

The following methodology proposes the conceptual framework for renewable energy feed-in tariff determination. This methodology is presented herewith for the stakeholder consultation. The considered parameters and relevant data would be finalized in consultation with the stakeholders.

# The Methodology for Renewable Energy Feed-In Tariffs

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**The basis for deciding purchase tariff for energy supplied by  
Renewable Energy based Electricity Generation**

**2026**

This document defines the basic principles and the methodology for calculating feed-in tariffs for renewable energy-based electricity generation and such methodology is applicable for purchasing renewable energy-based electricity from plants operating under Standard Power Purchase Agreements (SPPA), in accordance with the Sri Lanka Electricity Act No. 36 of 2024 (Amended).

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# 1. Application of the Methodology

This Methodology for Renewable Energy (RE) purchase tariff is approved by the Public Utilities Commission of Sri Lanka in terms of Section 29 of Sri Lanka Electricity Act, No. 36 of 2024 (Amended). This document may be cited as the Methodology for determining feed in tariffs for Renewable Energy based electricity generation and shall come into effect on the date on which this document is issued.

The Methodology applies for purchasing Renewable Energy based electricity from plants operating under Standard Power Purchase Agreements (SPPA), in accordance with the Sri Lanka Electricity Act No. 36 of 2024 (Amended).

The time periods such as peak, day, off-peak mentioned in this methodology may not be identical to the conventional 'Time-of Use (ToU)' durations.

## 2. Applicable technologies / fuels

1. Power plants
  - a) Mini-hydro
  - b) Mini-hydro- Local; mini-hydro plants that, at least, use locally manufactured turbines
  - c) Wind
  - d) Wind – Local; wind plants that, at least, use locally manufactured turbine blades
  - e) Biomass –Dendro; biomass fired plants that use grown fuel wood
  - f) Biomass- Agricultural/ Industrial Waste; biomass fired plants that use byproducts like paddy husk, saw dust, sugar cane bagasse, etc
  - g) Municipal Solid Waste
  - h) Waste Heat Recovery
  - i) Ground mounted Solar PV
  - j) Floating Solar PV
2. Prosumers
  - a) Rooftop Solar PV
  - b) Rooftop Solar PV with Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)
  - c) Prosumers with behind the Meter Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)
3. Power plants with Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS)

## 3. Tariffs for power plants

### 3.1. Type of Tariff and Tariff Calculation

The RE based electricity purchase tariffs (Tariffs) will be calculated based on projected cash flow of a generic 1 MW plant over 20 years, including the Return on Equity (ROE). Tariff shall have three components;

1. Non-escalable component, which is constant for 20 years,

This component will include compensation for Return on equity and loan repayment.

2. Escalable O&M component,  
A base O&M component will be approved considering existing market rates (no scalation assumed). Annual escalation rate for the base rate, will be published by the Commission considering CCPI and LKR/USD exchange rate variations. However, the Commission will adjust the cumulative escalation rate once in every three years taking into account the actual market rates.
3. Escalable fuel component  
A base fuel component will be approved considering existing market rates. Annual escalation rate for the base rate, will be published by the Commission considering CCPI variations. However, the Commission will adjust the cumulative escalation rate once in every three years taking into account the actual market rates.

All three components of the tariff are calculated as follows:

$$\text{Feed – in Tariff [LKR/kWh]} = \frac{\text{NPV of Cash Outflow}}{\text{NPV of Energy Generated}}$$

### **3.2. Parameters**

All costs are to be estimated at the current year terms. The parameters related to the estimation of cash flows and energy generation are detailed below. Parameters developed for year 2026 are shown in annex 01 as an example.

#### **3.2.1. Capital Cost**

The total investment for a typical 1 MW power plant of each technology is to be established. The average size of a typical plant constructed in Sri Lanka has to be taken into consideration when arriving at per MW investment cost. The cost components of a typical plant would be; project development cost, infrastructure development cost, cost of civil works, cost of logistics, cost of electromechanical equipment, fuel handling system cost, interconnection cost, working capital and contingencies. These capital costs will be determined by a hybrid method based on market-based survey and index-based escalation model (50% market based + 50% indexed based). In case of indexed based method, local ICTAD indices and international equipment cost indices could be used to update the capital cost on yearly basis.

#### **3.2.2. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Cost**

Plant Operation and Maintenance cost shall be estimated as a percentage (%) of the capital cost per annum. This cost shall cover all costs (yearly) other than initial working capital, loan repayment and fuel costs of a typical plant of each technology.

