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**PUNJAB STATE ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION
SCO 220-221, SECTOR 34-A, CHANDIGARH**

To

✓ The Financial Advisor,
Punjab State Transmission Corporation Limited,
3rd Floor, Opposite Kali Mata Mandir,
Shakti Sadan, Patiala.

Memo No. PSERC/M&F/180 13700 Dated: 18.12.2014

Sub: Annual Revenue Requirement and Tariff Petition of PSTCL for FY 2015-16

Ref:- Your office letter No. 3495/FA/ARR/503 dated 12.12.2014

PSTCL in above referred memo has pleaded that there is no mention of charging of depreciation after 12 years from date of commercial operation by the utility over the balance useful life of assets in PSERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations 2005 as amended in 2012. In this regard, the relevant extract of the provisions in Tariff Policy, the Companies Act, 1956, Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2009 and PSERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations 2005 are as under:-

1. **Tariff Policy:** Government of India Ministry of Power vide resolution dated 06.01.2006 has notified Tariff Policy in terms of section 3 of the Electricity Act. Para 5.3 (C) is reproduced for reference.

"Depreciation

The Central Commission may notify the rates of depreciation in respect of generation and transmission assets. The depreciation rates so notified would also be applicable for distribution with appropriate modification as may be evolved by the Forum of Regulators.

The rates of depreciation so notified would be applicable for the purpose of tariffs as well as accounting.

There should be no need for any advance against depreciation. Benefit of reduced tariff after the assets have been fully depreciated should remain available to the consumers."

Diary No. 1910/SPS/FA/PSTCL
Dated: 18/12/14

ਅੰਕ. 2/ਪੀ. ਐਮ. ਟੀ. ਸੀ. ਐਲ. ਪਾਟਿਆਲਾ	ਸੇ. ਓ. ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨਰ
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9/12/14

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2. **The Companies Act, 1956:** Government of India Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide General Circular no. 31/2011 has clarified that the rates of depreciation as notified by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission would be applicable for the purpose of tariffs as well as accounting. Ministry of Corporate Affairs has further clarified that.

"CERC, while notifying regulation vide notification dated 19.01.2009, in exercise of power conferred under section 178 of the Electricity Act, 2003, has also notified the rates of depreciation as well methodology for computing such depreciation and Depreciation is to be provided up to 90% of the cost of asset. Since the rates of depreciation and methodology notified under Electricity Act, 2003 are inconsistent with the rates given in Schedule XIV of the Act and the former being special Act, the former shall prevail over rates notified under Schedule XIV of the Companies Act by virtue of section 616(c) of the Companies Act."

3. **Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2009:**

Regulation 17 (2) *"The salvage value of the asset shall be considered as 10% and depreciation shall be allowed up to maximum of 90% of the capital cost of the asset."*

Regulation 17 (4) *"Depreciation shall be calculated annually based on Straight Line Method and at rates specified in **Appendix-III** to these regulations for the assets of the generating station and transmission system:*

Provided that, the remaining depreciable value as on 31st March of the year closing after a period of 12 years from date of commercial operation shall be spread over the balance useful life of the assets.

4. **PSERC (Terms and Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations 2005:**

Regulation 27 (1) (d) *"Depreciation for generation and Transmission Assets shall be calculated annually as per straight line method over the useful life of the asset at the rate of depreciation specified by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission from time to time.*

Provided that the total depreciation during the life of the asset shall not exceed 90% of the original cost."

From above, it is ample clear that the rate of depreciation and methodology prescribed by CERC in exercise of power conferred under section 178 of the Electricity Act, 2003 for providing the depreciation over the useful life of asset is applicable for all Generating and Transmission

Companies in India. PSERC has adopted the CERC Regulations for providing the depreciation over the useful life of the asset. These Regulations, therefore, are required to be applied in to-to by PSTCL also and not partly as pleaded by PSTCL. The plea of PSTCL that there is no mention of charging of depreciation after 12 years from the date of commercial operation by the utility is not tenable as the ibid proviso below Regulation 17 (4) of CERC Regulations states that **depreciable value after 12 years from the date of commercial operation is to be spread over the balance useful life of the assets**. PESRC Regulations also state that Depreciation for generation and Transmission Assets is to be calculated annually as per straight line **method over the useful life of the asset** at the rate of depreciation specified by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission from time to time.

The Commission, therefore, directs PSTCL to furnish the requisite information without any further delay in the prescribed format already supplied to the utility vide this office letter no. 13252/T-187 dated 01.12.2014.


Secretary

Copy to:

Chief Engineer/ARR & TR, Punjab State Power Corporation Limited. F-4, Shakti Vihar, Patiala.



PUNJAB STATE TRANSMISSION CORPORATION LIMITED
Regd. Office: PSEB Head Office, The Mall Patiala-147001, Punjab, India.
Corporate Identity Number: U40109PB2010SGC033814 (www.pstcl.org)
(O/o Financial Advisor, (ARR Section) 3rd Floor, Shakti Sadan, Patiala)
Fax/Ph. No.0175-2206523 Email : fa@pstcl.org

To

The Secretary,
Punjab State Electricity Regulatory Commission,
SCO No.220-221, Sector 34-A,
Chandigarh.

Memo No. 3647 /FA/ARR-503

Dated: 29/12/14

SUBJECT: Petition (No. 71 of 2014) for Annual Revenue Requirement and Determination of Tariff filed by PSPCL for FY 2015-16.

Ref: Your office Memo No. PSERC/Tariff/T/187/13863/864 dated 26.12.2014.

In this connection, it is intimated that Chief Engineer/ SLDC, PSTCL has submitted the requisite information to Chief Engineer/PP&R, PSPCL, Patiala vide his office memo no. 455/T-310 dated 24.12.2014. Copy of the letter is enclosed for ready reference, please.

DA/As above

[Handwritten Signature]
Financial Advisor,
PSTCL, Patiala.
[Handwritten Date: 29/12/14]

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PUNJAB STATE TRANSMISSION CORPORATION LTD.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER/SLDC
 (Regd. Office: PSEB Head Office, The Mall, Patiala)
 SLDC Building, 220KV Grid Sub-Station, Ablowal, (Patiala) – 147001.
 Tel No. 0175-2366007, Fax No. 0175-2365340 e-mail: ce-slDC@pstcl.org

To
 The Chief Engineer/PP&R,
 Punjab State Power Corporation Ltd.,
 Shakati Vihar, Patiala.

Memo No: 455 /T-310 Dated: 24 /12/2014

Subject: **Petition for ARR and Determination of Tariff filed by PSPCL for the FY 2015-16 - Deficiencies**

Ref: **Your office memo No. 357/358/HD Dated 04.12.2014.**

As desired vide your letter under reference, the figures of Plant Availability in respect of thermal generating stations of PSPCL i.e. GNDTP, GHTP and GGSSTP are hereby affirmed based on the data submitted by PSPCL as under:

Sr. No.	Thermal Generating Station	FY 2012-13 (Actual)	FY 2013-14 (Prov.)	FY 2014-15 (H1) (RE)	FY 2014-15 (H2)(Proj.)	FY 2015-16 (Proj.)
1	GNDTP Bhatinda	50.27%	63.95%	68.03%	84.79%	88.94%
2	GHTP, Lehra Mohabat	93.84%	97.30%	95.78%	85.30%	96.50%
3	GGSSTP, Ropar	92.11%	89.84%	94.05%	88.67%	90.52%

Diary No. 1970 /SPS/P&R/SLDC
 Dated: 22/12/14

Note:- The above Plant Availability has been calculated by following formula:-

$$\text{Plant Availability} = \frac{\text{Installed capacity} * \text{Available hours}}{\text{Installed capacity} * \text{Total hours}} * 100$$

It for your kind information & necessary action please.

29/12/14
 Ac/Comr
 400

CE/SLDC
 PSTCL, Patiala
 2/12

PUNJAB STATE ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION
SCO 220-221, SECTOR 34-A, CHANDIGARH

To

The Financial Advisor,
Punjab State Transmission Corp. Ltd,
3rd Floor, Shakti Sadan,
Opposite Kali Mata Mandir,
The Mall, Patiala.

Fax 0175-2206523

No. PSERC/Tariff/187/18766
Dated 18.12.2014

Subject: - Petition for Aggregate Revenue Requirement and Determination of
Tariff filed by PSTCL for FY 2015-16.

The Petition for Aggregate Revenue Requirement and Determination of Tariff of Punjab State Transmission Corporation Limited (PSTCL) for FY 2015-16 filed vide letter no. 3323/FA/ARR-501 dated 28.11.2014. The Commission conveyed some deficiencies in the ARR & Determination of Tariff Petition vide letter no. 13252 dated 01.12.2014. PSTCL submitted its reply to the Commission vide letter no. 3415 dated 05.12.2014. The reply submitted by PSTCL was still deficient and the Commission conveyed the deficiencies vide letter no. 13524 dated 10.12.2014. PSTCL submitted its reply to the Commission vide letter no. 3495 dated 12.12.2014. The filing has been taken on record by the Commission on 18.12.2014 as Petition No. 72 of 2014.

2. For this purpose, a public notice inviting objections from the public on the petition is enclosed herewith.

3. The publication of the public notice calling for objections from general public may be arranged within 7 days so as to enable the Commission to proceed further in the matter. However, before issuing public notice, PSTCL may ensure availability of material referred to in para 2 of the notice for public scrutiny and sale, in adequate numbers in all the offices mentioned in the said para of the public notice so as to avoid any complaint of their non-availability in nominated offices. PSTCL may add names/addresses of its more field offices in para 2 of the public notice where copies of Petition can be made available, for the convenience of the public.

18/12


4. PSTCL may make arrangements for the public to inspect and peruse the documents/material referred to in the public notice by making them available in a separate room in each of the nominated offices. All co-operation and courtesy may be extended to the public for their inspection and perusal of the documents/material so as to avoid any complaint from public about non-availability or non-accessibility. Arrangements may also be made to ensure sale of documents to interested parties on payment of a fixed price.

5. The public notice may be got published in five widely circulated daily newspapers (English, Hindi and Punjabi). The notice may be got translated into Hindi and Punjabi by PSTCL for publication in Hindi and Punjabi dailies respectively.

6. Further, arrangements may be made for receipt and acknowledgement of the objections at PSTCL headquarters.

7. Replies to the objections may be prepared and sent to the Commission in ten copies within seven days of receipt of each objection with copies to the objectors.

DA/as above


Secretary,
PSERC, Chandigarh.

FROM :

FAK NO. :

26 Dec. 2014 1:37PM P1 (33)

0175-2208523

**PUNJAB STATE ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION
SCO 220-221, SECTOR 34-A, CHANDIGARH**

To

The Financial Advisor,
Punjab State Transmission Corporation Limited,
3rd Floor, Opposite Kali Mata Mandir,
Shakti Sadan, Patiala.

Memo No. PSERC/M&F/180/13866/867 Dated: 26.12.2014

Sub: Annual Revenue Requirement and Tariff Petition of PSTCL for FY 2015-16 -
Furnishing revised information regarding depreciation and equity

1. Hon'ble APTEL, in its order dated 17.12.2014 in Appeal Nos. 142 & 168 of 2013, has ordered that its decision dated 17.09.2014 in Appeal No. 46 of 2014 shall squarely apply. In that order, Hon'ble APTEL has ordered to give the treatment to depreciation charges on assets created by consumer contribution and grants as per accounting standard 12 of Institute of Chartered Accountants as per the directions given by the Tribunal in Appeal No. 108 of 2010. As such, it is desired that the amount of depreciation charges relating to the consumer contribution and grants in respect of FY 2010-11 to FY 2015-16 for each year separately and consolidated upto FY 2015-16 may also be furnished in order to implement the decision of Hon'ble APTEL.
2. Apportionment of equity as decided by Hon'ble APTEL in order dated 17.12.2014 in Appeal No. 142 of 2013 & 168 of 2013 between PSPCL and PSTCL may be furnished.

The Commission, therefore, directs PSTCL to furnish the requisite information immediately.

CC:

The Chairman-Cum-Managing Director, Punjab State Transmission Corporation Limited, The Mall, Patiala.

Secretary/PSERC

0175-2307779

For the use of
reply from
CFO may be
furnish.

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PUNJAB STATE TRANSMISSION CORPORATION LIMITED
Regd. Office: PSEB Head Office, The Mall Patiala-147001, Punjab, India.
Corporate Identity Number: U40109PB2010SGC033814 (www.pstcl.org)
(O/o Financial Advisor, (ARR Section) 3rd Floor, Shakti Sadan, Patiala)
Fax/Ph. No.0175-2206523 Email : fa@pstcl.org

To

The Secretary,
Punjab State Electricity Regulatory Commission,
SCO No.220-221, Sector 34-A,
Chandigarh.

Memo No. 164 /FA/ARR-503

Dated: 13/01/15

SUBJECT: Annual Revenue Requirement and Tariff Petition of PSTCL for FY 2015-16.

Ref: Your office Memo No. PSERC/M&F/180/13700 dated 18.12.2014 *CP-29*
and Memo No. PSERC/M&F/180/13866/867 dated 26.12.2014. *CP-35*

The requisite reply is submitted as under:-

1. **Depreciation**
The reply has already been submitted vide this office Memo No.3415/FA/ARR-503 dated 05.12.2014 and 3495 ^{CP-20} dt.12.12.2014. *CP-13*
Afterwards the matter was discussed in the chamber of your office in the presence of various officers, where the views of PSTCL was clearly intimated and it was informed that it is not possible to calculate the depreciation in the prescribed formats.
The same reply was also submitted by the PSTCL in the last year through Memo No. 85(A)/FA/ARR-^{P-76}52 dated 08.01.2014 and was taken care of by PSERC.
2. **Assets created out of consumer contribution and grants**
No asset has been created out of consumer contribution/ grants from FY 2010-11 to till date.
3. **Apportionment of Equity**
The matter is under consideration of management of the PSTCL.

