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Distribution Utilities Ranking (DUR) Report



FY 2023-24





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Distribution Utilities Ranking (DUR) Report

FY 2023-24

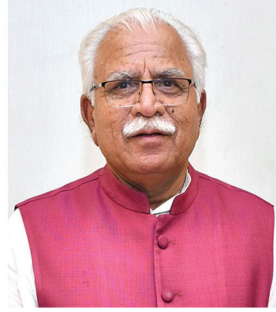
				
				
				
				
				
				
				

 प्रकाश एवं विकास			 MAHAVITARAN Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd.	 MSPDCL MANIPUR STATE POWER DISTRIBUTION COMPANY LTD.
	 UNITY GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND	 NB नमो मा ज्योतिर्गमय	 NPCL NOIDA POWER COMPANY LIMITED	 PGVCL
 PSPCL	 पंजाब राज्य विद्युत वितरण निगम लिमिटेड सरकार का उपक्रम	 Electricity Department Government of Punjab	 पंजाब राज्य विद्युत वितरण निगम लिमिटेड सरकार का उपक्रम	 SBPDCL Illuminating Lives
 ENERGY & POWER DEPARTMENT GOVERNMENT OF SIKKIM	 TCEED TIRUNELVELI CORPORATION ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT	 NID	 TCSPECL TAMIL NADU STATE POWER DISTRIBUTION CORPORATION LIMITED	 TNPDCL TAMIL NADU POWER DISTRIBUTION CORPORATION LIMITED
 TATA TATA POWER Lighting up Lives!	 TPCDDL TP CENTRAL ODISHA DISTRIBUTION LIMITED	 TATA POWER-DDL	 TPNODL	 TPSODL TP SOUTHERN ODISHA DISTRIBUTION LIMITED (A Tata Power and Odisha Government Joint Venture)
 TPWODL TP WESTERN ODISHA DISTRIBUTION LIMITED (A Tata Power and Odisha Government Joint Venture)	 TSECL TRIPURA STATE ELECTRICITY CORPORATION LIMITED ESTD-2004	 UGVCL	 LHMN	 उत्तराखण्ड पावर कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड
 WBSEDCL				

मनोहर लाल
MANOHAR LAL



आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्री एवं
विद्युत मंत्री
भारत सरकार
**Minister of
Housing and Urban Affairs; and
Minister of Power
Government of India**




Message

India's power sector is pivotal to achieving the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047. To meet growing energy demand and ensure reliable, affordable electricity for all, rapid expansion is underway in generation, transmission, and distribution. Our focus on renewable energy, last-mile connectivity, and eliminating power shortages has strengthened the sector.

Key initiatives like the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) are modernizing infrastructure with smart metering and enhanced distribution networks. The Ministry of Finance's 0.50% additional GSDP borrowing space and regulatory measures such as accurate subsidy accounting and automatic cost pass-through are improving financial and operational efficiency. The Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules have created enabling environment for quality power services.

These efforts have reduced AT&C losses to 16.28% in FY 24, improving power availability to 22.6 hours in rural and 23.4 hours in urban areas (Q3 FY 2025). However, continuous monitoring, benchmarking, and competition among utilities are essential for sustained progress.

I am pleased to present the first edition of the Distribution Utility Ranking (DUR) Report, a step toward comprehensive benchmarking. I am confident it will provide valuable insights, drive efficiency, and strengthen the sector. Together, let us build a future-ready, consumer-centric, and sustainable power sector for a developed India.


(Manohar Lal)

श्रीपाद नाईक

राज्य मंत्री

विद्युत एवं नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा

भारत सरकार



सत्यमेव जयते

SHRIPAD NAIK

Minister of State for Power and

New and Renewable Energy

Government of India



MESSAGE

The stability and efficiency of India's power sector hinges on the robust performance of electricity distribution utilities, which serve as the critical link in the overall power sector chain. The distribution sector has been at the center stage of reforms and initiatives taken by the Government of India in the last 10 years.

Addressing the challenges in distribution sector requires a comprehensive approach focusing on enhancing network infrastructure, adopting innovative technologies, improving operational performance and involving all stakeholders from Governments to Regulators.

Government of India has launched several initiatives focused on consumer empowerment, improving financial and operational viability, and enhancing power supply. Reforms aimed at cost-reflective tariffs, ensuring timely payment of subsidies, and implementing Fuel and Power Purchase Cost Adjustment (FPPCA) for the prompt recovery of power dues, along with the revision provisions of prudential norms and the introduction of Late Payment Surcharge Rules in 2022, have ushered in financial discipline within the sector.

The Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) provides budgetary support to distribution utilities (except private sector) for improvement in distribution infrastructure through loss reduction. Smart metering has been a critical part of the efforts under the scheme. Thus far, projects worth Rs. 2.88 lakh crore have been sanctioned, including Rs. 1.31 lakh crore for smart metering works and Rs. 1.48 lakh crore for distribution infrastructure.

The outcome of reforms and outgo of budget from the Government has to result in a commensurate improvement in performance and service. The Distribution Utility Ranking Report as a comprehensive rating exercise assesses performance of distribution utilities across six broad parameters.

I am pleased to present the first edition of the Distribution Utility Ranking (DUR) Report, marking a transformative step in the holistic benchmarking of power distribution utilities. This report serves as a vital resource document highlighting opportunities for improvement in the sector. By prioritizing the enhancement of consumer service delivery, financial sustainability, and reliable power supply, the report offers valuable insights to measure progress towards a sustainable and reliable energy future.

(SHRIPAD NAIK)

पंकज अग्रवाल, भा.प्र.से.
सचिव

Pankaj Agarwal, I.A.S.
Secretary



सत्यमेव जयते



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MESSAGE

Indian power sector has seen a transformational growth over the last decade. Power sector has a critical role to play in creating enabling environment for the drivers of economy to achieve sustained growth. A multitude of reforms & initiatives have been put in place to incentivize power utilities in aligning their growth trajectory with that of Nation's long-term vision. A fair share of the reforms is focused towards a viable Power Distribution Sector which is the most critical link in the value chain. Financial sustainability & operational efficiency of the distribution utilities act as a catalyst towards the overall development of the sector.

Several initiatives such as Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules 2020, the Additional Borrowing Space of 0.5% of GSDP, Additional Prudential Norms, the Resource Adequacy Framework, smart metering etc, have been taken for improving the sector's performance. These initiatives along with affirmative action from State Governments/ power utilities have led to notable improvements in reduction of AT&C losses, better payment discipline in respect of dues, and general overall improvement in the sector's performance.

To further advance the reform process and instill a spirit of competition among Discoms, the Distribution Utility Ranking report will be instrumental. With the Government's continued focus on improving quality and reliability of power supply and in line with its commitment to environmental sustainability, energy efficiency, there is a need to undertake a comprehensive evaluation of the distribution utilities.

I'm pleased to learn that the 1st edition of the Distribution Utility Ranking (DUR) has been prepared by REC Limited. The Distribution Utility Ranking Report provides a comprehensive evaluation of utilities by assessing their performance across six key areas: (i) Annual Integrated Rating & Ranking of Discoms, (ii) Consumer Service Rating of DISCOMs, (iii) Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) Compliance, (iv) Communicable System Metering Levels, (v) Demand Side Response, and (vi) Resource Adequacy Planning. This multifaceted approach provides a holistic picture of a Discoms performance and the manner of operations.

I am hoping that the DUR report shall act as a single point of reference for benchmarking the overall performance of distribution utilities and would help in bringing accountability in the sector. Further, stakeholders will find this report immensely useful in understanding the specific strengths and challenges, and in identifying the steps that need to be taken for further improvements. I commend the combined efforts of all the stakeholders and the participating utilities for the successful inception of the DUR for FY'2023-24.

(Pankaj Agarwal)



विवेक कुमार देवांगन, भा.प्र.से.
अध्यक्ष एवं प्रबंध निदेशक

Vivek Kumar Dewangan, IAS
Chairman & Managing Director



सत्यमेव जयते



MESSAGE

A financially sound and operationally robust power distribution sector is integral to achieving the Government of India's mandate of ensuring reliable, cost-effective and sustainable 24x7 power supply for all. Growth of the power sector is closely linked with the nation's economic growth, ensuring energy security and in turn improving the quality of life for the citizens of the country. Electricity has become a necessity in almost every aspect of daily life, and Government of India's commitment to revamp the power distribution sector, which ensures last mile connectivity for electricity supply to consumers, has been a critical agenda for the last decade.

Various reform measures to ensure the viability and sustainability of the power distribution sector have been rolled out by the Ministry of Power. One such critical initiative has been Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), which focuses on distribution infrastructure upgradation works with the objective of reducing losses and on digitizing the grid through a marquee intervention of nation-wide deployment of smart metering in prepayment mode. Coupled with RDSS, multiple policy and regulatory initiatives like Compliance to Renewable Purchase Obligations, Resource Adequacy Planning, demand response interventions like Time of Day (ToD) tariff to manage peak demand-supply, Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules 2020 amongst many more are shaping the future of the sector and shifting focus beyond loss reduction.

This calls for a holistic benchmarking framework for effectively monitoring the performance of the power distribution utilities. This initiative of Distribution Utility Ranking (DUR) takes a step in this direction by leveraging a comprehensive ranking approach built on six critical parameters that encompass financial performance, operational efficiency, consumer service delivery. DUR also assesses alignment with India's energy security and sustainability goals and preparedness of the Discoms for the same. This holistic framework shall act as a guiding beacon for the investors, Discoms, policy stakeholders as well as consumers. This report shall also help Discoms understand their competitive positioning amongst their peers and promote a collaborative effort towards achieving the long-term goal of the sector coupled with supporting India's energy commitments.

I extend my sincere appreciation to all stakeholders for their invaluable guidance and support throughout the process of successfully publishing the first edition of the Distribution Utility Ranking (DUR) report.

(Vivek Kumar Dewangan)



MESSAGE

Ministry of Power has been publishing various reports like Consumer Service Rating of Discoms (CSR), Regulatory Parameters of Discoms and Annual Integrated Rating & Ranking of Discoms (IR). These reports have nudged Discoms towards improving their financial and operational performance coupled with consumer service delivery.

Going forward, Ministry has desired to develop a comprehensive benchmarking exercise building upon existing rankings/ratings and weaving in other critical nuances with the ultimate goal of power distribution sector aligning inter alia with Nation's energy commitments and targets.

With this background, the 1st edition of the Distribution Utilities Ranking Report (DUR) for FY 2023-24 is being launched. The parameters and insights from this report shall help Discoms relook at their current performance levels and act as a catalyst to achieve India's multi-faceted and long-term energy growth plans.

As the 1st Edition of Distribution Utilities Ranking (DUR) Report for FY 2023-24 is released, I want to express my heartfelt gratitude to Shri Manohar Lal, the Hon'ble Minister of Power and Housing & Urban Affairs for his visionary leadership and for entrusting REC Limited with the publication of this report. I am also grateful for the continued support and guidance from Shri Sripad Yesso Naik, Hon'ble Minister of State (Power); Shri Pankaj Agarwal, IAS, Secretary (Power); Shri Vivek Kumar Dewangan, IAS, Chairman and Managing Director (REC Limited); Shri Shashank Misra, IAS, Joint Secretary (Distribution), and other officials of the Ministry.

