

Before

UTTARAKHAND ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

Petition No. 51 of 2025 (Suo-Moto)

Order

In the matter of:

Review of the Benchmark Capital Cost for Solar PV, Solar Thermal and Grid Interactive Rooftop & Small Solar PV Plants to be applicable for FY 2025-26 and onwards till reviewed/revised by the Commission.

CORAM

Shri M. L. Prasad

Chairman

Shri Anurag Sharma

Member (Law)

Date of Order: August 20, 2025

1. The Commission in exercise of the powers vested in it under Section 61(h) and Section 86(1)(e) read with Section 181(2)(zd) of the Electricity Act, 2003, notified the UERC (Tariff and Other Terms for Supply of Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources and non-fossil fuel based Co-generating Stations) Regulations, 2023 (hereinafter referred to as "RE Regulations, 2023") on 16th August, 2023.
2. Regulation 12 of the RE Regulations, 2023 specifies as under:

"12. Control Period or Review Period

The Control Period or Review Period under these Regulations shall be of five years, of which the first year shall be the financial year 2023-24.

Provided that the benchmark capital cost of Solar PV, Canal Bank & Canal Top Solar PV, Solar Thermal, Municipal Solid Waste based power projects, Refuse Derived Fuel based power projects and Grid interactive Roof Top and Small Solar PV projects may be reviewed annually by the Commission.

Provided further that the tariff determined as per these Regulations for the RE projects commissioned during the Control Period, shall continue to be applicable for the entire Tariff Period."

Accordingly, based on the above Regulation, the Commission issued a draft order dated 12.06.2025 on Misc. Application No. 55 of 2025 (Suo-Moto) in the matter of review of

benchmark capital cost for Solar PV, Solar Thermal and Grid Interactive Rooftop & Small Solar PV Plants (GRPV/GSPV) to be applicable for the plants commissioned during FY 2025-26 and onwards till reviewed or revised by the Commission.

3. The draft order was also posted on the Commission's website and comments were sought from the stakeholders on the same latest by 04.07.2025. In response, total seventeen stakeholders have submitted comments on the draft order by 04.07.2025 as listed in **Annexure-1**.
4. The Commission through this Order has determined the generic tariff for solar power plants on Suo-moto basis based on the norms specified in the RE Regulations, 2023 as amended from time to time. The present regulatory exercise is limited to the determination of benchmark capital cost and determination of generic tariff for Solar PV Power Plants, Solar Thermal Power Plants and Grid Interactive Rooftop & Small Solar PV Power Plants.
5. Issue-wise submissions/comments of the stakeholders and the Commission's view, analysis & decision on the same have been discussed in the following paragraphs. As far as possible, the Commission has given due consideration to the issues raised by the stakeholders/developers in deciding the project cost & corresponding tariff and also considered the latest available data w.r.t. module cost, duties & taxes, CPI & WPI indexation, Exchange Rates and SBI MCLR Rates.
6. **Solar PV Plants**

6.1 Capital Cost for Solar PV Plants

The Commission vide its draft Order dated 12.06.2025 had proposed to revise the capital cost of Solar PV Plants and while doing so the Commission had considered the cost of Module at 0.068 USD/Wp and an exchange rate of Rs. 85.68/USD. Further, the Commission had also considered applicable import duty of 40% on solar modules, and degradation of 0.50% on a yearly basis, which was then applied to the module cost to arrive at yearly degradation cost. Thus, the total cost of module worked out to Rs. 104.56 Lakh/MW. The Commission had proposed Rs. 40.00 Lakh/MW as cost of land for FY 2025-26. The costs of civil works, mounting structure, Power conditioning units, taxes and IDC/IEDC had been considered amounting to Rs. 156.84 Lakh/MW.

In light of the above, the Commission had proposed the capital cost of Rs. 280.64

Lakh/MW for Solar PV Plants to be commissioned on or after 01.04.2025.

6.1.1 Comments of the Stakeholders

- a) Akshya Urja Association submitted that landed cost of standard modules is approximately Rs. 19.5/wp and the import duty on other raw material has increased manufacturing cost. Further, using Domestic Content Requirement (DCR) compliant modules in government schemes put additional financial burden. Furthermore, higher logistics and transportation costs associated with inverters, mounting structure, cables and other components in hilly terrain has not been considered. With regard to land cost, the stakeholder submitted that circle rates in most districts of Uttarakhand have been increasing. Therefore, downward revision is not justified.