#### **3.2.3. Plant Factor**

Plant factor shall be set for each technology to estimate annual electricity generated from each technology. Following Factors, among others, shall be considered when setting the plant factor.

- a) Optimal design of a typical power plant
- b) Existing resource potential in the country (consideration shall be given for tapping best sites in case of emerging technologies)

- c) Typical plant size and technology used in Sri Lanka
- d) Typical maintenance hours/ days per annum
- e) Historical plant factors of existing power plants of the same technology

### 3.2.4. Annual Capacity Degradation Factor

The plant annual capacity degradation shall be considered under optimal design and standard operation and maintenance conditions. Actual capacity degradation of existing plants shall be used as a reference level.

### 3.2.5. Fuel Cost

Fuel cost (Rs. / kWh) is applicable for Biomass (Dendro and Agro/ industrial Waste technologies) and Municipal Solid Waste technologies only. Following factors, among others, shall be considered.

- a) Prevailing/ projected market price of the fuel (in real terms)
- b) Cost of production, in case of grown fuel wood
- c) Transport cost/ tipping fees of the fuel
- d) Moisture content and plant efficiency

### 3.2.6. Construction Period

Plant construction period is to be assumed as 2 years, while equal percentage of investment made in those two years (50% each) and the total equity investment is done during first year of construction. Interest During Construction (IDC) shall be capitalized for estimation of loan repayments and Return on Equity calculations.

E.g.If investment per MW is C and debt is 60%, following estimation shall be done for simplicity,

Table 1: Interest during construction calculation

Construction Year	1	2
Equity	40%	-
Debt	10%	50%
IDC	$C \times 10\% \times r\%$	$C \times (10\% + 50\%) \times r\%$

$r$  = loan interest rate and the capitalized total investment cost is  $\{C + IDC_{\text{year 1}} + IDC_{\text{year 2}}\}$

### 3.2.7. Cost of Debt (interest rate)

Debt is assumed as a fraction of the capitalized total investment cost. Cost of debt shall be estimated based on 12-month Average of Weighted Prime Lending Rates (AWPR) published by the Central bank of Sri Lanka;

$$\text{Post tax cost of debt} = \{12 \text{ month average AWPR} + \text{Premium}\} \times (1 - \text{tax rate } \%)$$

The loan repayment period shall be taken as 6 years (typical loan period). The principal repayment is on equal instalments, and the interest is calculated for the outstanding balance. Annual loan repayment simulation could be used for simplicity.

In times where market rates show steep variations, the Commission may use one year forward rates for 6-year loan.

### 3.2.8. Return on Equity

A fixed Return on Equity (ROE) as a percentage of total equity is to be allowed, for equity taken as a fraction of capitalized total investment cost (typically taken as 40%). The percentage (%) return on Equity (ROE) shall be set based on the required rate of return calculated using the Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM).

#### 3.2.8.1. Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM);

$$k_e = k_{RF} + (k_M - k_{RF}) \beta$$

$k_e$  = required rate of return (COE)

$k_{RF}$  = risk-free rate (use long-term (6/ 10-yr) Treasury bond interest rate- 5 year average)

$(k_M - k_{RF})$  = equity risk premium (ERP) – typical risk of a investment in the country compared to risk free investment, typically taken as 10% for Sri Lanka

$\beta$  = Beta, which measures a project's risk (technology, energy forecast, revenue, etc). It represents a project's volatility relative to the overall market. Typically taken as 0.9 for electricity sector investments in Sri Lanka

### 3.2.9. Discount Rate

The discount rate for the cashflows shall be estimated using the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) as shown below.

$$WACC = \frac{\text{debt}\% \times \text{post tax cost of debt}\% + \text{equity}\% \times COE\%}{100}$$

## 3. Tariffs for Prosumers

### 4.1. Type of Tariff and Tariff Calculation

The following types of prosumer options are considered for tariff determination.

1. Rooftop solar PV
2. Rooftop solar PV and BESS
  - a. Existing rooftop solar PV prosumer opting for BESS
  - b. Prospective prosumer
3. Prosumers with behind the meter BESS only (Applicable subject to legal permissibility)

A constant purchase tariff is applicable over 20 years, for systems without BESS, where the same cash outflows are taken throughout the period. The year 1 estimated escalation is applied to total SPPA period, and a single all-inclusive tariff is determined. For systems with BESS, BESS inclusive tariff is applicable only for a period of 10 years. The remaining tariff component, if applicable, would be effective for the next 10 years.

The following feed-in tariff components are required to be determined for setting prosumer tariffs.