This DUR report is unique with its holistic evaluation methodology encompassing six key parameters, each aligned with ensuring viability and sustainability of the sector. This report leverages critical insights, primarily from the Annual IR and CSR reports, new parameters like RPO compliance, system metering, demand side response and Resource Adequacy Plan. Another notable feature of this report is categorisation of Discoms to factor in the varying demographic & socio-economic challenges they face. This would help map Discoms on a peer-to-peer basis rather than one-strategy-fits-all approach. I'm confident that this report shall drive transparency and accountability and encourage Discoms to take strides towards achieving more robust and sustainable power sector.

I would also like to take a moment to express my appreciation for the tireless efforts of the entire team that made this report possible.

I encourage all stakeholders, partners and readers to explore this report and share valuable feedback.


(Rahul Dwivedi)



Maha Kumbh Mela 2025 in Prayagraj, a once-in-144-years Hindu pilgrimage marked by a rare planetary alignment, is the world's largest religious gathering where millions seek spiritual purification through a holy dip at the Triveni Sangam confluence.

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1 Context



India's energy landscape is at a pivotal juncture, with the nation's commitment to become a developed nation by 2047 serving as a guiding beacon. This commitment is aligned with India's resolve to transition towards sustainable energy practices, reduce carbon emissions, and enhance energy efficiency. In this context, the performance and evolution of distribution utilities play a critical role. Financial viability and operational robustness of DISCOMs are essential not only for meeting the growing energy demand but also for ensuring the seamless integration of clean energy sources into the grid and driving active participation of consumers in the power value chain.

This Distribution Utilities Ranking (DUR) Report offers a comprehensive evaluation that extends beyond basic performance metrics, incorporating a multifaceted approach to assess the robustness and effectiveness of distribution utilities in India. This report is uniquely positioned to provide a holistic view of the DISCOMs' performance by examining a wide array of parameters that reflect their institutional, financial, and operational health.

In preparing this report, the interests and perspectives of the DISCOMs have been diligently considered. Acknowledging the diverse nature of discoms across India, a nuanced categorization has been employed to ensure a fair and meaningful assessment. This categorization accounts for varying operational scales, regional challenges, and market conditions, ensuring that the unique context of each discom is respected and integrated into the overall framework. Through this approach, the report not only benchmarks DISCOMs' performance but also encourages best practices and reforms tailored to distinct contextual scenarios.

By offering such a detailed and wide-ranging perspective, the DUR Report serves as an invaluable tool for policymakers, power distribution utilities, and other stakeholders to collaboratively advance the sector. It not only benchmarks current performance but also provides actionable insights that can drive sectoral progress and innovation. This report aims to bring healthy competition among distribution utilities and in turn promote a collaborative effort towards achieving the long-term goals of the sector coupled with supporting India's energy commitments.

2

Approach to Distribution Utilities Ranking

The Annual Distribution Utilities Ranking (DUR) exercise is being formulated by the Ministry of Power to showcase an all-inclusive view of the performance of power distribution utilities by leveraging certain already established rating frameworks like Annual Integrated Rating and Ranking of Discoms, Consumer Service Rating of Discoms coupled with few priority parameters for overall sector development like compliance to Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPO), penetration levels of Communicable System Metering, alignment with Electricity Consumer Rules to promote Demand Side response and ensuring adherence to Resource Adequacy Framework by Distribution Utilities. This comprehensive and holistic exercise of DUR would help carry out a multi-faceted assessment of the performance of DISCOMs and bring out an all-inclusive ranking of distribution utilities. Further, this DUR framework may be leveraged by Ministry of Power, Government of India to identify and incentivize top performing distribution utilities.

2.1 Categorization of Distribution Utilities

Distribution Utilities are an integral part of the power sector, responsible for delivering electricity to end consumers. Due to the diverse nature of our country, these utilities face varying challenges and opportunities, largely influenced by factors such as demographics, socio-economic conditions, urban-rural population mix etc. To facilitate better analysis, comparison, and benchmarking, Distribution Utilities are categorized into three broad categories in this report:

Distribution Utilities*	Special Category State Utilities	Urban Utilities
41	15	10

*Except Urban and Special Category State Utilities

The categorization of Distribution Utilities into these three broad segments help in understanding the unique challenges and priorities faced by each type of utility. This segmentation allows for tailored policy interventions, financial assistance, and technology solutions that are better suited to the specific needs of each category. Additionally, it enables a fairer comparison and benchmarking of performance across utilities, fostering competition and improvement in service delivery across the sector.



A total of 66 utilities have participated in this year's DUR exercise. An exhaustive list of DISCOMs based on the above categories is provided below:

Table 1: List of Distribution Utilities under DUR

Distribution Utilities *	Special Category State Utilities	Urban Utilities
1. Andhra Pradesh APCPDCL 2. Andhra Pradesh APEPDCL 3. Andhra Pradesh APSPDCL 4. Bihar NBPDCCL 5. Bihar SBPDCL 6. Chhattisgarh CSPDCL 7. Goa Goa PD 8. Gujarat DGVCL 9. Gujarat MGVCL 10. Gujarat PGVCL 11. Gujarat UGVCL 12. Haryana DHBVNL 13. Haryana UHBVNL 14. Jharkhand JBVNL 15. Karnataka BESCOM 16. Karnataka CESCO 17. Karnataka GESCOM 18. Karnataka HESCO 19. Karnataka MESCOM 20. Kerala KSEBL 21. Madhya Pradesh MPMKVCL 22. Madhya Pradesh MPPaKVCL 23. Madhya Pradesh MPPoKVCL 24. Maharashtra MSEDCL 25. Odisha TPCODL 26. Odisha TPWODL 27. Odisha TPNODL 28. Odisha TPSODL 29. Puducherry PED 30. Punjab PSPCL 31. Rajasthan JVVNL 32. Rajasthan AVVNL 33. Rajasthan JdVVNL 34. Tamil Nadu TNPDCCL 35. Telangana TGNPDCL 36. Telangana TGSPDCL 37. Uttar Pradesh DVVNL 38. Uttar Pradesh MVVNL 39. Uttar Pradesh PVVNL 40. Uttar Pradesh PuVVNL 41. West Bengal WBSEDCL	1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands A&N PD 2. Arunachal Pradesh Arunachal PD 3. Assam APDCL 4. Himachal Pradesh HPSEBL 5. Jammu & Kashmir JPDCL 6. Jammu & Kashmir KPDCL 7. Ladakh LPDD 8. Lakshadweep LED 9. Manipur MSPDCL 10. Meghalaya MePDCL 11. Mizoram Mizoram PD 12. Nagaland Nagaland PD 13. Sikkim Sikkim PD 14. Tripura TSECL 15. Uttarakhand UPCL	1. Delhi BRPL 2. Delhi BYPL 3. Delhi TPDDL 4. Kerala TCED 5. Maharashtra AEML 6. Maharashtra BEST 7. Maharashtra TPCL 8. Uttar Pradesh KESCO 9. Uttar Pradesh NPCL 10. West Bengal IPCL

*Except Urban and Special Category State Utilities

The following 10 distribution utilities have not been included in this year's DUR report due to the non-submission of requisite data:

Table 2: Non-participating Distribution Utilities

Sr. No.	State/ UT	DISCOM
1	Chandigarh	EWEDC
2	Delhi	NDMC
3	DNH & DD	DNHDDPDCL
4	Gujarat	TPL_A
5	Gujarat	TPL-D
6	Gujarat	TPL-S
7	Karnataka	HRECS
8	Telangana	CESS-Sircilla
9	West Bengal	CESC
10	West Bengal	DVC

These utilities are encouraged to participate in future reports to ensure comprehensive analysis and benchmarking within the sector.

2.2 Parameters and Scoring Methodology

For carrying out this year's DUR exercise, i.e., for FY 2023-24, broadly 6 nos. of parameters have been identified and weightages have been assigned to each of the parameters based on their criticality and impact on performance of Distribution Utilities. The broad parameters and their overall weightages are captured in the figure below:

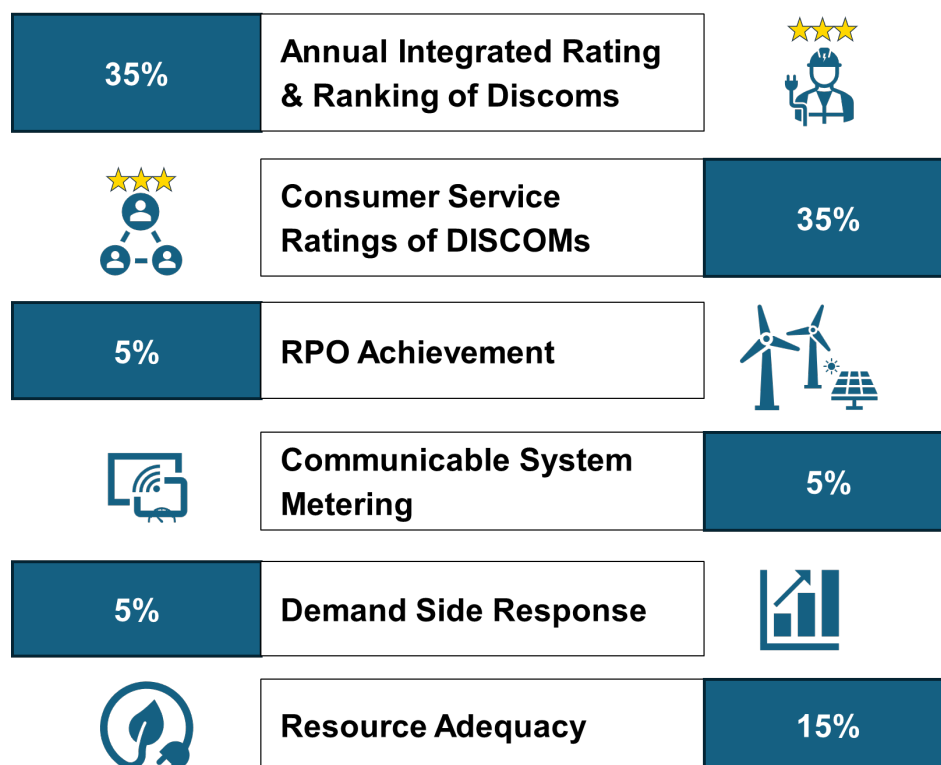


Figure 1: Broad Parameters for DUR and their weightage

The key sub-parameters and data sources for each of the broad parameters were identified and standardized to ensure consistency in the data collection process. Same has been captured in detail in subsequent sections. Based on the weightages, a combined score across all 6 broad parameters has been calculated for each of the participating distribution utilities. Based on the combined score obtained and the category in which the distribution utility belongs to, Ranking has been awarded to each of the distribution utilities.