13/01/15
Financial Advisor

FROM :

FAX NO. :

7 Jan. 2015 3:14PM P1



Punjab State Electricity Regulatory Commission
SCO : 220-221, Sector 34-A, Chandigarh-160 022
Tel. : 0172-2648321, Fax : 0172-2664758

DO No.

14125/T-187 (64)

Dated :

7-1-2015

P.P. GARG
Secretary

Subject: Annual Revenue Requirement & Tariff Petition for FY 2015-16 filed by PSTCL.

I am to draw your kind attention to my D.O. No. 13252/T-187 dated 01.12.2014 addressed to Sh. Anurag Agarwal, IAS the then CMD, PSTCL and letter No. PSERC/M&F/180/ 13700 dated 18.12.2014 addressed to Financial Advisor, PSTCL, Patiala. Apart from information relating to other issues, PSTCL was requested to supply information regarding Depreciation as per PSERC Regulations in the formats enclosed with our letter dated 01.12.2014. Further, vide PSERC letter No. PSERC/M&F/ 180/13866/867 dated 26.12.2014 addressed to Financial Advisor, PSTCL, with copy to your office, PSTCL was requested to supply information regarding depreciation charges relating to the consumer contribution and grants in respect of FY 2010-11 to 2015-16 for each year separately and apportionment of equity between PSPCL and PSTCL, so as to implement Hon'ble APTEL Order dated 17.12.2014 in Appeal Nos. 142 & 168 of 2013, This information is also awaited.

It will be appreciated that the foregoing information regarding depreciation and apportionment of equity is very vital for determination of ARR for FY 2015-16. You are, therefore, requested to get the information supplied immediately. However, in the absence of receipt of information from PSTCL, the Commission will have to take a view on the basis of available documents/information.

Yours sincerely,

(P P Garg)

Sh. Anirudh Tewari, IAS,
Chairman-cum-Managing Director,
PSTCL, The Mall,
Patiala.

Diary No. /SPS/FA/PSTCL
Date. 08/1/15

4126/T-187

CC: Financial Advisor, PSTCL, The Mall, Patiala.

dtd. 7/1/2015

8/1/15

ਐਚ. ਟੀ. ਐਸ. ਟੀ. ਸੀ. ਐਲ. ਪਟਿਆਲਾ	
ਬਿਪ-ਵਿੱਤ ਸਲਾਹਕਾਰ-1	ਏ. ਟੀ. ਸੀ. ਐਸ.
ਬਿਪ-ਵਿੱਤ ਸਲਾਹਕਾਰ-2	ਏ. ਟੀ. ਸੀ. ਐਸ.
ਬਯੋਕ ਨਿਰ: ਦਿਸ: ਵਟਸ	ਏ. ਟੀ. ਸੀ. ਐਸ.
ਏ. ਟੀ. ਵਟਸ	ਏ. ਟੀ. ਸੀ. ਐਸ.
ਸੀ: ਨਿ:ਸੀ ਸਲਾਹਕਾਰ	

SAS/ARR
8/1/15



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PUNJAB STATE TRANSMISSION CORPORATION LIMITED
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(O/o Financial Advisor, (ARR Section) 3rd Floor, Shakti Sadan, Patiala)
Fax/Ph. No.0175-2206523 Email : fa@pstcl.org

FAX

To

The Secretary,
Punjab State Electricity Regulatory Commission,
SCO No.220-221, Sector 34-A,
Chandigarh.

Memo No. 66 /FA/ARR-503

Dated: 07/01/15

**SUBJECT: Rate of Interest on Loan availed for SLDC during
FY 2012-13.**

With reference to telephonic talk, it is intimated that loan of
Rs.77,44,300/- @ 12.25% p.a. was availed for SLDC on 20.02.2013 during
FY 2012-13.

S. Gupta
Dy. Financial Advisor-2,
PSTCL, Patiala.
E.K. 6/1



PUNJAB STATE TRANSMISSION CORPORATION LIMITED
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(Office of Financial Advisor, ARR Section)
3rd Floor, Opp. Kali Mata Mandir, Shakti Sadan, Patiala.
Fax/Ph. No.0175-2206523 Email : fa@pstcl.org

FAX

To

Joint Director/M&F,
Punjab State Electricity Regulatory Commission,
SCO No.220-221, Sector 34-A,
Chandigarh.

Memo No. 182 /FA/ARR-503

Dated: 15/01/15

Subject: ARR Petition No. 72 of 2014 for Financial Year 2015-16.

Ref: Telephonic Talk dated 15.01.2015.

With reference to the Tele-message dated 15.01.2015, it is clarified that at Form-F9 on Page No.119 of ARR Petition of FY 2015-16 filed by PSTCL, assets addition during the year 2014-15 worth Rs. 1794.48 Crore also includes assets added on account of Land and Land rights of Rs. 801.42 Crore. The closing GFA of Rs. 4619.81 Crore is net of Land and Land rights.

15/01/15
Financial Advisor,
PSTCL, Patiala.
15/01/15

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PUNJAB STATE TRANSMISSION CORPORATION LIMITED
Regd. Office: PSEB Head Office, The Mall Patiala-147001, Punjab, India.
Corporate Identity Number: U40109PB2010SGC033814 (www.pstcl.org)
(Office of Financial Advisor, ARR Section)
3rd Floor, Opp. Kali Mata Mandir, Shakti Sadan, Patiala.
Fax/Ph. No. 0175-2206523 Email : fa@pstcl.org

To

The Secretary,
Punjab State Electricity Regulatory Commission,
SCO No.220-221, Sector 34-A,
Chandigarh.

Memo No. 225 TFA/ARR-503 Dated: 19.01.2015

Subject: Annual Revenue Requirement and Tariff Petition for FY 2015-16

The requisite information regarding actual income accounted for in the books for the period 01.04.2014 to 31.12.2014 is as under:

Detail/Group Head	PSTCL (STU Function)	SLDC Function	Amount in Rs. Crores	
				PSTCL
Revenue from Open Access Customers GH - 61.830	8.87	0		8.87
Revenue from Transmission Charges GH - 61.831	649.53	0		649.53
SLDC Fee and Charges GH - 61.832	0	22.23		22.23
Operating Charges from Open Access Customer GH - 62.810	0	2.47		2.47
NOC Charges GH - 62.922	0	1.21		2.15

1.21

19/1/15
Financial Advisor,
PSTCL, Patiala
19/1/15

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PUNJAB STATE TRANSMISSION CORPORATION LIMITED
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3rd Floor, Opp. Kali Mata Mandir, Shakti Sadan, Patiala.
Fax/Ph. No. 0175-2206523 Email : fa@pstcl.org

To

Joint Director/M&F,
Punjab State Electricity Regulatory Commission,
SCO No. 220-221, Sector 34-A,
Chandigarh.

Memo No. 241 /FA/ARR-503
Dated: 21.01.2015

Subject: Capex for SLDC - Annual Revenue Requirement and Tariff Petition for FY 2015-16.

Sir,

With reference to telephonic talk dated 20.01.2015, it is submitted that proposed Capital investment plan by SLDC up to 31.03.2015 will be as under:-

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Funds requirement till 31.03.2015
1	Procurement of 47 nos. RTU for 220kV/132kV substations	Rs. 2.5 Cr.
2	Implementation of Intrastate Boundary Metering cum Transmission Level Energy Audit Scheme	Rs. 5.5 Cr.

[Signature]
21.1.15
e/c Financial Advisor,
PSTCL, Patiala.
[Signature]

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PUNJAB STATE TRANSMISSION CORPORATION LIMITED

Regd. Office: PSEB Head Office, The Mall Patiala-147001, Punjab, India.

Corporate Identity Number: U40109PB2010SGC033814 (www.pstcl.org)

(Office of Financial Advisor, ARR Section)

3rd Floor, Opp. Kali Mata Mandir, Shakti Sadan, Patiala.

Fax/Ph. No.0175-2206523 Email : fa@pstcl.org

To

Joint Director/M&F,
Punjab State Electricity Regulatory Commission,
SCO No.220-221, Sector 34-A,
Chandigarh.

Memo No. 242 /FA/ARR-503

Dated: 21.01.2015

Subject: Working Capital Rate of Interest for SLDC- Annual Revenue Requirement and Tariff Petition for FY 2015-16.

Sir,

With reference to telephonic talk dated 20.01.2015, it is submitted that PSTCL has availed Capital Loans from REC during the period 2012-13 & 2014-15 @ 12.25% P.A. It is further submitted that no loan for working capital has been availed for SLDC during FY 2012-13 and 2014 -15.

So the average rate of interest ^{i.e.} @12.25% on the loans availed may be allowed while calculating the interest on working capital in the tariff of FY 2015-16.

21/1/15
Financial Advisor,
PSTCL, Patiala
21/1



PUNJAB STATE TRANSMISSION CORPORATION LIMITED
Regd. Office: PSEB Head Office, The Mall Patiala-147001, Punjab, India.
Corporate Identity Number: U40109PB2010SGC033814 (www.pstcl.org)
(O/o Financial Advisor, (ARR Section) 3rd Floor, Shakti Sadan, Patiala)
Fax/Ph. No. 0175-2206523 Email : fa@pstcl.org

To

The Secretary,
Punjab State Electricity Regulatory Commission,
SCO No.220-221, Sector 34-A,
Chandigarh.

Memo No. 270 /FA/ARR-503
Dated 23/01/15

Subject: ARR/Tariff Petition for FY 2015-16.

Respected Sir,

PSTCL has filed its ARR for FY 2015-16 on 28th November, 2014. It has already been taken on record on dated 18.12.2014. In the Petition, PSTCL has requested that calculation of interest on working capital is subject to the judgment of appeal filed with the Hon'ble APTEL on the issue. The judgment of the Hon'ble APTEL has come on 26th November, 2014 and accordingly PSTCL is submitting the calculation of interest on working capital. PSTCL further requests that the judgment on the appeal filed on certain issues against the Tariff Order of FY 2014-15 is still pending with the APTEL. As soon as the judgment is pronounced, the PSTCL will file its submissions with the Hon'ble Commission.

PSTCL further prays that the amendment in Punjab State Electricity Commission (Terms & Conditions for Determination of Tariff) Regulations, 2005 was published in the official Gazette of Govt. of Punjab on 18th Sept., 2012. The amendment in the calculation of interest of working capital is effective from 18th Sept., 2012 and till 17th Sept., the previous regulations are applicable. So it is requested that interest on working capital be allowed at SBAR i.e. @ 14.75% p.a. and thereafter at the average rate of interest of 11.68% p.a. for FY 2012-13, 11.72% p.a. for FY 2013-14, 11.83% p.a. for FY 2014-15 and 11.89% p.a. for FY 2015-16. The Calculation sheets of rate of interest for different years are attached for your kind perusal.

PSTCL requests the Hon'ble Commission to consider the submissions of the PSTCL while pronouncing the Tariff Order of FY 2015-16.

DA/As above

Yours Sincerely

23/01/15
Financial Advisor,
PSTCL, Patiala.

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FY 2012-13

Rate of Interest for working capital
01.04.2012 to 17.09.2012 14.75% (SBAR)
18.09.2012 to 31.03.2013

C.C. Limit				
	Total Interest	Rate of interest	Total utilisation	Avg. Utilisation
18.09.2012 to 30.09.2012	680340	0.1275	64032000	
Oct	1168322	0.1275	109959717.6	
Nov	1107293	0.1275	104215811.8	
Dec	1103614	0.1275	103869552.9	
Jan	2042215	0.1275	192208470.6	
Feb	2278470	0.1275	214444235.3	
March	3210311	0.125	308189856	
Total	11590565		1096919644	168756868.3

A=16.88 Cr. 16.88

Avg. utilisation of short term Loans

Period From	To	Utl. AmtRs. in Cr.	Total utilisation	Avg.Monthly Utilisation
15.09.2012	14.10.2012	33.33	33.33	
15.10.2012	14.11.2012	16.67	16.67	
			50	7.692307692

B=7.69 Cr. 7.69

LOAN SCHEDULE FOR FY 2012-13

A. LONG TERM LOANS						
Sr. No.	Name of Source	Opening Balance as on 01.04.12	Received	(Rs. in Crores)		Avg. Loans
				Repaid	Closing Balance as on 31.03.2013	
1	REC	1140.93	827.57	37.07	1931.42	
2	OBC	211.55	0.00	57.21	154.34	
3	SBOP	50.00	0.00	11.11	38.89	
4	LIC	220.47	0.00	40.92	179.55	
5	Loan from PSF	715.86	77.06	0.00	792.92	
6	GPF liability	201.79	17.76	0.00	219.55	
	TOTAL	2540.60	922.39	146.31	3316.67	2928.64

Avg. Monthly utilisation 1586.34

Particular	Avg. monthly. Utilisation	Total Interest
Capital Loans	1586.34	184.10
Working Capital Loans(A+B)	24.57	4.08
Total	1610.91	188.18

Rate of Interest for working capital
18.09.2012 to 31.03.2013 $11.68\% (188.18 * 100 / 1610.91)$

58
2

FY 2013-14

	Total Interest	Rate of interest	Total utilisation
April	749419	0.125	71944224
May	589124	0.125	56555904
June	1442855	0.125	138514080
July	2280757	0.125	218952672
August	2540890	0.1225	248903510.2
Sec	3203795	0.125	307564320
Oct	5083534	0.125	488019264
Nov	5188111	0.125	498058656
Dec	4942527	0.125	474482592
Jan	5138222	0.125	493269312
Feb	4806918	0.125	461464128
March	4533398	0.1225	444087967.3
Total	40499550		3901816630

Average Monthly Utilisation **325151385.8**

32.52cr.