Table 2: Feed-in tariff components for prosumers

S/N	Cashflow Scenario	Feed-in tariff component [LKR/kWh]	Calculation Formula
1	Rooftop Solar PV system with grid tied inverter	$R_1$	$\frac{NPV \text{ of Cash Outflow for Scenario Under Consideration}}{NPV \text{ of Energy Generated}}$
2	Rooftop Solar PV system with hybrid inverter	$R_2$	$\frac{NPV \text{ of Cash Outflow for Scenario Under Consideration}}{NPV \text{ of Energy Generated}}$
3	BESS with hybrid inverter	$R_3$	$\frac{NPV \text{ of Cash Outflow for Scenario Under Consideration}}{NPV \text{ of Energy Discharged}}$
4	BESS excluding inverter	$R_4$	$\frac{NPV \text{ of Cash Outflow for Scenario Under Consideration}}{NPV \text{ of Energy Discharged}}$

The cash outflow considers following elements.

- Return on equity
- Loan repayment
- Operation and Maintenance (O&M) cost

It is to be noted that the above cash outflows do not consider the cost of charging the battery for scenarios with BESS.

In case of BESS, the annual energy discharged is calculated in the following manner.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Annual Energy Discharged} \\
 &= \text{BESS Capacity (kWh)} \times \text{Standard Depth of Discharge} \\
 &\quad \times \text{No. of Cycles Annually at the Standard DoD} \\
 &\quad \times \text{Cumulative Battery Capacity Degradation}
 \end{aligned}$$

The summary of prosumer tariff determination is shown in the table below.

Table 3: Prosumer feed-in tariffs

Applicant Type	Purchase Tariff at Specified Peak Period <sup>[1]</sup> [LKR/kWh]	Purchase Tariff at Other Periods [LKR/kWh]
New Rooftop Solar PV	$R_1$	$R_1$
New Rooftop Solar PV and BESS	$R_4 + (R_2/\text{Round Trip Efficiency})^{[2]}$	0 - For first 10 years <sup>[3]</sup> $R_1$ - For remainder of the SPPA period
New BESS only <sup>[4]</sup>	$R_3 + (R_{\text{Charging}})^{[5]}/\text{Round Trip Efficiency}^{[2]}$	N/A
Existing Rooftop Solar PV prosumer applying for BESS	$R_3 + (R_1'/\text{Round Trip Efficiency})^{[2]}$	0 – For first 10 years <sup>[3]</sup> $R_1'$ - For remainder of the SPPA period <sup>[6]</sup>

\*Notes:

- Peak period would be as specified in the SPPA
- 'Round Trip Efficiency' refers to the overall charge/discharge efficiency of BESS
- Rooftop Solar PV + BESS prosumers would be paid only for electricity exports in the specified peak period, until the expiration of BESS contract
- Applicability of BESS only scheme is subjected to the legal permissibility
- $R_{\text{Charging}}$  would be applied as per the criteria described below.
- $R_1'$  is the already signed Rooftop Solar PV feed-in tariff

$R_{\text{Charging}}$  for BESS only prosumers is set at the approved 'Day Time' rate of the consumer tariff, offered by the utility. Accordingly, this component can vary over time.

## **4.2. Parameters**

All costs are to be estimated at the current year terms. The parameters related to the estimation of cash flows and energy generation/energy discharge are detailed below. Parameters developed for year 2026 are shown in annex 01 as an example.

### **4.3.1. Capital Cost**

The total investments are considered under the following capacity bands, for Rooftop Solar PV systems.

- a. Up to 40kW
- b. Above 40kW and up to 250kW
- c. Above 250kW

Where applicable, the same capacity bands are considered for systems inclusive of BESS. These BESS shall have a standard discharge duration of 4-hours, at the nominal capacity.

The capital cost will be determined through a market-based survey.

### **4.3.2. Operation & Maintenance (O&M) Cost**

Plant Operation and Maintenance cost shall be estimated as a percentage (%) of the capital cost per annum, and this percentage could be varied during the SPPA period taking into account the age of the plant. This cost shall cover all costs (yearly) other than initial working capital and loan repayment of a typical plant.

### **4.3.3. Plant Factor**

Plant factor shall be set to estimate annual electricity generated. Actual market data shall be considered when setting the plant factor;

### **4.3.4. Annual Capacity Degradation Factor**

The plant annual capacity degradation shall be considered under optimal design and standard operation and maintenance conditions. Actual capacity degradation of existing plants shall be used as a reference level.