2.2.1. Annual Integrated Rating & Ranking of Discoms

The Annual Integrated Rating & Ranking of Power Distribution Utilities report published by Power Finance Corporation (PFC) India Ltd., is a crucial instrument for benchmarking performance of DISCOMs. This report assesses performance of Discoms based on three main parameters –

- (i) **Financial Sustainability** – focusing on key metrics like ACS-ARR gap, receivable/ payable days, debt service coverage ratio, leverage etc.,
- (ii) **Performance Excellence** – focusing on operational performance like distribution loss levels, billing & collection efficiency, corporate governance etc. and
- (iii) **External Environment** which includes parameters like impact of loss takeover, subsidy realization, government dues, auto pass through of fuel surcharge, adherence to tariff timelines etc.

Under DUR framework, the absolute scores secured by each of the DISCOMs in 13th edition of Annual Integrated Rating & Ranking has been considered. Reflecting upon the importance of the IR scores, this has been considered as an integral parameter for DUR and thereby assigned a weightage of 35% while calculating the overall score for each Discom for DUR FY 2023-24

The Discoms which are not evaluated in the 13th edition of the IR report have been assigned a score of zero against this parameter. The scores achieved by each of the Discoms in 13th edition of IR report have been captured in Annexure-A for reference.

2.2.2. Consumer Service Rating of Discoms

The Consumer Service Rating of DISCOMs (CSRSD) report, published annually by REC Limited since its inception in 2022, represents a major step towards ensuring consumer satisfaction and enhancing consumer-focused service delivery. CSRSD provides a framework for DISCOMs to self-assess their performance across critical areas of consumer services based on 4 key parameters with 23 sub-parameters:

- (i) **Operational reliability** - focuses on efficiency of the DISCOMs to provide reliable power to consumers
- (ii) **Connection and Other services** - focuses on parameters related to ease and time of providing connections to consumers,
- (iii) **Metering, Billing and Collections** - focuses on parameters relevant for loss reduction and enhancing service standards, and
- (iv) **Fault Rectification and Grievance redressal** - focuses on efficacy of consumer grievance redressal mechanism and providing outage updates to consumer.

CSRSD has enabled a transformational shift towards prioritizing consumer needs and enhancing service quality by DISCOMs, embodying a consumer-first approach in the power distribution sector. Considering CSRSD rating as a benchmark for current levels for consumer service delivery by DISCOMs, this has been considered as an integral parameter for DUR and thereby weightage of 35% has been assigned while calculating the overall score for each Discom in DUR FY 2023-24. For the purposed of evaluation under DUR, the absolute score secured by each of the Discoms in the 4th edition of the CSRSD report (CSRSD FY 2023-24) has been considered. Discoms which were not evaluated in the 4th edition of the CSRSD report have been assigned a score of zero against this parameter in DUR scoring. The score secured by each of the Discoms in CSRSD report for FY2023-24 has been captured in **Annexure B** for reference.

2.2.3. Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) Achievements

Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPO) is an important component of the Distribution Utilities Ranking (DUR) framework, highlighting the power sector's dedication to sustainable energy transition and decarbonization. RPO mandates require distribution utilities to source a specified mix of their electricity from renewable sources, thus promoting the adoption of solar, wind, hydro, biomass, and other emerging renewable energy technologies. This creates a consistent demand for renewables, accelerating the shift from fossil fuels to cleaner energy sources. By diversifying the energy mix, RPOs enhance energy security, reduce reliance on imported fossil fuels and shield the economy from global energy market volatility. Additionally, RPOs contribute significantly to reducing carbon emissions, aligning with national and international climate goals and mitigating the impacts of climate change.

Thus, RPO compliance is not merely a regulatory requirement but a strategic imperative for a sustainable future. It remains a critical parameter in this year's DUR framework, reflecting its essential role in shaping a cleaner and more sustainable energy landscape.

Score under this parameter is calculated based on source-wise RPO achievement vs target RPO as specified by Ministry of Power (MoP). The RPO targets as specified by MoP for FY 2023-24 are as below:

Year	Wind RPO	HPO	Other RPO	Total RPO
2023-24	1.60%	0.66%	24.81%	27.08%

Table 3: RPO Target for FY 2023-24

As specified above, for this DUR exercise, scores have been awarded for source-wise achievements i.e., across Wind, Hydro, Others & Total RPO. For each RPO achievement marks are allocated across 3 slabs:

RPO Achievement w.r.t. Target (in %)	< 75%	>=75% and <100%	100% or more
Sub-parameter score	0	12.5	25

Table 4: Marking criteria for RPO achievement

Each of the RPOs has been provided with equal weightages for arriving at the overall score for each Discom under the RPO achievement parameter. This parameter shall have a weightage of 5% for assessing its contribution to the overall DUR score for the DISCOM. The RPO achievement score for DISCOMS has been captured in **Annexure C** for reference.

Note: MoP has revised the RPO trajectory from FY 2024-25 onwards and have also included one additional RPO target for Distributed renewable energy. Therefore, for the next edition of DUR, distribution utilities shall be evaluated for RPO compliance against the 5 source-wise RPOs as communicated by MoP, or any amendment from time to time.

2.2.4. Communicable System Metering Levels

As per the latest amendment to the Central Electricity Authority (Installation and Operation of Meters) (Amendment) Regulations 2022, it is mandated that all feeders and Distribution Transformers (DT) shall be provided with meters having automatic remote meter reading facility or Smart Meters as per relevant Indian Standards, as per timelines notified by the Central Government. This mandate of deploying communicable system metering shall play a critical role in ensuring effective and accurate energy accounting at various voltage levels across the power distribution landscape. This would also help DISCOMS in effective planning and proactive decision-making to meet the peak demand-supply gap. Further, Government's mandate under RDSS also reinstates the focus of installation of smart/ communicable metering at DT and feeder level. Considering the criticality of this mandate, this criterion has been weaved into the DUR framework for evaluation.

Scores under this parameter are based on performance across 2 sub-parameters – (i) DT Metering level and (ii) 11 kV feeder metering level with 50% marks for each of the sub-parameters. Marking criteria for the same is as captured below:

Table 5: Marking criteria for Communicable System Metering

Sub-parameter score	< 75%	>=75% & <100%	100%
No. of DTs with communicable & functional meter / Total No. of DTs in DISCOM (in %)	0	25	50
No. of 11kV feeder with communicable & functional meter/ Total No. of 11kV feeder in DISCOM (in %)	0	25	50

Each of the sub-parameters have been provided with equal weightages for arriving at the overall score for each Discom under the Communicable System Metering Levels parameter. Further, 31st December, 2024 has been considered as the cut-off date for assessing achievement under this parameter for DUR FY 2023-24 ranking. The Discom-wise scores for communicable system metering has been captured in **Annexure D** for reference.

2.2.5. Demand Side Response

With the growing electricity demand in the sector, it is imperative to formulate necessary initiatives to maintain grid stability by effectively managing peaks loads and unexpected surge in demand. One critical enabler is demand-side response initiatives like Time-of-Day (ToD) tariffs, use of energy efficient equipment, greater awareness amongst consumers on their consumption patterns etc.

Time-of-Day (TOD) tariff is recognized globally across electricity sectors, as an important Demand Side Management (DSM) measure, an effective mechanism for incentivizing consumers to shift a portion of their loads from peak to off-peak hours, & simultaneously helping Discoms meet the peak demand – a win-win situation for both consumers as well as Discoms.

The Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Amendment Rules, 2023, has established specific guidelines/ timelines for applicability of Time-of-Day Tariffs for consumers. The amendment clearly mentions that ToD tariffs shall be applicable for Commercial and Industrial consumers with maximum demand of 10kW and above from 1st April 2024 and for all other consumer categories except agricultural consumers from 1st April 2025. It also specifies limit for peak tariff and solar hours tariff with respect to normal tariff.

Therefore, in view of this, applicability of ToD as per Electricity Amendment Rules has been considered for scoring under DUR. For this year, only compliance against Commercial & Industrial consumer categories has been considered and various sub-parameters have been identified and weightages for the same are as tabled below:

Table 6: Marking criteria for Demand Side Response

S. No.	Sub-parameter	Max Marks	Marking methodology
1	Applicability of ToD tariff as per rules	50	
i	Is ToD applicable for all categories of C&I consumers having maximum demand of 10kW and above (Yes/No)	30	If answer is Yes - Max marks, else 0 (score provided for each C&I consumer category – in case of multiple C&I categories, average score considered)
ii	Is Peak period tariff for above categories at least 1.2 times the normal tariff? (Yes/No)	10	
iii	Is Solar hrs tariff for above categories at least 20% less than the normal tariff? (Yes/No)	10	
2	% of consumers with ToD meters installed (In % w.r.t. Total consumers for which ToD is applicable)	50	(No. of C&I consumers having ToD meter installed / No. of C&I consumers for which ToD is applicable) * 50

Score for each consumer category under C&I consumers is calculated based on above marking methodology. The sub-parameters (1) & (2) have been provided with equal weightages for arriving at the overall score for each DISCOM under the Demand Side Response parameter. The sub-parameter (1) has been further categorized into 3 criteria – aligning with compliance requirements as detailed out in the Electricity (Rights of Consumer) Amendment Rules, 2023. A weightage of 5% has been earmarked for the Demand Side Response parameter in the DUR framework.

The Discom-wise score for this parameter is captured in **Annexure E** for reference.

2.2.6. Resource Adequacy Planning

The Ministry of Power (MoP) on 28th June 2023 had issued guidelines providing a recommended framework for ensuring resource adequacy, emphasizing the importance of a comprehensive resource adequacy plan. The utility's plan must incorporate peak demand forecasts, generation capacity, fuel diversity, and the integration of renewable energy sources, demonstrating the DISCOM's foresight in anticipating demand growth and understanding market dynamics. A well-prepared plan not only underscores a DISCOM's commitment to grid stability but also minimizes the risk of power shortages or outages, which are crucial for economic growth and consumer satisfaction.

Scoring under the resource adequacy parameter is further refined by evaluating utility's capability to strategically plan and secure sufficient resources to consistently meet electricity demand, thereby ensuring an uninterrupted power supply. This involves assessing the utility's ability to arrange generation resources, secure contracts, and manage demand response programs as outlined in their resource adequacy plan. It is a pivotal parameter and thereby weightage of 15% has been assigned while calculating the overall score for each DISCOM in DUR FY 2023-24. To evaluate the compliance to Resource Adequacy requirements, 2 sub-parameters have been identified and have been given equal weightage for arriving at the overall score for each DISCOM under this parameter. The sub-parameter (1) has been further categorized into 3 criteria – aligning with compliance requirements as detailed out in the Resource Adequacy framework by CEA. Scoring methodology for this parameter is as tabled below:

Table 7: Marking criteria for Resource Adequacy

S. No.	Sub-parameter	Max Score	Marking methodology
1	Preparation of RA Plan	50	
i	Is RA plan prepared? (Yes/No)	25	If answer is Yes- Max marks, else 0
ii	Is contracting plan for coincidence peak contribution and to meet energy and peak demand prepared by DISCOM/PD? (Yes/No)	15	
iii	Is contracting plan approved by SERC/ JERC? (Yes/ No)	10	
2	Arrangement as per RA plan (Arrangement% as per contracting plan as on 31.03.2024)	50	Arrangement % * 50 for each generating source. Score for this sub-parameter is Average of score for all generating sources.

