

BEFORE THE HONORABLE GUJARAT ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION
AT GANDHINAGAR

FILING NO 1771 of 2018

CASE NO. ____ of 2018

IN THE MATTER OF

Petition under Section 42 (4) of the Electricity Act, 2003 and Regulation 25(3) of the (Terms and Conditions of Intra-State Open Access), Regulations 2011.

AND IN THE MATTER OF:

1. Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited
Sardar Patel Vidyut Bhavan
Race Course,
Vadodara - 390 007

PETITIONER

AND

2. Paschim Gujarat Vij Company Ltd (PGVCL)
Off. Nana Mava Main Road
Near Bhaktinagar Railway Station
Laxminagar, Rajkot - 360004
Gujarat
3. Uttar Gujarat Vij Company Ltd (UGVCL)
Visnagar Road
Mehsana - 384 001
Gujarat
4. Dakshin Gujarat Vij Company Ltd (DGVCL)
Nana Varaccha Road, Kapodra
Surat - 395 006
Gujarat
5. Madhya Gujarat Vij Company Ltd (MGVCL)
Sardar Patel Vidyut Bhawan
Race Course
Vadodara - 390007
Gujarat



CO-PETITIONERS

PETITION FOR DETERMINATION OF ADDITIONAL SURCHARGE

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH

1. That the present Petition is being filed by the Petitioner and co-petitioner - distribution companies in regard to the methodology for computation of the additional surcharge payable by open access customers under Section 42(4) of the Electricity Act, 2003.

2. That the Hon'ble Commission vide Order dated 12.03.2014 read with Corrigendum dated 17.04.2014 has held that the Additional Surcharge is payable under Section 42(4) of the Electricity Act. The Hon'ble Commission had then approved a methodology for determination of the quantum of the Additional Surcharge payable by open access users under Section 42(4) of the Electricity Act, 2003.
3. That it has been the stand of the Petitioner/co-petitioners that the methodology provided by the Hon'ble Commission in the order dated 12.03.2014 does not capture the true extent of stranded capacity to be considered in terms of Section 42(4) of the Act and Regulation 25(3) of the GERC (Terms and Conditions of Intra-State Open Access) Regulations 2011 (hereinafter referred to as '**Open Access Regulations 2011**').
4. That the Petitioners had filed an Appeal being Appeal No. 140 of 2014 before the Hon'ble Appellate Tribunal for Electricity against the order dated 12.03.2014 read with Corrigendum dated 17.04.2014 on the limited aspects of the methodology for computing the Additional Surcharge decided therein.
5. The Appeal No. 140 of 2014 filed by the Petitioners herein was disposed by the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity vide Order dated 01.10.2018 with a liberty to the Petitioners to file a Petition before the Hon'ble Commission for revision in methodology for computation of determination of Additional Surcharge for the future period and with a direction that such Petition may be considered on its merits by the Hon'ble Commission. A copy of the Order dated 01.10.2018 passed by the Appellate Tribunal is attached hereto and marked as **Annexure A**.
6. In pursuance to the above, the Petitioners are filing the present Petition for revision to be undertaken in the formula for computation of Additional Surcharge applicable for the future period for the reasons and in the manner submitted herein.

GOVERNING LAW

7. It is submitted that the law governing the determination of Additional Surcharge is as under:
 - a. Section 42(4) of the Electricity Act, 2003.

"Section 42. (Duties of distribution licensee and open access): --- (1) It shall be the duty of a distribution licensee to develop and maintain an efficient, co-ordinated and economical distribution system in his area of supply and to supply electricity in accordance with the provisions contained in this Act.

.....

(4) Where the State Commission permits a consumer or class of consumers to receive supply of electricity from a person other than the distribution licensee of his area of supply, such consumer shall be liable to pay an additional surcharge on the charges of wheeling, as may be specified by the State Commission, **to meet the fixed cost of such distribution licensee** arising out of his obligation to supply."

b. Section 43 of the Electricity Act, 2003

"Section 43. (Duty to supply on request) - (1) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, every distribution licensee, shall, on an application by the owner or occupier of any premises, give supply of electricity to such premises, within one month after receipt of the application requiring such supply:

Provided that where such supply requires extension of distribution mains, or commissioning of new sub-stations, the distribution licensee shall supply the electricity to such premises immediately after such extension or commissioning or within such period as may be specified by the Appropriate Commission:

Provided further that in case of a village or hamlet or area wherein no provision for supply of electricity exists, the Appropriate Commission may extend the said period as it may consider necessary for electrification of such village or hamlet or area.

Explanation.- For the purposes of this sub-section, "application" means the application complete in all respects in the appropriate form, as required by the distribution licensee, along with documents showing payment of necessary charges and other compliances."

c. Regulation 25 of the Gujarat Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions of Intra-State Open Access) Regulations 2011 (hereinafter referred to as 'Open Access Regulations')

"25. Additional Surcharge

(1) An open access customer, receiving supply of electricity from a person other than the distribution licensee of his area of supply, shall pay to the distribution licensee an additional surcharge on the charges of wheeling, in addition to wheeling charges and cross-subsidy surcharge, to meet out the fixed

cost of such distribution licensee arising out of his obligation to supply as provided under sub-section (4) of section 42 of the Act.

- (2) This additional surcharge shall become applicable only if the obligation of the licensee in terms of power purchase commitments has been and continues to be stranded or there is an unavoidable obligation and incidence to bear fixed costs consequent to such a contract. However, the fixed costs related to network assets would be recovered through wheeling charges.
- (3) The distribution licensee shall submit to the Commission on six monthly basis, a detailed calculation statement of fixed cost which the licensee is incurring towards his obligation to supply.

The Commission shall scrutinize the statement of calculation of fixed cost submitted by the distribution licensee and obtain objections, if any, and determine the amount of additional surcharge:

Provided that any additional surcharge so determined by the Commission shall be applicable only to the new open access customers.

- (4) Additional surcharge determined on Per Unit basis shall be payable, on monthly basis, by the open access customers based on the actual energy drawn during the month through open access:

Provided that such additional surcharges shall not be levied in case distribution access is provided to a person who has established a captive generation plant for carrying the electricity to the destination of his own use"

- d. National Electricity Policy 2005 notified by the Central Government in exercise of powers under Section 3:

"5.8.3 An additional surcharge may also be levied under sub-section (4) of Section 42 for meeting the fixed cost of the distribution licensee arising out of his obligation to supply in cases where consumers are allowed open access. The amount of surcharge and additional surcharge levied from consumers who are permitted open access should not become so onerous that it eliminates competition that is intended to be fostered in generation and supply of power directly to consumers through the provision of Open Access under Section 42(2) of the Act. Further it is essential that the Surcharge be reduced progressively in step with the reduction of cross-subsidies as foreseen in Section 42(2) of the Electricity Act 2003."

- e. National Tariff Policy 2016 notified by the Central Government again in exercise of power under Section 3 of the Electricity Act, 2003:

8.5 Cross-subsidy surcharge and additional surcharge for open access

.....
 8.5.4 The additional surcharge for obligation to supply as per section 42(4) of the Act should become applicable only if it is conclusively demonstrated that the obligation of a licensee, in terms of existing power purchase commitments, has been and continues to be stranded, or there is an unavoidable obligation and incidence to bear fixed costs consequent to such a contract. The fixed costs related to network assets would be recovered through wheeling charges.

- f. The law laid by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in SESA Sterlite Limited v Orissa Electricity Regulatory Commission (2014) 8 SCC 444. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has analyzed the concept of additional surcharge, along with the concept of cross subsidy surcharge and has considered the objective of such surcharges inter alia as under:

“(3) CSS: Its Rationale

25. The issue of open access surcharge is very crucial and implementation of the provision of open access depends on judicious determination of surcharge by the State Commissions. There are two aspects to the concept of surcharge - one, the cross-subsidy surcharge i.e. the surcharge meant to take care of the requirements of current levels of cross-subsidy, and the other, the **additional surcharge** to meet the fixed cost of the distribution licensee arising out of his obligation to supply. The presumption, normally is that generally the bulk consumers would avail of open access, who also pay at relatively higher rates. As such, their exit would necessarily have adverse effect on the finances of the existing licensee, primarily on two counts - one, on its ability to cross-subsidise the vulnerable sections of society and the other, in terms of recovery of the fixed cost such licensee might have incurred as part of his obligation to supply electricity to that consumer on demand (stranded costs). The mechanism of surcharge is meant to compensate the licensee for both these aspects.