A=32.52Cr.

Working Capital Loan Nil

A. LONG TERM LOANS

(Rs. in Crores)

Sr. No.	Name of Source	Opening Balance as on 01.04.12	Received	Repaid	Closing Balance as on 31.03.2013	Total Interest
1	REC	1931.42	707.87	74.41	2564.88	
2	OBC	154.35	0.00	57.04	97.31	
3	SBOP	38.88	0.00	13.88	25.00	
4	LIC	179.55	0.00	40.92	138.63	
5	Loan from PSPCL	792.92	0.00	99.11	693.81	
6	GPF liability	219.55	0.00	21.95	197.60	
	TOTAL	3316.67	707.87	307.31	3717.23	
Average Monthly Utilisation					3516.95	411.89

FY 2013-14

Particular	Avg. monthly Utilisation	Total Interest
Capital Loans	3516.95	411.89
Working Capital Loans	32.52	4.05
Total	3549.47	415.94

Rate of Interest for working capital

11.72%

$11.72 \times (415.94 \times 100 / 3549.47)$

58

FY 2014-15			
	Total Interest	Rate of int	Total utilisation
April	8521527	0.125	818066592
May	5608648	0.125	538430208
June	4537702	0.125	435619392
July	11829812	0.125	1135661952
August	14187526	0.125	1362002496
Sept	16270851	0.125	1562001696
Oct	18750198	0.125	1800019008
Nov	17687245	0.125	1697975520
December	14890275	0.1225	1458639184
1/2015 to 3/2015	42000000	0.125	4032000000
Total	154283784		14840416048

Average Monthly Utilisation **1236701337**
A=123.67Cr

FY 2014-15					
Avg. utilisation of short term Loans					
Period From	To	Utl. AmtRs. in Cr.	Utilisation Period	Total utilisation	Avg. Monthly Utilisation
24.09.2014	30.10.2014	50	1	50	
31.10.2014	26.11.2014	100	1	100	
27.11.2014	31.03.2015	150	5	750	
30.12.2014	31.03.2015	100	3	300	
				1200	100.00

Total Interest 11.66Cr. B=100.00Cr.

LOAN SCHEDULE FOR FY 2014-15

A. LONG TERM LOANS (Rs. in Crores)									
Sr.No.	Name of Source	Opening Balance as on 01.04.2014	Received / Receivable			Repaid / Payable			Closing Balance as on 31.03.2015
			H1	H2	Total	H1	H2	Total	
1	REC	2564.88	193.56	251.15	444.71	43.74	71.61	115.35	2894.24
2	OBC	97.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.30	14.30	28.60	68.71
3	SBOP	25.00	0.00	60.00	60.00	5.35	5.56	10.91	74.09
4	L/C	138.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.17	9.75	40.92	97.71
5	Loan from PSPCL	693.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.55	49.56	99.11	594.70
6	GPF liability	197.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.97	10.98	21.95	175.64
7	NABARD	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00
TOTAL		3717.22	193.56	331.15	524.71	155.08	161.76	316.84	3925.09

Average Monthly Utilisation **3821.155**
Total Interest **453.08**

FY 2014-15		
Particular	Avg. monthly Utilisation	Total Interest
Capital Loans	3821.155	453.08
Working Capital Loans(A-B)	223.67	27.09
Total	4044.83	480.17

Rate of interest for working capital **11.87%**
 $11.87 \div [480.17 * 100 / 4044.83]$

58/4

FY 2015-16
Estimated average monthly utilisation of C.C Limit

180 180.00 Cr.
A=180.00Cr

Avg. utilisation of short term Loans

Period From	To	Util. AmtRs. in Cr.	Utilisation Period	Total utilisation	Avg. Monthly Utilisation
01.04.2015	31.03.2016	150	12 months	1800	150
		100	12 months	1200	100

Total Interest B=250.00Cr 250 Cr.
30.96Cr.

LOAN SCHEDULE FOR FY 2015-16

LONG TERM LOANS (Rs. in Crores)

Sr. No.	Name of Source	Opening Balance as on 01.04.15	Received <i>Exp. for ut - 2</i> <i>Receipts</i>	Repaid <i>Exp. for ut - 2</i> <i>Repayment</i>	Closing Balance as on 31.03.2016
1	REC	2894.24	473.37	200	3167.61
2	CBC	68.71	0.00	28.60	40.11
3	SBOP	74.09	0.00	14.66	59.43
4	LIC	97.71	0.00	40.92	56.79
5	Loan from PSPCL	594.70	0.00	99.11	495.59
6	GPF liability	175.64	0.00	21.95	153.69
7	Nabard	20.00	30.00	0.00	50
	TOTAL	3925.09	503.37	405.24	4023.22

Average Monthly Utilisation 3974.155
Total Interest 470.03

FY 2015-16

Particular	Avg. monthly Utilisation	Total Interest
Capital Loans	3974.16	470.03
Working Capital Loans(A+B)	430.00	53.46
Total	4404.16	523.49

Rate of Interest for working capital 11.89%
 $11.89 \left(\frac{523.49 \times 100}{4404.16} \right)$



PUNJAB STATE TRANSMISSION CORPORATION LIMITED
Regd. Office : PSEB HEAD OFFICE, The Mall, PATIALA
(OFFICE OF FINANCIAL ADVISOR,
3rd Floor, Shakti Sadan, PATIALA.)
FAX/Ph.No.0175-2206523, email fa@PSTCL.org, website www.PSTCL.org
Corporate Identity Number U40109PB2010SGC033814,

Memo No. 505 /ARR-306
Dated...18.02.15

To,

The Secretary
Punjab State Electricity Regulatory Commission
SCO 220-221, Sector 34 A
Chandigarh

SUB: Annual Revenue Requirement and Tariff Petition of PSTCL for FY 2015-16 - Furnishing revised information regarding depreciation and Equity

Dear Sir,

1. This has reference to your Memo No PSERC/M&F/180/13866/867 dated 26.12.2014 in regard to apportionment of Equity as decided by the Hon'ble Appellate Tribunal for Electricity in the decision dated 17.12.2014 in Appeal Nos. 142 of 2013 and 168 of 2013 relating to Punjab State Power Corporation Limited .
2. The Appeal Nos. 142 of 2013 and 158 of 2013 were filed by Mawana Sugar Limited and Others against the Order dated 10.4.2013 passed by the Hon'ble Commission in Petition No. 71 of 2012. The decision dated 10.4.2013 of the Hon'ble Commission relates to the Petition of Punjab State Power Corporation Limited for determination of the Annual Revenue Requirements for the financial year 2012-13 & 2013-14. In the said Petition, the Punjab State Transmission Corporation Limited was not a party either as a Petitioner or as a Respondent.
3. In so far as the Punjab State Transmission Corporation Limited is concerned, it had filed a petition being No. 62 of 2013 for determination of the Annual Revenue Requirements and the transmission tariff for the financial year 2014-15. The Petition No. 62

4. of 2013 of the Punjab State Transmission Corporation Limited was decided by this Hon'ble Commission vide a separate tariff order dated 22.8.2014 relating to the tariff year 2014-15. In so far as the tariff of the financial year 2013-14, the Hon'ble Commission had decided the Petition No 70 of 2012 vide Order dated 10.04.2013. With respect to the above two Orders, namely, dated 22.8.2014 passed in Petition No. 62 of 2013 and the Order dated 10.04.2013 passed in Petition No 70 of 2012, none of the parties have raised any challenge by way of an Appeal on the issue of apportionment of Equity. The said orders have become final and binding as regards the said issue. There was also no review sought on the above aspect. In the circumstances mentioned above, the issue arises as to whether there would be any implication on the matters decided by this Hon'ble Commission in the above Orders dated 22.8.2014 and dated 10.04.2013 by virtue of the decision of the Hon'ble Appellate Tribunal for Electricity dated 17.12.2014 in Appeal Nos. 142 of 2013 and 168 of 2013.
5. It is respectfully submitted that the said decision is restricted to the Punjab State Power Corporation Limited which was a party in the above proceeding and will have no application to the Punjab State Transmission Corporation Limited which was not a party, either as an Appellant or Respondent in the said Appeal. The operative part of the Order dated 17.12.2014 at Para 51 states as under:

"51. Consequently, the instant appeals being No. 142 of 2013 and 168 of 2013 are hereby allowed in part. The State Commission is directed to pass consequential order as indicated above. No order as to costs."
6. Accordingly, the matter has been remanded back to the Hon'ble Commission to pass consequential orders to the extent dealt by the Hon'ble Appellate Tribunal in the said Order dated 17.12.2014. In the said Order, the Hon'ble Appellate Tribunal has not directed any revision to the revenue requirements of the Punjab State Transmission Corporation Limited.

7. The legal principles relevant to the matter are well settled. They are as under:

- (a) The decision of the Court in a case is binding only on the parties to the proceedings. It does not bind a third party. In the appeal filed before the Hon'ble Appellate Tribunal being Appeal Nos. 142 of 2013 and 168 of 2013, the relevant and necessary party was only the Punjab State Power Corporation Limited. There is no direction by the Hon'ble Appellate Tribunal for passing any consequential orders in regard to the tariff determined by this Hon'ble Commission in the order dated 22.8.2014 or in the order dated 10.04.2013. Accordingly, there cannot be any issue on reopening the case of the tariff determined for Punjab State Transmission Corporation Limited;
- (b) There was no challenge to the tariff determined in the case of Punjab State Transmission Corporation Limited in regard to the aspects of apportionment of equity. The order passed by the Hon'ble Commission became final and binding. It is well settled that the said order cannot be reopened subsequently by review of the said order on the ground that a different view was taken in a different case in the Punjab State Power Corporation Limited's case. The said principle is well settled by various decisions of the Hon'ble Courts as contained in **Appendix A**.
- (c) The above principle is statutorily provided for in the Order XLVII Rule 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 - Explanation which reads as under:

"The fact that the decision on a question of law on which the judgment of the Court is based has been reversed or modified by the subsequent decision of a superior Court in any other case, shall not be a ground for the review of such judgment."

8. The reason is simple, namely, there has to be a finality to the decision taken. If the decision taken in a particular case is not appealed from

and becomes final and binding, as in the present case, and the parties have adjusted the affairs, there should not be any rethinking or change merely because in some other case in another appeal, a different view is taken.

9. It is respectfully submitted that the principle behind the above has been set out in Para 14, namely, the finality attaching to a judgement ought not to be disturbed except by way of appeal or on recognized grounds of review.
10. As mentioned herein above, in the present case, there was no appeal or review petition filed at the relevant time. The finality of the decision of this Hon'ble Commission in the Order dated 22.8.2014 ought not to be disturbed.
11. In the notice, this Hon'ble Commission has referred to the information to be given with reference to the determination of tariff for the financial year 2015-16. It is respectfully submitted that the issue of apportionment of equity stood concluded in the financial year 2013-14 and the financial year 2014-15 vide the above mentioned orders dated 22.8.2014 and dated 10.04.2013, the closing capital cost including the apportionment of debt and equity in regard to the capital cost as at the end of 31.3.2014 becomes the opening gross block of capital cost and the apportionment of debt equity ratio on such capital cost. In this regard, in Regulation 21 of the Tariff Regulations, 2005, this Hon'ble Commission provides that the Regulations of the Central Commission shall be a guiding factor for this Hon'ble Commission as statutorily provided under Section 61 (a) of the Electricity Act, 2003. The Central Commission has consistently adopted the course of taking the closing capital cost of the previous year as the opening capital cost for the succeeding year. Accordingly, if the capital cost for the year 2014-15 had been determined and has become final and binding, the same needs to be adopted as the opening capital cost. It is not permissible to re-work the opening capital cost in deviation from the closing capital cost.

12. In the circumstances, it is respectfully submitted that the decision by the Hon'ble Appellate Tribunal dated 17.12.2014 is applicable restricted to the Punjab State Power Corporation Limited and will have no application to Punjab State Transmission Corporation Limited for matters already decided which had become final and binding. In view of the above, it is requested that no consequential action needs to be taken in pursuance of the above decision of the Hon'ble Appellate Tribunal for Electricity.

13. There is also one other legal principle which need to be applied. When the Appellate Authority passes an order with consequential directions or remands the matter with certain directions, it is incumbent on the Commission to implement it as such. It is not open to the Hon'ble Commission to extend the scope of the proceedings much less to extend the proceedings to other utilities who were not parties in the proceedings before the Hon'ble Tribunal. In this regard, reference may be made to the decision of the Hon'ble Appellate Tribunal for Electricity in the case of Meghalaya State Electricity Board v Meghalaya State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Appeal No. 37 of 2010 in the Order dated 10.08.2010) wherein the Hon'ble Appellate Tribunal has referred the principles laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

"17. With reference to the first issue, it has been contended on behalf of the Appellant, that the State Commission has gone beyond the scope and remand order by having erroneously trued-up the financial accounts of the Appellant for FY 2008-09, when the Remand Order dated 09.02.2009 passed by this Tribunal in Appeal No. 132/2008 directed the State Commission only with regard to truing-up of FY 2007-08. With regard to Remand order, the Hon'ble Supreme Court as well as various High Courts in various authorities cited by the learned counsel for Appellant have laid down the various principles to be followed by the lower court or lower authority while dealing with the issue of limited Remand. Those decisions are as follows:

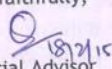
1. *Mohan Lal vs. Anandibat (1971) 1 SCC 813*

2. Paper Products Ltd. vs. CCE (2007) 7 SCC 352
3. Smt. Bidya Devi vs. Commissioner of Income Tax, Allahabad AIR 2004 Calcutta 63
4. K.P. Dwivedi vs. State of U.P. (2003) 12 SCC 572
5. Mr. Muneswar and Ors. vs. Smt. Jagat Mohini Des AIR (1952) Calcutta 368
6. Amrik Singh vs. Union of India (2001) 10 SCC 424
7. Union of India & Anr. Vs. Major Bhadur Singh (2006) 1 SCC 3670
8. Prakash Singh Badal & Anr. Vs. State of Punjab and Ors. (2007) SCC 1

The principles laid down in those authorities are given below:-

- (i) The Court below to which the matter is remanded by the Superior Court is bound to act within the scope of remand. It is not open to the Court below to do anything but to carry out the terms of the remand in letter and spirit.
- (ii) Ordinarily, the Superior Court can set aside the entire judgment of the Court below and remanded to the subordinate court to consider all the issues afresh. This is called 'open Remand'. The subordinate court can decide on its own afresh on the available materials.
- (iii) The Superior Court can remand the matter on specific issues with a specific direction through a "Remand Order". This is called 'Limited Remand Order'. In case of Limited Remand Order, the jurisdiction of the Court below is confined only to the extent for which it was remanded".