A high score in resource adequacy signals the DISCOM's proactive approach & dedication to maintaining a stable and resilient power system, highlighting their strategic investments in infrastructure and technology to meet both current and future electricity needs. The DISCOM wise score for Resource Adequacy parameter is captured in **Annexure F**.

2.3 Data Collection and Validation

This year's DUR framework employs a robust data collection methodology that integrates both secondary data sources and direct submissions from utilities, ensuring a comprehensive and accurate approach. The primary data sources for the first 2 parameters include the 13th edition of Annual Integrated Rating & Ranking of Power Distribution Utilities Report and the 4th edition of Consumer Service Rating of DISCOMs Report respectively. The former provides a foundational set of metrics on financial health, operational efficiency, and regulatory compliance, while the latter offers insights into consumer service performance, evaluating aspects such as customer satisfaction, complaint resolution, and service reliability. Both reports are published annually based on the data submitted by DISCOMs and final scores from these reports have been considering for the DUR rankings.

For other 4 parameters: RPO achievement, Communicable System Metering, Demand Side Response and Resource Adequacy, data was collated from the utilities in a standardized format to maintain uniformity and comparability. These data formats have been prepared in compliance with prevailing rules and regulation applicable for these parameters. Further, relevant proofs like data sheets duly signed by Discom's competent authorities, tariff orders etc. have also been collected from distribution utilities for the purpose of data validation.

To ensure data accuracy and consistency through a meticulous validation process, cross-referencing of submitted data against historical data and data analytics tools were leveraged to identify any anomalies. In cases of discrepancies, DUR team engaged with utility representatives to seek clarifications or requested for revised data submissions, thereby ensuring data accuracy. This process was supported by communication and collaboration with the utilities, facilitated through continuous engagement with utilities to help them understand the data requirements and address any challenges in submissions.

Through this detailed and rigorous approach, the DUR framework provides a reliable assessment of utility performance, aiding in effectively recognizing and rewarding top-performing utilities, ultimately driving improvements in service delivery and operational excellence in the power distribution sector.



3 Overall Distribution Utilities Ranking (DUR)

Based on the DUR scoring methodology detailed out in the previous section, combined score for each DISCOM has been calculated as a weighted average of the scores obtained under each of 6 parameters and ranking of DISCOMs/PDs have been carried out on the basis of the combined score. Category-wise ranking and combined scores obtained by the Distribution Utilities along with their scores under each of the parameters is as tabled below.

Table 8: Combined Score and Ranking for distribution utilities in DUR FY 2023-24

State/UT	DISCOM/PD	IR Report (35%)	CSR Report (35%)	RPO achievement (5%)	Communi-cable system metering (5%)	Demand side response (5%)	Resource adequacy (15%)	Combi-ned Score	Category wise Rank	Overall Rank
Distribution Utilities * 41 Nos.										
Haryana	UHBVNL	92.8	78.2	100.0	50.0	65.0	67.7	80.8	1	6
Haryana	DHBVNL	87.6	77.9	100.0	50.0	80.0	63.3	78.9	2	7
Odisha	TPWODL	91.5	79.3	37.5	75.0	70.2	40.0	74.9	3	10
Odisha	TPNODL	90.9	85.0	37.5	50.0	44.8	40.0	74.2	4	11
Kerala	KSEBL	64.3	76.6	37.5	100.0	90.0	87.7	73.8	5	12
Odisha	TPCODL	91.8	83.2	37.5	25.0	67.0	40.0	73.7	6	13
Punjab	PSPCL	77.0	79.3	50.0	0.0	83.3	79.3	73.3	7	14
Bihar	NBPDCL	52.9	81.8	75.0	75.0	85.7	90.0	72.4	8	15
Andhra Pradesh	APEPDCL	64.9	86.9	25.0	50.0	22.2	95.5	72.3	9	16
Goa	Goa PD	68.2	74.8	50.0	75.0	50.0	87.9	72.0	10	17
Gujarat	DGVCL	97.5	80.6	0.0	50.0	60.0	0.0	67.8	11	18
Gujarat	UGVCL	93.0	78.2	25.0	50.0	59.3	0.0	66.6	12	19
Gujarat	MGVCL	95.6	72.7	25.0	75.0	53.8	0.0	66.6	13	20
Madhya Pradesh	MPPaKVVCL	73.7	81.0	12.5	25.0	87.9	40.0	66.4	14	21
Karnataka	GESCOM	57.3	73.2	50.0	50.0	31.3	78.5	64.0	15	24
Bihar	SBPDCL	38.5	78.3	87.5	25.0	74.6	90.0	63.7	16	25
Chhattisgarh	CSPDCL	55.2	68.3	50.0	50.0	50.6	85.4	63.6	17	26
Gujarat	PGVCL	89.9	72.1	0.0	50.0	60.0	0.0	62.2	18	27
Rajasthan	JVVNL	51.3	63.0	75.0	75.0	60.8	77.2	62.1	19	28
Puducherry	PED	67.1	66.6	37.5	75.0	40.0	50.3	62.0	20	31

*Except Urban and Special Category State Utilities

State/UT	DISCOM/PD	IR Report (35%)	CSRD Report (35%)	RPO achievement (5%)	Communi-cable system metering (5%)	Demand side response (5%)	Resource adequacy (15%)	Combi-ned Score	Category wise Rank	Overall Rank
Rajasthan	AVVNL	61.4	64.2	25.0	25.0	71.7	77.2	61.6	21	32
Uttar Pradesh	PVVNL	57.5	62.7	0.0	50.0	24.4	94.6	60.0	22	34
Karnataka	BESCOM	40.4	78.4	25.0	50.0	6.4	90.0	59.2	23	35
Andhra Pradesh	APSPDCL	19.5	85.3	25.0	50.0	61.1	95.6	57.8	24	36
Odisha	TPSODL	51.4	74.5	37.5	25.0	80.8	40.0	57.2	25	37
Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	31.5	86.4	25.0	50.0	0.0	76.3	56.5	26	38
Rajasthan	JdVVNL	43.1	65.5	25.0	25.0	53.0	77.2	54.7	27	39
Telangana	TGSPDCL	11.4	86.5	0.0	50.0	81.5	87.5	54.0	28	40
Telangana	TGNPDCL	16.7	85.9	0.0	25.0	67.5	87.5	53.7	29	42
Madhya Pradesh	MPMKVVCL	37.9	75.6	12.5	50.0	75.4	40.0	52.6	30	44
Karnataka	CESCOM	73.1	73.1	25.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	52.5	31	45
West Bengal	WBSEDCL	55.3	76.7	50.0	0.0	70.5	0.0	52.2	32	46
Tamil Nadu	TNPDCL	11.9	88.7	50.0	0.0	65.4	73.8	52.0	33	47
Madhya Pradesh	MPPoKVVCL	32.3	76.1	12.5	0.0	75.2	40.0	48.3	34	49
Karnataka	MESCOM	32.2	67.7	100.0	0.0	21.0	40.0	47.0	35	51
Uttar Pradesh	DVVNL	11.2	72.5	0.0	50.0	20.0	94.6	47.0	36	52
Uttar Pradesh	PuVVNL	18.8	60.2	0.0	50.0	30.1	94.6	45.8	37	54
Karnataka	HESCOM	18.7	64.0	50.0	0.0	2.3	90.0	45.1	38	55
Uttar Pradesh	MVVNL	14.4	60.8	0.0	25.0	54.5	94.6	44.5	39	56
Maharashtra	MSDCL	1.5	76.8	25.0	25.0	48.0	74.6	43.5	40	60
Jharkhand	JBVNL	5.6	52.0	50.0	0.0	40.0	50.1	32.2	41	63
Special Category State Utilities 15 Nos.										
Uttarakhand	UPCL	67.5	81.1	87.5	50.0	65.0	100.0	77.1	1	8
Assam	APDCL	76.5	81.1	62.5	50.0	48.5	91.8	77.0	2	9
Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	72.3	57.3	75.0	0.0	40.0	90.0	64.6	3	23
Sikkim	Sikkim PD	72.3	55.6	75.0	0.0	0.0	90.7	62.1	4	29
Himachal Pradesh	HPSEBL	42.9	53.2	75.0	0.0	58.6	90.0	53.8	5	41
Meghalaya	MePDCL	20.5	78.6	25.0	0.0	35.0	100.0	52.7	6	43
Manipur	MSPDCL	47.5	88.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.7	7	50
Mizoram	Mizoram PD	17.4	57.9	62.5	0.0	0.0	99.2	44.4	8	57
Tripura	TSECL	23.6	76.1	0.0	0.0	38.2	50.0	44.3	9	58
Ladakh	Ladakh PDD	24.7	69.3	0.0	25.0	80.0	40.0	44.2	10	59
Nagaland	Nagaland PD	64.2	45.8	62.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.6	11	61

State/UT	DISCOM/PD	IR Report (35%)	CSR Report (35%)	RPO achievement (5%)	Communi-cable system metering (5%)	Demand side response (5%)	Resource adequacy (15%)	Combi-ned Score	Category wise Rank	Overall Rank
A&NI	A&N PD	24.4	53.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	33.3	12	62
Jammu & Kashmir	KPDCL	-	58.5	50.0	50.0	4.6	40.0	31.7	13	64
Jammu & Kashmir	JPDCCL	-	42.0	50.0	25.0	18.0	40.0	25.3	14	65
Lakshadweep	LED	-	61.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.5	15	66
Urban Utilities 10 Nos.										
Maharashtra	AEML	99.8	90.0	100.0	100.0	65.7	91.7	93.5	1	1
Delhi	TPDDL	89.8	93.6	87.5	75.0	78.6	100.0	91.2	2	2
Uttar Pradesh	NPCL	97.2	93.6	50.0	75.0	31.8	82.4	87.0	3	3
Delhi	BYPL	78.7	94.5	75.0	50.0	36.0	100.0	83.7	4	4
Delhi	BRPL	79.0	93.9	75.0	50.0	36.0	100.0	83.6	5	5
Maharashtra	BEST	57.9	71.3	0.0	75.0	65.7	90.0	65.7	6	22
Uttar Pradesh	KESCO	35.6	83.9	0.0	50.0	69.3	94.6	62.0	7	30
Kerala	TCED	82.4	68.1	0.0	100.0	67.6	0.0	61.1	8	33
Maharashtra	TPCL	-	95.8	50.0	100.0	68.9	40.0	50.5	9	48
West Bengal	IPCL	76.9	-	50.0	0.0	68.6	90.0	46.3	10	53



4 Key Findings

This section offers a comprehensive analysis across the three distinct categories of Distribution Utilities. These insights provide a detailed overview of each utility category's performance, emphasizing their alignment with industry standards and strategic goals for future development.

