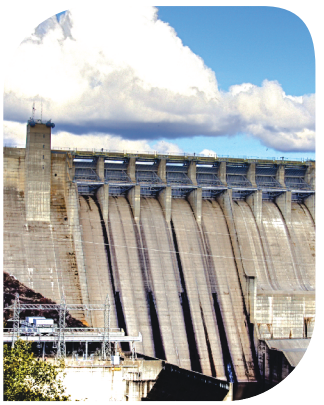
Central Electricity Regulatory Commission

ANNUAL REPORT 2009-10



Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC)
3rd & 4th Floor, Chanderlok Building, 36, Janpath, New Delhi–110001
Telephone: +91 11 23353503 **Fax:** +91 11 23753923
Website: www.cercind.gov.in

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Annual Report

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CHAIRPERSON'S STATEMENT

The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), being the national level regulator of the electricity sector, has a special role in shaping the all-India electricity markets, ensuring timely and adequate expansion of inter-state transmission network, improving grid access to sectoral players and, last but not the least, overseeing that market players behave responsibly and within the rules of the game.

In discharge of its responsibilities, the Commission undertook several initiatives during this year. The Commission brought about a paradigm shift in the regulatory framework for connectivity and access to the grid. The earlier discrimination between the public sector generators and the private sector generators in the domain of grid connectivity has been abolished. Responding to the emerging nature of products in the market, the Commission has completed the regulatory framework of medium-term open access for a period ranging from three months to three years. The Commission also continued to play an important role in facilitating private investment in transmission. The Empowered Committee, which is chaired by one of the members of the Commission, has succeeded in getting the bidding process completed for three important transmission systems.

Continuing with its initiatives on facilitating implementation of open access, the Commission has further streamlined procedures for concurrence by the State Load Despatch Centres (SLDCs) on requests for open access for sale of power through the inter-state transmission system. However, difficulties still exist in the full-scale implementation of open access. Some State Governments have issued statutory orders blocking the flow of electricity beyond their boundaries. The Central Commission has advised the Central Government to address these issues legally and also in consultation with the states.

With power market regulations in place, the market structure in the sector has been codified. The regulations have defined various types of contracts, and the roles and responsibilities of various market players. Through the new trading margin regulations, long-term agreements have been exempted from trading margin in order to facilitate innovative products and contracts for new capacity addition, which involves high risk in transaction. Provisions have also been made to ensure that traders do not circumvent the ceiling of trading margin by routing the electricity through multiple transactions.

Many state utilities have been resorting to excessive overdrawals from the grid to meet their short-term needs of power through the Unscheduled Interchange (UI) mechanism. The Commission through new regulations on UI and amendments to the Indian Electricity Grid Code (IEGC) has sent a clear message that UI is not a route for trading in electricity. The frequency band has been tightened and the UI rates have been restructured to discourage excessive overdrawal from the grid. The Commission has also taken stern action against instances of grid indiscipline and imposed penalties on the defaulters. The objective has been to reduce misuse of UI for trading in power and increase the volumes of bilateral and power exchange transactions.

More than 160 end-consumers (largely industrial consumers) are reported to be buying power from power exchanges through open access. A number of captive power plants have been selling surplus power through the power exchanges. Thus, a lot of latent capacity has come into the market. These are positive developments leading to an increase in the availability of power and consequent depth of the power market.

Market monitoring has been one of the major activities of the Commission. A price cap was imposed by

the Commission this year for a period of 45 days to address the concerns arising from a steep increase in price in the short-term market. While imposing the price cap, the Commission has been conscious of the need for ensuring a reasonable return for the investors and the impact of such an intervention on the investment climate in the power sector.

Promotion of renewable energy is one of the important responsibilities of the regulators. The Commission fulfilled the mandate under the Tariff Policy and issued tariff regulations for different renewable energy technologies. The Commission issued generic tariff for all such renewable energy sources. The preferential tariff determined by the Commission ensures a reasonable recovery of costs. The tariff framework is the bedrock for the National Solar Mission. The Commission also formalized the framework of Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) seeking to address the mismatch of availability of renewable energy resources and requirement of the obligated entity under the Act to fulfill their Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO). These initiatives of the Commission are aimed at encouraging the desired investment in the renewable energy segments and mainstreaming them.

The Commission also engaged in intensive consultation with the Central Advisory Committee on critical issues like power sector development and related matters. To streamline the internal management, the Commission has made significant progress in terms of the implementation of the Regulatory Information Management System (RIMS), which is likely to be fully operationalized during the next year.

The challenge that lies ahead for the Commission is in implementing the various regulations that have been framed this year and in giving final shape to the initiated actions such as transmission pricing framework, peak off-peak tariff, benchmarking of capital costs for thermal generating stations etc.

The Commission looks forward to continued support from all the stakeholders in discharging its responsibilities.

(Dr. Pramod Deo)

CONTENTS

ANNEXURE

1. The Commission

The conceptualisation of an independent Regulatory Commission for the electricity sector dates back to the early 1990s, when the National Development Council Committee on Power headed by Shri Sharad Pawar, the then Chief Minister of Maharashtra, recommended in 1994 the constitution of "independent professional Tariff Boards at the regional level for regulating the tariff policies of the public and private utilities". The Committee reiterated that "the Tariff Boards will be able to bring along with them a high degree of professionalism in the matter of evolving electricity tariffs appropriate to each region and each State".

The need for constitution of the Regulatory Commission was further reiterated in the Chief Minister's Conference held in 1996. The Common Minimum National Action Plan for Power evolved in the Conference *inter-alia* "agreed that reforms and restructuring of the State Electricity Boards are urgent and must be carried out in definite time frame; and identified creation of Regulatory Commissions as a step in this direction".

Thus was enacted the Electricity Regulatory Commissions (ERC) Act, 1998 paving the way for creation of Regulatory Commissions at the Centre and in the states.

The 1998 Act was enacted with the objective of distancing the government from tariff regulation. The Act provided for Electricity Regulatory Commissions at the Centre and in the states for rationalization of electricity tariff, transparent policies regarding subsidies etc. Under the provisions of this Act, the Central Government constituted the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) in July, 1998. The ERC Act, 1998 has since been replaced by the Electricity Act, 2003. The CERC created under the provisions of the ERC Act, 1998 has been recognized as the CERC under the Electricity Act, 2003.

The Commission functions in a quasi-judicial manner. It has the powers of Civil Courts. It consists of a Chairperson, three full-time Members and the Chairperson of the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) as an *Ex-officio* Member. In recognition of the need for a multi-disciplinary approach while addressing issues related to independent regulation, the Act prescribes that the Chairperson and Members shall be persons having adequate knowledge and experience in engineering, law, economics, commerce, finance or management. It also prescribes a broad mix of disciplines to be represented in the Commission. The Chairperson and Members are appointed by the President of India on the recommendation of a selection committee constituted by the Central Government as prescribed under the Act. The Act also provides for the appointment of a Secretary of the Commission whose powers and duties are defined by the Commission.

The Electricity Act, 2003 has significantly enlarged the spectrum of responsibility of CERC. Under the ERC Act, 1998 only the tariff fixation powers were vested in CERC. The new law of 2003 has entrusted on the CERC several other responsibilities in addition to the tariff fixation powers. For instance, the powers to grant license for inter-state transmission, inter-state trading and consequently to amend, suspend and revoke the license, the powers to regulate the licensees by setting performance standards and ensuring their compliance, etc.

The Mandate

As entrusted by the Electricity Act, 2003 the Commission has the responsibility to discharge the following functions:-

(i) To regulate the tariff of generating companies owned or controlled by the Central Government;

(ii) To regulate the tariff of generating companies other than those owned or controlled by the Central Government specified in clause (a), if such generating companies enter into or otherwise have a composite scheme for generation and sale of electricity in more than one state;

(iii) To regulate the inter-state transmission of electricity;

(iv) To determine tariff for inter-state transmission of electricity;

(v) To issue licenses to persons to function as a transmission licensee and electricity trader with respect to their inter-state operations;

(vi) To adjudicate upon disputes involving generating companies or transmission licensee in regard to matters connected with clauses (a) to (d) above and to refer any dispute for arbitration;

(vii) To levy fees for the purposes of the Act;

(viii) To specify Grid Code having regard to Grid Standards;

(ix) To specify and enforce the standards with respect to quality, continuity and reliability of service by licensees;

(x) To fix the trading margin in the inter-state trading of electricity, if considered, necessary;

(xi) To discharge such other functions as may be assigned under the Act.

(xii) To advise the Central Government on:

a. Formulation of National Electricity Policy and Tariff Policy;

b. Promotion of competition, efficiency and economy in the activities of the electricity industry;

c. Promotion of investment in electricity industry;

d. Any other matter referred to the Central Commission by the Central Government.

2. Mission Statement

The Commission intends to promote competition, efficiency and economy in bulk power markets, improve the quality of supply, promote investments and advise the government on removal of institutional barriers to bridge the demand-supply gap thereby fostering the consumer interests. In pursuit of these objectives, the Commission aims to –

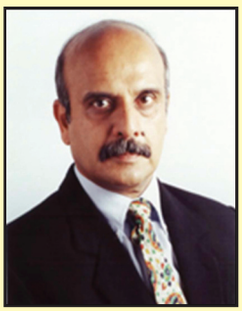
- Improve the operations and management of the regional transmission systems through IEGC, Availability Based Tariff (ABT), etc.
- Formulate an efficient tariff setting mechanism, which ensures speedy and time bound disposal of tariff petitions, promotes competition, economy and efficiency in the pricing of bulk power and transmission services, and ensures least cost investments.
- Facilitate open access in inter-state transmission.
- Facilitate inter-state trading.
- Promote development of the power market.
- Improve access to information for all stakeholders.
- Facilitate technological and institutional changes required for the development of competitive markets in bulk power and transmission services.
- Advise on the removal of barriers to entry and exit for capital management, within the limits of environmental, safety/security concerns and existing legislative requirements, as the first step towards creation of competitive markets.

Guiding principles

To pursue the mission statement and its goals, the Commission is guided by the following principles:

- Protect the interest of society including consumer interest and supplier interest while remaining fair, transparent and neutral to all the stakeholders.
- Remain equitable in conflict resolution brought out to it through petitions after providing sufficient and equal opportunity to participants to be heard.
- Maintain regulatory certainty by remaining consistent in views while being open-minded to adopting changes in the evolving power sector.
- Adopt a stakeholder consultation and participative process in the formulation of its regulations to ensure that they are in line with the expectations of the stakeholders.
- Ensure optimal allocation of resources in the sector using regulatory and market-based mechanisms.
- Encourage sustainable development by promoting renewable sources in power generation.