26. Through this provision of open access, the law thus balances the right of the consumers to procure power from a source of his choice and the legitimate claims/interests of the existing licensees. Apart from ensuring freedom to the consumers, the provision of open access is expected to encourage competition amongst the suppliers and also to put pressure on the existing utilities to improve their performance in terms of quality and price of supply so as to ensure that the consumers do not go out of their fold to get supply from some other source.

27. With this open access policy, the consumer is given a choice to take electricity from any Distribution Licensee. However, at the same time the Act makes provision of surcharge for taking care of current level of cross subsidy. Thus, the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions are authorized to frame open access in distribution in phases with surcharge for: (a) Current level of cross subsidy to be gradually phased out along with cross subsidies; and (b) obligation to supply.

28. Therefore, in the aforesaid circumstances though CSS is payable by the Consumer to the Distribution Licensee of the area in question when it decides not to take supply from that company but to avail it from another distribution licensee. In nutshell, CSS is a compensation to the distribution licensee irrespective of the fact whether its line is used or not, in view of the fact that, but for the open access the consumer would pay tariff applicable for supply which would include an element of cross subsidy surcharge on certain other categories of consumers. What is important is that a consumer situated in an area is bound to contribute to subsidizing a low end consumer if he falls in the category of subsidizing consumer. Once a cross subsidy surcharge is fixed for an area it is liable to be paid and such payment will be used for meeting the current levels of cross subsidy within the area. A fortiori, even a licensee which purchases electricity for its own consumption either through a "dedicated transmission line" or through "open access" would be liable to pay Cross Subsidy Surcharge under the Act. Thus, Cross Subsidy Surcharge, broadly speaking, is the charge payable by a consumer who opt to avail power supply through open access from someone other than such Distribution licensee in whose area it is situated. Such surcharge is meant to compensate such Distribution licensee from the loss of cross subsidy that such Distribution licensee would suffer by reason of the consumer taking supply from someone other than such Distribution licensee."

The above principles laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in terms of Article 141 of the Constitution of India is binding.

- g. Decision of this Hon'ble Appellate Tribunal in Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited v Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission dated 1.8.2014 passed in Appeal No. 59 of 2013 and 116 of 2013 the Hon'ble Tribunal holding as under:

"21. The open access consumer who maintains full contracted demand with the Distribution Licensee is liable to pay for demand charges which should cover the fixed cost of the Distribution Licensee. In case the Distribution Licensee is not able to recover full fixed cost for the power arranged for such consumer then the

Distribution Licensee has liberty to put up a case with supporting documents for the recovery of same for consideration of the State Commission to appropriately compensate the Distribution Licensee so that the burden is not passed on to other consumers.

22. Section 42 (2) of the Electricity Act provides for open access in the distribution system on payment of wheeling charges and surcharge as specified by the State Commission and the surcharge to be utilized to meet the requirement of cross subsidy within the area of supply of the Distribution Licensee. However, the surcharge shall not be levied in case open access is provided to a person who has established a captive generating plant for carrying the electricity to the destination of his own use. According to Section 42(2) of the Act, the open access consumer is also liable to pay additional surcharge as may be specified by the State Commission to meet the fixed cost (stranded cost) of the Distribution Licensee arising out of his obligation to supply. Therefore, if there is a stranded cost which the Distribution Licensee has bear out his obligation to supply to open access consumer, the Distribution Licensee can submit its claim for additional surcharge in its petition for ARR and tariff for consideration of the State Commission while deciding the wheeling charges, surcharge and additional surcharge for open access consumers. Thus, the law has provided a remedy for recovery of stranded cost of the Distribution Licensee out of its obligation to supply to an open access consumer. Therefore, if the Appellant Distribution Licensee finds that it has to bear some fixed cost (stranded cost) due to its obligation to supply to the open access consumer, it can always approach the State Commission with supporting data and claim additional surcharge in its ARR/tariff. Whenever such claim is raised by the Appellant, the State Commission shall consider the same and decide as per law."

PRINCIPLES TO BE APPLIED

8. The basic principles to be applied for the computation and levy of Additional Surcharge are:
 - a. Additional Surcharge is a levy related to stranded power purchase cost of the distribution licensee which can be said to be the fixed cost which the distribution licensee is required to pay to generators under the long term power purchase agreements with such generators irrespective of there being no utilization of the generating capacity contracted for by the Distribution Licensee;
 - b. The Additional Surcharge is an appropriate compensatory amount for the licensee to be paid by the Open Access Customer for not taking electricity as a consumer from the distribution licensee of the area where the customer's premises is situated;

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- c. Such compensatory payment should be the proportionate amount of such fixed cost which the distribution licensee has incurred without utilization of the Electricity (stranded power purchase cost) which the Open Access customer would have paid as part of the consumer tariff to the distribution Licensee of the area if instead of taking the electricity through open access, the same quantum of power was taken from the distribution Licensee of the area; and
- d. The Additional Surcharge is related to the quantum of generating capacity tied up by the distribution licensee, which is approved by the State Commission for purchase of power and consequently the quantum of fixed charges which the licensee will be paying for the committed power purchase contract but not availed on account of the actual quantum of purchase being less.
9. Prior to the coming into force of the Electricity Act, 2003, every person requiring supply of electricity was required to take the entire quantum from the distribution licensees in the area where his premises is situated. There was no concept of Open Access. The distribution licensee had the monopoly in dealing with the supply of electricity in the area for which the licence was granted to it. At the same time, the distribution licensee had the Universal Service Obligation to meet the requirements of all person in its area of license.
10. The reasons for creating such monopoly in the distribution licensees were that it would be unviable for the distribution licensee to develop the entire distribution and supply system and facilities with significant investment being made if the end-users in the area, sources the electricity from third parties. In this regard, even the captive generation and captive use of electricity was also significantly restricted. Section 44 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 generally restricted the setting up of a captive generating station for generating electricity for own use. The captive generation and captive use were permitted only when the licensee or the electricity Board could not arrange to supply the required quantum of electricity to the end-users.
11. It is submitted that even under the Electricity Act, 2003 the Distribution Licensees have special functions and characteristics as under:

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- a. The distribution licensees are required to be ready at all times to give electricity connection to any person within their area of supply and provide the required quantum, whether such person is an existing consumer or otherwise a new entrant. Therefore, distribution licensee is required to arrange for and be in a position to supply such quantum of electricity as may be demanded by the consumer or even a new person or at new premises where the electricity is required. The Open Access customers and also captive users of captive generation can also demand such electricity to be supplied at any time. The existing consumers are also entitled to increase their contract demand from time to time.
- b. The distribution licensees are obligated to have committed arrangements for purchase of adequate quantum of electricity for arranging the supply to any person on demand within its area of supply. For the above purpose, taking into account the future power requirements of distribution licensee in its area of supply, such distribution licensees have to make long term arrangement by entering into Power Purchase Agreements for Long Term basis from time to time. Under such Power Purchase Agreements, the distribution licensee is required to pay the fixed charges on the basis of its Availability (up to the Target Availability Level) irrespective of whether the distribution licensee has actually scheduled the power or not. In other words, when the quantum of power contracted for purchase from the supplier of power is available for supply but distribution licensee has actually not drawn either wholly or partly, in any particular time block, day or season, the distribution licensee has to pay the committed fixed charges to such suppliers based on their availability.
- c. The Distribution licensees of the area always have the Universal Obligation to Supply every person who needs power at any time, generally within a period of one month. This duty to supply is specifically provided under Section 43 of the Electricity Act, 2003 and similar obligation existed previously under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910. It is not open to the Distribution licensee to take the stand that it has not made arrangements for procurement of power and the existing power purchase arranged by the

distribution licensee is not adequate to meet the demands. It is therefore incumbent upon the distribution licensees to have adequate concluded power procurement arrangement to effectively meet the above statutory and solemn obligations.