4.1 Distribution Utilities *

State/UT	DISCOM/ PD	IR Report (35%)	CSR Report (35%)	RPO achieve- ment (5%)	Communi- cable system metering (5%)	Demand side response (5%)	Resource adequacy (15%)	Combined Score	Category wise Rank	Overall Rank
Haryana	UHBVNL	92.8	78.2	100.0	50.0	65.0	67.7	80.8	1	6
Haryana	DHBVNL	87.6	77.9	100.0	50.0	80.0	63.3	78.9	2	7
Odisha	TPWODL	91.5	79.3	37.5	75.0	70.2	40.0	74.9	3	10
Odisha	TPNODL	90.9	85.0	37.5	50.0	44.8	40.0	74.2	4	11
Kerala	KSEBL	64.3	76.6	37.5	100.0	90.0	87.7	73.8	5	12
Odisha	TPCODL	91.8	83.2	37.5	25.0	67.0	40.0	73.7	6	13
Punjab	PSPCL	77.0	79.3	50.0	0.0	83.3	79.3	73.3	7	14
Bihar	NBPDCL	52.9	81.8	75.0	75.0	85.7	90.0	72.4	8	15
Andhra Pradesh	APEPDCL	64.9	86.9	25.0	50.0	22.2	95.5	72.3	9	16
Goa	Goa PD	68.2	74.8	50.0	75.0	50.0	87.9	72.0	10	17
Gujarat	DGVCL	97.5	80.6	0.0	50.0	60.0	0.0	67.8	11	18
Gujarat	UGVCL	93.0	78.2	25.0	50.0	59.3	0.0	66.6	12	19
Gujarat	MGVCL	95.6	72.7	25.0	75.0	53.8	0.0	66.6	13	20
Madhya Pradesh	MPPaKVVCL	73.7	81.0	12.5	25.0	87.9	40.0	66.4	14	21
Karnataka	GESCOM	57.3	73.2	50.0	50.0	31.3	78.5	64.0	15	24
Bihar	SBPDCL	38.5	78.3	87.5	25.0	74.6	90.0	63.7	16	25
Chhattisgarh	CSPDCL	55.2	68.3	50.0	50.0	50.6	85.4	63.6	17	26
Gujarat	PGVCL	89.9	72.1	0.0	50.0	60.0	0.0	62.2	18	27
Rajasthan	JVVNL	51.3	63.0	75.0	75.0	60.8	77.2	62.1	19	28
Puducherry	PED	67.1	66.6	37.5	75.0	40.0	50.3	62.0	20	31
Rajasthan	AVVNL	61.4	64.2	25.0	25.0	71.7	77.2	61.6	21	32
Uttar Pradesh	PVVNL	57.5	62.7	0.0	50.0	24.4	94.6	60.0	22	34
Karnataka	BESCOM	40.4	78.4	25.0	50.0	6.4	90.0	59.2	23	35
Andhra Pradesh	APSPDCL	19.5	85.3	25.0	50.0	61.1	95.6	57.8	24	36
Odisha	TPSODL	51.4	74.5	37.5	25.0	80.8	40.0	57.2	25	37

*Except Urban and Special Category State Utilities

State/UT	DISCOM/ PD	IR Report (35%)	CSRD Report (35%)	RPO achieve- ment (5%)	Communi- cable system metering (5%)	Demand side response (5%)	Resource adequacy (15%)	Combined Score	Category wise Rank	Overall Rank
Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	31.5	86.4	25.0	50.0	0.0	76.3	56.5	26	38
Rajasthan	JdVVNL	43.1	65.5	25.0	25.0	53.0	77.2	54.7	27	39
Telangana	TGSPDCL	11.4	86.5	0.0	50.0	81.5	87.5	54.0	28	40
Telangana	TGNPDCL	16.7	85.9	0.0	25.0	67.5	87.5	53.7	29	42
Madhya Pradesh	MPMKVVCL	37.9	75.6	12.5	50.0	75.4	40.0	52.6	30	44
Karnataka	CESCOM	73.1	73.1	25.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	52.5	31	45
West Bengal	WBSEDCL	55.3	76.7	50.0	0.0	70.5	0.0	52.2	32	46
Tamil Nadu	TNPDCL	11.9	88.7	50.0	0.0	65.4	73.8	52.0	33	47
Madhya Pradesh	MPPoKVVCL	32.3	76.1	12.5	0.0	75.2	40.0	48.3	34	49
Karnataka	MESCOM	32.2	67.7	100.0	0.0	21.0	40.0	47.0	35	51
Uttar Pradesh	DVVNL	11.2	72.5	0.0	50.0	20.0	94.6	47.0	36	52
Uttar Pradesh	PuVVNL	18.8	60.2	0.0	50.0	30.1	94.6	45.8	37	54
Karnataka	HESCOM	18.7	64.0	50.0	0.0	2.3	90.0	45.1	38	55
Uttar Pradesh	MVVNL	14.4	60.8	0.0	25.0	54.5	94.6	44.5	39	56
Maharashtra	MSDCL	1.5	76.8	25.0	25.0	48.0	74.6	43.5	40	60
Jharkhand	JBVNL	5.6	52.0	50.0	0.0	40.0	50.1	32.2	41	63

■ Top performing ■ Scope for improvement ■ Concern areas

Key insights for Distribution Utilities (except Urban & Special Category State Utilities):

- Both Discoms of Haryana (UHBVNL & DHBVNL) have secured the Top 2 positions respectively in this category of the DUR ranking. Their top performance is linked to high scores in IR & CSRD coupled with 100% RPO achievement by both Discoms. As per DUR, key focus areas for Haryana Discoms include installation of communicable AMR/AMI meters at DT level & also ensuring that requisite arrangement plan is in place to meet Resource adequacy needs.
- Odisha Discoms (TPWODL, TPNODL, TPCODL) have bagged 3 positions in the Top 10 rankings driven by their high performance in IR & CSRD rankings. However, there is significant scope for improvement for these Discoms across all other parameters especially RPO achievement as they are lagging behind in meeting the Hydro & Other RPO compliance requirements. Further, it is also noted that the Odisha Discoms are yet to tie-up arrangements as per their approved resource adequacy plan.
- Of all the Utilities in this category, KSEBL is the only Discom securing full marks in communicable system metering criteria with availability of 100% Communicable & functional meters for all DTs & 11 kV Feeders. Further, KSEBL's high performance in Demand side response & Resource Adequacy has helped it secure a position in the Top 10.
- Of the 41 utilities in this category, only 6 utilities have achieved RPO compliance of more than 75%, and further, only 3 utilities have met the 100% RPO compliance requirement across all source-types. This clearly indicates the need for distribution utilities to prioritize RPO to align with India's national goals and commitments.
- UP Discoms are one of leading Utilities in the Resource Adequacy parameter with a robust plan in place and almost all arrangements already tied-up. However, 3 of the 4 UP Discoms in this category have secured ranks in

the Bottom 6 – majorly driven by poor performance in IR, non-compliance in RPO and non-applicability of ToD for all C&I consumers as per Rules.

- Gujarat Discoms have been financially sound, reflected by their high performance in IR ratings, however, in the DUR rankings, none of the Gujarat Discoms made it to the Top 10 – primarily due to non-availability of a resource adequacy plan as per MoP guidelines coupled with significant gap in meeting the RPO compliance in comparison with the targets set by MoP. There is significant potential for Gujarat DISCOMs to better their DUR performance by meeting the necessary compliance requirements.
- Bihar Discom (NBPDC), with consistent high performance across most of the parameters like CSRD, RPO compliance, Demand side response as well as Resources adequacy, has secured a position in the Top 10 in this Category despite having a relatively lower score in IR. Bihar Discoms (NBPDC & SBPDCL) must focus on enhancing their IR scores which shall play a critical role in bettering their performance in the DUR exercise.
- Of the 41 Utilities in this category, highest combined score is at 80.8 Marks by UHBVNL (Haryana) and lowest is at 32.2 Marks by JBVNL (Jharkhand). Distribution of scores secured by utilities is as tabled below:

Combined Score Slabs	0 – 40 Marks	40 – 60 Marks	60 – 75 Marks	75 – 100 Marks
No. of Utilities	1	18	20	2

4.2 Special Category State Utilities

State/UT	DISCOM/ PD	IR Report (35%)	CSRD Report (35%)	RPO achieve- ment (5%)	Communi- cable system metering (5%)	Demand side response (5%)	Resource adequacy (15%)	Combi- ned Score	Category wise Rank	Overall Rank
Uttarakhand	UPCL	67.5	81.1	87.5	50.0	65.0	100.0	77.1	1	8
Assam	APDCL	76.5	81.1	62.5	50.0	48.5	91.8	77.0	2	9
Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	72.3	57.3	75.0	0.0	40.0	90.0	64.6	3	23
Sikkim	Sikkim PD	72.3	55.6	75.0	0.0	0.0	90.7	62.1	4	29
Himachal Pradesh	HPSEBL	42.9	53.2	75.0	0.0	58.6	90.0	53.8	5	41
Meghalaya	MePDCL	20.5	78.6	25.0	0.0	35.0	100.0	52.7	6	43
Manipur	MSPDCL	47.5	88.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.7	7	50
Mizoram	Mizoram PD	17.4	57.9	62.5	0.0	0.0	99.2	44.4	8	57
Tripura	TSECL	23.6	76.1	0.0	0.0	38.2	50.0	44.3	9	58
Ladakh	Ladakh PDD	24.7	69.3	0.0	25.0	80.0	40.0	44.2	10	59
Nagaland	Nagaland PD	64.2	45.8	62.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.6	11	61
A&NI	A&N PD	24.4	53.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	33.3	12	62
Jammu & Kashmir	KPDCL	-	58.5	50.0	50.0	4.6	40.0	31.7	13	64
Jammu & Kashmir	JPDCL	-	42.0	50.0	25.0	18.0	40.0	25.3	14	65
Lakshadweep	LED	-	61.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.5	15	66

■ Top performing
 ■ Scope for improvement
 ■ Concern areas

Key insights for Special Category State Utilities:

- Uttarakhand (UPCL) ranks highest among special category states with an overall score of 77.1 - it achieved high scores in several categories, particularly in Resource Adequacy (100), RPO achievement (87.5) & CSRD (81.1)
- MePDCL and UPCL are the only two utilities having achieved maximum marks (100) for Special category state utilities across any parameter.
- KPDCL, JPDCL and LED are the bottom three utilities on overall basis and within the category as well. The ranking may be seen dropping significantly, primarily due to non-participation of these utilities in the IR rating assessment and ordinary performance among other parameters.
- Lakshadweep's utility (LED) has clear areas for improvement, particularly in green energy adoption, areas of technological adoption and resource planning.
- The top-ranked utilities are those in Uttarakhand (UPCL), Assam (APDCL), and Jammu & Kashmir (KPDCL) with 50% metering, followed by Ladakh (LPDD) and Jammu & Kashmir (JPDCL) at 25%. The remaining states and UTs, with 0% metering, share the lowest rank under communicable system metering.