Profile of the Chairperson and Members of the Commission during 2009-10



DR. PRAMOD DEO

Chairperson

(June 9, 2008 – till date)

Dr. Pramod Deo took over as Chairperson, Central Electricity Regulatory Commission on June 9, 2008. Dr. Pramod Deo has been the longest serving electricity regulator in India. Dr. Deo joined MERC as a Member on April 29, 2002. He was elevated as Chairman on February 11, 2005.

Dr. Deo holds a post-graduate degree in Physics, a doctoral degree in Infrastructure Economics and has done his post-doctoral research in Energy Policy and Economics. He is also a co-author of three books on energy planning, energy management and regulatory practice.

Dr. Deo has 30 years of experience in the Indian Administrative Service (IAS), of which more than 20 years of experience has been at both policy and project management levels in the energy sector. He has worked in the sector with the Ministry of Power, Government of India, Department of Energy, Government of Maharashtra and international institutions like United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Asian Institute of Technology (AIT).

In the Department of Energy, Government of Maharashtra his major contribution was the drafting of the State Electricity Reform Bill, 2000. During this period, he also held the concurrent charge of the Environment Department.

He has worked with the UNEP Risoe Centre on Energy, Climate and Sustainable Development (URC), located in Denmark as a Senior Energy Economist for five years (1993-98). On behalf of the Centre, he worked for the UNDP on the development of Global Environment Facility (GEF) capacity building proposals to equip Egypt, Jordan and Malaysia to respond effectively to the Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC). All his energy-environment projects and climate change mitigation studies extensively covered power sector reforms, energy efficiency and conservation options.

He was the founding Director of state and national-level energy institutions, namely the Maharashtra Energy Development Agency (1986-88) and the Energy Management Centre (1989-93), set up to promote renewable energy and energy efficiency, respectively. The latter has been upgraded under Energy Conservation Act, 2001 to the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), a statutory body to implement the new law.

He also worked as a short-term consultant to the World Bank in 1993 and as a Research Engineer at the AIT, Bangkok from 1985 to 1986.

Dr. Deo is a recipient of the World Wind Energy Award 2005 from World Wind Energy Association for his outstanding achievement in the dissemination of wind energy. The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) selected him for their national award 'Distinguished Personality - Energy Management' for the year 2006.

SHRI RAKESH NATH

Chairperson, CEA and Member Ex-Officio, CERC

(October, 2005 – March, 2010)

Shri Rakesh Nath, Chairperson, Central Electricity Authority is Member *(Ex-officio)*, CERC since October, 2005. He has about 37 years of varied experience in power sector planning, operation & maintenance of thermal and hydro power stations and transmission system, regulation of water supply from multi-purpose hydro projects including operation & maintenance of irrigation canal system, power system operation and power trading. He has worked in various capacities with different organizations viz. Central Electricity Authority, Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB), Power Trading Corporation, Northern Regional Electricity Board (NREB), Western Regional Electricity Board (WREB), National Thermal Power Corporation and Rajasthan State Electricity Board.

Shri Rakesh Nath was appointed as Chairman, BBMB in 2001 and was responsible for the administration, operation and maintenance of Bhakra Beas hydro station with an installed capacity of 2,866 MW, the largest hydro complex in Northern Region. During his tenure, BBMB achieved a record peak generation and availability of plants increased substantially. During his tenure as a full-time Director of Power Trading Corporation during the years 2000-01, he initiated important transactions of trading of power from surplus to deficit areas of the country and turned the Corporation into a profit-earning company. He visited Islamabad in November, 1998 as a Member of Indian delegation on trading of power with Pakistan and visited Kathmandu in September, 2001 as a Member of the Indian team to promote Indo-Nepal power trade. He also participated in talks with the Government of Pakistan at New Delhi in January-February, 1999.

Shri Rakesh Nath has been the Member Secretary of NREB and WREB, the two largest regional grids of the country, and also a Member of various other committees appointed by the Government of India to enquire about grid failures in different regions and to suggest remedial measures. He was the Convener of Working Groups set up by the Government of India to prepare guidelines for inter-regional power exchange, which paved the way for structuring inter-regional power transfers across the country.

Shri Rakesh Nath attended courses in power system operation & control in UK in 1984 and in Sweden in 1993. He participated as a member in proceedings of the Expert Committee on Sedimentation, an International Committee on Large Dams (ICOLD), in Brazil in September, 2002. He was also deputed to attend International Conference on Water Power held at Buffalo, USA in August, 2003.

SHRI R. KRISHNAMOORTHY

Member

(May, 2007 – January, 2010)

Shri R. Krishnamoorthy joined as a Member in CERC on May 10, 2007. Prior to this, he was a Member in the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC) from February, 2005. Shri Krishnamoorthy possesses rich experience in the power sector, having spent more than 28 years in the sector. He retired as the Chairman and Managing Director of Power Finance Corporation (PFC) in January, 2005 after having held various positions, including that of Director (Finance and Financial Operations) during his tenure of more than 16 years with PFC. Before that he was working with National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. for about 10 years and also for a brief period worked with the Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. in Nagpur. He started his career with Indian Audit and Accounts Department as a Section Officer (Commercial) in 1970.

During his career with PFC, he was instrumental in extending financial assistance to private sector power producers, after establishing the requisite procedures for entity appraisal, project appraisal etc. He was also associated with the institutional development of the state power utilities and had contributed in introducing reforms and restructuring of the state power sector. He has had the honour of having received the SCOPE award for excellence from the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India in September, 2004 for being one of the top 10 PSUs in the country. He was a Member of the Deepak Parikh Committee constituted by the Ministry of Power on state-specific reforms under the Government of India's Accelerator Power Development & Reform Programme (APDRP). He was also a Member of the Advisory Council of the Project Management Institute of NTPC, Noida.

He is a visiting faculty to various institutions in and around Delhi. His experience has enriched him with thorough knowledge in all matters of finance, project appraisal, financial analysis, cost engineering, fund management, foreign currency borrowings, foreign exchange management, resource mobilization, analysis and interpretation of balance sheet, appraisal procedures, capital expenditure decisions, accounting, tax planning etc.

At DERC, he was associated with the issue of two tariff orders and also 'DERC Supply Code and Performance Standards Regulation' was finalized and issued during his tenure. He was involved in the regulation of Multi-Year tariff proposed to be introduced after April, 2007. During his tenure, the allocation of power from the central generating stations and others to the distribution companies was finalized and intra-state ABT was introduced in Delhi w.e.f. April 1, 2007.

He is a fellow member of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India, and has also completed his intermediate examination of the Institute of Company Secretaries. He is a B.Sc. (Mathematics) graduate from the University of Madras.

SHRI S. JAYARAMAN

Member

(September 11, 2008 – till date)

Shri S. Jayaraman is a Science graduate from Madras University, and a fellow member of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India. Born on May 10, 1948, he has to his credit over 35 years of experience in the government and public sector companies and has held varied assignments both in finance and administration, of which he has held Board level assignments for 20 years.

His first senior level assignment was with National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) where he had many successful assignments in different capacities which paved his way to become Director (Finance) of Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. (MECL) at the young age of 40 in 1988. He subsequently joined National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC), also a public sector company, as its Director (Finance) in 1993. He joined Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (NLC), as Director (Finance) in January, 1998 and was subsequently appointed as Chairman and Managing Director of NLC, with effect from 1.7.2002 till 31.5.2008.

As part of the top management team, he has been closely associated with setting proper targets and plans, extending all the guidance and assistance to projects for achieving the physical and financial targets. He has played an important role in preparing long-term corporate plan, detailed investment plans, annual plans, etc.

He also has a good knowledge of industrial, commercial and corporate levels. He has a long experience in preparation of large mining and power projects and successful implementation of such projects. He also has long experience of administering large organizations.

He has attended the Strategic Management Programme conducted by Henley, the Management College, Henley-On Thomas, a prestigious Institution in UK. He has also attended various training programmes in the initial part of his career on subjects like financial management, management accounting, foreign exchange, WTO, etc.

He has visited many countries, which include UK, USA, France, Japan, Mauritius, Singapore, Malaysia, Japan, Hong Kong, Germany etc.

SHRI V. S. VERMA

Member

(February 23, 2009 – till date)

Shri V.S. Verma is a known specialist in thermal power and in the field of planning for generation capacity in the country. Shri Verma graduated in Mechanical Engineering from IIT, Roorkee (erstwhile University of Roorkee) in 1971 and completed his Masters Degree in Applied Thermoscience in Mechanical Engineering from Roorkee in 1975. He also holds a B.Sc. Degree from Agra University and is an FIE. He took over as Member, CERC in the forenoon of February 23, 2009. Prior to taking over as Member, CERC, Shri Verma held the position of Member (Planning) in Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and *Ex-Officio* Additional Secretary to the Government. of India. Shri Verma has also held the charge of Member (Hydro) in CEA for a brief period. He has been Director General of Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) for three years in the recent past.

Shri Verma belongs to the Central Power Engineering Services batch of 1971. In his long standing career of over 36 years in the power sector in various formations of CEA, Shri Verma acquired wide and valuable experience in planning, thermal power plant engineering, power project monitoring, project construction, supervision, operation monitoring, human resource development, grid operation, renovation and modernization of power plants and other policy aspects. Planning for power, load forecasting, conservation and efficiency, national electricity plan, CDM, baseline data, etc. were some of his important responsibilities as Member (Planning), CEA. Shri Verma also looked after the fuel management, R&D and IT in power sector. Shri Verma took important initiatives to promote energy conservation, standards & labelling and energy efficiency among various sectors in the country.

He has headed various committees set up by the government, including the Working Group on National Action Plan for Climate Change under the National Mission of Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Task Force report of formulation of the action plan for development of energy sector in the North Eastern Region, Expert Committee appointed by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy to study the geo-thermal based power generating potential in the Puga geo-thermal fields of Ladakh, J&K, Working Group of research and development of energy sector for 11th Plan, 17th Power Survey Committee and others, Member-Secretary of the Working Group on power for 11th Plan set up by the Planning Commission, played a lead role in 50,000 MW of hydro power initiative announced by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. Publication of $C0_2$ Baseline data in the Indian power sector and mapping of thermal power stations in the country for optimizing the efficiency of operation were spearheaded by him.