- d. The procurement of electricity in bulk quantum and for sustained procurement has to be planned in advance. The generators need time to set up the project, generally about 4-5 years to make a committed supply of power at economical rate. Such supply cannot be arranged in short period.
 - e. There is an associated power purchase cost which includes substantial quantum of fixed charges/capacity charges which become payable by the distribution companies without actual use of power. The Electricity Act, 2003 contemplates that the entire quantum of fixed charges relating to power purchase minus the fixed charges related to the quantum of power actually scheduled to meet the requirement of the consumers is "stranded capacity" and the fixed cost related to such stranded capacity needs to be shared by the open access consumer.
12. In addition to the above the power requirements of the distribution licensee varies from season to season, day to-day and within the day in different time blocks. The distribution licensee is to make arrangements to meet the peak demand of electricity. While, the Power Purchase Agreement will generally be for procuring power on lone term basis requiring power for all the time during the real time operation of power system, the distribution licensee may not be in position to use 100% of available power contracted for 24 x7 basis during the entire duration of the Power Purchase Agreement.
 13. In terms of the above, there could be a surplus quantum of power, during real time operation, which the distribution licensee had contracted for from the suppliers of electricity. The distribution licensee may not be in a position to avail or draw power on account of various reasons including varying consumer demand. The distribution licensee cannot, however, avoid the payment of fixed charges to supplier of power to the extent of the above quantum of power up to the Target Availability, which is not actually availed by the distribution licensee.

14. The stranded capacity is required to be seen on the basis of availability of such Generating station based on which fixed cost is paid by the Distribution Licensee during the specified period and cannot be rejected on the basis of the Licensee purchasing electricity on short term basis or through power exchange in some days or part of the period to economize the overall power purchase cost and it cannot be said that there is no deemed/stranded fixed charges during this period.
15. In terms of Section 42(4) of the Electricity Act, 2003, the purpose of levy of additional surcharge is to *meet the fixed cost of such distribution licensee arising out of the obligation to supply*. The National Tariff Policy deals with the same as compensation for *the obligation of a licensee, in terms of existing power purchase commitments, has been and continues to be stranded, or there is an unavoidable obligation and incidence to bear fixed costs consequent to such a contract*.
16. In terms of the above the additional surcharge cannot be rejected on the basis of the purchase of power by the distribution licensee on short term basis or through power exchange etc. for the following reasons:
 - a. Such purchase does not ipso facto mean that there is no stranded capacity in the State. The purchase of short term power could be on account of several other factors including economization of the power purchase cost, transmission/operational constraints etc.
 - b. The fact that the Petitioners have proceeded to purchase Short Term Power (which was cheaper) in lieu of the Long Term Power (costlier power) is an aspect of the merit order and prudent utility practice. The Distribution Licensees, on behalf of the consumers of the State, have to ensure that the interests of the consumers are protected by adopting schemes to reduce the overall power purchase cost. It cannot be contended that the Additional Surcharge is not leviable if the distribution licensees arranges to reduce the cost of power purchase to the consumers at large. The stranded cost of power purchase is to be seen as a consequence of such prudent course of action adopted by the Distribution licensee in safeguarding consumer interest and not that such prudent activities be not adopted to mitigate the interest of the Open Access customers.

17. It is submitted that the existence of stranded capacity has to be considered with reference to the entire contracted capacity by the distribution licensees for which the fixed charges are to be paid (irrespective of whether the electricity is availed or not) after having met the demand of the consumers of the distribution licensees. All such quantum of power which the distribution licensee is not able to avail and for which the distribution licensee is required to pay the fixed charges on deemed generation/availability basis i.e. deemed fixed charges are stranded power purchase cost within the meaning of Section 42 (4) of the Electricity Act, 2003. The open access customers are required to contribute and pay for an appropriate proportion of such stranded power purchase cost.
18. It is submitted that in the background of the above aspects and the legal principles applicable, the principle on the computation of the Additional Surcharge need to be worked out and the methodology for such computation need to be modified/review.
19. The Additional Surcharge is a compensatory payment to be made by the Open Access Customers to the distribution licensees of an area of supply where the consumer is situated and arises when a person decides to avail supply of electricity from third parties instead of taking the quantum of such electricity from the distribution licensees of the area. Section 42 (4) of the Act itself uses the expression "meet the fixed cost" The Parliamentary mandate in the Act is clear. The plenary legislation has duly specified the scope and extent of additional surcharge as analysed and decided by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Sesa Sterlite Case (Supra).
20. As per Clause 8.5 of the National Tariff Policy, the additional surcharge is related to all existing power purchase commitments and unavoidable obligation of the distribution companies to pay the fixed cost of power purchase, if the power cannot be scheduled. The distribution licensees have no choice but to service the entire fixed charges related to power purchase even if the consumers do not take power from the Distribution licensees. The entire stranded fixed charges paid by the Distribution companies under the Power Purchase Agreements, namely, where power is not scheduled is towards stranded capacity arising out of the obligation

of the distribution licensees under Section 42 and 43 of the Electricity Act, 2003 and is an unavoidable obligation.

21. It is submitted that the Open Access Regulations need therefore to be interpreted and applied and the methodology to be specified consistent with the above scheme and objective. The concerned distribution licensee is therefore to be compensated towards loss contribution in stranded power purchase cost by a person availing Open Access and sourcing power from others instead of taking it from the distribution licensees.
22. It is submitted that the State of Gujarat was the first state to initiate competitive bidding process in 2006 for the procurement of power on long term basis and has successfully tied up adequate capacity considering the overall growth of the state and to mitigate the future demand for electricity.
23. The details of the installed power purchase capacity as on 31.10.2018 is annexed herewith as **Annexure-B**. As per the Statement, the tied up capacity from conventional generating sources is 18008 MW and tied up capacity from Renewable Energy sources is 4932 MW. Thus the total contracted capacity of the Petitioner from all sources works out to 22941 MW as on 31.10.2018.
24. The expected future capacity addition year wise up to FY 2020-21 is annexed as **Annexure-C**.
25. The peak demand (peak scheduled energy basis) in the area of Petitioner companies was 13831 MW for the year 2017-18 and 14990 MW for 2018-19 upto September 2018. Thus the total installed committed capacity of 18008 MW from conventional sources alone is higher than the peak demand achieved in the license area of Petitioners/Co-petitioners.
26. Thus the Petitioner distribution companies have tied up quantum of power considering the overall growth of the State but the total capacity is not being scheduled fully. In such situation the distribution companies have to pay the fixed charges to the generators as per the terms and conditions of the PPA irrespective of utilization of generation.

27. It is submitted that from the tied up generating capacity on long term basis the availability of these generating stations was for 122802 MUs for FY 2017-18 whereas the scheduled energy for supply of power to general body of consumers was 88829 MUs, thus 33972 MUs were remained stranded for FY 2017-18. The fixed costs paid to generators for such tied up capacity under the long term PPA was Rs. 9599 Crores during FY 2017-18 against available quantum of 122802 MUs. Thus, the fixed cost attributable to stranded capacity of 33972 MUs is Rs. 2655 Crores. This stranded fixed cost is to be apportioned to open access customers in an equitable proportion.
28. The total power purchase by the open access customers from the open access sources during FY 2017-18 had been to the extent of 3253 MUs. There was therefore a stranded capacity within the scope of section 42(4) of the Electricity Act.
29. In determining the methodology for the quantum of additional surcharge, the following aspects need to be considered:

Re: Consideration of entire quantum of stranded power purchase cost

- a. The entire quantum of stranded power purchase cost need to be apportioned among the open access customers and general body of consumers in an equitable manner and it cannot be less merely to promote open access. The additional surcharge being compensation has also been settled by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Sesa Sterlite decision (Supra). If the additional surcharge is determined at lower amount, this would lead to an anomalous result of the public at large cross subsidizing the Open Access consumers.