Combined Score Slabs	0 – 40 Marks	40 – 60 Marks	60 – 75 Marks	75 – 100 Marks
No. of Utilities	4	7	2	2

4.3 Urban Utilities

State/UT	DISCOM/ PD	IR Report (35%)	CSRD Report (35%)	RPO achieve- ment (5%)	Communi- cable system metering (5%)	Demand side response (5%)	Re- source adeq- uacy (15%)	Combi- ned Score	Cate- gory wise Rank	Overall Rank
Maharashtra	AEML	99.8	90.0	100.0	100.0	65.7	91.7	93.5	1	1
Delhi	TPDDL	89.8	93.6	87.5	75.0	78.6	100.0	91.2	2	2
Uttar Pradesh	NPCL	97.2	93.6	50.0	75.0	31.8	82.4	87.0	3	3
Delhi	BYPL	78.7	94.5	75.0	50.0	36.0	100.0	83.7	4	4
Delhi	BRPL	79.0	93.9	75.0	50.0	36.0	100.0	83.6	5	5
Maharashtra	BEST	57.9	71.3	0.0	75.0	65.7	90.0	65.7	6	22
Uttar Pradesh	KESCO	35.6	83.9	0.0	50.0	69.3	94.6	62.0	7	30
Kerala	TCED	82.4	68.1	0.0	100.0	67.6	0.0	61.1	8	33
Maharashtra	TPCL	-	95.8	50.0	100.0	68.9	40.0	50.5	9	48
West Bengal	IPCL	76.9	-	50.0	0.0	68.6	90.0	46.3	10	53

■ Top performing
 ■ Scope for improvement
 ■ Concern areas

Key insights for Urban Utilities:

- The top five utilities, which include AEML, TPDDL, NPCL, BYPL, and BRPL, have also achieved both highest category-wise and overall rankings.
- All three Delhi utilities (TPDDL, BYPL, BRPL) are in the top 5, indicating effective urban electricity distribution.
- While AEML leads the rankings, there's a notable drop for BEST and TPCL in overall rankings, suggesting disparities in performance levels across different utilities within the state.
- The score of 65.7 suggests room for improvement in demand-side management strategies for AEML, which are crucial for optimizing energy use and reducing peak demand.

- AEML, TCED and TPCL have achieved a perfect score by equipping all their feeders and distribution transformers with meters that have automatic remote meter reading capabilities. All other utilities have room for improvement in this area.
- All three utilities (BEST, KESCO and TCED) have an RPO achievement of 0, indicating that they have not met any of their renewable energy purchase obligations.
- KESCO holds an overall rank of 30. This places it lower in the rankings, showing that while it has strengths in area of consumer services and resource adequacy, it needs to address issues in operational performance, renewable obligations, and metering to improve its overall standing.
- TPCL's ranking may be seen dropping significantly from 9th in category-wise basis to 48th on overall basis, primarily due to non-participation in the IR rating assessment, resulting in a score of zero.
- IPCL is ranked 10th in category-wise and 53rd on overall basis, the lowest among this category. This is primarily due to non-participation in CSRD exercise, resulting in a score of zero.

Combined Score Slabs	0 – 40 Marks	40 – 60 Marks	60 – 75 Marks	75 – 100 Marks
No. of Utilities	0	2	3	5

In view of the above, it may be noted that the DUR ranking methodology provides insightful actionable for the DISCOMs helping them identify areas of strength and development areas for securing better scores in subsequent DUR exercise as well as help DISCOMs formulate a financially sound, operationally robust & sustainable roadmap for the future.



Annexure-A: Score in 13th Annual Integrated Rating & Ranking of Power Distribution Utilities

Sr. No.	State/UT	DISCOM/PD	IR Score	Category wise Rank	Overall Rank
Distribution Utilities *					
1	Gujarat	DGVCL	97.5	1	2
2	Gujarat	MGVCL	95.6	2	4
3	Gujarat	UGVCL	93.0	3	5
4	Haryana	UHBVNL	92.8	4	6
5	Odisha	TPCODL	91.8	5	7
6	Odisha	TPWODL	91.5	6	8
7	Odisha	TPNODL	90.9	7	9
8	Gujarat	PGVCL	89.9	8	10
9	Haryana	DHBVNL	87.6	9	12
10	Punjab	PSPCL	77.0	10	16
11	Madhya Pradesh	MPPaKVVCL	73.7	11	19
12	Karnataka	CESCOM	73.1	12	20
13	Goa	Goa PD	68.2	13	23
14	Puducherry	PED	67.1	14	25
15	Andhra Pradesh	APEPDCL	64.9	15	26
16	Kerala	KSEBL	64.3	16	27
17	Rajasthan	AVVNL	61.4	17	29
18	Uttar Pradesh	PVVNL	57.5	18	31
19	Karnataka	GESCOM	57.3	19	32
20	West Bengal	WBSEDCL	55.3	20	33
21	Chhattisgarh	CSPDCL	55.2	21	34
22	Bihar	NBPDCL	52.9	22	35
23	Odisha	TPSODL	51.4	23	36
24	Rajasthan	JVVNL	51.3	24	37
25	Rajasthan	JdVVNL	43.1	25	39
26	Karnataka	BESCOM	40.4	26	41
27	Bihar	SBPDCL	38.5	27	42
28	Madhya Pradesh	MPMKVVCL	37.9	28	43
29	Madhya Pradesh	MPPoKVVCL	32.3	29	45
30	Karnataka	MESCOM	32.2	30	46
31	Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	31.5	31	47

*Except Urban and Special Category State Utilities

Sr. No.	State/UT	DISCOM/PD	IR Score	Category wise Rank	Overall Rank
32	Andhra Pradesh	APSPDCL	19.5	32	52
33	Uttar Pradesh	PuVVNL	18.8	33	53
34	Karnataka	HESCOM	18.7	34	54
35	Telangana	TGNPDCL	16.7	35	56
36	Uttar Pradesh	MVVNL	14.4	36	57
37	Tamil Nadu	TNPDCL	11.9	37	58
38	Telangana	TGSPDCL	11.4	38	59
39	Uttar Pradesh	DVVNL	11.2	39	60
40	Jharkhand	JBVNL	5.6	40	61
41	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	1.5	41	62
Special Category State Utilities					
42	Assam	APDCL	76.5	1	18
43	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	72.3	2	21
44	Sikkim	Sikkim PD	72.3	3	22
45	Uttarakhand	UPCL	67.5	4	24
46	Nagaland	Nagaland PD	64.2	5	28
47	Manipur	MSPDCL	47.5	6	38
48	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEBL	42.9	7	40
49	Ladakh	Ladakh PDD	24.7	8	48
50	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	A&N PD	24.4	9	49
51	Tripura	TSECL	23.6	10	50
52	Meghalaya	MePDCL	20.5	11	51
53	Mizoram	Mizoram PD	17.4	12	55
54	Jammu & Kashmir	KPDCL	0.0	13	63
55	Jammu & Kashmir	JPDCL	0.0	13	63
56	Lakshadweep	LED	0.0	13	63
Urban Utilities					
57	Maharashtra	AEML	99.8	1	1
58	Uttar Pradesh	NPCL	97.2	2	3
59	Delhi	TPDDL	89.8	3	11
60	Kerala	TCED	82.4	4	13
61	Delhi	BRPL	79.0	5	14
62	Delhi	BYPL	78.7	6	15
63	West Bengal	IPCL	76.9	7	17
64	Maharashtra	BEST	57.9	8	30
65	Uttar Pradesh	KESCO	35.6	9	44
66	Maharashtra	TPCL	0.0	10	63

Note: JPDCL, KPDCL, LED and TPCL has not participated in 13th edition of IR rating and hence have been awarded '0' score in IR report.

Annexure-B: Score in CSRD report for FY 2023-24

Sr. No.	State/UT	DISCOM/PD	Score	Grade	Category wise Rank	Overall Rank
Distribution Utilities *						
1	Tamil Nadu	TNPDCL	88.7	A	1	8
2	Andhra Pradesh	APEPDCL	86.9	A	2	9
3	Telangana	TGSPDCL	86.5	A	3	10
4	Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	86.4	A	4	11
5	Telangana	TGNPDCL	85.9	A	5	12
6	Andhra Pradesh	APSPDCL	85.3	A	6	13
7	Odisha	TPNODL	85.0	A	7	14
8	Odisha	TPCODL	83.2	A	8	16
9	Bihar	NBPDCL	81.8	A	9	17
10	Madhya Pradesh	MPPaKVVCL	81.0	A	10	20
11	Gujarat	DGVCL	80.6	A	11	21
12	Punjab	PSPCL	79.3	B+	12	22
13	Odisha	TPWODL	79.3	B+	13	23
14	Karnataka	BESCOM	78.4	B+	14	25
15	Bihar	SBPDCL	78.3	B+	15	26
16	Haryana	UHBVNL	78.2	B+	16	27
17	Gujarat	UGVCL	78.2	B+	17	28
18	Haryana	DHBVNL	77.9	B+	18	29
19	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	76.8	B+	19	30
20	West Bengal	WBSedCL	76.7	B+	20	31
21	Kerala	KSEBL	76.6	B+	21	32
22	Madhya Pradesh	MPPoKVVCL	76.1	B+	22	33
23	Madhya Pradesh	MPMKVVCL	75.6	B+	23	35
24	Goa	Goa PD	74.8	B+	24	36
25	Odisha	TPSODL	74.5	B+	25	37
26	Karnataka	GESCOM	73.2	B+	26	38
27	Karnataka	CESCOM	73.1	B+	27	39
28	Gujarat	MGVCL	72.7	B+	28	40
29	Uttar Pradesh	DVVNL	72.5	B+	29	41
30	Gujarat	PGVCL	72.1	B+	30	42
31	Chhattisgarh	CSPDCL	68.3	B	31	45
32	Karnataka	MESCOM	67.7	B	32	47

*Except Urban and Special Category State Utilities

Sr. No.	State/UT	DISCOM/PD	Score	Grade	Category wise Rank	Overall Rank
33	Puducherry	PED	66.6	B	33	48
34	Rajasthan	JdVVNL	65.5	B	34	49
35	Rajasthan	AVVNL	64.2	B	35	50
36	Karnataka	HESCOM	64.0	B	36	51
37	Rajasthan	JVVNL	63.0	B	37	52
38	Uttar Pradesh	PVVNL	62.7	B	38	53
39	Uttar Pradesh	MVVNL	60.8	B	39	55
40	Uttar Pradesh	PuVVNL	60.2	B	40	56
41	Jharkhand	JBVNL	52.0	C+	41	63
Special Category State Utilities						
42	Manipur	MSPDCL	88.9	A	1	7
43	Uttarakhand	UPCL	81.1	A	2	18
44	Assam	APDCL	81.1	A	3	19
45	Meghalaya	MePDCL	78.6	B+	4	24
46	Tripura	TSECL	76.1	B+	5	34
47	Ladakh	Ladakh PDD	69.3	B	6	44
48	Lakshadweep	LED	61.5	B	7	54
49	Jammu & Kashmir	KPDCL	58.5	C+	8	57
50	Mizoram	Mizoram PD	57.9	C+	9	58
51	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	57.3	C+	10	59
52	Sikkim	Sikkim PD	55.6	C+	11	60
53	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	A&N PD	53.5	C+	12	61
54	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEBL	53.2	C+	13	62
55	Nagaland	Nagaland PD	45.8	C	14	64
56	Jammu & Kashmir	JPDCL	42.0	C	15	65
Urban Utilities						
57	Maharashtra	TPCL	95.8	A+	1	1
58	Delhi	BYPL	94.5	A+	2	2
59	Delhi	BRPL	93.9	A+	3	3
60	Uttar Pradesh	NPCL	93.6	A+	4	4
61	Delhi	TPDDL	93.6	A+	5	5
62	Maharashtra	AEML	90.0	A+	6	6
63	Uttar Pradesh	KESCO	83.9	A	7	15
64	Maharashtra	BEST	71.3	B+	8	43
65	Kerala	TCED	68.1	B	9	46
66	West Bengal	IPCL	0.0	-	10	66

Note: IPCL has not participated in CSRD exercise for FY 2023-24 and hence have been awarded '0' score in CSRD report.