Yours faithfully,


Financial Advisor,
Pb: State Transmission Corpn., Ltd.,
Patiala.

- A. In the case of State of West Bengal v. Kamal Sengupta, (2008)8 SCC 612 wherein the Hon'ble Supreme Court held as under;

"12. Before proceeding further, we consider it proper to mention that there was divergence of opinion among the High Courts on the question whether the subsequent contra judgment by the same or a superior Court on a point of law can be treated as an error apparent on the face of the record for the purpose of review of an earlier judgment. In *Lachhmi Narain Balu v. Ghisa Bihari and Anr.*, the learned Single Judge of the then Punjab High Court held that the Court cannot review its judgment merely because in a subsequent judgment different view was expressed on the same subject matter. In *P.N. Jinabhai v. P.G. Venidas* AIR1972Guj229, the learned Single Judge of the Gujarat High Court considered the question whether the Court can revise its view on the question of pecuniary jurisdiction simply because the same has been rendered doubtful in the light of subsequent decision of the High Court and answered the same in negative. However, a contrary view was expressed in *Thadikulangara Pylee's son Pathrose v. Ayyazhivettill Lakshmi Amma's son Kuttan and Ors.* AIR1969Ker186. In that case, the learned Single Judge of the Kerala High Court opined that a subsequent decision authoritatively declaring the law can be made basis for reviewing an earlier judgment. The Law Commission took cognizance of these divergent opinions and suggested amendment of Order 47. That led to insertion of explanation below Rule 2 of Order 47 by Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Act, 1976. The same reads as under:

Explanation.- The fact that the decision on a question of law on which the judgment of the Court is based has been reversed or modified by the subsequent decision of a superior Court in any other case, shall not be a ground for the review of such judgment.

13. In *Nalagarh Dehati Co-operative Transport Society Ltd., Nalagarh v. Beli Ram etc.* a Full Bench of Himachal Pradesh

High Court considered the above reproduced explanation and held that a subsequent judgment of the Supreme Court or a larger bench of the same Court taking a contrary view on the point covered by the judgment does not amount to a mistake or error apparent on the face of the record. In *Gyan Chandra Dwivedi v. :2nd Additional District Judge, Kanpur and Ors.* AIR1987All40, the learned Single Judge of Allahabad High Court took cognizance of the explanation, referred to the judgment of this Court in *Aribam Tuleswar Sharma v. : Aribam Pishak Sharma* 1979 Cri LJ908 and held:

9. It will thus be seen that while power of review may be inherent in the High Court to review its own order passed in a writ petition, the same has to be exercised on well recognised and established grounds on which judicial orders are reviewed. For example the power may be exercised on the discovery of some new and important matter or evidence which was not within the knowledge of the parties seeking review despite due exercise of diligence when the order was made. Review can also be sought when the order discloses some error apparent on the face of record or on grounds analogous thereto. These are all grounds which find mention in various judicial pronouncements right from the earliest time as well as in the Rules of Order XLVII of the Civil P.C. as permissible grounds of review.

An Explanation was added to Order XLVII Rule 1 by the amendment of the Civil P.C. by Central Act No. 104 of 1976. It reads:

The fact that the decision on a question of law on which the judgment of the Court is based has been reversed or modified by the subsequent decision of a superior Court in any other case, shall not be a ground for the review of such judgment.

10. This explanation was added on the recommendation of the law Commission to put an end to the controversy which had arisen as regards whether a judgment could be reviewed merely on the ground that the decision on a question of law on which the same was founded has been reversed or modified by the subsequent decision of a superior Court. Almost all the High Courts, save for the solitary exception of Kerala High Court,

were unanimous in their opinion that the fact that the view of law taken in a judgment has been altered by a subsequent decision of a superior Court in another case could not afford a valid ground for the review of the judgment.

14. At this stage it is apposite to observe that where a review is sought on the ground of discovery of new matter or evidence, such matter or evidence must be relevant and must be of such a character that if the same had been produced, it might have altered the judgment. In other words, mere discovery of new or important matter or evidence is not sufficient ground for review *ex debito justitiae*. Not only this, the party seeking review has also to show that such additional matter or evidence was not within its knowledge and even after the exercise of due diligence, the same could not be produced before the Court earlier.

15. The term 'mistake or error apparent' by its very connotation signifies an error which is evident *per se* from the record of the case and does not require detailed examination, scrutiny and elucidation either of the facts or the legal position. If an error is not self-evident and detection thereof requires long debate and process of reasoning, it cannot be treated as an error apparent on the face of the record for the purpose of Order 47 Rule 1 CPC or Section 22(3)(f) of the Act. To put it differently an order or decision or judgment cannot be corrected merely because it is erroneous in law or on the ground that a different view could have been taken by the Court/Tribunal on a point of fact or law. In any case, while exercising the power of review, the concerned Court/Tribunal cannot sit in appeal over its judgment/decision.

16. We may now notice some of the judicial precedents in which Section 114 read with Order 47 Rule 1 CPC and/or Section 22(3)(f) of the Act have been interpreted and limitations on the power of the Civil Court/Tribunal to review its judgment/decision have been identified.

17. In *Rajah Kotagiri Venkata Subamma Rao v. Rajah Vellanki Venkatrama Rao* 1990 (27) Indian Appeals 197, the Privy Council interpreted Sections 206 and 623 of the Civil Procedure Code and observed:

Section 623 enables any of the parties to apply for a review of any decree on the discovery of new and important matter and evidence, which was not within his knowledge, or could not be produced by him at the time the decree was passed, or on account of some mistake or error apparent on the face of the record, or for any other sufficient reason. It is not necessary to decide in this case whether the latter words should be confined to reasons strictly ejusdem generic with those enumerated, as was held in *Roy Meghraj v. Beejoy Gobind Burrel* (1875) Ind. L.R. 1 Calc. 197. In the opinion of their Lordships, the ground of amendment must at any rate be something which existed at the date of the decree, and the section does not authorize the review of a decree which was right when it was made on the ground of the happening of some subsequent event. [Emphasis added]

18. In *Sir Hari Shankar Pal and Anr. v. Anath Nath Mitter and Ors.* 1949 FCR 36, a Five Judges Bench of the Federal Court while considering the question whether the Calcutta High Court was justified in not granting relief to non-appealing party, whose position was similar to that of the successful appellant, held:

That a decision is erroneous in law is certainly no ground for ordering review. If the Court has decided a point and decided it erroneously, the error could not be one apparent on the face of the record or even analogous to it. When, however, the court disposes of a case without adverting to or applying its mind to a provision of law which gives it jurisdiction to act in a particular way, that may amount to an error analogous to one apparent on the face of the record sufficient to bring the case within the purview of Order XLVII, Rule 1, Civil Procedure Code.

19. In *Moran Mar Basselios Catholicos and Anr. v. The Most Rev. Mar Poulouse Athanasius and Ors.* 1995 (1) SCR 520, this

Court interpreted the provisions contained in Travancore Code of Civil Procedure which are analogous to Order 47 Rule 1 and observed:

Under the provisions in the Travancore Code of Civil Procedure which is similar in terms to Order XLVII, Rule 1 of our Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the Court of review has only a limited jurisdiction circumscribed by the definitive limits fixed by the language used therein. It may allow a review on three specified grounds, namely, (i) discovery of new and important matter or evidence which, after the exercise of due diligence, was not within the applicant's knowledge or could not be produced by him at the time when the decree was passed, (ii) mistake or error apparent on the face of the record and (iii) for any other sufficient reason. It has been held by the Judicial Committee that the words "any other sufficient reason" must mean "a reason sufficient on grounds, or least analogous to those specified in the rule".

20. In *Thungabhadra Industries Ltd. v: Govt. of A.P.* [1964]5SCR174 it was held that a review is by no means an appeal in disguise whereof an erroneous decision can be corrected.

21. In *Parsion Devi and Ors. v. Sumitri Devi and Ors.* (1997)8SCC715, it was held as under:

Under Order 47 Rule 1 CPC a judgment may be open to review inter alia if there is a mistake or an error apparent on the face of the record. An error which is not self-evident and has to be detected by a process of reasoning, can hardly be said to be an error apparent on the face of the record justifying the Court to exercise its power of review under Order 47, Rule 1 CPC. In exercise of the jurisdiction under Order 47, Rule 1 CPC it is not permissible for an erroneous decision to be "reheard and corrected". There is a clear distinction between an erroneous decision and an error apparent on the face of the record. While the first can be corrected by the higher forum, the latter only can be corrected by exercise of the review jurisdiction. A review petition has a limited purpose and cannot be allowed to be "an appeal in disguise.[Emphasis added]

22. In *Haridas Das v. Usha Rani Banik and Ors.* AIR2006SC1634, this Court made a reference to explanation added to Order 47 by the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1976 and held:

In order to appreciate the scope of a review, Section 114 CPC has to be read, but this section does not even adumbrate the ambit of interference expected of the court since it merely states that it "may make such order thereon as it thinks fit". The parameters are prescribed in Order 47 CPC and for the purposes of this lis, permit the defendant to press for a rehearing "on account of some mistake or error apparent on the face of the records or for any other sufficient reason". The former part of the rule deals with a situation attributable to the applicant, and the latter to a jural action which is manifestly incorrect or on which two conclusions are not possible. Neither of them postulate a rehearing of the dispute because a party had not highlighted all the aspects of the case or could perhaps have argued them more forcefully and/or cited binding precedents to the court and thereby enjoyed a favourable verdict. This is amply evident from the Explanation to Rule 1 of Order 47 which states that the fact that the decision on a question of law on which the judgment of the court is based has been reversed or modified by the subsequent decision of a superior court in any other case, shall not be a ground for the review of such judgment. Where the order in question is appealable the aggrieved party has adequate and efficacious remedy and the court should exercise the power to review its order with the greatest circumspection.

23. In *Aribam Tuleshwar Sharma v. Aribam Pishak Sharma (supra)*, this Court considered the scope of the High Courts' power to review an order passed under Article 226 of the Constitution, referred to an earlier decision in *Shivdeo Singh v. State of Punjab* and observed:

It is true as observed by this Court in *Shivdeo Singh v. State of Punjab*, there is nothing in Article 226 of the Constitution to preclude a High Court from exercising the power of review which is inherent in every Court of plenary jurisdiction to

prevent miscarriage of justice or to correct grave and palpable errors committed by it. But, there are definitive limits to the exercise of the power of review. The power of review may be exercised on the discovery of new and important matter or evidence which, after the exercise of due diligence was not within the knowledge of the person seeking the review or could not be produced by him at the time when the order was made; it may be exercised where some mistake or error apparent on the face of the record is found; it may also be exercised on any analogous ground. But, it may not be exercised on the ground that the decision was erroneous on merits. That would be the province of a Court of appeal. A power of review is not to be confused with appellate power which may enable an Appellate Court to correct all matters or errors committed by the Subordinate Court.

24. In *K. Ajit Babu and Ors. v. Union of India and Ors.* (1997)11LLJ7495C, it was held that even though Order 47 Rule 1 is strictly not applicable to the Tribunals, the principles contained therein have to be extended to them, else there would be no limitation on the power of review and there would be no certainty or finality of a decision. A slightly different view was expressed in *Gopabandhu Biswal v. Krishna Chandra Mohanty and Ors.* [1998]2SCR1108. In that case it was held that the power of review granted to the Tribunals is similar to the power of a Civil Court under Order 47 Rule 1.

25. In *Ajit Kumar Rath v. State of Orissa and Ors.* AIR2000SC84, this Court reiterated that power of review vested in the Tribunal is similar to the one conferred upon a Civil Court and held:

The provisions extracted above indicate that the power of review available to the Tribunal is the same as has been given to a court under Section 114 read with Order 47 CPC. The power is not absolute and is hedged in by the restrictions indicated in Order 47. The power can be exercised on the application of a person on the discovery of new and important matter or evidence which, after the exercise of due diligence, was not within his knowledge or could not be produced by him at the

time when the order was made. The power can also be exercised on account of some mistake or error apparent on the face of the record or for any other sufficient reason. A review cannot be claimed or asked for merely for a fresh hearing or arguments or correction of an erroneous view taken earlier, that is to say, the power of review can be exercised only for correction of a patent error of law or fact which stares in the face without any elaborate argument being needed for establishing it. It may be pointed out that the expression "any other sufficient reason" used in Order 47 Rule 1 means a reason sufficiently analogous to those specified in the rule.