Re: Extent of quantum of loss to distribution licensee

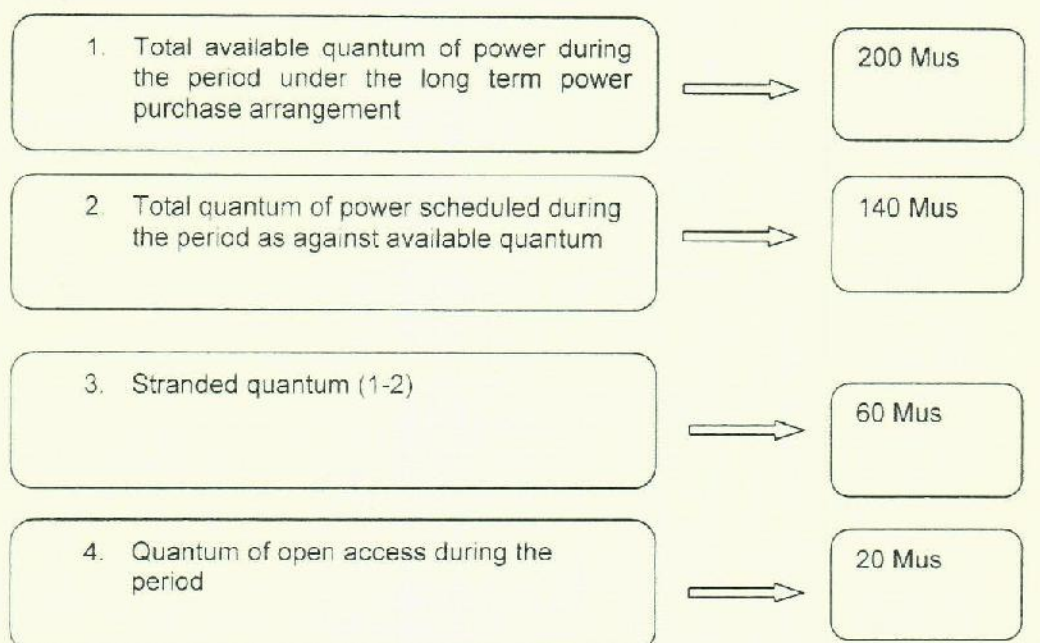
- b. The extent of the quantum of loss needs to be calculated on the basis of contribution towards stranded fixed cost that Distribution Company would have secured if the person had not sourced the power from third party and had taken the quantum of electricity required from the distribution licensee itself. The basis for having such liability for compensatory payment, as held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Sesa Sterlite case {supra} is because the

distribution licensee continues to have universal obligation to the consumers in the area, irrespective of whether the consumer located in the area opts not to take power from the distribution licensee.

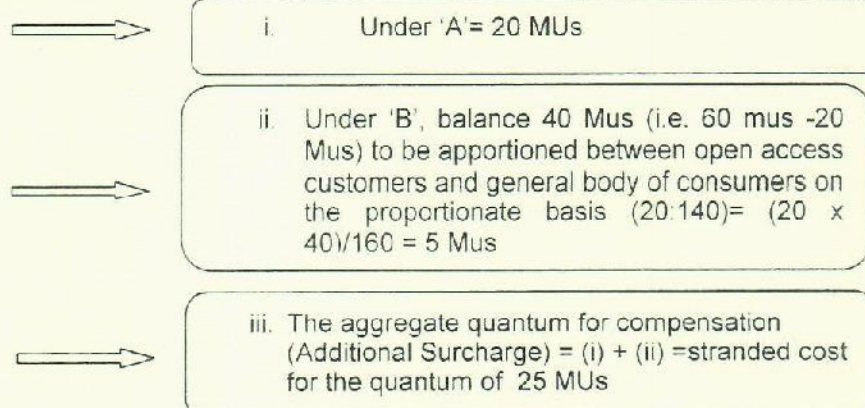
- c. In the event the Open Access customers had taken the entire power from the distribution licensees instead of taking the power from other sources through Open Access, they would have obviously shared the entire stranded fixed charges (capacity charges) payable by the Petitioner on the purchase of power, irrespective of such power not being actually scheduled. The Stranded capacity charges need to be determined *mutatis mutandis*. Accordingly, the stranded fixed charges on available generation need to be shared by the Open Access customers in the same manner as in the case of general body of the consumers to whom the distribution licensees supplies the power.
- d. Thus the Additional Surcharge needs to be calculated based on the stranded fixed charges paid to the various sources under the Power Purchase Agreement and procurement arrangement and the liability of the open access consumers should be to the extent of what fixed charges they would have shared if they had taken the supply from the concerned distribution licensee.
- e. For example if the distribution licensee has entered into committed power purchase agreements with the supplier with the approval of the State Commission for say 100,000 units but is able to use only 80% i.e. 80,000 units, the balance quantum of 20% i.e. 20,000 units (A) is the stranded quantum. If there is no open access customer the entire power purchase cost (which is essentially the fixed charges) on the 20000 units being not used will be borne by the consumers of the distribution licensee. If open access quantum is to the extent of 10%, then 10% of stranded quantum say 10% of 20,000 Units i.e. 2000 units (B), would not have been stranded had the open access consumers procured power from the distribution licensee. Further with regard to balance 90% i.e. 18000 units (C), had not been open access, such consumers (the open access consumers) would have shared proportionately the stranded fixed

cost of the said 18000 units (C). Therefore the stranded cost of 2000 units (B) along with the proportionate share of stranded costs for balance 18000 units (shared proportionately between the open access consumers and normal consumers of the distribution licensee) is the stranded cost to be compensated by open access customers by way of levy of Additional Surcharge. Thus, out of stranded cost for 20000 units, the stranded cost of 2000 units which is directly attributable to the open access customers and for balance 18000 units, the open access customer and normal customer shall share the cost on the proportionate basis say in the proportion of 10:90.

f. The other illustration is:



Assuming that Open Access Customers had taken the electricity from DISOCMs instead of Open Access, the computation would be as under:



In the above illustration, the stranded power purchase quantum for which there is obligation to pay fixed charges (stranded fixed charges) is shared between open access customers and general body of consumers on proportionate basis.

- g. The Electricity Act contemplates that the entire quantum of fixed charges relating to power purchase minus the fixed charges related to the quantum of power actually scheduled to meet the requirement of consumers is "Stranded Capacity" and fixed cost related to such stranded capacity needs to be shared by the open access consumer on an equitable namely proportionate basis by way of additional surcharge.

Re: Demand Charges

- h. The demand charges payable by the open access consumers to the distribution companies for maintaining contract demand does not compensate fully the fixed cost payable by the distribution companies to the generators as tariffs are skewed where the fixed costs are being recovered through the energy charges from the consumers. Therefore when the open access consumers do not draw energy from the distribution licensees and do not pay the energy charges, part of the fixed cost remains unrecovered.
- i. It is further submitted that the payment of contract demand charges is for a different purpose, namely, for having the option to the consumer to draw power from distribution companies at any time without prior intimation to the Petitioners. The contract demand charge enables the Open Access Users to opt for availing the power from the Petitioners as and when they desire without any restriction up to the contract demand. Therefore, Distribution Companies are required to make available equivalent quantum generating capacity ready to meet such open access customer when they choose to draw power under the contract demand and for that distribution licensee is required to pay fixed cost for such generating capacity being kept ready. This has nothing to do with additional surcharge payable by Open Access Customers being compensatory in nature. Thus, the contract demand is separate from the power availed through the open access and need not be adjusted from stranded fixed cost.

- j. It is further submitted that the demand charge payable by open access customers for maintaining contract demand with distribution licensee is even not compensating the fixed cost of distribution licensee towards distribution network cost and transmission charges payable to GETCO/PGCIL. The details of demand charge recovered from HT consumers (open Access customers are falling under HT category) and details of Distribution Network cost and transmission charges paid to GETCO/PGCIL for FY 2017-18 is tabulated as under:

(A) Network Cost:

DISCOM	Network Cost (Rs. Cr)	Sales (MUs)	Cost per Kwh (Rs./Kwh)
DGVCL	1259	17,467	0.72
MGVCL	889	9,281	0.96
PGVCL	2209	25,692	0.86
UGVCL	1069	20,137	0.53
Total	5426	72,577	0.75

(B) Transmission charges:

GETCO Charges (Rs Cr)	2928
PGCIL Charges (Rs Cr)	1884
Total (Rs Cr)	4812
Sales (Mus)	72,577
Total Tr. Charges(Rs/Kwh)	0.54

(C) Total Distribution & Transmission network related cost for FY 2017-18 was (A)+ (B)= Rs. 1.29 per Unit.

