57	1,576
Capacity	3,768	3,729	6,245	6,715	5,583	5,935	6,368	6,658	6,007	5,345	5,075	3,626	65,055
UoS	411	372	698	856	792	873	902	916	833	671	529	399	8,252
Total PPP in Rs. / Min	6,199	5,168	8,810	10,354	10,056	10,630	10,993	11,219	10,433	9,110	7,136	5,508	105,631

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



Description	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26	May-26	Jun-26	Jul-26	Aug-26	Sep-26	Oct-26	Nov-26	Dec-26	Total
Units Purchased by DISCOs (GWh)	251	209	228	225	290	341	289	285	314	229	202	241	3,094
Fuel Cost Component													
Variable O&M	10,3954	6,7337	7,9952	8,2498	8,4315	7,7138	7,0929	7,0998	7,4596	7,8696	6,2441	8,0155	7,7904
Capacity	0.3912	0.2967	0.3527	0.3719	0.4775	0.4980	0.4029	0.3880	0.3916	0.4249	0.3019	0.3211	0.3861
UoSC	15,3645	18,2135	19,0844	12,9483	9,3308	9,5135	11,1406	11,3160	11,0665	13,5945	17,7870	16,4828	13,3840
Total PPP in Rs. / kWh	1,6756	1,8179	2,1337	1,6500	1,3235	1,3989	1,5786	1,5364	1,5346	1,7058	1,8543	1,8130	1,6424
	27,8267	27,0819	29,5660	23,2200	19,5633	19,0651	20,2150	20,3603	20,4573	23,5948	26,1873	26,6333	23,1679
Fuel Cost Component													
Variable O&M	2,612	1,407	1,743	1,850	2,441	2,631	2,047	2,025	2,345	1,800	1,260	1,935	24,106
Capacity	98	62	77	84	138	150	116	111	123	97	61	77	1,195
UoSC	3,861	3,806	4,161	2,919	2,702	3,245	3,216	3,227	3,479	3,109	3,588	3,978	41,291
Total PPP in Rs. / Min	421	380	465	372	383	477	456	444	482	390	374	438	5,082
	6,993	5,655	6,447	5,235	5,664	6,502	5,835	5,806	6,430	5,397	5,282	6,428	71,674

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



Description	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26	May-26	Jun-26	Jul-26	Aug-26	Sep-26	Oct-26	Nov-26	Dec-26	Total
Units Purchased by DISCOs (GWh)	796	662	690	714	917	1,080	1,200	1,191	996	724	639	754	10,373

Fuel Cost Component	10,3954	6,7337	7,9952	8,2498	8,4315	7,7138	7,0939	7,0938	7,4596	7,8696	6,2441	8,0165	7,7520
Variable O&M	0,3912	0,2967	0,3927	0,3719	0,4775	0,4390	0,4029	0,3880	0,3916	0,4249	0,3019	0,3711	0,3866
Capacity	18,3284	21,0717	23,1516	15,2153	11,3173	12,0104	10,9777	10,9754	14,2064	16,5018	20,9311	19,8188	15,3849
UoSC	1,9988	2,1031	2,5884	1,9389	1,8053	1,7660	1,5555	1,5095	1,9700	2,0705	2,1821	2,1799	1,9010
Total PPP in Rs. / kWh	31,1138	30,2053	34,0879	25,7759	21,8317	21,9292	20,0290	19,9748	24,0277	26,8669	29,6592	30,3363	25,4245

Fuel Cost Component	8,273	4,456	5,521	5,889	7,731	8,331	8,515	8,453	7,427	5,700	3,988	6,127	80,410
Variable O&M	311	296	243	265	438	474	484	462	360	308	193	245	4,010
Capacity	14,586	13,943	15,986	10,862	10,377	12,972	13,178	13,067	14,144	11,952	13,370	15,147	159,583
UoSC	1,591	1,392	1,787	1,384	1,472	1,507	1,867	1,797	1,961	1,500	1,394	1,666	19,718
Total PPP in Rs. / Min	24,761	19,987	23,537	18,401	20,017	23,684	24,044	23,779	23,922	19,459	18,945	23,185	263,722

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

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FUEL PRICE ADJUSTMENT MECHANISM

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

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

Where:

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

Actual fuel cost component is the fuel cost component in the pool price on which the DISCOs will be charged by CPPA (G) and for fuel cost of energy procured through bilateral contracts, in a particular month; and

Reference fuel cost component is the fuel cost component for the corresponding month projected for the purpose of tariff determination;

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

[Tariff / MYT-2025-26]



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Deputy Secretary (T&S)
Ministry of Energy
(Power Division)