Shri Verma has been a Member of the Standing Committee on research and development in the power sector constituted by the Planning Commission and the comprehensive R&D perspective plan was also prepared under his leadership. Shri Verma has visited UK, USA, USSR, Vietnam, Kenya, Guyana, Nigeria, Poland, Brussels and Germany on various official assignments. More than 50 technical papers in the field of power sector have been published and presented by him in various national and international seminars and workshops. Shri Verma has been responsible for the power system monitoring and grid operations in the Eastern Regional Electricity Board dealing with optimization of generation and transmission

capacities, inter-state and inter-regional exchange of energy, generation scheduling and accounting, etc. He has handled the human resource management development and system management at Power System Training Institute and Hot Line Training Centre at Bangalore for two years. Shri Verma has been conferred with the lifetime achievement award by the Central Board of Irrigation & Power and Bhopal Technological University.

Shri Verma has also been on Governing Council/Board of Directors of various institutions like Central Power Research Institute, National Power Training Institute, Centre for Wind Energy Technology, Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC), etc.

SHRI M. DEENA DAYALAN

Member

(March 4, 2010– till date)

Shri M. Deena Dayalan (DOB February 22, 1950) has over 37 years of experience of working in the Government of India, public sector banks and public sector undertakings.

He started his career as a lecturer in chemistry at the Regional Engineering College, Trichirapalli, Tamil Nadu (1972) and moved over to the Indian Bank, a nationalized bank, where he served for nearly 6 years in different executive positions before he joined the Government of India. He joined the Indian Audit & Account Service in 1978. He has served in various capacities at middle and senior management levels of auditing and account-keeping of states and their PSUs.

Particularly, he has served as Accountant General in Haryana and Kerala. He has also held the post of General Manager (Finance) in the Department of Telecommunications and worked during its corporatization as BSNL. He has served in the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India as Director in-charge of national and international training, administration and audit reports of state revenues.

For the last six years, he has been the Joint Secretary & Financial Advisor for the Ministry of Finance, which comprises of all departments viz., Departments of Revenue, Expenditure, Economic Affairs, Financial Services & Disinvestment and other Miscellaneous Departments including PMO, Cabinet Secretariat, Offices of the President, Vice-president, Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and the Supreme Court. He has been holding the position equivalent of Joint Secretary to the government since 1994 and that of Additional Secretary since 2006.

He has served as the Government nominee Director in Syndicate Bank; part-time Member in the Board of the Pension Fund Regulatory Development Authority and Government nominee Director in the Security Printing & Minting Corporation of India. He has been functioning as the member of the Appellate Authority for the Non-Banking Financial Companies.

He is a post-graduate in Chemistry and an MBA in Corporate Finance from Leeds University, UK.

He has a wide-ranging experience in the Audit of United Nations Organisations at UN Headquarters, New York and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees at Hanoi, Vietnam.

He retired from government service on February 28, 2010.

4. THE YEAR IN RETROSPECT

The canvas of responsibility for CERC has increased substantially subsequent to the enactment of the Electricity Act, 2003. Apart from tariff regulations and licensing, the Central Commission has a crucial developmental role. The focus of activities of the Commission during this year has consequently been on the development of the electricity market.

One of the most significant regulatory initiatives in this direction during this year was the introduction of **medium-term open access** to inter-state grid through which transmission corridor can be availed for a period ranging from three months to three years. Simultaneously, the Commission also issued new regulatory provisions for seeking **connectivity to the grid.** The new dispensation has abolished the discrimination between public sector generators and private sector generators in terms of the grid connectivity. The regulations on **"Grant of Connectivity, Long-Term Access and Medium-Term Open Access in Interstate Transmission"** aim at providing transmission products of different varieties, standardization of procedures, defining timelines and ensuring a level-playing field among different categories of market players.

Medium-term open access would be available for any period between three months to three years and it shall be provided on the basis of availability of transmission capacity in the existing transmission system. Long-term access can be availed for any period between 12 to 25 years and might require the construction of new transmission capacities for giving long-term access. One of the important features of the regulations is that a thermal generating company of at least 500 MW capacity and a hydro generating company of at least 250 MW capacity, irrespective of their ownership (whether government-owned or private sector) will be connected to the grid directly and there will be no requirement of constructing a dedicated transmission line.

During this year, CERC notified further **amendments to the open access regulations.** These amendments have been carried out with the objective of streamlining and rationalizing the processes involved in obtaining open access keeping in view the importance of open access in carrying forward the reforms in power sector. The regulations have provided that if the State Load Despatch Centre (SLDC) does not respond as per the given timelines, which is 7 working days on first occasion and 3 working days on subsequent occasions, the concurrence of the SLDC shall be deemed to have been given. The SLDCs will check only two parameters i.e., availability of transmission capacity and availability of metering infrastructure. This has been done to explicitly provide that no other ground can be the basis for refusal of open access. The transmission charges for short-term open access have been rationalized keeping in view the philosophy that these should reflect economic value of the service provided and that the charges for long-term and short-term usage should ultimately converge. SLDCs have now been mandated to display on their websites, the information regarding the applications pending for decisions, the reasons for refusal of open access in the cases where it has been refused, the applicable transmission losses and other related information.

To facilitate greater private sector participation in transmission segment through the competitive route, the Commission issued **regulations for grant of transmission license** in which the modalities regarding eligibility of private players have been completely harmonized with the framework for procurement of transmission services through competitive bidding. The Empowered Committee, which is chaired by one of the Members of the Commission, also succeeded in getting the bidding process

completed for three important transmission systems in the country and three private sector companies have been declared successful.

CERC has notified new regulations on **Unscheduled Interchange (UI) for electricity grid operations and also amendments to the IEGC.** The main objectives of the restructuring of UI regime are to enforce grid discipline and to rationalize the UI rates for the entities who abide by the specified grid operation parameters. Simultaneously, CERC has also narrowed down the operational frequency range for the Indian Electricity Grid with the objective of improving the quality of supply.

Sending a clear message that UI is not a route for trading of electricity, CERC has for the first time specified limits for overdrawal from the grid within the permissible operating range. This is in accordance with the philosophy that the main purposes of UI are enforcing grid discipline and providing for settlement rates for unintended UI Interchanges. This step should force the distribution utilities to go for planned procurement of electricity and thereby creating an environment for investors to set up new power plants. Presently, many utilities postpone setting up of power projects and rely on overdrawals from the grid for meeting consumers' demand. The new tighter frequency band would lead to better quality of supply to the consumers. For example, the water pumps would run at a speed closer to design speed and deliver higher output. The Commission intends to further review the operating range in the near future.

UI rate vector has also been restructured. Now, there is a differential between the rates applicable to UI (overdrawal and underdrawal as against the schedule) within the normal permissible limits and the rates applicable to those entities who resort to excessive overdrawal and endanger the grid security. In other words, UI regime now differentiates between a normal operator and a habitual overdrawing entity.

Taking a strict view of the continued grid indiscipline by various state utilities, CERC ordered imposition of penalties on three state utilities after going through the due legal process. (These were stayed or quashed.)

These penalties have been imposed for violation of the IEGC provisions, which require the constituents (state utilities) to undertake manual load shedding for curtailing the overdrawal whenever the grid frequency goes below 49 Hz. This threshold frequency has been raised to 49.2 Hz by CERC w.e.f. April 1, 2009.

The Forum of Regulators (FOR), which is chaired by Chairperson, CERC and has all the Chairpersons of State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) as its members, has agreed that the additional UI charges imposed on distribution utilities for excessive overdrawal from the grid would not be allowed to be recovered from the consumers w.e.f., August 1, 2009.

The Forum has considered the recommendation of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy that the regulators should evolve such a practice that when the Annual Return Rates are being filed, the damages which have been imposed as UI charges should be stated separately and very clearly and those payments which are in the nature of damages should not go to show purchase of power because that really is the inefficiency or incompetence of that particular distribution company or entity.

After deliberation on the recommendation, the FOR arrived at a consensus that the additional UI charges imposed on the utilities under the UI regulations of CERC for overdrawal during the period when grid frequency is below 49.2 Hz should not be permitted in the annual revenue requirement of distribution utilities w.e.f. August 1, 2009. This decision has been conveyed to the Central Government and to all the SERCs for necessary action.

In exercise of its powers under section 66 of the Electricity Act, 2003, CERC issued the **Power Market Regulations, 2010.** The Electricity Act aims at taking measures conducive to the development of the electricity industry, promoting competition therein, protecting interests of the consumers and enhancing electricity supply.

Provisions of these regulations would now govern transactions in various contracts related to electricity. These regulations shall apply to various types of inter-state contracts related to electricity, whether these contracts are transacted directly, through electricity traders, on power exchanges or on other exchanges. Launching electricity-related contracts on exchanges would require permission from the Commission. The regulations give certain guidelines for the contracts to be dealt with by electricity traders, which are to be complied with. Detailed capital structure and management structure for power exchanges has been specified in the regulations keeping in view the requirements of ring-fencing, demutualization and creation of widely-held market institutions. Power exchanges have been required to realign their rules and bye-laws with the new regulations within a period of three months. However, a period of three years has been given for realignment with the new capital structure. The regulations have detailed provisions for effective market monitoring and surveillance. There are specific provisions for prohibiting insider trading and also for protecting the whistleblowers.

Section 66 of the Electricity Act mandates CERC to promote development of markets in electricity (including trading) through regulations and in accordance with the National Electricity Policy. These regulations have been specified in fulfillment of the statutory mandate of CERC after wide public consultation and public hearing.

In exercise of its powers under the Electricity Act, 2003, the CERC has issued new **regulations for fixing the trading margin for inter-state trading in electricity.**

CERC had earlier fixed a trading margin of 4 paise per unit in 2006. The earlier regulations were reviewed keeping in view the increase in risk faced by traders, which is also a function of the prices of electricity. CERC had got done a detailed study to assess the quantum of default risk, late payment risk, contract dishonour risk and inflationary risk for arriving at the new ceilings on trading margin. The Commission also held a public hearing on the proposals.

Long-term agreements have been exempted from trading margin in order to facilitate innovative products and contracts for new capacity addition, which involve higher risk in transactions. Also, the trading margin on long-term contracts was not consistent with the tariff-based competitive bidding guidelines, which envisage discovery of electricity prices through competition among the suppliers.