As against above fixed charges of Rs. 1.29 per unit towards transmission & distribution network cost, the demand charge recovered from HT consumers are as under;

DISCOMs	Demand Charges (Rs. Cr)	Sale by DISCOMs MUs	Open Access Mus	Total Mus	Demand Charge (Rs./Kwh)
DGVCL	944	8283	1347	9630	0.98
MGVCL	410	3703	438	4141	0.99
PGVCL	1100	10467	781	11248	0.98
UGVCL	665	6418	687	7105	0.94
Total	3119	28872	3253	32125	0.97

Thus, the recovery of demand charges from open access customers which is ipso facto for maintaining contract demand, is not even sufficient to meet the Transmission & Distribution network cost, let alone fixed cost of generation. This aspect was also acknowledged by Hon'ble Commission in the order dated 12.03.2014. Therefore, demand charges paid/payable by open access customers need not to be adjusted from stranded fixed generating cost while determining additional surcharge.

30. In the light of the methodology and principles as enumerated hereinabove, the computation of Additional Surcharge as per the details of FY 2017-18, is as under;

Sr No	Particulars	Qty	Unit
1	Available Energy during FY 2017-18 from tied-up capacity on Long Term basis	122801	Mus
2	Scheduled Energy for meeting the requirement of general body of consumers	88829	Mus
3	Energy supplied to general body of consumers net off T&D losses	72577	MUs
4	Stranded Generation (1 -2)	33972	Mus
5	Fixed Cost paid to Generators against the capacity tied up on Long Term basis	9599	Rs. Cr
6	Fixed Cost attributable to Stranded Capacity (4 x 5 /1)	2655	Rs. Cr
7	Open Access Scheduled Energy	3253	MUs
8	Stranded capacity directly attributable to open access customers (7) =(A)	3253	Mus
9	Balance stranded energy to be apportioned between open access customers and general body of consumers on the proportionate basis (4-8)	30719	MUs
10	Stranded balance energy apportioned to open access customers in proportion to open access quantum (7 x9) /(3 +7) = (B)	1318	MUs
11	The aggregate quantum of stranded energy attributable to Open Access (A) + (B)	4571	MUs
12	Fixed cost on per unit basis corresponding to available Energy (5 /1)	0.78	Rs./Unit
13	Stranded fixed cost to be charged from open access users (11 x 12)	357	Rs. Cr
14	Additional Surcharge on per unit basis to be levied from open access customers (13 / 7)	1.10	Rs/unit

31. It is submitted that the Hon'ble Commission had vide Order dated 12.03.2014 read with Corrigendum dated 17.04.2014 decided the methodology for determination of additional surcharge which is being sought to be reviewed/-considered by way of the present Petition. The Petitioners submit that the following were the errors in the methodology which led to under-recovery of the additional surcharge. Thus, Petitioner by present petition is seeking to modify / review the formula for determination of Additional Surcharge:

- a. In the said order the State Commission has computed the Additional Surcharge based on average open access schedule given by the open access consumer. Such average open access schedule considered is not in terms of the above provisions and does not capture the true extent of the stranded capacity in terms of Section 42 (4) of the Electricity Act read with Regulation 25 (3) of the Open Access Regulations, 2011. The Additional Surcharge is related to all existing power purchase commitments and unavoidable obligation of the distribution companies which has been submitted hereinbefore.
- b. The Hon'ble Commission had not considered the stranded fixed charges on available generation which would have been shared by the Open Access customers in the same manner as in the case of general body of the consumers to whom the distribution licensees supplies the power, had the open access customers taken the power from the distribution licensees and accordingly the additional surcharge is to be considered for the entire quantum of the stranded cost in equitable proportion which has been demonstrated hereinbefore.
- c. In the Order dated 12.3.2014 read with Corrigendum dated 17.4.2014 had considered different quantum of open access scheduled energy for the purpose computation of Additional Surcharge and recovery of Additional Surcharge. While computing Additional Surcharge, Hon'ble Commission has considered open access energy scheduled at GETCO periphery while recovery of Additional Surcharge is allowed on scheduled open access energy at consumer end i.e. net off of applicable transmission losses. The Additional Surcharge on per unit basis need to be computed

considering scheduled open access energy at consumer end i.e. net off of applicable transmission losses.

- d. The Hon'ble Commission had considered for adjustment the entire demand charges recovered by the distribution licensees for contract demand (after appropriating partly towards transmission and wheeling charges) against stranded generating fixed cost ignoring the fact that the open access consumers have a right to draw energy from local distribution companies against contract demand and in fact had drawn energy. The demand charges paid are towards fixed cost related to energy drawn or entitled to draw from DISCOMs. Therefore, as submitted hereinbefore, the demand charges cannot be adjusted at all.
- e. The reserved generation capacity has to be properly considered on proportionate basis for open access consumers. Distribution companies are required to keep capacity margin over and above the consumer demand in order to ensure continuous power supply. In case a consumer purchases electricity from the distribution companies, he pays the charges to distribution licensee including the cost towards reserved capacity. However, the State Commission has only considered the stranded capacity to the extent of open access quantum in terms of average scheduled energy without considering the reserve capacity margin required to meet the demand of open access consumers.

32. PRAYER:

The Petitioner hereby most respectfully submits and prays that the Hon'ble Commission:

- a. Admit the above Petition seeking for modification of the formula for determination of additional surcharge payable by open access consumers availing power under open access;
- b. Approve the methodology for determination of additional surcharge as explained hereinabove at Para29 & 30 and direct that the additional surcharge be determined based on such methodology on a periodic basis.

- c. Pass any other order(s) which the Hon'ble Commission may deem just and proper in the circumstances of the matter.


PETITIONER

DECLARATION

Declaration that the subject matter of present Petition has not been raised by the Petitioner before any other competent forum and that no other competent forum is currently seized of the matter or has passed any order in relation thereto.

DATE: 11/12/2018

PLACE: Vadodara


PETITIONER

**BEFORE THE HONORABLE GUJARAT ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION
AT GANDHINAGAR**

FILING NO. ____ of 2018

CASE NO. ____ of 2018

IN THE MATTER OF

Petition under Section 42 (4) of the Electricity Act, 2003 and Regulation 25(3) of the (Terms and Conditions of Intra-State Open Access), Regulations 2011.

AND IN THE MATTER OF:

1. Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited
Sardar Patel Vidyut Bhavan
Race Course,
Vadodara - 390 007

PETITIONER

AND

2. Paschim Gujarat Vij Company Ltd (PGVCL)
Off. Nana Mava Main Road
Near Bhaktinagar Railway Station
Laxminagar, Rajkot - 360004
Gujarat
3. Uttar Gujarat Vij Company Ltd (UGVCL)
Visnagar Road
Mehsana - 384 001
Gujarat
4. Dakshin Gujarat Vij Company Ltd (DGVCL)
Nana Varaccha Road, Kapodra
Surat - 395 006
Gujarat
5. Madhya Gujarat Vij Company Ltd (MGVCL)
Sardar Patel Vidyut Bhawan
Race Course
Vadodara - 390007
Gujarat

CO-PETITIONERS

Regd. No. : 68478
Date : 11.12.2018
H. J. ZALA NOTARY

AFFIDAVIT

I, Hetalkumar Patel, son of Hasmukhbhai Patel, aged 36, working at Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited, Vadodara,, do solemnly affirm and state as under:

1. I am Junior Engineer in the Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited, Petitioner No. 1 and am duly authorized by the said Petitioner to make this affidavit.

2. I say that the contents of the accompanying Petition are based on the records of the Petitioner Company maintained in normal course of business and believed by the Deponent to be true.

3. I say that the annexure is a true copy.


DEPONENT

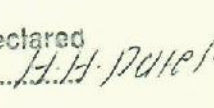
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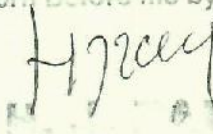
I, the deponent above named do hereby verify that the contents of my above affidavit are true to my knowledge, no part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed there from.