### **4.3.5. BESS Parameters**

#### **4.3.5.1. Annual Discharging Cycles and Depth of Discharge**

The number of annual discharging cycles, at the standard depth of discharge has to be defined.

#### **4.3.5.2. BESS Efficiency**

The round-trip efficiency of the BESS under optimal design and standard operating conditions has to be considered.

### **4.3.6. Cost of Debt**

Debt is assumed as a fraction of the capitalized total investment cost. Cost of debt shall be estimated based on 12-month Average of Weighted Prime Lending Rates (AWPR) published by the Central bank of Sri Lanka;

$$\text{Post tax cost of debt} = \{12 \text{ month average AWPR} + \text{Premium}\% \} \times (1 - \text{tax rate}\%)$$

The loan repayment period shall be taken as 6 years (typical loan period). The principal repayment is on equal instalments, and the interest is calculated for the outstanding balance. Annual loan repayment simulation could be used for simplicity.

In times where market rates show steep variations, the Commission may use one year forward rates for 6-year loan.

### 4.3.7. Return on Equity

A fixed Return on Equity (ROE) is to be allowed for the term of the SPPA, for equity taken as a fraction of capitalized total investment cost (typically taken as 40%). The percentage (%) return on Equity (ROE) shall be set based on the required rate of return calculated using the Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM).

#### 4.3.7.1. Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM);

$$k_e = k_{RF} + (k_M - k_{RF}) \beta$$

$k_e$  = required rate of return (COE)

$k_{RF}$  = risk-free rate (use long-term (6/ 10-yr) Treasury bond interest rate- 5 year average)

$(k_M - k_{RF})$  = equity risk premium (ERP) – typical risk of a investment in the country compared to risk free investment, typically taken as 10% for Sri Lanka

$\beta$  = Beta, which measures a project's risk (technology, energy forecast, revenue, etc). It represents a project's volatility relative to the overall market. Typically taken as 0.9 for electricity sector investments in Sri Lanka

### 4.3.8. Discounting Rate

The discount rate for the cashflows shall be estimated using the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) as shown below.

$$WACC = \frac{\text{debt}\% \times \text{post tax cost of debt}\% + \text{equity}\% \times COE\%}{100}$$

A debt-to-equity ratio of 60: 40 is considered for above calculation.

## 5. Tariffs for Power Plants with Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS)

### 5.1. Type of Tariff and Tariff Calculation

Solar PV plants (Ground mounted & Floating) as considered under Clause 3 of this methodology, connected along with a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) is considered here for feed-in tariff determination. These plants are considered under the following arrangements.

1. Dispatchable plants with BESS
2. Non-dispatchable plants with BESS

The BESS contract is considered for a 10-year period. Accordingly, the BESS inclusive feed-in tariff as described below is applicable for the first 10 years. The standalone power plant feed-in tariff, as determined under Clause 3 of this methodology would be applicable for the remainder of the SPPA period.

### 5.1.1. Dispatchable plants with BESS

A constant capacity-based monthly purchase tariff is applicable for 10 years, where the same cash outflows are taken throughout the period. Return on Equity (ROE) would be considered for whole 10-year period. The year 1 estimated escalation is applied to the whole period, and a single all-inclusive tariff is determined. The payments would be subjected to the availability of plant during the month.

The lower capacity limit for dispatchable power plants with BESS is XX kW and shall have a battery with a 4-hour discharge duration.

The tariff is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Feed – in Tariff [LKR/kW/month]} = \frac{\text{NPV of Cash Outflow}}{12 \times \text{NPV of Annual Plant Capacity}}$$

The 'Annual Plant Capacity' for above calculation would be determined, for each year of operation.

The cash outflow considers following elements.

- a. Return on equity
- b. Loan repayment
- c. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) cost

The payment to dispatchable power plants with BESS would be adjusted proportionally based on actual availability factor. The actual availability factor of BESS would be determined based on factors such as, actual capacity availability, actual dispatch availability, etc.

### 5.1.2. Non-dispatchable plants with BESS

Non-dispatchable renewable energy power plants with BESS would be offered a separate energy purchase tariff for the specified peak period. The typical power plant tariff, as determined in accordance with the Clause 3 of this methodology, would be applicable during the other times. Accordingly, the determination of peak time feed-in tariff for these plants is described here.