Annexure-C: Score in RPO achievement for DUR

Sr. No.	State/UT	DISCOM/PD	Score	Category wise Rank	Overall Rank
Distribution Utilities *					
1	Haryana	UHBVNL	100.0	1	1
2	Haryana	DHBVNL	100.0	1	1
3	Karnataka	MESCOM	100.0	1	1
4	Bihar	SBPDCL	87.5	4	5
5	Bihar	NBPDCL	75.0	5	8
6	Rajasthan	JVVNL	75.0	5	8
7	Tamil Nadu	TNPDCL	50.0	7	18
8	Punjab	PSPCL	50.0	7	18
9	West Bengal	WBSEDCL	50.0	7	18
10	Goa	Goa PD	50.0	7	18
11	Karnataka	GESCOM	50.0	7	18
12	Chhattisgarh	CSPDCL	50.0	7	18
13	Karnataka	HESCOM	50.0	7	18
14	Jharkhand	JBVNL	50.0	7	18
15	Odisha	TPNODL	37.5	15	31
16	Odisha	TPCODL	37.5	15	31
17	Odisha	TPWODL	37.5	15	31
18	Kerala	KSEBL	37.5	15	31
19	Odisha	TPSODL	37.5	15	31
20	Puducherry	PED	37.5	15	31
21	Andhra Pradesh	APEPDCL	25.0	21	37
22	Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	25.0	21	37
23	Andhra Pradesh	APSPDCL	25.0	21	37
24	Karnataka	BESCOM	25.0	21	37
25	Gujarat	UGVCL	25.0	21	37
26	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	25.0	21	37
27	Karnataka	CESCOM	25.0	21	37
28	Gujarat	MGVCL	25.0	21	37
29	Rajasthan	JdVVNL	25.0	21	37
30	Rajasthan	AVVNL	25.0	21	37
31	Madhya Pradesh	MPPaKVVCL	12.5	31	48
32	Madhya Pradesh	MPPoKVVCL	12.5	31	48

*Except Urban and Special Category State Utilities

Sr. No.	State/UT	DISCOM/PD	Score	Category wise Rank	Overall Rank
33	Madhya Pradesh	MPMKVVCL	12.5	31	48
34	Telangana	TGSPDCL	0.0	34	51
35	Telangana	TGNPDCL	0.0	34	51
36	Gujarat	DGVCL	0.0	34	51
37	Uttar Pradesh	DVVNL	0.0	34	51
38	Gujarat	PGVCL	0.0	34	51
39	Uttar Pradesh	PVVNL	0.0	34	51
40	Uttar Pradesh	MVVNL	0.0	34	51
41	Uttar Pradesh	PuVVNL	0.0	34	51
Special Category State Utilities					
42	Uttarakhand	UPCL	87.5	1	5
43	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	75.0	2	8
44	Sikkim	Sikkim PD	75.0	2	8
45	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEBL	75.0	2	8
46	Assam	APDCL	62.5	5	15
47	Mizoram	Mizoram PD	62.5	5	15
48	Nagaland	Nagaland PD	62.5	5	15
49	Jammu & Kashmir	KPDCL	50.0	8	18
50	Jammu & Kashmir	JPDCL	50.0	8	18
51	Meghalaya	MePDCL	25.0	10	37
52	Manipur	MSPDCL	0.0	11	51
53	Tripura	TSECL	0.0	11	51
54	Ladakh	Ladakh PDD	0.0	11	51
55	Lakshadweep	LED	0.0	11	51
56	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	A&N PD	0.0	11	51
Urban Utilities					
57	Maharashtra	AEML	100.0	1	1
58	Delhi	TPDDL	87.5	2	5
59	Delhi	BYPL	75.0	3	8
60	Delhi	BRPL	75.0	3	8
61	Maharashtra	TPCL	50.0	5	18
62	Uttar Pradesh	NPCL	50.0	5	18
63	West Bengal	IPCL	50.0	5	18
64	Uttar Pradesh	KESCO	0.0	8	51
65	Maharashtra	BEST	0.0	8	51
66	Kerala	TCED	0.0	8	51

Annexure-D: Score in Communicable System metering for DUR

Sr. No.	State/UT	DISCOM/PD	Score	Category wise Rank	Overall Rank
Distribution Utilities *					
1	Kerala	KSEBL	100.0	1	1
2	Bihar	NBPDCL	75.0	2	5
3	Rajasthan	JVVNL	75.0	2	5
4	Goa	Goa PD	75.0	2	5
5	Odisha	TPWODL	75.0	2	5
6	Puducherry	PED	75.0	2	5
7	Gujarat	MGVCL	75.0	2	5
8	Haryana	UHBVNL	50.0	8	14
9	Haryana	DHBVNL	50.0	8	14
10	Karnataka	GESCOM	50.0	8	14
11	Chhattisgarh	CSPDCL	50.0	8	14
12	Odisha	TPNODL	50.0	8	14
13	Andhra Pradesh	APEPDCL	50.0	8	14
14	Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	50.0	8	14
15	Andhra Pradesh	APSPDCL	50.0	8	14
16	Karnataka	BESCOM	50.0	8	14
17	Gujarat	UGVCL	50.0	8	14
18	Madhya Pradesh	MPMKVVCL	50.0	8	14
19	Telangana	TGSPDCL	50.0	8	14
20	Gujarat	DGVCL	50.0	8	14
21	Uttar Pradesh	DVVNL	50.0	8	14
22	Gujarat	PGVCL	50.0	8	14
23	Uttar Pradesh	PVVNL	50.0	8	14
24	Uttar Pradesh	PuVVNL	50.0	8	14
25	Bihar	SBPDCL	25.0	25	37
26	Odisha	TPCODL	25.0	25	37
27	Odisha	TPSODL	25.0	25	37
28	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	25.0	25	37
29	Rajasthan	JdVVNL	25.0	25	37
30	Rajasthan	AVVNL	25.0	25	37

*Except Urban and Special Category State Utilities

Sr. No.	State/UT	DISCOM/PD	Score	Category wise Rank	Overall Rank
31	Madhya Pradesh	MPPaKVVCL	25.0	25	37
32	Telangana	TGNPDCL	25.0	25	37
33	Uttar Pradesh	MVVNL	25.0	25	37
34	Karnataka	MESCOM	0.0	34	48
35	Tamil Nadu	TNPDCL	0.0	34	48
36	Punjab	PSPCL	0.0	34	48
37	West Bengal	WBSEDCL	0.0	34	48
38	Karnataka	HESCOM	0.0	34	48
39	Jharkhand	JBVNL	0.0	34	48
40	Karnataka	CESCOM	0.0	34	48
41	Madhya Pradesh	MPPoKVVCL	0.0	34	48
Special Category State Utilities					
42	Uttarakhand	UPCL	50.0	1	14
43	Assam	APDCL	50.0	1	14
44	Jammu & Kashmir	KPDCL	50.0	1	14
45	Jammu & Kashmir	JPDCL	25.0	4	37
46	Ladakh	Ladakh PDD	25.0	4	37
47	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	0.0	6	48
48	Sikkim	Sikkim PD	0.0	6	48
49	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEBL	0.0	6	48
50	Mizoram	Mizoram PD	0.0	6	48
51	Nagaland	Nagaland PD	0.0	6	48
52	Meghalaya	MePDCL	0.0	6	48
53	Manipur	MSPDCL	0.0	6	48
54	Tripura	TSECL	0.0	6	48
55	Lakshadweep	LED	0.0	6	48
56	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	A&N PD	0.0	6	48
Urban Utilities					
57	Maharashtra	AEML	100.0	1	1
58	Maharashtra	TPCL	100.0	1	1
59	Kerala	TCED	100.0	1	1
60	Delhi	TPDDL	75.0	4	5
61	Uttar Pradesh	NPCL	75.0	4	5
62	Maharashtra	BEST	75.0	4	5
63	Delhi	BYPL	50.0	7	14
64	Delhi	BRPL	50.0	7	14
65	Uttar Pradesh	KESCO	50.0	7	14
66	West Bengal	IPCL	0.0	10	48

Annexure-E: Score in Demand Side Response for DUR

Sr. No.	State/UT	DISCOM/PD	Score	Category wise Rank	Overall Rank
Distribution Utilities *					
1	Kerala	KSEBL	90.0	1	1
2	Madhya Pradesh	MPPaKVCL	87.9	2	2
3	Bihar	NBPDCL	85.7	3	3
4	Punjab	PSPCL	83.3	4	4
5	Telangana	TGSPDCL	81.5	5	5
6	Odisha	TPSODL	80.8	6	6
7	Haryana	DHBVNL	80.0	7	7
8	Madhya Pradesh	MPMKVVCL	75.4	8	10
9	Madhya Pradesh	MPPoKVCL	75.2	9	11
10	Bihar	SBPDCL	74.6	10	12
11	Rajasthan	AVVNL	71.7	11	13
12	West Bengal	WBSEDCL	70.5	12	14
13	Odisha	TPWODL	70.2	13	15
14	Telangana	TGNPDCL	67.5	14	20
15	Odisha	TPCODL	67.0	15	21
16	Tamil Nadu	TNPDCL	65.4	16	24
17	Haryana	UHBVNL	65.0	17	25
18	Andhra Pradesh	APSPDCL	61.1	18	27
19	Rajasthan	JVVNL	60.8	19	28
20	Gujarat	DGVCL	60.0	20	29
21	Gujarat	PGVCL	60.0	20	29
22	Gujarat	UGVCL	59.3	22	31
23	Uttar Pradesh	MVVNL	54.5	23	33
24	Gujarat	MGVCL	53.8	24	34
25	Rajasthan	JdVVNL	53.0	25	35
26	Chhattisgarh	CSPDCL	50.6	26	36
27	Goa	Goa PD	50.0	27	37
28	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	48.0	28	39
29	Odisha	TPNODL	44.8	29	40
30	Puducherry	PED	40.0	30	41
31	Jharkhand	JBVNL	40.0	30	41