Verified at Vadodara on 11th day of December, 2018.


DEPONENT



Solemnly Affirmed/Declared
Sworn Before me by... 


H. H. PATEL
NOTARY PUBLIC (GUJARAT, INDIA)

My Commission Expires
on 04/07/2023

COURT-II
IN THE APPELLATE TRIBUNAL FOR ELECTRICITY
(Appellate Jurisdiction)

ORDER IN APPEAL NO. 140 OF 2014
ON THE FILE OF THE APPELLATE TRIBUNAL
FOR ELECTRICITY, NEW DELHI

Dated: **01st October, 2018**

Present: **Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.K. Patil, Judicial Member**
 Hon'ble Mr. S.D. Dubey, Technical Member

IN THE MATTER OF:

1. Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited
 Sardar Patel, Vidyut Bhavan Race Course,
 Vadodara – 390 007
 Gujarat
2. Paschim Gujarat Vij Company Limited,
 Off. Nana Mava Main Road,
 Laxminagar, Rajkot – 360 004.
3. Dakshin Gujarat Vij Company Limited,
 Nana Varachha Road,
 Kapodara, Surat – 395 006
4. Uttar Gujarat Vij Company Limited,
 UGVCL Regd. & Corporate Office,
 Visnagar Road, Mehsana – 384 001.
5. Madhya Gujarat Vij Company Limited
 Sardar Patel Vidhyut Bhavan,
 Race Course Circle, Vadodara – 390007

.....Appellants

Versus

Gujarat Electricity Regulatory Commission
 First Floor, Neptune Tower,
 Opposite Nehru Bridge,
 Ashram Road, Ahmedabad – 380009

.....Respondents

Counsel for the Appellant (s) : Mr. M.G.Ramachandran
 Ms. Ranjitha Ramachandran
 Ms. Poorva Saigal
 Ms. Swapna Seshadri
 Ms. Neha Garg

Counsel for the Respondent(s) : Ms. Suparna Srivastava
 Ms. Nehul Sharma

The Appellant has sought the following reliefs in Appeal No. 140 of 2014:-

- (a) Allow the appeal and set aside the order dated 12.03.2014 passed by the State Commission to the extent challenged in the present appeal.
- (b) Pass such other Order(s) and this Hon'ble Tribunal may deem just and proper.

The Appellant has presented in this Appeal for consideration the following Questions of Law:

- A. Whether in the facts and circumstances of the case, the State Commission has correctly applied the methodology of determination of the Additional Surcharge payable by the Open Access consumers to the distribution licensees as per the provisions of subsection (4) of section 42 of the Electricity Act read with Regulation 25 of the Open Access Regulations, 2011?
- B. Whether the State Commission is right in deriving the stranded capacity of the Open Access taken by the customers on the basis

of average availability, average schedule etc as the measure to calculate the Additional Surcharge ?

- C. Whether in the facts and circumstances of the case, the State Commission is right in restricting the Additional Surcharge payable to Rs 0.42 per KWH as against the claim of Rs 1.35 per KWH made in the petition filed by the Appellants?
- D. Whether the State Commission is right in adjusting entire demand chares (excluding wheeling and transmission charges) recovered from open access customers by distribution companies against the stranded generation fixed cost?
- E. Whether the State Commission is right in determining additional surcharge by considering scheduled energy when additional surcharge is leviable on actual open access energy?
- F. Whether the State Commission is right in considering the average quantum of open access for determining additional surcharge ignoring that the reserved capacity needs to be shared by the entire consumer including open access consumers in proportionate basis?

ORDER

PER HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE N.K. PATIL, JUDICIAL MEMBER

We have heard the learned counsel, Mr. M.G. Ramachandran, appearing for the Appellant and learned counsel, Ms. Suparna Srivastava, appearing for the Respondent.

During the course of the submissions, learned counsel appearing for the Appellant has filed a memo dated 01.10.2018 for consideration and the same was taken on record.

Learned counsel, Mr. M.G. Ramachandran, submitted that, in the light of the statement made in the memo dated 01.10.2018 may be placed on record and the instant appeal may be disposed of in terms and for the reasons stated in the memo, reserving liberty to the Appellant to redress their grievance before the Gujarat Electricity Regulatory Commission for fresh consideration in the interest of justice and equity.

Per contra, learned counsel appearing for the Respondent, inter alia, contended and submitted that in the light of the submissions made by the learned counsel appearing for the Appellant and the statement made in the memo dated 01.10.2018 may be placed on record and appropriate order may be passed.

Submissions made by the learned counsel appearing for the Appellant and learned counsel appearing for the Respondent No.1, as stated above, are placed on record.

The statement made in the Memo dated 01.10.2018 reads thus:-

- a. In view of the fact that the impugned order of the State Commission was passed on 12.03.2014 and has been implemented during all these months till date, it will be appropriate to dispose off the present Appeal granting the liberty to the Appellants to file a petition before the Gujarat Electricity Regulatory Commission for determination of additional surcharge including the revised methodology as the Appellants wish to submit for the future periods. If such Petition is filed, the State Commission will consider the Petition on its merits in accordance with law.
- b. It is clarified that no views have been expressed by the Appellant Tribunal on the merits of the Impugned order.

In the light of the submissions made by the learned counsel appearing for the Appellant and learned counsel appearing for the Respondent and in terms of the statement made in the memo and for the reason stated therein, the instant Appeal filed by the Appellant stands disposed of.

Order accordingly.

(S.D. Dubey)
Technical Member
Pr/js

(Justice N.K. Patil)
Judicial Member

Annexure-B			
	Name of Power Plant	Fuel	Capacity
GSECL PLANTS			
1	Ukai TPS	Coal	610
2	Wanakbori TPS	Coal	1470
3	Gandhinagar TPS	Coal	630
4	Sikka Extension Unit 3 & 4	Imp. Coal	500
5	Ukai Extension Unit 6	Coal	500
6	Kutch Lignite TPS	Lignite	290
7	Utran Gas Based	Gas	-
8	Utran Gas Based Expansion	Gas	375
9	Dhuvaran Gas Based - Stage-I	Gas	107
10	Dhuvaran Gas Based - Stage-II	Gas	112
11	Dhuvaran Expansion	Gas	376
12	Ukai Hydro	Hydro	305
13	Kadana Hydro	Hydro	240
14	Panam Hydro	Hydro	2
15	Bhavnagar Energy Corp. Ltd	Lignite	500
GSECL - Total			6017
STATE OWNED INDEPENDENT POWER PLANTS - IPPs			
1	GSEG -GPS	Gas	156
2	GIPCL -GPS Stage-I	Gas	145
3	GIPCL-Surat Lignite Power Plant	Lignite	500
4	GMDC - Akrimota	Lignite	250
5	GSEG Hazira Expansion CCPP II	Gas	351
6	GPPC Pipavav	Gas	702
State PSU IPP's- Total			2104
PRIVATE INDEPENDENT POWER PLANTS - IPPs			
1	CLP India (GPEC)	Gas	655
2	Mundra Power Project of Adani (Bid 1)	Imported Coal	1000
3	Mundra Power Project of Adani (Bid 2)	Imported Coal	1000
4	ACB (India) Ltd	Coal	200
5	Essar Power Gujarat Ltd	Imported Coal	1000
6	Mundra UMPP-Coastal Gujarat Pvt Ltd	Imported Coal	1805
Private IPPs - Total			5660
SHARE FROM CENTRAL SECTOR			
1	Korba - STPS	Coal	456
2	Vindhyachal STPS I	Coal	230
3	Vindhyachal STPS II	Coal	239
4	Vindhyachal STPS III	Coal	266
5	Vindhyachal STPS IV (Unit 1 & 2)	Coal	240
6	Vindhyachal STPS V (Unit 1)	Coal	93
7	Mouda STPS Maharashtra Stage 1	Coal	240
8	Mouda STPS Maharashtra Stage 2	Coal	294
9	SIPAT -STPS-Stage-I	Coal	540
10	SIPAT -STPS-Stage-II	Coal	273
11	Kahalgaoon-STPS-II	Coal	141
12	Gandhar - GPS	Gas	237
13	Kawas - GPS	Gas	187
14	Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd (SSNNL)	Hydro	232
15	Kakrapar Atomic Power Station	Atomic	125
16	Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS - 1 & 2)	Atomic	160
17	Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS - 3 & 4)	Atomic	274
CSGS - Total			4227
Total			18008