Trading margin shall not exceed 4 paise per unit if the sale price of electricity is less than or equal to Rs. 3 per unit. The ceiling of trading margin shall be 7 paise per unit in case the selling price of electricity exceeds Rs. 3 per unit. If more than one trading licensees are involved in a chain of transactions, the ceiling on trading margin shall include the trading margins charged by all the traders put together. In other words, traders cannot circumvent the ceiling by routing the electricity through multiple transactions.

So far, the matters related to renewable energy were being dealt with at state level. Keeping in view the national aspiration as articulated in the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), CERC took a major regulatory step by notifying the **renewable energy tariff regulations** to bring much larger investments in renewable energy-based electricity in coming years.

The Tariff Policy had also mandated CERC to lay down guidelines for pricing non-firm power, especially from non-conventional sources to be followed in cases where such procurement is not through competitive bidding.

Specifying capital cost norms and fixing tariff upfront for the whole tariff period are the two main features of the new regulations. The regulations provide normative capital costs for projects based on different renewable technologies. These capital costs are to be revised every year for incorporating the relevant escalations. The norms themselves would be reviewed in the next control period, which will start after a period of three years. However, the regulations have enabling provisions to review the capital cost norms for solar power projects every year in view of the fact that the costs for these technologies are expected to decline more rapidly.

However, the tariff permitted to a project under these regulations would apply for the whole tariff period, which is 13 years. The tariff period for solar power has been kept as 25 years and for small hydro power below 5 MW, it has been kept as 35 years in view of the special considerations required for these technologies. This feature of upfront tariff for the whole tariff period is a major initiative to ensure regulatory certainty.

Tariff philosophy in these regulations is to give a preferential tariff to the projects based on renewable technologies during the period of debt repayment. Preference has been given mainly in respect of return on equity, shorter loan repayment period and higher normative interest on loan. Thereafter, these projects are expected to sale power through competitive route. Tariff model adopted is levellised tariff in order to avoid front loading of tariff while at the same time ensuring adequate project Internal Rate of Return (IRR). These regulations also provide that in case of solar power which is comparatively an evolving technology and also for other new technologies such as municipal waste-based generation, the project developer can also approach the Commission for a project specific tariff.

The CERC has also notified the **Regulation on Renewable Energy Certificate (REC)** in fulfillment of its mandate to promote renewable sources of energy and the development of electricity market. The framework of REC is expected to give a big push to Renewable Energy's (RE) capacity addition in the country.

With this regulation, broad architecture of REC has been crafted at the national level. The RE generators will have two options – either to sell the renewable energy at preferential tariff fixed by the concerned Electricity Regulatory Commission or to sell the electricity generation and environmental attributes associated with RE generation separately. On choosing the second option, the environmental attributes can be exchanged in the form of REC. The price of electricity component would be equivalent to the weighted average power purchase cost of the distribution company, including short-term power purchase but excluding renewable power purchase cost. The Central Agency designated by CERC will issue the REC to RE generators. The value of REC will be equivalent to 1 MWh of electricity injected into the grid from RE sources. The REC will be exchanged only in power exchanges approved by the CERC within the band of a floor price and a forbearance (ceiling) price to be determined by CERC from time to time. The distribution companies, open access consumers and Captive Power Plants will have an option of purchasing the REC to meet their Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPOs). Pertinently, a RPO is the obligation mandated by the SERC under the Act to purchase a minimum level of RE out of the total consumption in the area of a distribution licensee.

The Electricity Act, 2003, the policies framed under the Act as also the NAPCC, provide for a roadmap for increasing the share of RE in the total generation capacity in the country. However, RE sources are not evenly spread across different parts of the country. On one hand, there are states (like Delhi) where the potential of RE sources is not that significant. This inhibits SERCs in these states from specifying higher RPOs. On the other hand, there are states (like Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu) where there is a very high potential for RE sources. In such states, there are avenues for harnessing the RE potential beyond the RPO level fixed by the SERCs. However, the high cost of generation from RE

sources discourages the local distribution licensees from purchasing RE generation beyond the RPO level mandated by the State Commission.

It is in this context that the concept of REC assumes significance. This concept seeks to address the mismatch between availability of RE sources and the requirement of the obligated entities to meet their RPO. It is also expected to encourage the RE capacity addition in states wherein there exists potential for RE generation as the REC framework seeks to create a national level market for such generators to recover their cost.

Realizing the urgent need of revamping the transmission pricing mechanism in India, CERC started public consultation for evolving a **point of connection transmission tariff framework,** which would be distance and direction sensitive. The new transmission pricing regime would remove the distortions being faced in the electricity markets due to the pancaking effect in the present pricing system.

The development of competitive short-term electricity markets is emerging as a major challenge in view of the persistent shortage of electricity. While the market is being seen as an instrument for attracting new investments, the increase in the price of electricity in short-term trade has been a cause for concern in the Commission. **A price cap** was introduced for a period of 45 days last year to cool down the overheated market. This order has been passed by CERC after conducting a public hearing on September 8, 2009 and considering the comments/suggestions/objections received from the stakeholders. The move to initiate this regulatory intervention was based on noticing a steep increase in short-term power prices and increased weekly price volatility. The order mentions that the Commission is equally conscious of its statutory obligation to ensure reasonable returns for the investors in the sector and assures that their long-term interests, future investment plans and a reasonable rate of return are among the other considerations kept in mind while arriving at the above mentioned caps. Further, the Commission has made it clear that the price caps are being imposed only for day-ahead transactions and that too for a short period of 45 days.

The flow of electricity to short-term markets is getting restricted on account of hindrances created by the agencies of several state governments. Some state governments have even issued statutory orders blocking the flow of electricity beyond their boundaries. Such issues can be addressed only to a limited extent by the regulators. The Central Commission has, therefore, advised the Central Government to address these issues legally and also in consultation with the states.

5. OUTCOME OF REGULATORY PROCESSES IN TERMS OF BENEFITS TO CONSUMERS AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE SECTOR

5.1. Benefits to Consumers

One of the guiding principles of CERC is to protect the interests of civil society, including those of consumers and suppliers, while remaining fair, transparent and neutral to all the stakeholders. The initiatives taken by CERC to safeguard the interests of consumers are listed below:

(a) Open Access

- Open access has been facilitated, thereby enabling buyers to choose their suppliers.
- Stringent action has been taken in cases of denial of open access.
- Price cap in the short-term market: The Commission weighed the demands of the situation and with due consideration to the need of balancing interests of the consumers as well as the demands for investment promotion in the sector took a considered view and fixed a price cap of Rs. 8/KWh for the short-term market for a period of 45 days in September, 2009.

(b) Grid Discipline

- Stable and secure operation of the grid has been facilitated.
- Stringent action has been taken against violations of grid discipline.
- The IEGC has been amended to tighten the frequency band, which is expected to lead to a better quality of electricity supply to the consumers.

5.2. Development of the Sector

The initiatives taken by the Commission for the development of the sector are listed below.

(a) Revision of IEGC and UI Regulations

- Tightening of frequency band and restructuring of UI rates would lead to a shift from dependence on UI as a trading platform to short-term purchases through bilateral trades and power exchanges. This will also help stabilize the grid.

(b) Renewable Energy Tariff Regulations and REC Framework:

- The Commission has issued comprehensive tariff regulations for renewable energy, which ensures assured returns with full cost recovery during debt repayment period for full useful life in case of solar and small hydro power projects. It also provides longer tariff visibility for solar projects. This is expected to promote development of green energy.

- The Commission has introduced REC, which is a mechanism to encourage competition and eventual mainstreaming of RE sources. The New Grid Code will facilitate larger integration of RE sources with the grid

(c) Transmission Sector:

- Easier entry into transmission business: Member, CERC chairs the Empowered Committee to select transmission lines for private sector participation. Three projects have been awarded. Three projects are in Request for Proposal stage.
- Transmission license regulations: CERC has notified transmission license regulations to facilitate greater private sector participation in transmission segment through the competitive route. The entity selected through competitive bidding is eligible to get license with no additional financial/ technical requirements.
- Regulations on connectivity, long-term access and medium-term open access in inter-state transmission: A threshold limit for connectivity of generating stations and bulk consumers has been defined. Provision of medium-term open access has been introduced. The discrimination between private and public sector in terms of dedicated lines has been abolished. All this will facilitate investment in the sector.

(d) Encouragement of Competition

- Facilitated open access by trading: power trading helps resource optimization by facilitating the disposal of surplus power with distribution utilities and in meeting the short-term peak demand. The CERC and SERCs have the powers to grant inter-state and intra-state trading licenses. The CERC has granted 43 inter-state trading licenses, of which 41 were in existence as on March 31, 2009.
- Open access transactions: The regulations on open access in inter-state transmission, together with the regulations on inter-state trading in electricity issued by CERC, have facilitated transfer of power from surplus to deficit regions. Open access transactions related to inter-state transmission have increased from 778 in 2004-05 to 18,128 in 2009-10.

(e) Market Development

- Short-term transactions: The volume of short-term transactions of electricity in total electricity generation varied from 6.55 per cent to 8.57 per cent during the period 2009-10.
- Power exchanges: Two power exchanges, namely Indian Energy Exchange Ltd.(IEX), New Delhi and Power Exchange India Ltd.(PXIL), Mumbai are in operation which were started on June 27, 2008 and October 22, 2008 respectively. The volume of electricity transacted through power exchanges was 6.17 BUs in IEX and 0.92 BUs in PXIL during 2009-10. The total volume transacted through trading licensees and power exchanges during 2009-10 was 33.91 BUs. The Commission has also granted in-principle approval for National Power Exchange Ltd. for setting up and operating a power exchange.

6. REGULATORY PROCEDURES AND PROCESS

The Central Commission in discharge of its functions under the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003:

1. Notifies regulations
2. Issues orders on petitions relating to
    - Determination of tariff
    - Grant of license
    - Review and miscellaneous petitions.

6.1. Procedure for Regulations

The Commission follows a detailed and transparent process before issuing a regulation. To start with, a Consultation Paper is developed on the issue on which a regulation is proposed to be made. Quite often, the Consultation Paper is prepared at the staff level and is also labeled as Staff Paper. The Consultation Paper/Staff Paper is then given wide publicity through electronic and print media inviting comments and suggestions from the stakeholders. On receipt of the comments, open public hearings are held to discuss the issues threadbare. Based on the comments received and the discussions in the public hearing, draft regulations are formulated. As per the requirement of the Act, the draft regulation then undergoes the process of 'previous publication'. This implies that the draft regulations are published for comments from the stakeholders. It is only after the receipt and consideration of the comments that the regulations are finally published/notified in the Gazette of India and a statement of reasons is posted separately.