The stakeholder also submitted that in hilly terrain of Uttarakhand, developers face higher civil structure cost, logistic delays and hard rock excavation. These regional challenges result in material cost escalation and must be factored into capital cost. Considering unique cost dynamics, terrain challenges and socio-economics benefits, older tariff of Rs. 4.43/kWh should be retained for projects in hilly areas.

- b) UREDA submitted that the benchmark capital cost may also account for the use of Domestic Content Requirement (DCR) compliant modules and bifacial solar panels, which are mandated as per MNRE OM dated 09.05.2024. Additionally, it proposed that the benchmark cost should also include the provisions for five years of warranty and comprehensive AMC, which is a standard requirement in present day solar project development. UREDA also requested to consider notifying a differential net tariff where DCR modules are deployed, considering their higher capital cost and strategic importance under “Make in India” initiative. A separate tariff structure will support compliance with MNRE mandate and incentivize the use of indigenous manufacturing of solar modules.

6.1.2 Commission’s Views and Decision

The Commission in its draft Order dated 12.06.2025 had considered the cost of Solar PV Module as Rs. 83.81 Lakh/MW considering the exchange rate of Rs. 85.68/USD considering the module cost of Rs. 0.068 USD/Wp, degradation of 0.50% and 40% for

duties and other expenses.

The stakeholders have requested to consider DCR compliant modules stating that DCR modules are costlier than imported modules and differential tariff for the same should be determined separately. It is pertinent to mention that the Commission has proposed solar module prices as available on www.pvinsights.com which uploads spot prices of various type of modules on weekly basis which are generally on a higher side, and developers will have the benefit of economies of scale on bulk purchase as well as enjoy bulk purchase discount. Moreover, custom duty of 40% has been considered to bring the price equivalent to the indigenous solar modules. Accordingly, the Commission does not find it prudent to consider the price of domestic modules separately and determine differential tariff.

With regard to land cost, it is pertinent to mention that traditionally, solar panels had lower efficiencies, typically in the range of 14-16%, which meant that a large area of land was required to generate 1 MW of solar power. Earlier, installations often required 5 acres of land per MW. In contrast, the latest generation of high-efficiency mono-PERC and bifacial solar modules offer improved efficiency in term of CUF, significantly increasing the energy yield per square meter. As a result, the land requirement for installing 1 MW capacity has been reduced to approximately 3.5 to 4 acres, depending on site-specific factors such as location, topography, and row spacing requirements for shading minimization. Moreover, the Commission has gone through the lease documents submitted before the Commission by the various Solar PV plant developers in other matters and it is observed that annual lease rent falls in the range of Rs. 9.00 Lakh to Rs. 10.00 Lakh per acre in the districts of Uttarakhand. Accordingly, the Commission of the view that Rs. 40.00/MW is reasonable as land cost to develop a solar PV plant.

The Commission has considered the average module cost of 0.066 USD/Wp and exchange rate of Rs. 86.2007/USD in the present Order. Accordingly, the module cost works out to Rs. 56.89 Lakh/MW. Further, the Commission has also considered import duty of 40% on solar module cost and degradation of 0.50%. Accordingly, final module cost works out to Rs. 81.84 Lakh/MW.

The Commission in the draft Order had proposed the capital cost of Rs. 156.84

Lakh/MW, which is inclusive of GST, for other components of Solar Power Plants by escalating the approved cost for FY 2024-25 based on the average of CPI & WPI of the last three years giving equal weightage. Accordingly, now based on the latest available module cost, exchange rates as discussed above and average of CPI & WPI and GST implication on solar components, the Commission approves the cost of Rs. 156.56 Lakh/MW for other works, i.e. civil work, mounting structure, power conditioning unit etc. including IDC/IEDC, taxes.

It is worth mentioning that the Government of India had provided for the production linked incentive of Rs. 4500 Crore, in addition to the production linked incentive of Rs. 19500 Crore in the budget proposed for FY 2022-23. The Commission is of the view that introduction of Production Linked Incentive (PLI) in the recent years may result in increase of the production of solar modules at the competitive rates in the Country also. This trend is further likely to continue which may make the rates more and more competitive. All the factors would have overlapping and diverse effects and may also increase the competitiveness. Such factors shall impact the market rates at which the Solar PV cells and Solar PV modules shall be available from various sources. Moreover, the difference in the cost of Solar PV cells and module as well as taxes thereon, if availed optimally, can also facilitate marginal reduction in the overall cost of the panels.