Installed capacity- (Renewable Energy Sources)

1	Wind	3726
2	Solar (includes Rooftop)	1155
3	Biomass	30
4	Mini Hydel	21.6
Sub-total		4932
Total Installed Capacity (MW) (Conv+RE)		22941

Annexure-C

A-Conventional	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21
NTPC-Lara U#1	79	-	-
NTPC-Gadarwara Stage-I U#1	152	-	-
GSECL Wanakbori Ext U#8	800	-	-
NTPC-Gadarwara Stage-I U#2	-	152	-
NTPC-Lara U#2	-	79	-
NTPC-Khargone U#1	-	123	-
NTPC-Khargone U#2	-	123	-
NPC Kakrapar Ext U#1	-	-	238
NPC Kakrapar Ext U#2	-	-	238
Total-A	1031	477	476
B-Non Conventional	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21
Wind	57	443	-
Solar	500	-	1100
Others	-	19	34
Total-B	557	462	1134
Total (A+B)	1588	939	1610

BEFORE THE HONORABLE GUJARAT ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION
AT GANDHINAGAR

Petition NO 1771 of 2018

O/c
Varn
13/09/19

IN THE MATTER OF

Petition under Section 42 (4) of the Electricity Act, 2003 and Regulation 25(3) of the (Terms and Conditions of Intra-State Open Access), Regulations 2011.

AND IN THE MATTER OF:

1. Gujarat UrjaVikas Nigam Limited
Sardar Patel Vidyut Bhavan
Race Course,
Vadodara - 390 007

PETITIONER

AND

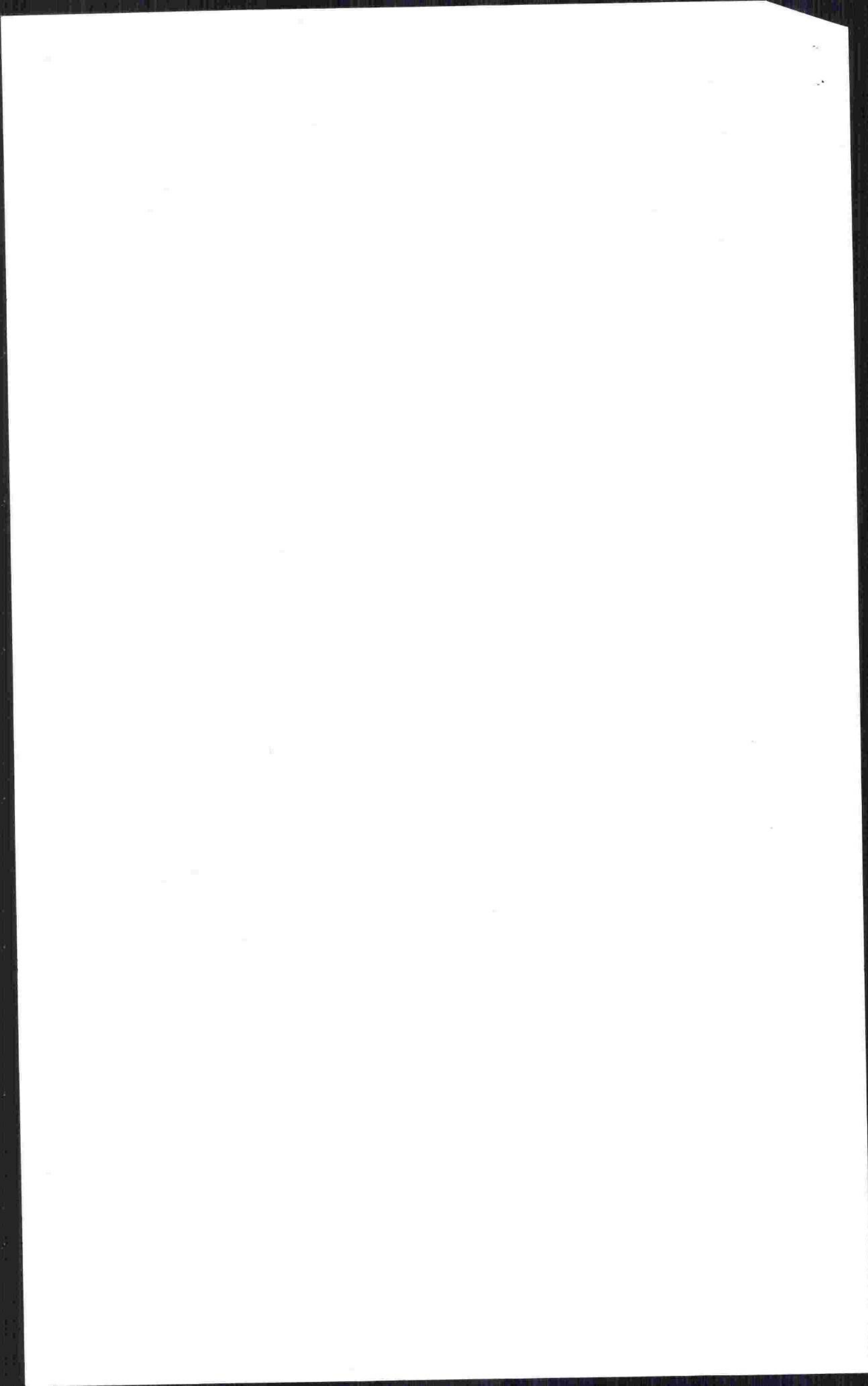
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Nana Varaccha Road, Kapodra
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Gujarat
5. Madhya Gujarat Vij Company Ltd (MGVCL)
Sardar Patel Vidyut Bhawan
Race Course
Vadodara - 390007
Gujarat

For Executive legal and
Varn / A. J. C. Wani
Pick up on receipt file
and please copy to
Commission C.E.R.C.
and
proceed
13/9/2019
Date: 12 SE 2019

CO-PETITIONERS

AFFIDAVIT OF CONFIRMATION OF ISSUANCE OF PUBLIC NOTICE

1. Hon'ble Commission vide oral order dated 30.08.2019 has directed the Petitioner to issue a public notice in two Gujarati Newspapers and one English Newspaper having wide circulation in the State for inviting suggestions /objections from the stakeholders on the prayers sought in the present petition, giving 30 days' timeline to the stakeholders for submission of suggestions/objections from the date of issuance of public



notice. Further, Hon'ble Commission has directed GUVNL to confirm the publication of the notice in newspapers.

2. By way of present affidavit, the Petitioner confirms that the Petitioner has issued Public Notice in Gujarati Daily 'Gujarat Samachar' dated 10.09.2019 and English Daily 'Indian Express' dated 10.09.2019 inviting suggestions /objections from the stakeholders on the prayers sought in the present petition, giving 30 days' timeline to the stakeholders for submission of suggestions/objections from the date of issuance of public notice. Further, the Petitioner has also uploaded the copy of Petition on its website (www.guvnl.com), available in Notice Section.
3. The Copy of Public Notice dated 10.09.2019 issued in 'Gujarat Samachar' and 'Indian Express' Daily is enclosed herewith and marked as an **Annexure-A & B** respectively.

H. K. Patel
(DEPONENT.)

**BEFORE THE HONORABLE GUJARAT ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION
AT GANDHINAGAR**

PETITION NO 1771 of 2018

IN THE MATTER OF

Petition under Section 42 (4) of the Electricity Act, 2003 and Regulation 25(3) of the (Terms and Conditions of Intra-State Open Access), Regulations 2011.

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PETITIONER

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Gujarat
5. Madhya Gujarat Vij Company Ltd (MGVCL)
Sardar Patel Vidyut Bhawan
Race Course
Vadodara - 390007
Gujarat



CO-PETITIONERS

AFFIDAVIT

Sr. No	36852
Date:	11/19/2019

I, Hetalkumar Patel, son of Hasmukhbhai Patel, aged about 36, working in Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited, Race Course, Vadodara, do solemnly affirm and state as under:

1. I am Junior Engineer in the Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited, Petitioner and am duly authorized by the said Petitioner to make this affidavit.