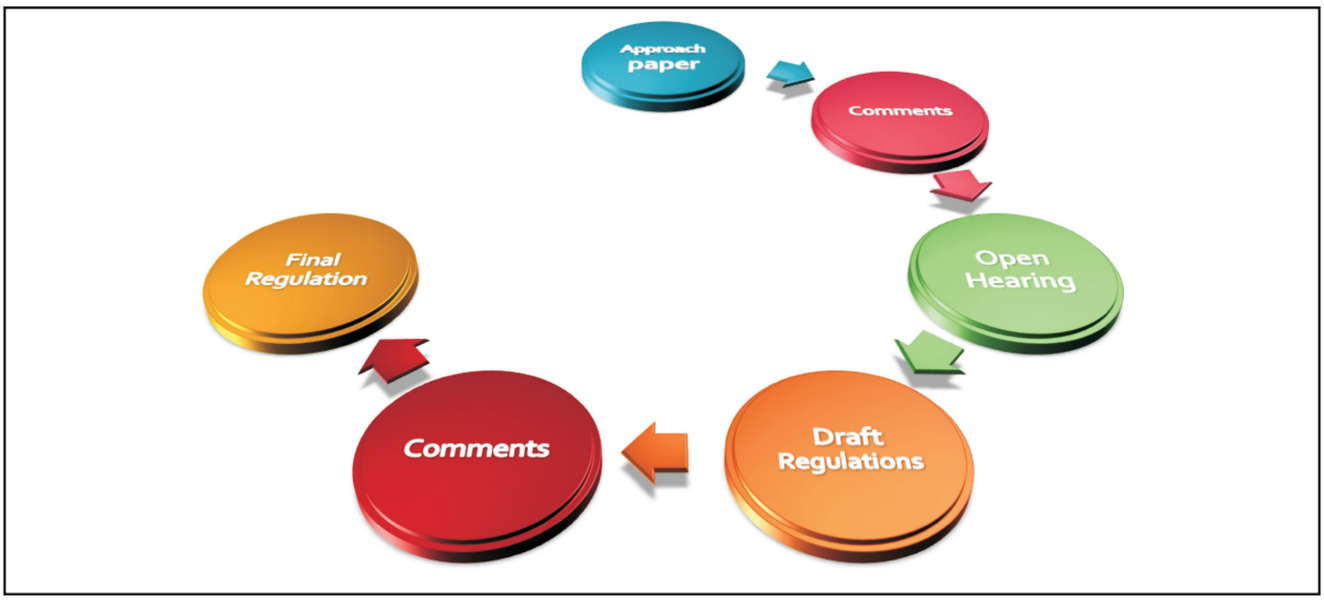


Figure 1. Procedure of framing Regulations

6.2. Procedure for orders on petitions

Petitions/Applications are made before the Commission primarily for:-

- Tariff determination for generation and transmission;
- Grant of license for inter-state transmission and inter-state trading in electricity.
- Apart from the above, the following petitions/applications are also filed before the Commission:

Apart from the above, the following petitions/applications are also filed before the Commission:-

- Miscellaneous Petition
- Review Petition

The applicants file petitions with prescribed fee and serve a copy of their petition to all the concerned authorities. The applicants are also required to publish their application on their website and give notice in newspapers inviting objections and suggestions from the public. Thereafter, public hearings are held where the petitioners and the respondents argue their case before the Commission. The Commission passes final orders on the petition after hearing all the concerned authorities. The petitioners and the respondents are allowed under the law to file for review before the Commission or appeal against the orders of the Commission before the Appellate Tribunal of Electricity.

6.3. Process and Principles of Tariff Determination

Prior to the creation of CERC, the tariff of Central generating companies namely NTPC, NHPC, NLC and NEEPCO were being determined by Government of India through project specific notifications. The CERC came into existence in July, 1998 under the Electricity Regulatory Commissions Act, (ERC Act,1998). The determination of tariff *inter-alia* of Central generating companies was entrusted to CERC. In order to discharge this task, the Commission was required to finalize terms & conditions of tariff. After going through the transparent process of hearing all the stakeholders, the Commission finalized and notified Terms & Conditions of tariff initially for a three-year period i.e. 2001-04 in March 2001. After the enactment of the Electricity Act, 2003 (which repealed *inter alia* the ERC Act, 1998) the Commission notified new terms & conditions of tariff for a further five-year period i.e. 2004-09 in March 2004. The above notifications provide for determination of generation tariff station-wise and transmission tariff line or system-wise.

The tariff is determined as per the terms & conditions of tariff as applicable from time to time. The terms & conditions contain the financial norms and technical norms. The tariff is usually called the cost-plus tariff because the capital cost of the project is the starting point for tariff calculations. It would be more appropriate to call it regulated tariff because other than the actual capital expenditure, most of the financial and technical parameters adopted for tariff are normative and not actuals. The variable charges of thermal stations are corrected for fuel price variation as per monthly weighted average price and heat value of fuel.

The tariff calculations are quite elaborate, as various elements going into the tariff are computed individually to arrive at the full tariff. The tariff is different for each generating station depending on its admitted capital cost, base fuel price & gross calorific value and applicable norms of efficient operation. The exercise is time consuming but nevertheless essential to ensure that the utilities function in an efficient and economic manner, and do not misuse their dominant position to extract high prices from the buying utilities.

7. ACTIVITIES DURING THE YEAR 2009-10

7.1. Legal Proceedings:

During the year 2009-10, 155 petitions were carried forward from the previous year that is, 2008-09. In addition 377 petitions were filed during 1.4.2009 to 31.3.2010, the year under report, taking the total number of petitions to 532. Out of these, 255 petitions were disposed of during 2009-10. Further 8 interlocutory applications were carried forward from the previous year that is, 2008-09. In addition, 57 interlocutory applications were received, out of these 42 applications have been disposed of. Details of Petitions are documented in Annexure-I.

7.2. Major Regulations Issued in Year 2009-10:

(a) Regulations for "Grant of Connectivity, Long-Term Access and Medium-Term Open Access in Interstate Transmission":

After detailed consultation with the stakeholders, the Commission notified the regulations on "Grant of Connectivity, Long-Term Access and Medium-Term Open Access in Inter-state Transmission" on 7th August 2009. The main objectives of the regulations are to separate connectivity from open access, providing transmission products of different varieties, standardization of procedures, defining the timelines and ensuring level playing field among different categories of market players.

These regulations provide for procedures and requirements for obtaining connectivity to interstate transmission system, availing long-term access and medium-term open access. The following are the main features of these regulations:

(i) Any generating plant having installed capacity of at least 250 MW and any bulk consumer having at least a load of 100 MW can seek connectivity to interstate transmission system.

(ii) All the grid connected entities can seek either medium-term open access or long-term access to inter-state transmission system.

(iii) Medium-term open access would be available for any period between three months to three years and it shall be provided on the basis of availability of transmission capacity in the existing transmission system. No augmentation of transmission system is envisaged for granting medium-term open access.

(iv) An entity who has been granted medium-term open access can exit after giving a notice of thirty days or by paying transmission charges for a period of thirty days.

(v) Long-term access can be availed for any period between 12 years to 25 years and might require construction of new transmission capacities for giving long-term access. Following are the important features regarding long-term access:

a. Long-term access can be applied by initially indicating the regions in which supply is to be made or power is to be drawn. A generator would have to firm up the States in which supply is to be made at least three years in advance before the commencement of long-term access, so that the transmission service provider can construct necessary last mile connectivity.

b. Long-term access can be extended beyond 25 years by giving a notice of six months period.

c. It will be possible to exercise exit option from long term access without any financial liability, if the access has been availed for at least 12 years and an advance notice is given at least one year before such exit.

d. The regulations provide for exit option even before the period of 12 years at a notice of one year, but subject to payment of specified charges if it is likely that the transmission capacity being vacated will remain idle. In such a case, the concerned entity shall be required to pay 2/3rd of the net present value of the estimated transmission charges for the remaining period falling short of 12 years.

One of the important features of these regulations is that the thermal generating company of at least 500 MW capacity and hydro generating company of at least 250 MW capacity, irrespective of ownership (whether government owned or private sector) can be connected to the grid directly and there will be no requirement of constructing a dedicated transmission line to the nearest pooling station of the inter-state transmission system.

These regulations have standardized the application fees for different purposes and also the timeframes for disposal of such applications. The nodal agency for seeking connectivity, medium term open access or long term access would be the Central Transmission Utility (CTU).

CTU has been mandated to prepare detailed procedure for implementation of these regulations within a period of sixty days during which it would consult the stakeholders by giving a notice of one month. The detailed procedure of the CTU was approved by the Commission vide order dated 31.12 2009, and the Regulations came into effect from 01.01.2010.

(b) Regulations for "Measures to Relieve Congestion in Real Time Operation":

It had been observed that due to deviation in actual drawl / injection from schedule, the safe operating limit of transmission lines were being violated and causing congestion. The Unscheduled charges could not deal with this problem. As the Unscheduled Interchange charge at or just below 50 Hz. is low, there is no commercial deterrent for the overdrawing / under-injecting entities at this frequency to reduce overdrawal / under-injection, though congestion may exist in the transmission corridor between importing and exporting areas/regions.

In order to address the situation, the charge for energy drawn from the grid at nominal frequency or just below 50 Hz. through a congested transmission corridor should be fixed high enough to discourage over drawl from the grid. Similarly, in case of congestion, under-injection in the importing area, which was causing congestion also needed to be discouraged. In order to ensure this with the ultimate objective of the stability and security of the system, application of a congestion charge has been provided which incentivizes harnessing all the generation resources available and discourages overdrawal from grid and under-injection in the importing area at low frequency or over-injection at high frequency in the exporting area. Accordingly, the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Measures to relieve congestion in real time operation) Regulations, 2009 were notified on 24th December, 2009.

The congestion charge rates were notified separately through an Order dated 17.03.2010.