A constant purchase tariff is applicable over 10 years, where the same cash outflows are taken throughout the period. The year 1 estimated escalation is applied to total contract period, and a single all-inclusive tariff is determined.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Peak Time Feed – in Tariff [LKR/kWh]} \\ = \frac{R_{\text{charging}}}{\text{Round Trip Efficiency} *} + \frac{\text{NPV of Cash Outflow for BESS}}{\text{NPV of Energy Discharged}} \end{aligned}$$

\*Note: 'Round Trip Efficiency' refers to the overall charge/discharge efficiency of BESS

The battery charging tariff ( $R_{\text{charging}}$ ) is set at the approved tariff for the standalone plant, as determined in accordance with Clause 3 of this methodology.

The cash outflow considers following elements, solely for BESS component of the plant.

- a. Return on equity
- b. Loan repayment
- c. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) cost

The annual energy discharged is calculated in the following manner.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Annual Energy Discharged} \\ &= \text{BESS Capacity (kWh)} \times \text{Standard Depth of Discharge} \\ &\times \text{No. of Cycles Annually at the Standard DoD} \\ &\times \text{Cumulative Battery Capacity Degradation} \end{aligned}$$

## **5.2. Parameters**

All costs are to be estimated at the current year terms. The parameters related to the estimation of cash flows and energy generation/energy discharge are detailed below. Parameters developed for year 2026 are shown in annex 01 as an example.

### **5.2.1. Capital Cost**

#### **5.2.1.1. Dispatchable Plants with BESS**

These BESS shall have a standard discharge duration of 4-hours, at the nominal capacity. The capital cost will be determined through a market-based survey.

#### **5.2.1.2. Non-dispatchable Plants with BESS**

The total investment only for BESS is considered under the following capacity bands.

- a. Below 250kW
- b. 250kW and above

These BESS shall have a standard discharge duration of 4-hours, at the nominal capacity. The capital cost will be determined through a market-based survey.

### **5.2.2. Operation & Maintenance (O&M) Cost**

Plant Operation and Maintenance cost shall be estimated as a percentage (%) of the capital cost per annum, and this percentage could be varied during the SPPA period taking into account the age of the plant. This cost shall cover all costs (yearly) other than initial working capital and loan repayment of a typical plant.

### **5.2.3. Annual Capacity Degradation Factor**

The BESS annual capacity degradation shall be considered under optimal design and standard operation and maintenance conditions. Actual capacity degradation of existing plants shall be used as a reference level.

### **5.2.4. Annual Discharging Cycles and Depth of Discharge**

The number of annual discharging cycles, at the standard depth of discharge has to be defined.

### **5.2.5. BESS Efficiency**

The round-trip efficiency of the BESS under optimal design and standard operating conditions has to be considered.

## 5.2.6. Cost of Debt

Debt is assumed as a fraction of the capitalized total investment cost. Cost of debt shall be estimated based on 12-month Average of Weighted Prime Lending Rates (AWPR) published by the Central bank of Sri Lanka;

$$\text{Post tax cost of debt} = \{12 \text{ month average AWPR} + \text{Premium}\} \times (1 - \text{tax rate}\%)$$

The loan repayment period shall be taken as 6 years (typical loan period). The principal repayment is on equal instalments, and the interest is calculated for the outstanding balance. Annual loan repayment simulation could be used for simplicity.

In times where market rates show steep variations, the Commission may use one year forward rates for 6-year loan.

## 5.2.7. Return on Equity

A fixed Return on Equity (ROE) is to be allowed for 10-year period, for equity taken as a fraction of capitalized total investment cost (typically taken as 40%). The percentage (%) return on Equity (ROE) shall be set based on the required rate of return calculated using the Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM).

### 5.2.7.1. Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM);

$$k_e = k_{RF} + (k_M - k_{RF}) \beta$$

$k_e$  = required rate of return (COE)

$k_{RF}$  = risk-free rate (use long-term (6/ 10-yr) Treasury bond interest rate- 5 year average)

$(k_M - k_{RF})$  = equity risk premium (ERP) – typical risk of a investment in the country compared to risk free investment, typically taken as 10% for Sri Lanka

$\beta$  = Beta, which measures a project's risk (technology, energy forecast, revenue, etc). It represents a project's volatility relative to the overall market. Typically taken as 0.9 for electricity sector investments in Sri Lanka

## 5.2.8. Discounting Rate

The discount rate for the cashflows shall be estimated using the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) as shown below.

$$WACC = \frac{\text{debt}\% \times \text{post tax cost of debt}\% + \text{equity}\% \times COE\%}{100}$$

A debt-to-equity ratio of 60: 40 is considered for above calculation.

## **Annex 01 - Parameters for the year 2026**

***To be completed based on the data submitted by the stakeholders.  
Calculated tariffs based on the submitted data will be consulted  
subsequently.***

**DRAFT**