Further, the CUF of 19% was fixed considering Poly Silicon Solar Module and Thin Film Solar Module which result in lower generation. However, in the present Order, the Commission has considered Mono PERC Solar Module which is an advance technology in comparison to Thin film Solar Module and results into higher CUF which in turn reflects higher generation from the said modules. Furthermore, the Commission vide RE Regulations, 2023 has specified the additional 300 points and 350 points for interest on normative loan and interest on working capital respectively, over and above the average SBI MCLR (one year) prevailing for last available six months whereas CERC has reduced the same to 200 and 325 basis points respectively through its RE Regulations, 2024. Accordingly, the solar power developers in the State will gain additional interest benefit of 1% on interest on loan and 0.25% on interest on working capital. Moreover, the Commission has approved annual O&M expenses on a very

higher side in comparison to other States. Accordingly, the solar power developers in the State will gain additional interest benefit of 1% as the Commission has kept the interest rate based on 300 basis points and increased O&M expenses which may offset the increase under one head by decrease under the other head.

As mentioned in the above paragraph of this Order, the Commission has considered CUF of 19% and the Commission as of now is not modifying the CUF stipulated in the regulations without analysing the actual CUF being achieved by latest used/available technology Solar Plants. In this regard, Commission has sought information regarding CUF of the solar plants installed in the State of Uttarakhand from UPCL and the same has been submitted by UPCL. The Commission is under process of reviewing the same and shall take a view to amend the RE Regulations, 2023 to the extent of CUF, if required. The generic tariff of solar energy-based projects shall be re-determined to the extent of amended CUF, if any.

In view of the above discussions & analysis, the Commission approves the cost of Solar PV based Plant for FY 2025-26 as follows:

Table 1: Approved Benchmark Capital Cost of Solar PV Plants for FY 2025-26

S. No.	Particulars	Capital Cost (Rs. Lakh/MW)
1.	PV Modules	81.84
2.	Land Cost	40.00
3.	Civil work, mounting structure, power conditioning unit etc. and IDC/IEDC, taxes and contingency etc.	156.56
	Total Capital Cost	278.40

6.2 Tariff for Solar PV Plants

Based on the proposed benchmark capital cost for Solar PV Plants amounting to Rs. 280.64 Lakh/MW, the Commission in its draft Order dated 12.06.2025 had proposed a gross tariff of Rs. 4.29/kWh, accelerated depreciation of Rs. 0.16/kWh and net generic tariff of Rs. 4.12/kWh for FY 2025-26.

The Commission is of the view that the present exercise has been initiated under the mandate of RE Regulations, 2023 which requires the Commission to review the benchmark capital cost in each financial year. In compliance with the same, the Commission has approved the benchmark capital cost of Solar PV Plants to be commissioned during FY 2025-26. Based on the revised capital cost, tariff has been strictly

worked out in accordance with the tariff principles stipulated in RE Regulations, 2023.

In view of the above discussion, the Commission has determined the gross tariff of Rs. 4.27/kWh, accelerated depreciation of Rs. 0.16/ kWh and net tariff of Rs. 4.10/kWh for Solar PV sources commissioned on or after 1st April, 2025 as depicted in Annexure-I. This tariff shall continue to be the maximum tariff, and the distribution licensee shall invite bids from generators/developers for procurement of power from these generators/developers.

Further, it has been observed that the Government of India/Government of Uttarakhand provides financial incentives to the developers for establishment of renewable and green energy plants in Uttarakhand. Accordingly, where any kind of subsidy or incentive or rebate is allowable to the solar power plant developer, the Gross tariff and Net tariff of Solar PV shall decrease by 1.59 Paisa /kWh and 1.49 paisa/kWh respectively for every one percent of capital subsidy as determined based on the benchmark capital cost determined by the Commission in this Order. The same can be understood from the illustration given below:

Illustration :-

Table 2: Illustration demonstrating adjustment of subsidy in approved tariff for Solar PV plant