(c) Regulations for "Fixation of Trading Margin":

The Commission, vide notification dated 11.1.2010, has issued the CERC (Fixation of Trading Margin) Regulations, 2010. As per these regulations, the licensee shall not charge trading margin exceeding 7 paise/kWh in case the sale price is exceeding Rs 3/kWh and 4 paise/kWh where the sale price is less than or equal to Rs.3/kWh. This margin shall include all charges, except the charges for scheduled energy, open access and transmission losses. The trading margin shall be

charged on the scheduled quantity of electricity and shall be applicable only to short term buy – short-term sell contracts for the inter-state trading.

The trading margin shall be the cumulative value of the trading margin charged by all the traders involved in the chain of transactions between the generator and the ultimate buyer, that is to say, trading margin in case of multiple trader-to-trader transactions shall not exceed the ceiling specified trading margin.

(d) Regulations on "Terms and Conditions for Tariff determination from Renewable Energy Sources" and its first amendment:

The Commission has notified the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Tariff determination from Renewable Energy Sources) Regulations, 2009, (hereinafter referred to as "the RE Tariff Regulations") on 16th September, 2009. These regulations have been notified keeping in view the statutory mandate to Electricity Regulatory Commissions for promoting cogeneration and generation of electricity from renewable sources of energy. These regulations provide for terms and conditions and the procedure for determination of tariff of the following categories of renewable energy generating stations:

(i) Wind Power Project;

(ii) Small Hydro Projects;

(iii) Biomass Power Projects;

(iv) Non-fossil fuel-based co-generation Plants;

(v) Solar Photo voltaic (PV) and Solar Thermal Power Projects.

Salient features of these Regulations are as under:

- Specifying capital cost norms and fixing tariff upfront for the whole tariff period are the two main features of the new regulations. The regulations provide normative capital costs for projects based on different renewable technologies. These capital costs are to be revised every year for incorporating the relevant escalations. The norms themselves would be reviewed in the next control period which will start after a period of three years. However, the regulations has enabling provisions to review the capital cost norms for solar power projects every year in view of the fact that the costs for these technologies are expected to decline more rapidly.
- The tariff permitted to a project under these regulations would apply for the whole tariff period which is 13 years. The tariff period for solar power has been kept as 25 years and for small hydro below 5 MW, it has been kept as 35 years in view of the special considerations required for these technologies. This feature of upfront tariff for whole tariff period is a major initiative to ensure regulatory certainty.
- Tariff philosophy in these regulations is to give a preferential tariff to the projects based on renewable technologies during the period of debt repayment. Preference has been given mainly in respect of return on equity, shorter loan repayment period, higher normative interest on loan. Thereafter, these projects are expected to sell power through competitive route.
- Tariff model adopted is levellized tariff in order to avoid front loading of tariff while at the same time ensuring adequate project IRR.
- These regulations also provide that in case of solar power which is comparatively an evolving

technology and also for other new technologies such as municipal waste based generation, the project developer can also approach Commission for a project specific tariff.

(e) Regulations on "Terms and Conditions for recognition and issuance of Renewable Energy Certificate for Renewable Energy Generation":

The Commission has notified Regulation on Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) in fulfillment of its mandate to promote renewable sources of energy and development of market in electricity. The concept of Renewable Energy Certificates (REC) assumes significance to address the mismatch between availability of Renewable Energy (RE) sources and the requirement of the obligated entities to meet their Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO). It is also expected to encourage the RE capacity addition in the States where there is potential for RE generation as the REC framework seeks to create a national level market for such generators to recover their cost. The framework of REC is expected to give push to RE capacity addition in the country. Salient Features of the REC Framework are as follows:

- There will be a central level agency to be designated by the Central Commission for registration of RE generators participating in the scheme.
- The RE generators will have two options - either to sell the renewable energy at preferential tariff fixed by the concerned Electricity Regulatory Commission or to sell the electricity generation and environmental attributes associated with RE generation separately.
- On choosing the second option, the environmental attributes can be exchanged in the form of REC. Price of electricity component would be equivalent to weighted average power purchase cost of the distribution company including short-term power purchase but excluding renewable power purchase cost.
- The Central Agency will issue the REC to RE generators.
- The value of REC will be equivalent to 1 MWh of electricity injected into the grid from renewable energy sources.
- The REC will be exchanged only in the Power Exchanges approved by CERC within the band of a floor price and a forbearance (ceiling) price to be determined by CERC from time to time.
- The distribution companies, Open Access consumer, Captive Power Plants (CPPs) will have option of purchasing the REC to meet their Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPO). Pertinently, RPO is the obligation mandated by the State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC) under the Act, to purchase minimum level of renewable energy out of the total consumption in the area of a distribution licensee.
- There will also be compliance auditors to ensure compliance of the requirement of the REC by the participants of the scheme.

(f) Power Market Regulations:

The Commission, in fulfillment of its statutory mandate to promote development of markets in electricity (including trading) through regulations, notified Power Market Regulations on 20th January, 2010 after wide public consultation and a public hearing. Provisions of these regulations are governing transactions in various contracts related to electricity. The following are the main features of these regulations:

- These regulations shall apply to various types of inter-state contracts related to electricity whether these contracts are transacted directly, through electricity traders, on power exchanges or on other exchanges.

- These regulations will govern spot contracts, term ahead contracts, derivatives and other electricity-related contracts as specified in the regulations.
- Launching electricity related contracts on exchanges would require permission of the Commission. However, the contracts already permitted on power exchanges will not require fresh approval.
- The regulations give certain guidelines for the contracts to be dealt with by electricity traders which are to be complied with. No separate approval is required for the contracts to be dealt with by electricity traders.
- Detailed capital structure and management structure for power exchanges has been specified in the regulations keeping in view the requirements of ring-fencing, demutualization and creation of widely held market institutions.
- Power exchanges have been required to realign their rules and byelaws with the new regulations within a period of three months. However, a period of three years has been given for realignment with new capital structure.
- Power exchanges have been given an option of creating separate clearing corporations.
- The Board of Directors of power exchanges would have two independent Directors to be nominated from a panel approved by Commission.
- The regulations have detailed provisions for effective market monitoring and surveillance.
- There are specific provisions for prohibiting insider trading and also for protecting the whistle blowers.

(g) Amendment in "Open Access in inter-state Transmission Regulations":

In order to remove some difficulties observed in implementation of open-access and to encourage the open-access transactions, the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Open Access in inter-State Transmission) Regulations, 2008 were amended in May, 2009. The procedure for concurrence/ no-objection by SLDC was modified and a provision for deemed concurrence was included to deal with the problem of delay in granting concurrence The notice period for revision in schedules either through the mode of advance schedules or on first-come-first-served basis scheduling for open access, has been reduced from 5 days to 2 days in order to allow greater flexibility to the open access customers. It was felt that margins are being created in ISTS to cater to short-term open access (STOA) transactions and therefore there was need to increase STOA charges. By this amendment the short-term open access charges have been rationalized. To deal with the problem of consistent and willful default in payment of Unscheduled Interchange charges, transmission charges, reactive energy charges, congestion charges and fee and charges for National Load Despatch Centre or Regional Load Despatch Centre including the Unified Load Despatch and Communication Schemes a new provision has been included under which, on specific direction by the Commission, RLDC / NLDC may deny open access to defaulting entities. Some other changes have also been made in the regulations to facilitate the open-access.

(h) Regulations on "Procedure, Terms and Conditions for grant of Transmission License and other related matters":

Under section 12 of the Act, no person can transmit the electricity without license from the appropriate Commission. Further, under section 14 of the Act, the appropriate Commission may grant a license to any person to transmit electricity as a transmission licensee. The procedure for grant of license has to be specified by the appropriate Commission in accordance with section 15 of the Act. Further,

under section 178 of the Act, the appropriate Commission may notify regulations for procedures and term & Conditions for granting transmission license.

In order to facilitate the smooth and rapid development of transmission capacity in the country as envisaged in the National Electricity Policy, transmission projects may be identified for tariff based competitive bidding, in which Private Investors and Transmission Utilities, both Central and State, can participate. In line with the spirit of the tariff policy, the state owned or controlled companies identified as project developer on or before 5.1.2011 may also be granted license for undertaking inter-state transmission in electricity, even without being selected through competitive bidding. Further, if a generating company which has established the dedicated transmission line and intends to use such dedicated transmission line as the main transmission line and part of the inter-state transmission system may also be granted transmission license to encourage optimum usage of the resources to make the environment conducive for private investments and to enable the development of transmission sector in line with the spirit of National Electricity Policy and National Tariff Policy, the well defined procedures and terms & conditions for granting transmission license, in accordance with the above mentioned provisions of the Act, are necessary. To fulfill these obligations CERC has notified the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Procedure, Terms and Conditions for grant of Transmission Licence and other related matters) Regulations, 2009 on 26.05.2009.

(i) Regulations for "Fees and charges of Regional Load Despatch Centre and other related matters":

India is a country of large size and for the efficient, economical and integrated transmission and supply of electricity, and in particular to facilitate voluntary inter-connections and co-ordination of facilities for the inter-state, regional and inter-regional generation and transmission of electricity, the power system in the country has been demarcated into five regional grids, namely, Northern, Southern, Western, Eastern and North-Eastern regions. The Regional Load despatch centre in each region is apex body to ensure integrated operation of the power system in the concerned region by discharging functions entrusted to it under section 28 of the Electricity Act,2003.

National Load Despatch Centre (NLDC) has been constituted in accordance with section 26 of the Act, by Ministry of Power (MoP) notification, New Delhi dated 2.3.2005 and is responsible for optimum scheduling and despatch of electricity among the Regional Load Despatch Centres.

Section 28 (4) of the Act, provides for levy and collection of fee and charges by the RLDCs as may be specified by the Central Commission. Further, clause (k) under rule 4 of the National Load Despatch Centre Rules, 2004 provides for levy and collection of such fee and charges from the generating companies or licensees involved in the power system, as may be specified by the Central Commission.

In terms of clause (h) of sub-section (2) of section 178 of the Act, the Commission has been vested with the powers to make regulations, by notification, on the levy and collection of fee and charges under section 28. Under these provisions the Commission has notified the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (fees and charges of Regional Load Despatch Centre and other related matters) Regulations, 2009 on 18.09.2009.

The five RLDCs were transferred to POWERGRID from CEA between 1994 and 1996.Earlier when the RLDCs were being operated by CEA, the funding for any capital expenditure and the subsequent Operation and Maintenance (O & M) expenses used to come from the budgetary support provided by the Central Government. In July 1998, an ad-hoc arrangement to recover the O & M expenses by POWERGRID in RLDCs was made in consultation with CEA. In May 2003, the Commission approved the fees and charges payable to RLDCs for the period from 1.4.2000 to 31.3.2004, in exercise of the powers under Section 55 (10) of the erstwhile Electricity Supply Act, 1948.