Any other attempt, except an attempt to correct an apparent error or an attempt not based on any ground set out in Order 47, would amount to an abuse of the liberty given to the Tribunal under the Act to review its judgment. [Emphasis added]

26. In *State of Haryana and Ors. v. M.P. Mohla* (2007)1SCC457, this Court held as under:

A review petition filed by the appellants herein was not maintainable. There was no error apparent on the face of the record. The effect of a judgment may have to be considered afresh in a separate proceeding having regard to the subsequent cause of action which might have arisen but the same by itself may not be a ground for filing an application for review.

27. In *Gopal Singh v. State Cadre Forest Officers' Assn. and Ors.* (2007)9SCC369, this Court held that after rejecting the original application filed by the appellant, there was no justification for the Tribunal to review its order and allow the revision of the appellant. Some of the observations made in that judgment are extracted below:

The learned Counsel for the State also pointed out that there was no necessity whatsoever on the part of the Tribunal to review its own judgment. Even after the microscopic examination of the judgment of the Tribunal we could not find a single reason in the whole judgment as to how the review was justified and for what reasons. No apparent error on the face of the record was pointed, nor was it discussed. Thereby the Tribunal sat as an appellate authority over its own judgment.

This was completely impermissible and we agree with the High Court (Justice Sinha) that the Tribunal has traveled out of its jurisdiction to write a second order in the name of reviewing its own judgment. In fact the learned Counsel for the appellant did not address us on this very vital aspect.

28. The principles which can be culled out from the above noted judgments are:

(i) The power of the Tribunal to review its order/decision under Section 22(3)(f) of the Act is akin/analogous to the power of a Civil Court under Section 114 read with Order 47 Rule 1 of CPC.

(ii) The Tribunal can review its decision on either of the grounds enumerated in Order 47 Rule 1 and not otherwise.

(iii) The expression "any other sufficient reason" appearing in Order 47 Rule 1 has to be interpreted in the light of other specified grounds.

(iv) An error which is not self-evident and which can be discovered by a long process of reasoning, cannot be treated as an error apparent on the face of record justifying exercise of power under Section 22(3)(f).

(v) An erroneous order/decision cannot be corrected in the guise of exercise of power of review.

(vi) A decision/order cannot be reviewed under Section 22(3)(f) on the basis of subsequent decision/judgment of a coordinate or larger bench of the Tribunal or of a superior Court.

(vii) While considering an application for review, the Tribunal must confine its adjudication with reference to material which was available at the time of initial decision. The happening of some subsequent event or development cannot be taken note of for declaring the initial order/decision as vitiated by an error apparent.

(viii) Mere discovery of new or important matter or evidence is not sufficient ground for review. The party seeking review has also to show that such matter or evidence was not within its knowledge and even after the exercise of due diligence, the same could not be produced before the Court/Tribunal earlier. (emphasis supplied)

- B. In Mohd Aziz Alam v Union of India (2001) 10 SCC 93 at Paras 1 and 2, the Hon'ble Supreme Court held as under:

"1. This appeal is directed against an order of the Central Administrative Tribunal, Calcutta Bench, dismissing the claim of the appellants. The appellants applied for certain posts under the Railway Administration in the year 1984 and took up the written examination as well as the viva voce examination in the year 1985. But, as the results were not declared and no merit list was published, they approached the Tribunal by filing OA No. 1004 of 1988. That application before the Tribunal was dismissed on the ground that the appellants did not approach the Tribunal within the period stipulated under the Act. Against the said order, the appellants approached this Court by filing SLP No. 1707 of 1990 and this Court by order dated 3-12-1990 refused to grant special leave and, therefore, so far as the appellants are concerned, the matter reached a finality. It transpires that some other similarly situated persons like the appellants had filed application before the Tribunal in the year 1989 and that application was allowed by the Tribunal with certain observations in the year 1990. Because of such order of the Tribunal, the appellants were emboldened to file a fresh application before the Tribunal which was registered as OA No. 899 of 1992 seeking the relief that the benefits which have been given to the similarly situated persons pursuant to the order of the Tribunal dated 4-12-1990 should be given to them. This application of the appellants which was registered as OA No. 899 of 1992 was dismissed by the Tribunal by the impugned order on the ground of limitation and hence the present appeal.

2. It is contended by the learned counsel for the appellants that the disposal of OA No. 327 of 1989 by the Tribunal filed by some other applicants gives a fresh cause of action to these appellants as they were similarly situated and therefore, the Tribunal committed error in refusing the relief sought for on the ground of limitation. According to the learned counsel, there is no justifiable reason to deny the relief to these appellants when similar relief has been given to some others who also did take the recruitment test along with the appellants in the year 1985 as already stated. We are unable to persuade ourselves to agree with this contention raised by the learned counsel appearing for the appellants, inasmuch as the appellants did approach the Tribunal way back in the year 1988

and being unsuccessful there, did approach this Court and this Court declined to grant special leave in the year 1990 and, therefore, so far as the question of the appellants' right of consideration to the post applied for has become final and would not be reopened merely on the ground that in some other matters filed at the behest of some similarly situated persons, the Tribunal or a court has granted some relief. That apart, more than 15 years have elapsed from the date on which the appellants claim to have taken the test in question.

- C. In the State of Madhya Pradesh and Others v Steel Authority of India Limited (2002) 10 SCC 144, the Hon'ble Supreme Court held as under:

"2. There can be no review of the judgment dated 5-4-1999 [(1999) 4 SCC 76], on the basis of a subsequent judgment of the Court (ECIL case [Electronics Corpn. of India Ltd. v. Secy., Revenue Deptt., Govt. of A.P., (1999) 4 SCC 458] dated 5-5-1999), even assuming that the latter judgment is relevant on the question. (See principle behind Order 47 Rule 1 CPC Explanation.)"

- D. In Gyan Chandra v Second Additional District Judge AIR 1987 All 40 at Page 47 the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court held as under:

"9. An Explanation was added to Order XLVII Rule 1 by the amendment of the Civil P.C. by Central Act No. 104 of 1976. It reads:

"The fact that the decision on a question of law on which the judgment of the Court is based has been reversed or modified by the subsequent decision of a superior Court in any other case, shall not be a ground for the review of such judgment."

11. This explanation was added on the recommendation of the law Commission to put an end to the controversy which had arisen as regards whether a judgment could be reviewed merely on the ground that the decision on a question of law on which the same was founded has been reversed or modified by the subsequent decision of a superior Court. Almost all the High Courts, save for the solitary exception of Kerala High Court, were unanimous in their opinion that the fact that the view of law taken in a judgment has been altered by a subsequent decision of a

Superior Court in another case could not afford a valid ground for the review of the judgment. (See *Liaqat Husain v. Mohammad Razi*, AIR 1944 Oudh 198; *Lachmi v. Ghisa*, AIR 1960 Punj 43; *Patel Naranbhai v. Patel Gopaldas*, AIR 1972 Guj 229; *Venkataswami Raddigar v. ThirukamuReddiar*, (1977) 1 Mad LJ 524).

11. If, therefore, O. XLVII, R. 1 is applied to the present case, it is apparent that the review petition would be liable to be dismissed upon the plain terms of Explanation to O. XLVII, R. 1. Learned counsel for the Landlord, however, placed strong reliance on Explanation to S. 141 of the Civil P.C. Section 141 enacts that the procedure provided in the Code in regard to suits shall be followed, as far as may be in all proceedings, in any Court of civil jurisdiction. Explanation to S. 141 was, however, added by the Central Act 104 of 1976 and it provides:—

“In this section, the expression “proceedings” includes proceedings under O. IX, but does not include any proceeding under Art. 226 of the Constitution.”

12. It was urged that in view of this Explanation, O. XLVII would not apply to writ petitions.

13. I am unable to agree. Even if it is, assumed that O. XLVII, R. 1 may not in terms apply to review of judgment and orders passed in writ petitions under Art. 226 of the Constitution, see no reason why the principle underlying the same should not be invoked while considering an application for review of a judgment of a High Court rendered under Art. 226 of the Constitution. Clause (C) to O. XLVII, R. 1 merely embodies all those principles which the Courts of law have repeatedly recognised as grounds on which a judgment may be legitimately reviewed. Incidentally, these are also the grounds which find mention in the above quoted decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *AribamTaleshwar Sharma*, (1979) 4 SCC 389 : AIR 1979 SC 1047 (*supra*) as the grounds on which High Courts may review their judgments and orders passed under Art. 226. Explanation to O. XLVII, R. 1 merely explains and outlines the scope and ambit of the expression, in my view, “error apparent on the face of the record.”

14. That being so, see no ground whatever for not applying the principle underlying the Explanation to O. XLVII, R. 1 to writ petitions also. The Explanation, in my view, enshrines a very salutary principle which is of general application, namely, that finality attaching to judgments ought not to be disturbed

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except by way of appeal or on recognized grounds of review set out hereinabove and approved Court in the decision cited above.

- E. In Lachmi Narain Balu v Ghisa Bihari AIR 1960 PUNJAB Page 43, the Hon'ble Punjab High Court referring to the earlier decision held as under-

"it is hardly admissible to review the decision on the mere ground that subsequent to its date another decision has been given, the ratio of which may induce the court to change its previous view".



3

PUNJAB STATE TRANSMISSION CORPORATION LIMITED
Regd. Office: PSEB Head Office, The Mall Patiala-147001, Punjab, India.
Corporate Identity Number: U40109PB2010SGC033814 (www.pstcl.org)
(O/o Financial Advisor, (ARR Section) 3rd Floor, Shakti Sadan, Patiala)
Fax/Ph. No.0175-2206523 Email : fa@pstcl.org

To

The Secretary,
Punjab State Electricity Regulatory Commission,
SCO No.220-221, Sector 34-A,
Chandigarh.

Memo No. 520 /FA/ARR-404

Dated: 20/02/15

Subject: Sanction and release of Rs. 39.05 Crore as carrying cost payable by GOP to PSTCL as determined by PSERC in Tariff Order FY 2014-15.

As per Tariff Order of FY 2014-15 pronounced on 22.08.2014, PSTCL was to recover Rs. 39.05 Crore on account of Carrying Cost of Revenue Gap for FY 2010-11 (Rs.31.07Crore) and FY 2011-12 (Rs.7.98 Crore) from GOP because GOP delayed the finalization of Opening Balance Sheet of PSTCL.

Secretary, GOP, Department of Power, Chandigarh was requested vide this office memo no.3282/FA/ARR-404 dated 19.11.2014 to sanction Rs.39.05Crore in favour of Punjab State Transmission Corporation Limited.

In this regard, the Secretary/ Power, GOP, Chandigarh has written to your office vide letter No.10/6/156/416 dated 18.02.2015 (copy enclosed) that delay in non-completion of audit of accounts of PSEB upto 16.04.2010 cannot be attributed to Government of Punjab as the unbundling job is a complex one. It takes time to complete it and further added that notification of opening balance sheet on 24.12.2012 has not burdened the consumers as they got the benefit of lower ARR for FY2010-11 and FY2011-12. So, neither GOP nor PSTCL/PSPCL can be blamed for the delay in finalization of Opening Balance Sheet.

In view of the above facts, it is requested that carrying cost of Rs.39.05 Crore be allowed to PSTCL in the Tariff Order for FY2015-16 to be recovered from PSPCL.

DA/As Above

o/c
Financial Advisor,
PSTCL, Patiala
20/2/15

GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB
DEPARTMENT OF POWER

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18/02/15

To
The Chairperson,
Punjab State Electricity Regulatory Commission,
SCO No. 220-221, Sector 34-A,
Chandigarh.

Memo No. 10/6/15627/416
Dated: 18/2/15

②
Dir. F&C

Subject:- Payment of Rs. 39.05 Crore as carrying cost by GOP to PSTCL as determined by PSERC in Tariff Order FY 2014-15.

Madam,

Your kind attention is invited to the Tariff Order of FY 2014-15 pronounced on 22.08.2014 relating to PSTCL, in which it has been decided that PSTCL will recover Rs. 39.05 Crore on account of Carrying Cost of Revenue Gap for FY 2010-11 (Rs. 31.07 Crore) & FY 2011-12 (Rs. 7.98 Crore) from the GOP because GOP has delayed the finalization of Opening Balance Sheet of PSTCL.

You may appreciate that both the State Govt. and the Power Utilities have tried their best to expedite the finalization of the opening balance sheet as on 16-04-2010. The delay caused in this regard is mostly attributable to non-completion of audit of accounts of PSEB upto 16-4-2010 (FY 2009-10 & from 1.4.10 to 16.4.10) and a series of discussion/meetings with the consultants and legal experts for finalizing the FRP, Opening Balance Sheet and Transfer Scheme. The unbundling job is a complex one and it takes time to complete it in compliance of the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003. Therefore neither GOP or PSTCL/PSPCL can be blamed for the delay in finalization of Opening Balance.

It is further added that the notification of the Opening Balance Sheet on 24-12-12 have not burdened the consumers who have got the benefit of lower ARR for FY 2010-11 & 2011-12 in the absence of opening balance sheet. The revenue gap as determined by the Commission is required to be allowed to the Power Utilities alongwith carrying cost as per the terms of the Tariff Regulation of PSEB.

In view of the above, the amount passed to GOP in the Tariff Order of FY 2014-15 should be recovered from the consumers, instead of recovering from Govt. of Punjab. This may be considered while finalizing the ARR for FY 2015-16.

Diary No 277 (SPS/FA/PSTCL)
Dated, 20/02/15

Jee
Secretary

10/6/15627-417
18/2/15
CC: CMD, PSTCL, The Mall, Patiala with reference to Memo No. 3282/FA/ARR-4-4 dated 19.11.2014.

20/2/15

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PUNJAB STATE ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION
SCO 220-221 SECTOR-34-A CHANDIGARH.