S. No.	Subsidy (in %)	Subsidy (Rs./kWh)	Applicable Tariff
1.	0%	Gross Tariff = Rs. 0.0159/kWh*0= 0	Gross Tariff = Rs. 4.27/kWh
		Net Tariff = Rs. 0.0149/kWh*0= 0	Net Tariff = Rs. 4.10/kWh
2.	26%	Gross Tariff =Rs. 0.0159/kWh*26= 0.41	Gross Tariff = Rs. (4.27-0.41)= Rs. 3.86/kWh
		Net Tariff = Rs. 0.0149/kWh*26 = 0.39	Net Tariff = Rs. (4.10-0.39)= Rs. 3.71/kWh

7. Grid Interactive Rooftop & Small Solar PV based Plants (GSPV & GRPV)

7.1 Capital Cost for GSPV & GRPV

The Commission in the draft Order had proposed the generic tariff of Rs. 2.00/kWh for GSPV & GRPV under net metering arrangement for FY 2025-26 specifically mentioning that the main purpose of introducing net metering for Solar Rooftop & Small Solar plants was to promote renewable energy generation at the consumer level and encourage energy self-sufficiency, while enabling consumers to reduce their electricity bills and lower the demand of the distribution licensee.

7.2 Comments of the Stakeholders

- a) All India Consumer and Investor Welfare Trust submitted that existing PPAs should be protected. Further, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Uttarakhand has launched entrepreneurship based solar energy initiative wherein small businesses have installed high-capacity rooftop plants, availed loans under start up and self-employment programs and executed PPAs @ 4.25/kWh. Reducing the tariff will result in mass loan default. The stakeholder submitted that rather than incentivizing solar power, reducing tariff will disincentivize public investment, slow adoption and will defeat the Solar Policy, 2023 objective.
- b) M/s Sunray Enterprises submitted that reduced tariff would discourage participation. Previously, a consumer could expect a modest return on investment through saving and energy export compensation. Further, payback period will increase drastically with Rs. 2/kWh tariff. The stakeholder submitted that with the withdrawal of state subsidy, the demand of rooftop solar installation has already declined. This may directly impact vendors, local employment and state renewable energy adoption rate. The stakeholder submitted that while referring to Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat, each state has different infrastructure, solar irradiance, installation costs and market conditions. Implementing a flat rate of Rs. 2/kWh without considering these factors and without local bidding processes will not reflect fair compensation to prosumers.
- c) Some stakeholders have submitted that the subsidy, which was discontinued by the State Government with effect from 01.04.2025, should be reinstated. Additionally, certain stakeholders pointed out that although their GRPV plants were physically installed prior to 31.03.2025, they were unable to avail the state subsidy due to delays by the distribution licensee in conducting inspections and issuing commissioning certificates within a time-bound manner. As a result, despite timely installation, they were rendered ineligible for the subsidy benefit.
- d) Most of the stakeholders mention that they have installed the projects prior to FY 2025-26 and there was not any provision in the PPA with regard to change in tariff in subsequent years.
- e) Some of the stakeholders submitted that unlike utility scale developers, prosumers

do not get benefit from economies of scale. The prosumers even take financial risk often availing loan, proposing a lower tariff of Rs. 2/kWh regardless of subsidy disregards the real costs incurred and contradicts the principles of equity and incentive. Lowering feed-in tariffs to disincentivizing level will discourage fresh adoption, jeopardizing Uttarakhand's solar targets under national commitments. Although, solar generation peaks during day, it significantly reduces the daytime demand burden on the grid and help distribution licensee to avoid costly short term power purchase. The Stakeholder submitted that solar prosumers are partner in energy transition, not adversaries. A balanced approach should be adopted that rewards their contribution, support grid modernization and enables fair cost recovery by discom without undermining consumers rights or slowing down renewable energy progress.

7.3 Commission's Views and Decision

It is observed from the stakeholders' comments that there appears to be a misunderstanding regarding the applicability of the revised tariff for GSPV/GRP.V. Some stakeholders are under the impression that the generic tariff determined in this Order will also apply to GRPV/GSPV plants commissioned prior to FY 2025-26. In this regard, it is clarified that the present Order pertains exclusively to the determination of generic tariff for solar energy-based power plants (including GRPV/GSPV) that are commissioned or expected to be commissioned during FY 2025-26. Accordingly, the generic tariff determined herein shall be applicable only to those projects which are commissioned during FY 2025-26 and shall remain applicable for the entire useful life of such projects. Projects commissioned prior to FY 2025-26 shall continue to be governed by the applicable tariff orders in force at the time of their commissioning in accordance with the provision of their respective PPAs.