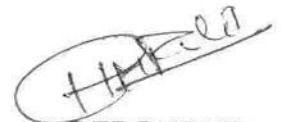
2. I say that the contents of the accompanying Petition are based on the records of the Petitioner Company maintained in normal course of business and believed by the Deponent to be true.
3. I say that the annexure is a true copy.


DEPONENT

VERIFICATION:

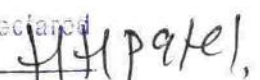
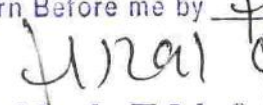
I, the deponent above named do hereby verify that the contents of my above affidavit are true to my knowledge, no part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed there from.

Verified at Vadodara on this 11th day of September, 2019


DEPONENT

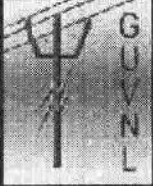
My Commission Expires
on 04/07/2023



Solemnly Affirmed/Declared
Sworn Before me by 

H. J. ZALA
NOTARY (Govt. of India)

Annexure - A

Indian Express Dated: 10/09/2019



GUJARAT URJA VIKAS NIGAM LIMITED

Sardar Patel Vidyut Bhavan, Racecourse, Vadodara - 390 007

Phone : (0265) 2310582-86, Website : www.guvnl.com

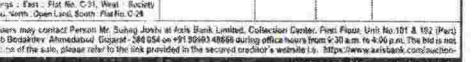
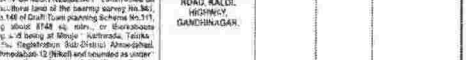
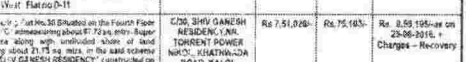
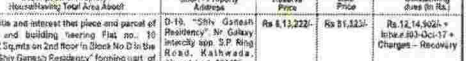
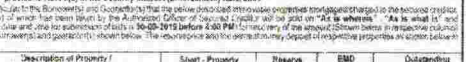
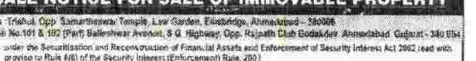
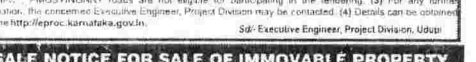
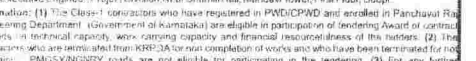
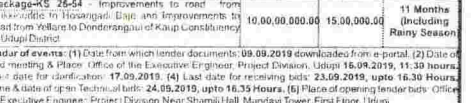
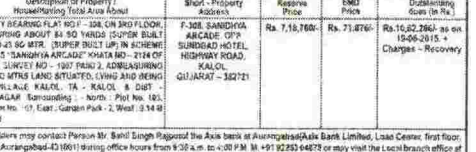
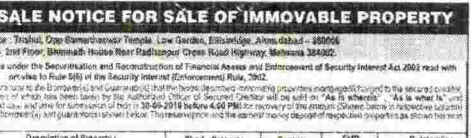
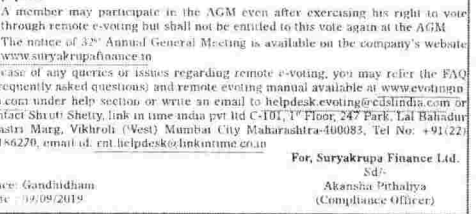
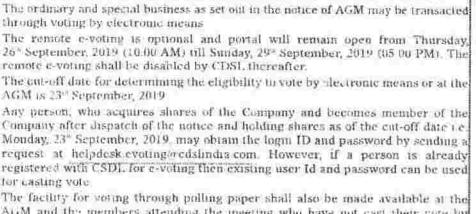
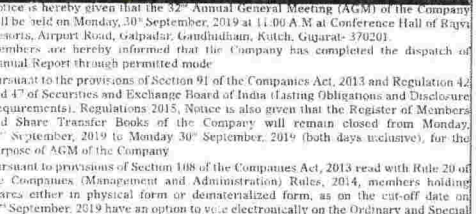
CIN U40109GJ2004SGC045195

PUBLIC NOTICE

In the matter of Petition No: 1771/2018 filed by Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited (GUVNL) before Hon'ble Gujarat Electricity Regulatory Commission (GERC) under the provision of Section 42 (4) of the Electricity Act, 2003 and Regulation 25 (3) of the GERC (Terms and Conditions of Intra- State Open Access) Regulations, 2011 seeking for modifications in the methodology for computation of Additional Surcharge. Hon'ble GERC vide Oral Orders dated 30th August, 2019 has directed GUVNL to issue a public notice inviting suggestions / objections from the stakeholders on the above petition. The copy of above Petition No. 1771/2018 is available on GUVNL's website www.guvnl.com in notice section. The interested stakeholders may file their written suggestions / objections in the matter on affidavit in five copies along with supporting documents to The Secretary, Gujarat Electricity Regulatory Commission, 6th Floor, GIFT ONE, Road 5C, Zone 5, Gift City, Gandhinagar- 382355 with a copy to the petitioner within 30 days time period from the date of publication of this public notice.

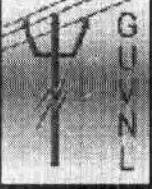
Date: 10.09.2019

General Manager (Commerce)



Annexure B

Gujarat Samachar Date: 10/04/2019



ગુજરાત ઊર્જા વિકાસ નિગમ લિમિટેડ
સરદાર પટેલ વિદ્યુત ભવન, રેસકોર્સ- વડોદરા-૩૯૦૦૦૭
PBX : (0265) 2310582-86, Web : www.guvnl.com
CIN U40109GJ2004SGC045195

જાહેર સૂચના

ગુજરાત ઊર્જા વિકાસ નિગમ લિમિટેડ (જીયુવીએનએલ) દ્વારા ગુજરાત વીજ નિયમન આયોગ (GERC) સમક્ષ વીજ અધિનિયમ, ૨૦૦૩ ની કલમ નં. ૪૨ (૪) અને GERC (Terms & Conditions of Intra- State Open Access) Regulations, 2011 ના Regulation ૨૫ (૩) અંતર્ગત. એડીશનલ સરચાર્જ ગેણવાની પદ્ધતિમાં બદલાવ કરવા અંગે દાખલ કરેલ પીટીશન નં. ૧૭૭૧/૨૦૧૮ ની બાબતમાં. આ સંદર્ભે નામદાર આયોગ દ્વારા તા. ૩૦-૮-૨૦૧૮ ના ઓરલ ઓર્ડરથી જીયુવીએનએલને આ પીટીશન અંગે જાહેર વિજ્ઞાપિત આપી અસરકર્તા પક્ષકારો પાસેથી તેમના મંતવ્યો મંગાવવા માટે નિર્દેશ કરેલ છે. સદર પીટીશન નં. ૧૭૭૧/૨૦૧૮ જીયુવીએનએલ ની વેબસાઈટ www.guvnl.com ના નોટીસ સેક્શનમાં ઉપલબ્ધ છે. આથી, રસ ધરાવતા પક્ષકારો ઉપરોક્ત પીટીશન અંગેના લેખિત સૂચનો / મંતવ્યો એફીડેવીટ પર આધારિત પૂરાવાઓ સાથે પાંચ નકલમાં સેક્રેટરી, ગુજરાત વીજ નિયમન આયોગ, છઠ્ઠોમાળ, ગીફ્ટ વન, રોડ નં. ૫-સી, ગીફ્ટ સીટી, ગાંધીનગર - ૩૮૨૩૫૫ ને તેમજ એક નકલ જીયુવીએનએલને આ જાહેર વિજ્ઞાપિત પ્રસિધ્ધ થયેથી ૩૦ દિવસમાં રજૂ કરી શકે છે.

તા. ૧૦-૦૮-૨૦૧૮

જનરલ મેનેજર (કોમર્સ)