To

Financial Advisor (Nodal Officer),
3rd Floor, Shakti Sadan,
Opp. Kali Mata Mandir,
Punjab State Transmission Corporation Limited,
Patiala.

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19/2

ਮਿ. ਟੀ. ਜੀ. ਕੇ. ਟੀ. ਕੇ. ਟੀ. ਕੇ. ਟੀ. ਕੇ. ਟੀ. ਕੇ. ਟੀ. ਕੇ. ਟੀ. ਕੇ.	
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No. PSERC/ Reg.819/Pet.72 /2014/ 21068

Dated: 13/2/2015

Subject: Petition for ARR & Determination of Tariff for FY 2015-16 filed by Punjab State Transmission Corporation Limited - Objection.

In response to the public notice published in various news papers on 24.12.2014 and 25.12.2014, in respect of petition for ARR & Determination of Tariff for FY 2015-16, filed by Punjab State Transmission Corporation Limited, objection from the following have been received during public hearing at Chandigarh on 12.02.2015. The detail of the objection is as under.

S.No.	Objection No.	Name of the objector & address	Ref. No. & date
1	1	Er Baldev Singh Sran, President, PSEB Engineers Association Office: 45, Ranjit Bagh, Near Modi Mandir, Passey Road, Patiala	No.EA-62-63 dated 12.02.2015 (received during public hearing at Chandigarh on 12.02.2015)

Copy of the objection is enclosed herewith. The reply of the PSTCL to the objection may be sent to the Commission in twelve copies, within seven days of receipt of this reference for further action in this regard. A copy of the reply to the objection may also be sent direct to the objector concerned under intimation to this office.

Encls. As above.

Registrar

Diary No. 257/15-8/FINPSTCL
Dated: 18/2/15

Recd by
16/2/15

PSEB ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION

(Regd.)

President
Er. Baldev Singh Sran
Dy. CE/ Mechanical Mtc. Circle-I
O&M, GHTP, Lehra Mohabbat
Ph (O) 0164-2756434
(M) 96461-17606



General Secretary
Er. Sanjeev Sood
Addl. S.E. Transmission Design-II
PSPCL, Patiala - 147 001
Ph. : (M) 96461-29425

Ref. No. EA-62/63

Obj. No. 1

Date: 12-2-2015

To

The Secretary
Punjab State Electricity Regulatory Commission,
220-221, Sector 34-A,
Chandigarh.

Sub: Comments of PSEB Engineers Association on PSTCL Tariff & ARR Petition of 2015-16.

Enclosed please find comments of PSEB Engineers Association on the Tariff / ARR Petition of PSTCL. These comments are being submitted to the Commission during hearing of 12/2/2015.


PSEB Engineers Association

CC: Financial Advisor/ PSTCL, Patiala.

Sub: Comments of PSEB Engineers Association on PSTCL Tariff & ARR Petition for 2015-16

TRUE UP FOR 2012-13

1. Page 18 - Generation capacity in MW
Following generation capacities have been included in the table

	Gross MW	Net MW
PEDA and others	469	421
Micro Hydel	6	6

Since PEDA and Micro Hydel generation is transmitted at 66 KV or 11 KV and not at 132 or 220 KV, the above stated capacities need to be excluded from the table-2.

2. **2.4 Transmission system availability**

The percentage availability figures given in Table-3 are not supported by any documents / data. The procedure for certification of availability as adopted in the Northern Grid is as under:

- a) NRLDC puts on its website the detailed outages of each transmission line/ transformer/ asset for the month indicating the category / cause of outage.
 - b) All the States are given time to examine the data and submit their comments.
 - c) Based on the comments, the verification of availability is done by an independent agency viz. NRPC Secretariat.
 - d) The verified figures as certified by NRPC are used for billing purposes.
- 2.1 It is suggested that availability calculations should be submitted by PSTCL to PSPCL and the cross checked, verified figures may then be taken for finalizing the percentage availability of the transmission system for the month.
- 2.2 The principle that the end user must check/ verify the availability should be adopted in this case.
- 2.3 CERC has notified a detailed procedure for verification of the transmission system availability. This procedure should be adopted in case of PSTCL.
3. **Transmission losses, Para 2.5, page 20**
- a) In the absence of complete metering data, the transmission losses should be worked out on the basis of load flow studies covering the Punjab system of 132 KV and above as prevailing during the year 2012-13.

- b) In Para 2.5.3, the figures of losses have been given for the dates 6th, 7th, 8th Nov, 2014 and these figures have been referred to arrive at a loss figure of 3.94%. This methodology is not agreed to because the period 6-8 Nov, 2014 is a period of low demand and the losses would tend to be on the lower / minimum side. PSTCL may give the figures for peak loading period Jun-Aug as well as the other periods of the year such as Oct-Dec, Jan-May. Since the transmission system loading and losses vary seasonally, the losses may be decided after examining the losses over various seasons and loading periods of the year. Loss figures for Nov are not justified to be adopted for the full year.

4. **Comparison of O&M expenses of 2012-13 with the expenses admissible under CERC norms.**

The O&M expenses claimed as per petition (Page 51, Table 39) are as under:

Employee cost	332.02 (Rs.in crores)
R&M	705.57
A&G	17.04
Total	419.60

4.1 O&M Expenses as per CERC norms for 2012-13 are worked out on the following normative figures

220 KV bay	Rs.43.34 lac per year
132 KV bay & below	Rs.30.96 lac per year
Transmission lines	
Single Conductor single ckt	0.212 lacs per KM per year
Single conductor, double ckt	0.318 lacs per KM per year

The transmission system for 2012-13 is given on page 16-17

	1.04.2012	31.3.2013	Average
220 & 132 KV line, ckt KM	8146	8234	8190
400 KV bays	0	4	2
220 KV bays	387	447	417
132, 656 KV bays	836	1340	1087

The O&M charges on the above system applying the CERC norms work out as under:

O&M charges of lines	Rs.1519 lac
O&M charges of bays	Rs. 51850 lacs
Total	Rs.53370 lacs

As against the O&M expenses of Rs.533.70 crores admissible under CERC norms, the ARR figures show a claim of Rs. 419.60 crore. Thus, the O&M charges claimed in this petition for 2012-13 is Rs.114 crores lower than the O&M charges admissible as per CERC norms.

5. In Para 2.6.9, it is stated that out sourced staff of 1051 has been engaged. The broad category-wise break up of this strength of 1051 staff may be given.

REVIEW OF 2014-15

6. **Table 4.2, Page 58**

- a) MW capacity of PEDAs and NRSEs is evacuated over 66 KV or 11 KV and hence, may be excluded from this Table.
- b) In case of Rajpura 1400MW and T.Sabo, 660 MW, the figure of gross power which is 1400 and 660 MW has been taken. Instead, the figure of net power should be adopted.

7. **Page 50, Para 4.5**

Transmission losses may be taken as per load flow study for the transmission system prevailing in 2014-15 along with the generation capacity in operation during 2014-15 and the percentage losses as determined by the load flow study may be taken to determine the annual transmission loss figure.

8. **Para 4.6.2 Status of 400 KV Works**

As per data given in page 56-57, the following 400 KV assets have been shown as added in 2014-15.

400 KV lines	1092 ckt KM
400 KV Substations	2 Nos.
400 KV bays	18 Nos.

8.1 As this petition is being filed in Nov 14, the actual and anticipated date of commercial operation of each of the above assets should be given indicating the dates when the transmission lines, sub stations and 400 KV bays were commissioned. The actual figures may be given up to Jan-15 and anticipated figures for Feb-Mar, 2015.

8.2 It is stated on page 61 that Rajpura sub station is likely to be commissioned by 30th Jun, 2015. Petitioner PSTCL was supposed to match the construction of transmission system with the generation project. Non commissioning of Rajpura 400 KV substation implies that the power generated at Rajpura thermal project would have to be transmitted over long distance i.e. Rajpura - Dhuri - Talwandi Sabo - Moga. The non-drawal of power due to non-commissioning of 400 KV substation Rajpura is likely to create overloading problems of the 400 KV lines.

Instances have been noted wherein GHTP units could not be run to full capacity because it would result in overloading of the 400 KV system. The major cause for this was the non-commissioning of the 400 KV transmission system and particularly, the non-commissioning of Rajpura Substation.

The expected date of 30th Jun, 2015 for commissioning of 400 KV substation Rajpura means that even in the paddy season of 2015, there is going to be a problem of overloading.

9. **Para 4.6.3**

It is stated that an investment of Rs.334.47 crore is planned during 2014-15 for 220 and 132 KV works. Petitioner PSTCL may give the summary of 220 KV substations and lines planned for 2014-15 for evacuating power from 400 KV substations of the Talwandi Sabo and Rajpura projects. The evacuation of power from 400 KV T.Sabo and Rajpura projects will depend not only on 400 KV substations and lines but equally important it will depend on the 220 KV lines and substations for the dispersal of power from the 400/ 220 KV ICTs at the 400 KV substations. In case the 220 KV system for dispersal of power is not adequate, it would result into the power flowing into the 400 KV interconnection points at Moga and Amritsar and possibility of reverse flow of power from PSTCL system into PGCIL 400 KV system could be there. In particular, Moga is the key station for interconnection with PSTCL wherein T.Sabo as well as Rajpura generation gets interconnected with PGCIL/ Northern Grid.

400 KV Moga (PGCIL) has now been upgraded to 765 KV with commissioning of 765 KV Bhiwani Moga line and 2x1000 MVA ICTs of PGCIL at Moga. So, now Moga is to receive power not only from Punjab/ PSTCL but also from the 765 KV system. In case the offtake/ drawl of power by PSTCL / Punjab at 220 KV level is not ensured, it could result in a

situation of Punjab/ PSTCL power flowing in reverse direction into the PGCIL system which was not envisaged.

Accordingly PSTCL may give the list of 220 KV lines and substations dedicated for evacuation of power from the 400 KV substations of the T.Sabo and Rajpura projects, giving the actual or anticipated date of commissioning of each of the 220 KV lines / substations which are to carry the power from the two thermal projects.

10. **Para 4.6.5, Page 61**

In setting up an oil and diagnostic Lab, PSTCL should coordinate with PSPCL so that the proposed Lab can meet the requirements of PSPCL as well as PSTCL jointly. This is because the requirements of oil testing and diagnostic testing of PSPCL would be similar to the requirement of PSTCL. Hence, if advanced equipment is being procured for testing of transformer oil, the requirements/ needs of PSPCL may also be incorporated so that the maximum utilization and benefit of a common testing Lab could be availed.

11. **Interest on Loan, Tables 62-63, Pages 72-73**

The summary of interest on loan for H1 and H2 of 2014-15 is as under:

	H1, 2014-15 (Rs.in crore)	H2 2014-15 (Rs.in crore)
Opening loan	3717.99	3807.13
Loan received	244.22	297.40
Loan repaid	155.08	161.76
Net loan	89.14	135.64
Closing loan	3807.13	3942.77
Interest	205.67	248.39

In H1 of 2014-15, the net loan taken was Rs.89 crores while the interest paid was Rs.205 crore. Thus, the overall impact is negative i.e. an outflow of Rs.116 crore.

Similarly, in H2 of 2014-15, while net loan was 135.64 crore, the interest paid was Rs.248.39 crore resulting in a net outflow of Rs.112.75 crore.

Whereas, the purpose of loans is to meet the requirements for construction etc., here a situation has developed where the debt servicing has made the overall situation negative.

The PSTCL may give comments whether this is a situation of a debt trap wherein more loans have to be taken to repay or service earlier loans making the situation more aggravated.

12. **Page 78, Para 4.21.1**

Para 6.14 of Commission Tariff order for 2014-15 states that Rs.39.05 crore is payable by Govt. of Punjab to PSTCL. PSTCL may supply the copy of letters to GOP for payment of this amount and the copy of reply by GOP. The present status of payment/ non-payment of this amount by GOP to PSTCL may be informed.

12.1 When this amount is to be paid by GOP to PSTCL, there is no basis to load this amount in the revised estimates of ARR for 2014-15. The payment which should have been made by GOP should not be burdened on the consumers through loading on the ARR.

13. **ARR Table 74**

Comparison of O&M charges with CERC norms

The O&M charges permissible under CERC norms for 2014-15 are as under:

a) Line charges, O&M (refer Table 41)

400 KV line length, average $(1460.22 + 367.75)/2$

= 914 ckt KMs = 457 double ckt KMs

CERC norms = 0707 Rs.lacs/KM/Year

Amount = Rs.323 lacs

b) 220 and 132 KV lines

Average ckt KM = 8690

Assume single ckt = 4345

Double ckt = 2172

O&M charges, single ckt = $4345 \times .202 = \text{Rs.878 lacs}$

Dbt ckt = $2172 \times .303 = \text{Rs.658 lacs}$

Total = 1536 lac

Total transmission charges = Rs.1859 lacs

c) O&M charges for bays

400 KV bays $(6+24)/2 = 15$

Amount $15 \times 60.30 = 904 \text{ lac}$

220 KV bays $(469+531)/2 = 500 \text{ lac}$

Amount $500 \times 42.21 = 21105 \text{ lac}$

132 + 66 KV bays	=1381 lac
Amount	= 1331 x 30.15 = Rs.41637 lac
Total O&M charges as per CERC norms	
Transmission lines	= 1859 lacs
400 KV bays	= 904 lacs
220 KV bays	= 21105 lacs
132, 66 KV bays	= 416.37 lacs
Total	= 65505 lacs

i.e. the Total O&M charges as per CERC norms is Rs.655 crores.

O&M charges as per petition,

Employee cost	= 400.47 crore
R&M	= 109.01 crore
A&G	= 26.38 crore
Total	= 535.86 crore

The O&M charges as per this petition i.e. 535.86 crore are Rs.119 crore lower than the charges of Rs.655 crore as worked out according to CERC norms.