The comments were also received from stakeholders regarding the discontinuation of the state subsidy by Government of Uttarakhand and non-issuance of commissioning certificates by UPCL in a time bound manner, in this regard, it is clarified that the present proceedings are confined to the determination of the generic tariff for solar energy-based power plants to be commissioned during FY 2025-26 and the matters related to subsidy administration fall within the purview of the State Government.

It is acknowledged that prosumers do not benefit from the same economies of scale as utility-scale developers, it is important to recognize that the cost of solar PV systems, including rooftop systems, has declined significantly over the years due to global technological advancements and competitive market dynamics. While prosumers do play a role in the energy transition, the tariff must reflect economic prudence and fairness to all consumers by setting an inflated feed-in tariff for GRPV exports leads to a cross-subsidy burden on non-solar consumers and undermines tariff rationalization objectives under the Electricity Act, 2003.

Further, it is pertinent to note that electricity tariffs for retail consumers have been rising year after year due to inflationary pressures, increased power procurement costs, and grid modernization needs etc. Prosumers of grid-connected rooftop PV (GRPV) systems enjoy a significant hedge against this upward trend by generating their own electricity and reducing dependence on the grid. Additionally, under net metering mechanisms, prosumers offset their consumption against the energy from distribution licensee at the prevailing retail tariff which is substantially higher than the proposed generic tariff of Rs. 2.00/kWh, thereby realizing effective savings much greater than conventional feed-in tariff returns.

Further, the value proposition for prosumers remains robust even with a reduced export tariff. The proposed rate ensures that prosumers are fairly compensated for surplus energy injected into the grid, while simultaneously ensuring that non-solar consumers are not burdened with unjustified cross-subsidies. Therefore, the reasonable reduced generic tariff strikes a prudent balance between incentivizing rooftop solar adoption and protecting the long-term financial sustainability of the distribution sector.

The Solar Policy, 2023 emphasizes distributed solar adoption, energy independence, and decarbonization, which also sets regulatory support, ease of approvals, financing schemes, and awareness drives. The goal of the said solar policy, 2023 is to promote sustainable adoption rather than abnormally incentivizing certain consumers over general consumers through artificially high tariffs.

Further, the objective is not to discourage participation but to ensure that incentives are efficient, transparent, and fiscally sustainable. Overcompensation through artificially high tariffs distorts market signals and places an unnecessary financial burden

on discoms and other consumers. The Commission is committed towards promoting rooftop solar growth, within a framework that supports fairness, economic efficiency, and long-term viability.

Further, the Commission would like to reiterate that the main purpose of introducing net metering arrangement for solar plants was to promote renewable energy generation at the consumer level so as to encourage energy self-sufficiency, while enabling consumers to reduce their electricity bills and lower the demand of the distribution licensee.

7.4 Tariff for GRPV and GSPV

The Commission fixes the generic tariff for the Solar PV plants to be installed under net metering arrangement equivalent to Rs. 2.00/kWh irrespective of the subsidy amount received by the prosumer for the GRPV/GSPV plants commissioned or expected to be commissioned during FY 2025-26.

8. Solar Thermal Plants

8.1 Capital Cost

In line with RE Regulations, 2023, the Commission had proposed benchmark cost of Solar Thermal Plants of Rs. 1200.00 Lakh/MW.

The Commission has observed that no comments/objections on the proposed capital cost have been submitted by any of the developers or stakeholders, hence, the same has been considered by the Commission for the FY 2025-26.

8.2 Tariff for Solar Thermal Plants

The Commission had proposed the tariff in respect of Solar Thermal Plants as Rs. 12.48/ kWh in its draft Order dated 12.07.2025.

Based on the approved capital cost and in accordance with the norms specified in RE Regulations, 2023, the applicable gross tariff for FY 2025-26 has been determined as Rs. 12.47/kWh and accelerated depreciation of Rs. 0.56/kWh as depicted in Annexure-II enclosed.