Subsequent to the Elecriticity Act, 2003 the Commission approved the fees and charges for RLDCs under section 28(4) of the Act based on the concept of 15-years levelised tariff. These replaced the fees and charges ordered by the Commission in May 2003 and continued up to 2009. However, after formation of independent corporation i.e Power System Operation Corporation (POSOCO) and other developments the need for a comprehensive regulation for fees and charges of RLDCs was felt. Consequently, this regulation was made by the Commission.

7.3. Power Market: Trading, Power Exchange and Open Access

(a) Inter-state Trading Licensees

The Commission has notified the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Procedure, Terms & Conditions for grant of Trading License and other related matters) Regulations, 2009, dated 16.2.2009. As on 31st March 2010, the Commission has awarded trading licenses to 45 applicants for inter-state trading in electricity. Of the total awarded, 6 licensees have surrendered their license (4 licensees have surrendered their license during 2009-10). Two trading licenses were awarded during the year 2009-10.

TRADING LICENSE ISSUED DURING 2009-10

Sr. No	Name of the Trading Licensee	License issued dated	Category of License
1	Godavari Power & Ispat Ltd	28.04.2009	III
2	Shree Cement Ltd	16.3.2010	I

Of the total 39 existing licenses, 14 licensees were undertaking trading in electricity during 2009-10.

List of Trading Licensees undertaking trading during 2009-10*

Sr No	Name of the Trading Licensee
1	PTC India Limited
2	NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd
3	Adani Exports Ltd
4	Tata Power Trading Company (P) Ltd
5	Reliance Energy Trading (P) Ltd
6	Lanco Electric Utility Ltd
7	JSW Power Trading Company Ltd
8	Vinergy International Private Ltd
9	Pune Power Development Pvt. Ltd.
10	GMR Energy Trading Ltd
11	Instinct Advertisement & Marketing Ltd
12	RPG Power Trading Company Ltd
13	Knowledge Infrastructure Systems (P) Ltd
14	Mittal Processes Private Ltd

* Trading licensees undertaking trading either through bilateral or power exchange or through both.

(b) Power Exchanges

The Commission, vide notification dated 20.1.2010, has issued the CERC (Power Market) Regulations, 2010. There are two power exchanges (1) M/s Indian Energy Exchange Ltd.(IEX), New Delhi and (2) Power Exchange India Ltd.(PXIL), Mumbai which are operational in India. The IEX and PXIL have started operations from 27th June, 2008 and 22nd October, 2008 respectively.

Vide order dated 1.7.2009, the Commission has granted in-principle approval for National Power Exchange Ltd (NPEX) for setting up and operating a Power Exchange.

(c) Market Monitoring Cell

A Market Monitoring Cell (MMC) was set up in CERC in August 2008. The MMC has been preparing "Monthly Report on Short-Term Transactions of Electricity" and posting the report on the website of CERC since August 2008. In the report, the "short-term transactions of electricity" means the electricity transacted through Trading Licensees, Power Exchanges and Unscheduled Interchange. The objectives of the report are: (i) to observe the trends in volume and price of the short-term transactions of electricity; (ii) to analyse competition among the market players; and (iii) to disclose/ disseminate all relevant market information.

Based on the monthly reports, MMC also prepared Annual Report on short-term power market in India, 2009. Trends in short-term transactions have been shown in Tables 1-4 as under:

Table 1: Volume of Electricity Transacted through Trading Licensees and Power Exchanges

Year	Electricity Transacted through trading Licensees (BUs)	Electricity Transacted through IEX (BUs)	Electricity Transacted through PXI (BUs)	Total (BUs)	Total Electricity Generation (BUs)	Electricity Traded as % to Total Generation
	1	2	3	4 (1+2+3)	5	6 (4/5)
2004-05	11.85	-	-	11.85	548	2.16%
2005-06	14.19	-	-	14.19	579	2.45%
2006-07	15.02	-	-	15.02	624	2.41%
2007-08	20.96	-	-	20.96	666	3.15%
2008-09	21.92	2.62	0.15	24.69	691	3.57%
2009-10	26.82	6.17	0.92	33.91	764	4.44%

Table-2: Price of Electricity Transacted through Trading Licensees and Power Exchanges

Year	Price of Electricity transacted through Trading Licensees (Rs/kwh)	Price of Electricity transacted through PX (Rs/kwh)	Weighted Average Price of Electricity Transacted through Licensees and PXs (Rs/kwh)
2004-05	2.32	-	2.32
2005-06	3.23	-	3.23
2006-07	4.51	-	4.51
2007-08	4.52	-	4.52
2008-09	7.29	7.48	7.31
2009-10	5.26	4.96	5.19

Table-3: VOLUME OF SHORT-TERM TRANSACTIONS OF ELECTRICITY (MUs)

Period	Bilateral through Traders	Bilateral Direct	Power Exchange transactions	UI transactions	Total Short-term transactions
Apr-09	1794.80	415.54	406.07	1815.66	4432.07
May-09	2070.01	247.29	341.70	1997.38	4656.38
Jun-09	1843.61	573.90	529.49	2118.63	5065.63
Jul-09	2402.76	618.07	495.16	2204.68	5720.67
Aug-09	2761.13	607.92	493.51	1926.73	5789.28
Sep-09	2518.69	338.88	527.22	2210.49	5595.28
Oct-09	2210.72	560.99	639.02	2251.41	5662.15
Nov-09	1941.68	444.59	758.82	2098.48	5243.57
Dec-09	2178.58	685.46	640.09	2430.84	5934.97
Jan-10	2213.31	657.65	856.06	2307.45	6034.46
Feb-10	2218.05	508.38	766.97	2214.72	5708.12
Mar-10	2665.84	531.27	632.12	2229.62	6058.85

Table-4: PRICE OF SHORT-TERM TRANSACTIONS OF ELECTRICITY (Rs/Kwh)

Period	Price of Bilateral Transactions through Traders	Price of PX Transactions (IEX)	Price of PX Transactions (PXIL)	Price of UI (NEW Grid)	Price of UI (SR Grid)
Apr-09	7.21	10.10	10.18	5.36	6.04
May-09	6.82	6.84	8.74	4.17	3.99
Jun-09	5.05	7.39	9.60	4.94	5.10
Jul-09	4.75	4.81	4.85	4.12	4.67
Aug-09	4.64	7.40	6.15	6.29	5.85
Sep-09	4.73	4.00	4.32	5.02	4.20
Oct-09	5.07	4.73	5.18	4.24	5.83
Nov-09	5.33	3.16	3.39	2.72	3.79
Dec-09	4.99	3.22	3.07	3.26	3.92
Jan-10	5.26	3.46	3.33	3.84	3.90
Feb-10	5.05	3.24	3.30	3.00	5.21
Mar-10	4.94	5.58	6.47	4.85	7.31

(d) Notification of Escalation Factors and other parameters for the purpose of bid evaluation and payment

In pursuance of Clause 5.6 (vi) of Ministry of Power Notification dated 19.01.2005 (as amended from time to time) on "Guidelines for Determination of Tariff by Bidding Process for Procurement of Power by Distribution Licensees, the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission is required to notify every six months various escalation factors and other parameters for the purpose of bid evaluation and payment. As per the Amendment to the guidelines dated 27.3.2009, the Commission has notified some additional escalation factors and other parameters in its notification dated 3.7.2009 followed by corrigendum dated 29.7.2009 applicable for the period from 1.4.2009 to 30.9.2009. The Commission has notified the escalation factors and other parameters vide notification dated 30.9.2009 (for evaluation) and 11.11.2009 (for payment) applicable for the period from October 2009 to March 2010 and notification dated 31.3.2010 applicable for the period from April 2010 to September 2010.

(e) Facilitating Open Access

(i) CERC Order on Ceiling of tariff for sale and purchase of electricity through bi-lateral agreements and on power exchanges

The Commission, in its order dated 11.9.2009, in *Suo-motu* petition No.178/2009, to ensure reasonable prices of electricity in the period of present shortages, fixed price caps for the minimum (Rs 0.10/kwh) and maximum prices (Rs 8/kwh) for sale of purchase of electricity in the bilateral markets and the power exchanges. This order was applicable for a period of 45 days from the date of the issue of the order.

(ii) Direction in the cases of Denial of Open Access by Karnataka State Load Despatch Centre

In petition No. 267/2009, the petitioner, Shri Renuka Sugars Ltd, Belgaum submitted that SLDC, Karnatka had granted open-access after seeking their undertaking to comply certain conditions. In one case it did not grant open access. The petitioner claimed that the action of SLDC, Karnataka was against the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Open Access in inter-State transmission) Regulations, 2008. The petitioner prayed the Commission to direct the respondent to strictly adhere to the provisions of open access regulations. The Commission vide Order dated 24.11.2009, directed the respondent, SLDC, Karnataka not to take coercive action against the petitioner, Shri Renuka Sugars Ltd, Belgaum .

In case of denial of open access to GMR Energy Trading Ltd. in petition No. 21/2009 , the Commission vide Order dated 05.05.2009, directed Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation. Ltd. (KPTCL) and SLDC, Karnataka that the applications for concurrence for open access on the State grid for inter-State transmission of electricity made by the petitioner, shall be considered by the respondent and decided strictly in accordance with provisions of the open access regulations, in particular regulation 8 thereof.

In Order dated 11.12.2009 in petition No. 158/2009, the Commission has clarified the role of SLDC regarding existence of PPA. It was clarified that SLDC is only required to verify prima facie, whether there is a contract for sale of power by the utility proposing to inject power for the open access transaction. This does not empower the SLDC to sit on judgment on the validity or otherwise of a contract or adjudicate upon disputes as in the present case, which otherwise is within the scope of Section 86(1) (f). Any party disputing the contract cited by the party seeking open access or claiming that it has a subsisting PPA with the generating company in question, will have to approach the appropriate forum to get the matter adjudicated.

Further, the Commission directed KPTCL and Karnataka, SLDC to consider applications seeking open access strictly in accordance with the provisions of open access regulations notified by the Commission. It was also made clear that any deviation from the above stated procedure will lead to initiation of penal proceedings as permissible under the provisions of the Act. Same directions have been given in petition Nos. 155,156 and 157/2009 having similar issues.