ARR 2015-16

14. **Table 79 (Page 84), Paras 5.5.1, 5.5.2**
Comments as per the comments for 2012-13 and 2014-15
15. **Para 5.6.2, status of 400 KV works**

Talwandi Sabo Project

Petitioner to give details of 400 KV assets to be added giving the date of commissioning / commercial operation of each asset. Similarly, the petitioner should give the list of 220 KV lines and substations which are to evacuate the power from 400 KV substations. The list of lines and substations of 220 KV should give the anticipated date of commissioning of each line and substation.

Petitioner should give the list of works on which Rs.49 crore is proposed to be spent in 2015-16.

Rajpura Thermal Project

It is stated that 400 KV substation Rajpura is likely to be commissioning by Jun-2015 for which Rs.70 crore is to be invested.

On Para 5.2.1 (Page 83), it is stated that 4 Nos. 400 KV bays are to be added. Details of the 4 bays to be added may be supplied as well as details of 500 MVA ICTs / Transformers to be commissioned at Rajpura and details of the 220 KV lines to disperse the power from the 400 KV Rajpura substation.

16. Para 5.6.3, Page 87

It is stated in the petition that the investment for 2015-16, is Rs.358.46 crores for 220 KV AND 132 KV works.

16.1 Vol-2 of the petition gives the details of capital extension schemes. From Vol-2, the following is the list of 220 KV lines to be executed / completed in 2015-16, giving the value of the assets to be commissioned against each work.

220 KV LINES COMMISSIONED / CAPITALIZED IN 2014-15 & 2015-16

Sr.No	Line	Year	Amount capitalized (Rs. Lacs)
1	Ganguwal Mohali 2nd ckt	2014-15	433
2	Gobindgarh Rajpura LILO	2014-15	1061
3	Gobindgarh Patiala LILO	2014-15	821
4	Moga Jagraon LILO	2014-15	1570
5	Dhuri Bangan	2014-15	1738
6	Mukatsar Ghubaya	2014-15	1150
7	Mukatsar Abohar	2014-15	1450
8	Dhuri Dhanaula	2014-15	1898
9	Bhatinda Mukatsar 2nd ckt	2014-15	408
10	GHTP Mansa LILO	2014-15	811
11	Moga Ferozepur at T.Bhai	2014-15	218
12	Ferozepur T.Bhai at Sadiq	2014-15	1525
13	Dhuri Bangan at Chhajli	2014-15	790
14	Dhuri Bangan at Chhajli	2014-15	566
15	Patiala Patran at Raja	2014-15	482
16	Makhu Dharamkot	2014-15	811
17	Moga Baghapurana	2014-15	505
18	Dhuri Dhanaula	2014-15	468
19	Mukatsar Ghubaya 2nd ckt	2014-15	295

20	Mukatsar Abohar 2nd ckt	2014-15	107
21	Lalto Kalan Hambran	2014-15	167
22	Patti Algon	2014-15	101
23	Fatehgarh Churian Majitha	2014-15	545
24	Nakodar Kartarpur	2014-15	1674
25	Nakodar Noor Mahal	2014-15	915
26	Goindwal Chola Sahib	2014-15	1758
27	Patti Algon 2nd ckt	2014-15	221
28	Mukatsar Kotkapura	2015-16	1150
29	Bathinda Malout at Badal	2015-16	550
30	Mukatsar Malout 2nd ckt	2015-16	954
31	Malout Abohar	2015-16	1045
32	Moga Mahal Kalan	2015-16	1882
33	Nabha Bhiwanigarh	2015-16	1335
34	Talwandi Bhai Dharamkot	2015-16	1262
35	Goindwal Botianwala	2015-16	3347
36	Nakodar Rihana Jattan	2015-16	2434
37	Makhu Rashiana	2015-16	2867
38	Makhu Algon	2015-16	2670
39	Bala Chak - Khasa	2015-16	1067
40	Bala Chak - Narayangarh	2015-16	622
41	Kanjia - Science City	2015-16	761

16.2 Petitioner may give the list of 220 KV lines and substations for evacuating the power from each of the 400 KV grid substations of PSTCL so that the arrangement of draw of power can be analyzed/ assessed.

17. **Table 93, Page 96, Loan schedule and interest on loans for 2015-16**

The table 93 gives the following position regarding loans:

	Rs.in crores
Opening Loan	3942.77
Loan received	520.37
Loan repaid	405.24

Net loan received	115.13
Closing balance	4057.90
Interest paid	474.04

Hence, with the net loan received of Rs.115.13 crore, the interest payment is Rs.474.04 crores and there is an overall outflow of Rs.358.91 crore. The trend of loans and interest payment as given in ARR petition over the years is summarized as under:

		Rs.in crores
a)	Loan	
	1.4.12	2641
	1.4.13	3317
	1.4.14	3717
	1.4.15	3943
	1.4.16	4058

b) **INTEREST ON LOAN AS A PERCENTAGE OF ARR**

Year	Intt. On loan	ARR (Rs.crores)	Percentage (Rs.crores)
2012-13	207.67	866.05	24.0
2014-15	335.26	1307.02	25.6
2015-16	434.12	1490.68	29.1

17. **Table 100, ARR of 2015-15**

The comparison of O&M charges admissible as per CERC norms and as claimed in the ARR petition is as under:

O&M charges as per CERC norms	
i)	400 KV lines
	1460.22 ckt KM
	730.11 double ckt
	Charges
	$730.11 \times 0.731 = \text{Rs.}553.7 \text{ lacs}$
ii)	220 & 132 KV lines
	= 9312.68 KM
	Assume
	4656 KM single ckt
	2328 KM double ckt
	Charges, single ckt
	$4658 \times 0.209 = 973.1 \text{ lacs}$
	Charges, dbl ckt
	$2328 \times 0.313 = 728.7 \text{ lac}$
	Total line charges
	2255.5 lacs
iii)	400 KV bays, 26 Nos
	Charges
	$26 \times 62.30 = 1619.8 \text{ Rs.lacs}$
iv)	220 KV bays, 564 Nos.

Charges	564 x 43.61 = 24596 Rs.lacs
v) 132 KV & 66 KV bays, 1391	
Charges	1391 x 31.15 = 43330 lacs
Total O&M charges	Rs.718 crores
O&M charges claimed as per ARR 2015-16	
Employee cost	431.26 Rs. Crores
R&M	137.06
A&G	33.49
Total	601.81

The O&M charges are thus Rs.116 crore lower than the charges admissible as per CERC norms. The comparative table for O&M chares as per CERC and as claimed in this petition is as under:'

O&M Charges	2012-13	2014-15	2015-16
As per CERC	533.7	655	718
ARR	419.6	536	601.8
Difference	114	119	116.2

18. Summary of 100 MVA and 160 MVA ICTs as shown as commissioned / capitalized during 2014-15 and 2015-16

Sr.No.	Transformer	Year	Amount (Rs.lacs)
1	100 MVA Kanjali	2014-15	80
2	160 MVA Sultanpur	2014-15	100
3	100 MVA Goraya	2014-15	45
4	100 MVA Rihana Jattan	2014-15	100
5	100 MVA Dasuya	2014-15	104
6	100 MVA Kotla Jangan	2014-15	1009
7	100 MVA Kotli Surat Malhi	2014-15	47
8	100 MVA Butari	2014-15	65
9	100 MVA Sarna	2014-15	647
10	160 MVA Gaunsgarh	2014-15	772
11	100 MVA Algon	2014-15	616

12	Verpal 100 MVA	2014-15	566
13	100 MVA Chola Sahib	2014-15	612
14	100 MVA Rihana Jattan	2014-15	625
15	100 MVA Gubaya	2014-15	392
16	100 MVA Botian wala	2014-15	255
17	100 MVA Jhunir	2014-15	1215
18	100 MVA Himatpura	2014-15	677
19	100 MVA Doraha	2014-15	104
20	160 MVA Lalton Kalan	2014-15	689
21	100 MVA Badal	2014-15	614
22	100 MVA Abohar	2014-15	466
23	100 MVA Badal	2014-15	963
24	100 MVA Rajpura	2014-15	494
25	160 MVA Malerkotla	2014-15	142
26	100 MVA Gobindgarh 4	2014-15	147
27	100 MVA Kakrala	2014-15	689
28	100 MVA Bassi Pathana	2014-15	790
29	100 MVA Bangan	2014-15	314
30	100 MVA Lalru	2014-15	191
31	160 MVA Devigarh	2014-15	791
32	160 MVA Pakhowal	2014-15	472
33	100 MVA Noor Mahal	2015-16	94
34	100 MVA Sarna	2015-16	450
35	160 MVA Kotla Jangan	2015-16	450
36	160 MVA Hoshiarpur	2015-16	500
37	100 MVA Noor Mahal	2015-16	510
38	160 MVA Narayangarh	2015-16	459
39	100 MVA Mahalpur	2015-16	459
40	100 MVA Ghulal	2015-16	247
41	100 MVA Malout	2015-16	499
42	100 MVA Bhiwanigarh	2015-16	943

43	100 MVA Ferozepur Road Ludhiana	2015-16	561
44	160 MVA Chhajji	2015-16	450
45	160 MVA Ablowal	2015-16	465
46	160 MVA Bhari	2015-16	1009
47	100 MVA Majra	2015-16	963
48	100 MVA Devigarh	2015-16	375
49	100 MVA Banur	2015-16	375
50	100 MVA Bassi Pathanan	2015-16	689
51	100 MVA Focal Point Nabha	2015-16	472
52	160 MVA Mohali-1	2015-16	510
53	100 MVA Mahal Kalan	2015-16	689

The summary of MVA transformer capacity added during 2014-15 is 3560 MVA and for 2015-16, it is 2520 MVA.

19. While the above stated transformer capacity of 220/ 66 KV transformers of 100 MVA or 160 MVA has been shown as commissioned / to be commissioned in 2015-16, the critical function of coordination between PSTCL and PSPCL needs to be ensured. Under section 39 of the Electricity Act 2003, it is a statutory obligation on the STU to coordinate to "To discharge all functions of planning and coordination relating to intra-State Transmission system" with the generating company as well as the Distribution Licensees. Therefore the statutory obligation and responsibility of coordination is on the STU and the PSTCL should give details of how it has coordinated its 220/ 132 KV system and 220/66 KV ICTs with PSPCL. Until and unless the power of the ICTs is further dispersed at 66 KV through PSPCL, the purpose of the capital investment would not be achieved.


PSEBEE Patiala



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PUNJAB STATE TRANSMISSION CORPORATION LIMITED
Regd. Office: PSEB Head Office, The Mall Patiala-147001, Punjab, India.
Corporate Identity Number: U40109PB2010SGC033814 (www.pstcl.org)
(O/o Financial Advisor, (ARR Section) 3rd Floor, Shakti Sadan, Patiala)
Fax/Ph. No.0175-2206523 Email : fa@pstcl.org

To,

The Secretary,
Punjab State Electricity Regulatory Commission,
SCO No. 220-221, Sector 34-A,
Chandigarh.

Memo. No. - 544 FA/ARR-503

Dated :- 23/02/15

**Sub: Annual Revenue Requirement and Tariff Petition of PSTCL for
FY 2015-16.**

Ref: Objection No.1 conveyed vide the Secretary, PSERC letter No.
PSERC/Reg.819/Pet.72/2014/21068 dated 13.02.2015.

Enclosed please find herewith 12 No. copies of the reply as desired in
the above referred letter.

DA/A6 above

Financial Advisor,
PSTCL, Patiala.
23/2/15 23/2

CC: The General Secretary, PSEB Engineers Association, 45, RanjitBagh,
Near Modi Mandir, Passi Road, Patiala.

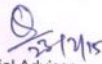
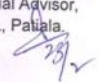
Sub: Point wise reply of PSTCL on comments of PSEB Engineers Association on Petition for ARR and Tariff 2015-16.

1. Noted. Hon'ble Commission is requested to exclude the stated capacities which are connected to 66/11KV system.
2. Transmission System Availability has been worked out as per PSERC regulations. The same has been got verified from the CE/SLDC as required under the regulation.
3. It is submitted that Transmission losses will be as per the actuals after Boundary metering is completed by 30.06.2015.
4. No comments.
5. Outsourced staff mainly consists of security personnel posted at sub-stations, stores and other PSTCL's organizations.
6. a) Reply is same as at serial no. 1.
b) Hon'ble Commission may consider the net capacity of Rajpura and Talwandi Sabo. The net capacity is being collected from the office of CE/PP &R, PSPCL, Patiala.
7. Reply is same as at serial no. 3.
8. The details of the 400KV substations, lines and bays alongwith their actual/anticipated date of commissioning are given in Annexure-I.

The 400 KV Transmission lines related to Rajpura TPS (2X700 MW) have already been commissioned. Moreover, Rajpura TPS is generating 3X700MW and no problem of overloading of 400KV lines have been faced so far and further with the coming up of this system no problem of overloading of 400 KV lines foreseen in paddy season of 2015 as well.
9. The list of 220KV lines and substations dedicated for evacuation of 400KV Talwandi Sabo and Rajpura Projects alongwith their actual/anticipated date of commissioning is given in Annexure-II.
10. PSTCL has set up oil and diagnostic lab according to its need. In addition to the testing undertaken for its own requirement, it also undertakes testing for PSPCL.
11. The inferences made are not correct.