*Except Urban and Special Category State Utilities

Sr. No.	State/UT	DISCOM/PD	Score	Category wise Rank	Overall Rank
32	Karnataka	GESCOM	31.3	32	49
33	Uttar Pradesh	PuVVNL	30.1	33	50
34	Uttar Pradesh	PVVNL	24.4	34	51
35	Andhra Pradesh	APEPDCL	22.2	35	52
36	Karnataka	MESCOM	21.0	36	53
37	Uttar Pradesh	DVVNL	20.0	37	54
38	Karnataka	BESCOM	6.4	38	56
39	Karnataka	CESCOM	2.7	39	58
40	Karnataka	HESCOM	2.3	40	59
41	Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	0.0	41	60
Special Category State Utilities					
42	Ladakh	Ladakh PDD	80.0	1	7
43	Uttarakhand	UPCL	65.0	2	25
44	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEBL	58.6	3	32
45	Assam	APDCL	48.5	4	38
46	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	40.0	5	41
47	Tripura	TSECL	38.2	6	44
48	Meghalaya	MePDCL	35.0	7	47
49	Jammu & Kashmir	JPDCL	18.0	8	55
50	Jammu & Kashmir	KPDCL	4.6	9	57
51	Sikkim	Sikkim PD	0.0	10	60
52	Mizoram	Mizoram PD	0.0	10	60
53	Nagaland	Nagaland PD	0.0	10	60
54	Manipur	MSPDCL	0.0	10	60
55	Lakshadweep	LED	0.0	10	60
56	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	A&N PD	0.0	10	60
Urban Utilities					
57	Delhi	TPDDL	78.6	1	9
58	Uttar Pradesh	KESCO	69.3	2	16
59	Maharashtra	TPCL	68.9	3	17
60	West Bengal	IPCL	68.6	4	18
61	Kerala	TCED	67.6	5	19
62	Maharashtra	BEST	65.7	6	22
63	Maharashtra	AEML	65.7	7	23
64	Delhi	BYPL	36.0	8	45
65	Delhi	BRPL	36.0	8	45
66	Uttar Pradesh	NPCL	31.8	10	48

Annexure-F: Score in Resource Adequacy for DUR

Sr. No.	State/UT	DISCOM/PD	Score	Category wise Rank	Overall Rank
Distribution Utilities *					
1	Andhra Pradesh	APSPDCL	95.6	1	7
2	Andhra Pradesh	APEPDCL	95.5	2	8
3	Uttar Pradesh	DVVNL	94.6	3	9
4	Uttar Pradesh	PVVNL	94.6	3	9
5	Uttar Pradesh	MVVNL	94.6	3	9
6	Uttar Pradesh	PuVVNL	94.6	3	9
7	Bihar	NBPDCL	90.0	7	17
8	Bihar	SBPDCL	90.0	7	17
9	Karnataka	HESCOM	90.0	7	17
10	Karnataka	BESCOM	90.0	10	23
11	Goa	Goa PD	87.9	11	25
12	Kerala	KSEBL	87.7	12	26
13	Telangana	TGSPDCL	87.5	13	27
14	Telangana	TGNPDCL	87.5	13	27
15	Chhattisgarh	CSPDCL	85.4	15	29
16	Punjab	PSPCL	79.3	16	31
17	Karnataka	GESCOM	78.5	17	32
18	Rajasthan	JdVVNL	77.2	18	33
19	Rajasthan	AVVNL	77.2	18	33
20	Rajasthan	JVVNL	77.2	18	33
21	Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	76.3	21	36
22	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	74.6	22	37
23	Tamil Nadu	TNPDCL	73.8	23	38
24	Haryana	UHBVNL	67.7	24	39
25	Haryana	DHBVNL	63.3	25	40
26	Puducherry	PED	50.3	26	41
27	Jharkhand	JBVNL	50.1	27	42
28	Odisha	TPNODL	40.0	28	44
29	Odisha	TPCODL	40.0	28	44
30	Madhya Pradesh	MPPaKVCL	40.0	28	44
31	Odisha	TPWODL	40.0	28	44

*Except Urban and Special Category State Utilities

Sr. No.	State/UT	DISCOM/PD	Score	Category wise Rank	Overall Rank
32	Madhya Pradesh	MPPoKVVCL	40.0	28	44
33	Madhya Pradesh	MPMKVVCL	40.0	28	44
34	Odisha	TPSODL	40.0	28	44
35	Karnataka	MESCOM	40.0	28	44
36	Gujarat	DGVCL	0.0	36	57
37	Gujarat	UGVCL	0.0	36	57
38	West Bengal	WBSEDCL	0.0	36	57
39	Karnataka	CESCOM	0.0	36	57
40	Gujarat	MGVCL	0.0	36	57
41	Gujarat	PGVCL	0.0	36	57
Special Category State Utilities					
42	Uttarakhand	UPCL	100.0	1	1
43	Meghalaya	MePDCL	100.0	1	1
44	Mizoram	Mizoram PD	99.2	3	6
45	Assam	APDCL	91.8	4	14
46	Sikkim	Sikkim PD	90.7	5	16
47	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	90.0	6	17
48	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEBL	90.0	6	17
49	Tripura	TSECL	50.0	8	43
50	Ladakh	Ladakh PDD	40.0	9	44
51	Jammu & Kashmir	KPDCL	40.0	9	44
52	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	A&N PD	40.0	9	44
53	Jammu & Kashmir	JPDCL	40.0	9	44
54	Manipur	MSPDCL	0.0	13	57
55	Lakshadweep	LED	0.0	13	57
56	Nagaland	Nagaland PD	0.0	13	57
Urban Utilities					
57	Delhi	TPDDL	100.0	1	1
58	Delhi	BYPL	100.0	1	1
59	Delhi	BRPL	100.0	1	1
60	Uttar Pradesh	KESCO	94.6	4	9
61	Maharashtra	AEML	91.7	5	15
62	West Bengal	IPCL	90.0	6	17
63	Maharashtra	BEST	90.0	7	24
64	Uttar Pradesh	NPCL	82.4	8	30
65	Maharashtra	TPCL	40.0	9	44
66	Kerala	TCED	0.0	10	57

*Except Special Category State Utilities and Urban Utilities

Annexure-G: List of Acronyms

Sr. No.	Acronym	Full Form
1	A&N PD	Electricity Department, UT of Andaman & Nicobar
2	ACS	Average Cost of Supply
3	AMI	Advanced Metering Infrastructure
4	AMR	Automatic Meter Reading
5	AEML	Adani Electricity Mumbai Limited
6	APCPDCL	Andhra Pradesh Central Power Distribution Corporation Limited
7	APDCL	Assam Power Distribution Company Limited
8	APEPDCL	Eastern Power Distribution Company of Andhra Pradesh Limited
9	APSPDCL	Southern Power Distribution Company of Andhra Pradesh Limited
10	ARR	Average Realizable Revenue
11	Arunachal PD	Department of Power, Arunachal Pradesh
12	AVVNL	Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited
13	BESCOM	Bangalore Electricity Supply Company Limited
14	BEST	Brihanmumbai Electric Supply and Transport
15	BRPL	BSES Rajdhani Power Limited
16	BYPL	BSES Yamuna Power Limited
17	CEA	Central Electricity Authority
18	CESC	Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation
19	CESCOM	Chamundeshwari Electricity Supply Corporation limited
20	CESS-Sircilla	Co-operative Electric Supply Society-Sircilla
21	CSPDCL	Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Company Limited
22	C&I	Commercial & Industrial
23	DGVCL	Dakshin Gujarat Viji Company Limited
24	DHBVNL	Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited
25	DNHDDPDCL	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu Power Distribution Corporation Limited
26	DNH & DD	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
27	DVC	Damodar Valley Corporation
28	DVVNL	Dakshinanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited
29	EWEDC	Electricity Wing of Engineering Department, Chandigarh
30	GESCOM	Gulbarga Electricity Supply Company Limited
31	Goa PD	Electricity Department, Government of Goa
32	HESCOM	Hubli Electricity Supply Company Limited
33	HPO	Hypro Power Obligation
34	HPSEBL	Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board Limited
35	HRECS	Hukkeri Rural Electric Co-operative Society Ltd
36	IPCL	India Power Corporation Limited
37	IS	Indian Standards
38	JBVNL	Jharkhand Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited
39	JdVVNL	Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited
40	JERC	Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission
41	JPDCL	Jammu Power Distribution Corporation Limited
42	JVVNL	Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited

Sr. No.	Acronym	Full Form
43	KESCO	Kanpur Electricity Supply Company Limited
44	KPDCL	Kashmir Power Distribution Corporation Limited
45	KSEBL	Kerala State Electricity Board Limited
46	Ladakh PDD	Ladakh Power Development Department
47	LED	Department of Electricity, UT of Lakshadweep
48	MePDCL	Meghalaya Power Distribution Corporation Limited
49	MESCOM	Mangalore Electricity Supply Company Limited
50	MGVCL	Madhya Gujarat Vij Company Limited
51	Mizoram PD	Power & Electricity Department, Government of Mizoram
52	MoP	Ministry of Power
53	MPMKVVCL	Madhya Pradesh Madhya Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited
54	MPPaKVVCL	Madhya Pradesh Pashchim Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited
55	MPPoKVVCL	Madhya Pradesh Poorv Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited
56	MSEDCL	Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited
57	MSPDCL	Manipur State Power Distribution Company Limited
58	MVVNL	Madhyanchal Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Limited
59	Nagaland PD	Department of Power, Government of Nagaland
60	NBPDCL	North Bihar Power Distribution Company Limited
61	NDMC	New Delhi Municipal Council
62	NPCL	Noida Power Company Limited
63	PED	Electricity Department, Government of Puducherry
64	PGVCL	Paschim Gujarat Vij Company Limited
65	PSPCL	Punjab State Power Corporation Limited
66	PuVVNL	Purvanchal Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Limited
67	PVVNL	Paschimanchal Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Limited
68	SBPDCL	South Bihar Power Distribution Company Limited
69	SERC	State Electricity Regulatory Commission
70	Sikkim PD	Power Department, Government of Sikkim
71	TCED	Thrissur Corporation Electricity Department
72	TGNPDCL	Northern Power Distribution Company of Telangana Limited
73	TGSPDCL	Southern Power Distribution Company of Telangana Limited
74	TNPDCL	Tamil Nadu Power Distribution Corporation Limited
75	TPCODL	Tata Power Central Odisha Distribution Limited
76	TPDDL	Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited
77	TPCL	Tata Power Company Limited
78	TPNODL	Tata Power Northern Odisha Distribution Limited
79	TPSODL	Tata Power Southern Odisha Distribution Limited
80	TPWODL	Tata Power Western Odisha Distribution Limited
81	TPL-A	Torrent Power Limited – Ahmedabad
82	TPL-D	Torrent Power Limited – Dahej
83	TPL-S	Torrent Power Limited – Surat
84	TSECL	Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited
85	UGVCL	Uttar Gujarat Vij Company Limited
86	UHBVNL	Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited
87	UPCL	Uttarakhand Power Corporation Limited
88	WBSEDCL	West Bengal State Electricity Distribution Company Limited



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