9. **Summary of Generic Tariffs of Solar PV Plants, GRPV & GSPV and Solar Thermal Plants**

Based on the revised capital cost, as proposed above, the Commission has determined the generic tariff to be applicable for plants to be commissioned in FY 2025-26 which is as follows:

Table 3: Approved Generic Tariff for FY 2025-26 in comparison to FY 2024-25

Particulars	Solar PV Plant (Rs./kWh)		Solar Thermal Plant (Rs./kWh)	
	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Gross Tariff	4.43	4.27	12.20	12.47
Less: Acc Dep Benefit	0.18	0.16	0.54	0.56
Net Tariff	4.25	4.10	11.66	11.90

The Commission fixed the generic tariff to be applicable for plants to be commissioned in FY 2025-26 under net metering arrangement and executed a PPA with distribution licensee, equivalent to Rs. 2.00/kWh irrespective of amount of subsidy received.

The above ceiling tariff shall be applicable on the plants commissioned or to be commissioned on or after 1st April, 2025 and shall remain applicable till further reviewed by the Commission.

(Anurag Sharma)
Member (Law)

(M.L. Prasad)
Chairman

List of Stakeholders

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Address
1.	Sh. Mukesh Kumar Goel	-	-	Shyam Kunj, Krishna Vihar Colony, Dewalchor, Manpur Paschim, Haldwani, Nainital
2.	Sh. Yogesh Chandra Sharma	Proprietor	M/s Sunray Enterprises	Bhagwanpur Road, Himmatpur Talla, Near Block Office, Haldwani, Nainital
3.	Ms. Neetika Virmani	-	M/s Sun Lite Solar	-
4.	Sh. Rishabh Demrani	-	-	-
5.	Sh. Jai Kishan	-	M/s Jai Shree Electronics & Electricals	-
6.	Sh. Sanjay Kumar Agarwal	Secretary	All India Consumer and Investor Welfare Trust	178/14, Lakhi Bagh, Dehradun.
7.	-	-	GMOU Ltd.	Kotdwar (Garhwal).
8.	Sh. R.S. Negi	Advocate	-	85/3, Laxmi Road, Dehradun
9.	Sh. Baldev Prasad	-	-	S/o Vidhya Dutt, Village-Udayrampur, Post Office-Kalalghati, Kotdwar, Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand
10.	Sh. Basant Ballabh Bachkhathi	-	-	Village-Arjunpur, Haldwani, Nainital, Uttarakhand
11.	Sh. Sumit Bachketi	-	-	Village-Arjunpur, Haldwani, Nainital, Uttarakhand
12.	Sh. Chandra Shamsher Singh Kharayat	-	-	Satshilling, Pithoragarh.
13.	Sh. Rajeev Gupta	-	-	Garhwal Colony, Kashipur, Distt. Udham Singh Nagar.
14.	Sh. Sanjeev Kumar Goel	-	-	Panchwati Colony, Gularghati Road, Ramnagar, Nainital.
15.	-	Chief Project Officer	UREDA	Urja Park Campus, Industrial Area, Patel Nagar, Dehradun
16.	-	Secretary	M/s Akshay Urja Association Uttarakhand	47/1 Vasant Vihar, Chakarata Road, Dehradun-248006
17.	Sh. G.C. Sharma	Advocate	-	Chamber No. 1A, Opp. Shaheed Smarak, Civil Court Compound, Dehradun.

Annexure-I

TARIFF DETERMINATION FOR SOLAR PV POWER PLANTS OF UTTARAKHAND FOR FY 2025-26

Units Generation	Unit	Year --->	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Generation	MU		1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66
Aux Consumption	%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Saleable Energy	MU		1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66