12. The matter has been taken up with the Govt. of Punjab. GOP have in the meantime, written to PSERC under intimation to PSTCL for recovering the carrying cost through Tariff Order FY2015-16. Copy of the letter is attached at Annexure-III.
13. Reply is same as at serial no. 4.
14. Reply is same as at serial no. 1, 6(a) and 6 (b).
15. The details of 400KV assets to be added during 15-16 is given in Annexure-I.
16. The list of 220KV lines and substations for evacuating the power from each of the 400KV grid Substations of PSTCL in given in Annexure-IV.
17. Reply is same as at Sr. No.11.
18. This is only informatory point and does not call for any comment.
19. The capacity of 220/132KV and 220/66KV ICTs is decided depending up on the load requirements of PSPCL in the particular areas as intimated by PSPCL. Moreover the new transmission works are got cleared from joint co-ordination committee of PSTCL and PSPCL to ensure proper co-ordination of PSTCL works with underlying 66KV works of PSTCL.

DA/As above


Financial Advisor,
PSTCL, Patiala


Annexure-I

Sr. No.	Name & Scope of works	D.O.C./ Expected D.O.C.	Remarks
400 KV LINES			
1	400 KV Moga- Nakodar DC line	22.04.14	Line energised on 22.04.14
2	400 KV Nakodar - Makhu DC line	21.05.14	Line energised on 21.05.14
3	400 KV Mukatsar- Makhu DC line	06.08.14	Line energised on 06.08.14
4	400 KV Talwandi Sabo- Mukatsar DC line	08.10.14	1st ckt energised on 08.10.14 & 2nd ckt on 09.10.14

Sr. No.	Name of Substations	T/F Capacity & Rating	Date of Commissioning		Remarks
			No Load	On Load	
400 KV Substations					
1	Nakodar (New)	i)1x315 MVA,400/220 KV	23.04.14	23.4.14	Work completed and transformer charged on 23.04.14
		ii)2nd 1x315 MVA,400/220 KV	24.05.14	24.5.14	Work completed and transformer charged on 24.05.14
2	Mukatsar (New)	2x315 MVA,400/220 KV	01.09.14	8.10.14	Commissioned on 01.09.14 on no load and load on 8.10.14
3	Rajpura (New)	2x500 MVA, 400/220 KV Trf.	30.06.15 Expected date		Work is in progress

Note :- 18 No. line bays at 400KV Sub-stns. have been commissioned alongwith the respective Transmission lines.

Annexure-II

Sr. No.	Name & Scope of works	D.O.C/ Expected D.O.C.	Remarks
220 KV LINES			
1	220 KV line from 400 KV Nakodar to 220 KV Rehana Jattan	30.06.15	Work is in progress. Forest case pending.
2	220 KV Mukatsar - Abohar DC line	31.03.15	Work is in progress.
3	220 KV DC line from 400 KV Mukatsar to 220 KV Kotkapura	31.12.15	Work is in progress. Strips awaited for Forest case. Court case also pending in the High Court.
4	220 KV DC line from 400 KV Mukatsar to 220 KV Ghubaya	31.03.15	Work is in progress.
5	220 KV DC line from 400 KV Nakodar to 220 KV Kartarpur	31.03.15	Work is in progress.
6	220 KV DC line from 400 KV Rajpura to 220 KV Lalru	30.06.15	Work is in progress. Work stopped by agitating farmers from TL 1 to 44.
7	220 KV DC line from 400 KV Makhu to Algaon	31.12.15	Work is in progress. Forest & Railway cases pending.
8	220 KV DC line from 400 KV Rajpura to 220 KV Devigarh	30.06.15	Work started. Railway case cleared. Forest clearance pending. Work stopped by agitating farmers from TL-1 to 25 & TL-44 to 60.
9	220 KV SC line from 400 KV Makhu to 220 KV Tam Taran (Rashiana)	30.06.15	Work is in progress. Forest case pending.
10	220 KV DC line from 400 KV Mukatsar to 220 KV Malout	31.03.16	Work in progress. Forest case pending. Railway clearance not required.
11	400KV Makhu-Dharamkot line	30.6.14	Line energized on 30.6.14
12	220 KV DC line from 400 KV Mukatsar to 220 KV Malout	31.03.16	Work in progress. Forest case pending. Railway clearance not required.

Sr. No.	Name of Scope of works	T/F Capacity & Rating	D.O.C/ Expected D.O.C.
220 KV Substations			
1	Kotkapura /Sandhwan (U/G from 66)	1x100MVA, 220/66KV	11.7.14
2	Dharamkot (U/G from 132)	1x160MVA, 220/66KV	1.7.14
3	Abohar (U/G from 132)	1x100MVA, 220/66KV	31.3.15

GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB
DEPARTMENT OF POWER

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18.02.15

To
The Chairperson,
Punjab State Electricity Regulatory Commission,
SCO No. 220-221, Sector 34-A,
Chandigarh.

Memo No. 10/6/15627/416
Dated: 18/2/15

②
Dir. F&C

Subject:- Payment of Rs. 39.05 Crore as carrying cost by GOP to PSTCL as determined by PSERC in Tariff Order FY 2014-15.

Madam,

Your kind attention is invited to the Tariff Order of FY 2014-15 pronounced on 22.08.2014 relating to PSTCL, in which it has been decided that PSTCL will recover Rs. 39.05 Crore on account of Carrying Cost of Revenue Gap for FY 2010-11 (Rs. 31.07 Crore) & FY 2011-12 (Rs. 7.98 Crore) from the GOP because GOP has delayed the finalization of Opening Balance Sheet of PSTCL.

You may appreciate that both the State Govt. and the Power Utilities have tried their best to expedite the finalization of the opening balance sheet as on 16-04-2010. The delay caused in this regard is mostly attributable to non-completion of audit of accounts of PSEB upto 16-4-2010 (FY 2009-10 & from 1.4.10 to 16.4.10) and a series of discussion/meetings with the consultants and legal experts for finalizing the FRP, Opening Balance Sheet and Transfer Scheme. The unbundling job is a complex one and it takes time to complete it in compliance of the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003. Therefore neither GOP or PSTCL/PSPCL can be blamed for the delay in finalization of Opening Balance.

It is further added that the notification of the Opening Balance Sheet on 24-12-12 have not burdened the consumers who have got the benefit of lower ARR for FY 2010-11 & 2011-12 in the absence of opening balance sheet. The revenue gap as determined by the Commission is required to be allowed to the Power Utilities alongwith carrying cost as per the terms of the Tariff Regulation of PSEB.

In view of the above, the amount passed to GOP in the Tariff Order of FY 2014-15 should be recovered from the consumers, instead of recovering from Govt. of Punjab. This may be considered while finalizing the ARR for FY 2015-16.

Diary No 277 (SPS/FA/PSTCL)
Dated, 20/02/15

Jee
Secretary

10/6/15627-417
18/2/15
CC: CMD, PSTCL, The Mall, Patiala with reference to Memo No. 3282/FA/ARR-4-4 dated 19.11.2014.

20/2/15

ਡਿ. ਡੀ. ਐਸ. ਡੀ. ਸੀ. ਐਸ. ਪਟਿਆਲਾ	
ਡਿ. ਡੀ. ਐਸ. ਮਲਹਾਰਾਜ-1	ਡਿ. ਡੀ. ਐਸ. ਮੀ. ਸੀ.
ਡਿ. ਡੀ. ਐਸ. ਮਲਹਾਰਾਜ-2	ਡਿ. ਡੀ. ਐਸ. ਡੀ. ਡੀ.
ਡਿ. ਡੀ. ਐਸ. ਮਲਹਾਰਾਜ-3	ਡਿ. ਡੀ. ਐਸ. ਡੀ. ਡੀ.
ਡਿ. ਡੀ. ਐਸ. ਮਲਹਾਰਾਜ-4	ਡਿ. ਡੀ. ਐਸ. ਡੀ. ਡੀ.
ਡਿ. ਡੀ. ਐਸ. ਮਲਹਾਰਾਜ-5	ਡਿ. ਡੀ. ਐਸ. ਡੀ. ਡੀ.
ਡਿ. ਡੀ. ਐਸ. ਮਲਹਾਰਾਜ-6	ਡਿ. ਡੀ. ਐਸ. ਡੀ. ਡੀ.
ਡਿ. ਡੀ. ਐਸ. ਮਲਹਾਰਾਜ-7	ਡਿ. ਡੀ. ਐਸ. ਡੀ. ਡੀ.
ਡਿ. ਡੀ. ਐਸ. ਮਲਹਾਰਾਜ-8	ਡਿ. ਡੀ. ਐਸ. ਡੀ. ਡੀ.
ਡਿ. ਡੀ. ਐਸ. ਮਲਹਾਰਾਜ-9	ਡਿ. ਡੀ. ਐਸ. ਡੀ. ਡੀ.
ਡਿ. ਡੀ. ਐਸ. ਮਲਹਾਰਾਜ-10	ਡਿ. ਡੀ. ਐਸ. ਡੀ. ਡੀ.

List of 220KV lines & substations for evacuating power from various 400KV Grids of PSTCL.

Annexure IV

Sr. No.	NAME OF SUBSTATION	ITEM OF WORK	UNIT	Quantity
1	220KV Nabha	220KV SC line on DC towers from 400KV Dhuri S/Stn. to 220KV Nabha S/Stn. Including PTCC charges of 3.3	Km.	20.458
		220KV line bay at Nabha	Km.	1
2	220KV S/S Bangan (U/G) from 66KV (Aug)	1x160MVA, 220/66 KV T/F including cost of 2 Nos. 220KV line bays at Devigarh.	No.	1
		L.I.L.O. of one ckt. Of 220KV Sunam-Patran DC line at 220KV S/S Bangan including PTCC charges.	Km.	12.15
		400KV Dhuri-Bangan, 220KV DC line including PTCC charges of 3.3	Km.	50.358
		220KV line bays at Bangan.	No.	2
3		L.I.L.O. of both ckt. Of 220KV Sunam-Dhuri DC line at 400KV Dhuri S/Stn including PTCC charges.	No.	26.405
4	220KV S/S Abohar.	1x100MVA 220/66KV T/F	No.	1
		400KV Muktsar-Abohar, 220KV DC line including PTCC charges of 3.3	No.	43.331
		220KV Malout-Abohar SC on DC towers line 0.4 sq" including PTCC.	Km.	29.994
5	220KV Kotkapura (New) near village Sandhwan	1x100MVA 220/66KV T/F	No.	1
		L.I.L.O. of 220KV Bajakhana-Muktsar line at Kotkapura including PTCC charges.	Km.	3
		400KV Muktsar-Kotkapura (New) 220KV including PTCC charges.	No.	38.18
		220KV line bays at Kotkapura 2 No. (Cost of 2 Nos. 220KV line bays at Mukatsat covered in project cost o 400KV Muktsar S/Stn.)	No.	2
6	220KV Ghubaya	220KV SC line on DC towers from 400KV Mukatsar to Ghubaya 40 Km./0.4 sq" including PTCC charges.	Km.	37.913
		220KV line bays 1 No. at Ghubaya.	No.	1
7	220KV Rashiana	220KV DC line from 400KV Makhu to 220KV Tarn Taran (Rashiana) 30 Km./0.4sq" including PTCC charges.	Km.	30
		220KV line bays at Tarn Taran 2 No. (cost of 2 Nos. 220KV line bays at 400KV Makhu S/Stn. Is covered in project cost of that S/Stn.)	No.	2
8	220KV Algaon	220KV DC line from 400KV Makhu to S/Stn. To 220KV Algaon 30 Km./0.4sq" including PTCC charges.	Km.	50.445
		220KV line bays at Algaon 2 No. (cost of 2 Nos. 220KV line bays at 400KV Makhu S/Stn. Is covered in project cost of that S/Stn.)	No.	2
9	220KV Kartarpur	220KV DC line from 400KV Nakodar S/Stn. To Kartarpur 45 Km./0.4 sq". Including PTCC charges.	Km.	26.840
		220KV line bays at Kartarpur 2 No. (cost of 2 Nos. 220KV line bays at 400KV Nakodar S/Stn. Is covered in project cost of that S/Stn.)	No.	2
10	220KV S/Stn Nurmehal	1x100MVA, 220/66KV T/F including cost of 2 Nos. 220KV line bays.	No.	1
		220KV DC line from 400KV Nakodar S/Stn. To 220KV Nurmehal 11Km./0.4 sq" including PTCC charges.	Km.	15.180
11	220KV Rehana Jattan	220KV DC line from 400KV Nakodar S/Stn. To Rehana Jattan S/Stn. 35Km./0.4 sq" including PTCC charges.	Km.	35.298
		220KV Line bays at Rehana Jattan 2 Nos.	No.	2
12	220KV Devigarh	1x100MVA, 220/66KV T/F including cost of 2 Nos. 220KV line bays at Devigarh.	No.	1
		220KV DC line from 400KV Rajpura to 220KV Devigarh, 20 Km./0.4sq" including PTCC charges.	Km.	36.751
		220KV Bahadurgarh-Devigarh Dc line 15 Km./0.4sq" including PTCC charges.	Km.	28.059
		220KV line bays at Bahadurgarh & Devigarh 2 Nos. each = 4 Nos. (Cost of 2 Nos. 220KV line bays at 400KV Rajpura is included in project cost of that S/Stn.)	No.	4
13		L.I.L.O. of both ckt. Of 220KV Patiala-Gobindgarh-I DC line at 400KV Rajpura S/S (2x25Km./0.4sq") Including PTCC charges of 6.6	Km.	33.935
14	220KV Lalru	400KV Rajpura-Lalru, 220KV DC line 20 Km./0.4sq" including PTCC charges.	Km.	29.385
		220KV line bays at Lalru 2 Nos.	No.	2
15	220KV Dhanaula	400KV Dhuri - 220KV Dhanaula DC line.	Km.	20
16	220KV Chhajli	L.I.L.O. of Dhuri - Bangan at Chhajli	Km.	20
17	220KV Dharamkot	400KV Makhu-220KV Dharamkot DC line.	Km.	25