Cost of Generation	Unit	Year --->	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Depreciation	Rs. Lakh		12.99	12.99	12.99	12.99	12.99	12.99	12.99	12.99	12.99	12.99	12.99	12.99	12.99	12.99	12.99	5.57	5.57	5.57	5.57	5.57	5.57	5.57	5.57	5.57	5.57
O&M Expenses	Rs. Lakh		18.15	19.19	20.29	21.45	22.67	23.97	25.34	26.79	28.32	29.94	31.66	33.47	35.38	37.41	39.55	41.81	44.20	46.73	49.40	52.23	55.21	58.37	61.71	65.24	68.97
Interest on term loan	Rs. Lakh		22.61	21.05	19.49	17.93	16.37	14.81	13.25	11.69	10.13	8.57	7.02	5.46	3.90	2.34	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Return on Equity	Rs. Lakh		16.13	16.13	16.13	16.13	16.13	16.13	16.13	16.13	16.13	16.13	16.13	16.13	16.13	16.13	16.13	17.86	17.86	17.86	17.86	17.86	17.86	17.86	17.86	17.86	17.86
Interest on working Capital	Rs. Lakh		1.63	1.65	1.68	1.71	1.74	1.77	1.81	1.85	1.90	1.94	2.00	2.06	2.12	2.18	2.26	2.26	2.37	2.48	2.60	2.73	2.87	3.01	3.16	3.32	3.49
Total Cost of generation	Rs. Lakh		71.51	71.01	70.58	70.21	69.91	69.68	69.53	69.46	69.48	69.59	69.80	70.10	70.52	71.05	71.71	67.49	69.99	72.63	75.43	78.38	81.51	84.80	88.30	91.99	95.89
Per unit Cost of generation	Rs. /kWh		4.30	4.27	4.24	4.22	4.20	4.19	4.18	4.17	4.17	4.18	4.19	4.21	4.24	4.27	4.31	4.06	4.21	4.36	4.53	4.71	4.90	5.10	5.31	5.53	5.76

Levelised Tariff	Rs./k Wh	4.27
Accelerated Depreciation	Rs./kWh	0.16
Net Tariff	Rs./kWh	4.10

Annexure-II

TARIFF DETERMINATION FOR SOLAR THERMAL POWER PLANTS OF UTTARAKHAND FOR FY 2025-26

Units Generation	Unit	Year--->	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
CUF	MU		23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%	23.0%
Electricity Generation	%		2.01	4.03	6.04	8.06	10.07	12.09	14.10	16.12	18.13	20.15	22.16	24.18	26.19	28.21	30.22	32.24	34.25	36.27	38.28	40.30	42.31	44.33	46.34	48.36	50.37
Auxiliary Consumption	MU		0.20	0.40	0.60	0.81	1.01	1.21	1.41	1.61	1.81	2.01	2.22	2.42	2.62	2.82	3.02	3.22	3.43	3.63	3.83	4.03	4.23	4.43	4.63	4.84	5.04
Net generation	MU		1.813	3.63	5.44	7.25	9.07	10.88	12.69	14.51	16.32	18.13	19.95	21.76	23.57	25.39	27.20	29.01	30.83	32.64	34.45	36.27	38.08	39.89	41.71	43.52	45.33

Cost of Generation	Unit	Year--->	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Depreciation	Rs. Lakh		64.62	64.62	64.62	64.62	64.62	64.62	64.62	64.62	64.62	64.62	64.62	64.62	64.62	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
O&M Expenses	Rs. Lakh		24.75	26.16	27.66	29.24	30.91	32.68	34.55	36.53	38.61	40.82	43.16	45.63	48.24	51.00	53.91	57.00	60.26	63.70	67.35	71.20	75.27	79.58	84.13	88.94	94.03
Interest on term loan	Rs. Lakh		96.92	89.17	81.42	73.66	65.91	58.15	50.40	42.65	34.89	27.14	19.38	11.63	3.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Return on Equity	Rs. Lakh		69.53	69.53	69.53	69.53	69.53	69.53	69.53	69.53	69.53	69.53	76.97	76.97	76.97	76.97	76.97	76.97	76.97	76.97	76.97	76.97	76.97	76.97	76.97	76.97	76.97
Interest on working Capital	Rs. Lakh		6.18	6.09	6.00	5.91	5.83	5.76	5.69	5.63	5.57	5.52	5.63	5.59	5.56	4.67	4.82	4.97	5.14	5.32	5.50	5.70	5.91	6.13	6.36	6.60	6.86
Total Cost of generation	Rs. Lakh		262.00	255.56	249.22	242.96	236.80	230.74	224.79	218.94	213.22	207.62	209.76	204.44	199.26	152.64	155.70	158.94	162.37	165.99	169.82	173.87	178.15	182.68	187.46	192.52	197.87
Per unit Cost of generation	Rs. /kWh		14.45	14.09	13.74	13.40	13.06	12.72	12.40	12.07	11.76	11.45	11.57	11.27	10.99	8.42	8.59	8.77	8.95	9.15	9.37	9.59	9.82	10.07	10.34	10.62	10.91

Levelised Tariff	12.47
Accelerated Depreciation	0.56
Net Tariff	11.90