In petition No. 114/2009, the Commission vide Order dated 17.08.2009, set aside the Order for denial of open access by Karnataka ,SLDC relying on the State Governments G.O. No.328 NCE 2009 dated 6.6.2009 under Section 11 of the Act, on the ground that the applicant was having valid PPA with the second respondent. Similar directions were issued by the Commission in order dated 07.09.2009 in Petition Nos. 135 and 136 of 2009 , which had similar issues. This case is subjudice before Bangalore High Court.

(iii) Denial/Curtailment of Open Access by SLDC, Delhi

It came to notice of the Commission from letter dated 15.7.2009 of Delhi Transco Ltd (DTL) addressed to the Secretary, Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission with copy among others, to this Commission, that SLDC, Delhi, the respondent had curtailed the quantum of power sought by the North Delhi Power Ltd (NDPL) vide its application dated 20.6.2009 to be exported on 21.6.2009. The SLDC, Delhi had endorsed on the application of the NDPL on 20.6.2009 to the effect that curtailment was done so as to meet Delhi's demand as per the meeting taken by Secretary (Power) on 8.5.2009 and as per availability shown by NDPL in day ahead schedule for 20.6.2009.

The Commission vide its order dated 10.8.2009, initiated Suo - motu proceedings No. 151/2009. The Commission in its order dated 30.11.2009 observed that Denial or curtailment of open access for reasons and considerations other than as expressly laid down by this Commission in its open access regulations cannot be justified. Consequently, a penalty of Rs. 25,000/= (Rs. Twenty five Thousand only) was imposed on SLDC, Delhi for contravention of subclauses (b) and (c) of clause (3) of regulation 8 of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Open Access in inter-State Transmission) Regulations, 2008.

7.4. Thermal Generation

(a) Tariff Determination

(iv) Tariff of Thermal Generating Stations of NTPC Limited

The NTPC Limited has a total Installed capacity of 27911.64 MW as on 31.3.2010 consisting of 23895.00 MW based on coal and 4016.64 MW based on Natural gas/Liquid fuel. During the year 2009-10, NTPC has added new capacity of 990 MW namely Kahalgaon STPP stage-II (Unit-3) of capacity 500 MW and National Capital Region TPS(Dadri TPS) (Extension Project) (Stage-II Unit-1) of 490 MW capacity. The Installed capacity as on 31.3.2010 and the date of commercial operation of each of the generating station of NTPC are given at Annexure-II.

Tariff for the Period 2004-09

The Commission has approved the tariff in respect of following thermal power stations of NTPC for the period 2004-09:

1) Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Station, Stage-I, (840 MW) for the period from 1.4.2004 to 31.3.2009.
2) Sipat Super Thermal Power Station, Stage-II in respect of Unit-IV (500 MW) for the period 20.6.2008 to 31.12.2008 and Unit-IV & V (2x500 MW) (Combined) for the period 1.1.2009 to 31.3.2009.
3) For other NTPC stations, the Commission has already approved the tariff for the period 2004-09 earlier.

Tariff for the Period 2009-14

TPC has started filing tariff petitions as per the CERC Tariff (Terms & conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2009 in respect of its thermal power stations for approval of tariff for the period 2009-10 to 2013-14. These petitions are under process in the Commission.

(v) Tariff of thermal generating stations of Neyvelli Lignite Corporation

The Neyvelli Lignite Corporation (NLC) has a total installed capacity of 2490 MW as on 31.3.2010 based on lignite as fuel. Circulating Fluidized Bed Combustion (CFBC) technology based Thermal Power generating station, 2 x 125 MW at Barsingsar in Rajasthan also based on lignite is expected to be commissioned in the year 2010-11. The installed capacity and the date of commercial operation of each of the generating station of NLC are given below:

Sl.No.	Name of the Generating Station	Installed Capacity as on 31.03.2008	COD of the Station
1.	TPS-I	600.00	21.02.1970
2.	TPS-II (Stage-I)	630.00	23.04.1988
3.	TPS-II (Stage-II)	840.00	09.04.1994
4.	TPS-I (Expansion)	420.00	05.09.2003
5.	Total Lignite	2490.00	

NLC Thermal Power Station-I supplies power to a single State i.e. Tamil Nadu whereas, Thermal Power station- II (Stage-I &II) and Thermal Power Station-I (Expansion) are supplying power to the constituents of Southern Region in accordance with the allocations made by the Govt. of India, Ministry of Power.

Tariff of NLC stations for the Period 2004-09

The Commission has already approved the tariff for the period 2004-09 earlier.

Tariff of NLC Stations for the Period 2009-14

NLC has filed amended tariff petitions as per the CERC (Terms & Conditions for Tariff) Regulations, 2009 for the period 2009 -10 to 2013-14 based on the capital cost as admitted by the Commission as on 01.04.2009. These petitions are in the process for determination of tariff by the Commission.

(vi) Tariff of thermal generating stations of Damoder Valley Corporation

The Damoder Valley Corporation (DVC) has a total Installed thermal capacity of 3245 MW as on 31.3.2010. The Installed capacity and the date of commercial operation of each of the generating station of DVC are at Annexure-III:

Tariff for DVC stations for the Period 2004-09

Commission has approved the tariff in respect of Mejia Thermal Power Station Extension, Unit No. 5 and Unit No. 6 (2x250 MW) from the respective dates of their commercial operation to 31.3.2009.

The pro-rata annual fixed charges has been allowed for the period 29.2.2008 to 31.3.2009.

The Commission has also approved base rate of energy charge of 95.90 paise/kWh (Ex-bus) for the period 29.2.2008 to 31.3.2008 and 110.48 paise/kWh (Ex-bus) from 24.9.2008 to 31.3.2009.

In respect of other DVC Thermal Stations , the Commission has approved tariff for the period 2004-09 in a single order in 2006.

(vii) North-Eastern Electric Power Corporation (NEEPCO)

The North-Eastern Electric Power Corporation (NEEPCO) has a thermal generating capacity of 375 MW as on 31.3.2008 based on natural gas as fuel, namely Assam GPS (291 MW) and Agartala GPS (84 MW). Both these stations supplies power to the beneficiaries of North-Eastern region. Assam Gas Power Station runs on combined cycle mode while the Agartala Gas Power Station runs on open cycle. Both the stations have small capacity (below 50 MW unit size) gas turbines. The installed capacity and the date of commercial operation of each of the generating station are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Generating Station	Installed Capacity as on 31.03.2008 (MW)	COD of the Station
1.	Agartala GPS	84.00	01.08.1998
2.	Assam GPS	291.00	01.04.1999
3.	Total	375.00	

Tariff of NEEPCO Gas Based Stations for the Period 2004- 09

The Commission has already approved tariff for the period 2004-09 in the year 2008.

Tariff of NEEPCO Gas Based Stations for the Period 2009-14

NEEPCO has filed tariff petitions in respect of its thermal power stations (gas based) for approval of tariff for the period 2009-10 to 2013-14. These petitions are under process in the Commission.

(viii) Ratnagiri Gas and Power Private Limited

Ratnagiri Gas and Power Private Limited (RGPPL) is a joint venture of NTPC Ltd, GAIL (Gas Authority of India Limited), MSEB Holding Company and ICICI, IDBI, SBI and Canara Bank. RGPPL has been established as a Special Purpose Vehicle to take over the generating station and related assets which were owned by Dabhol Power Company Limited (DPC), a private company promoted and established by erstwhile Enron Group.

DPC and its promoter Enron Group ran into serious financial and other difficulties and they could not continue to operate the Dabhol Power Project. DPC and MSEB went into litigation. These litigations also involved invocation of guarantees and counter guarantees given by the Government of Maharashtra and Government of India for the project.

The operation in the Dabhol Power Project was eventually closed down in May 2001. Upon its closure, the Dabhol Power Project and all its assets were placed under the control of a Receiver

appointed by the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay. The Dabhol Power Project was not in operation from May 2001 for almost 5 years during which time the assets were in the possession and under the control of court receiver.

In terms of the financial scheme formulated with the approval of the Government of India and in terms of the Order dated 22.9.2005 passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay, the assets of Dabhol Power Project including the integrated LNG Terminal and associated infrastructure facilities were taken over by RGPPL from the Court Receiver on 6th October 2005 on as is where is basis.

The generating station consists of three power blocks with original installed capacity, as under:

Block-I	670 MW (GT 2x215 +ST 1x240)
Block-II	740 MW (GT 2x240 +ST 1x260)
Block-III	740 MW (GT 2x240 +ST 1x260)
Total capacity	2150 MW

The Ratnagiri Project of RGPPL is an inter-state generating station having arrangement for sale of electricity in more than one State. However up to 95% capacity of the Power Station has been allocated to the Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (MSEDCL) and the balance 5% has been treated as unallocated power at the disposal of the Government of India. At present the Government of India has designated such allocation for 3 months to Goa, Daman, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Madhya Pradesh.

The Commission allowed relaxed capacity for tariff purpose based on the performance evaluation report of CEA on Block III. The Commission appreciated the fact that the generating station was under shutdown since May, 2001 and the gross capacity of Block III as per performance evaluation report of the CEA was 668.54 MW as against the original capacity of 740 MW. The performance evaluation was not done on Blocks I & II. Block-II has the same capacity as Block-III and therefore, the capacity of the Block-III i.e. 668.54 MW was also being considered for Block-II. The original capacity of Block-I was 670 MW and as Block-I of the generating station was yet to be declared under commercial operation, the original capacity for Block-I of the generating station was considered as 670 MW. Accordingly, the relaxed capacity of the generating station was considered as under:

Block-I	670.00 MW
Block-II	668.54 MW
Block-III	668.54 MW
Total capacity	2007.08 MW

The Commission approved tariff of Ratnagiri Gas and Power Project for the period from 1.9.2007 to 31.3.2009 for Block-II & III (1337.08 MW)

The fixed charges for Block-II & III for the period 1.9.2007 to 31.3.2009 has been allowed by the Commission . The Commission has also approved base rate of energy charge of 187.47 paise/ kWh (Ex-bus).

(ix) Approval of Tariff for the period 2009-14 in respect of SUGEN CCPP (1147.5 MW), a Private sector Project

Sugen Combined Cycle Power Project (CCPP) of Torrent Power Limited is a Mega Power Project comprising 3 power Blocks of 382.5 MW each with cumulative capacity of 1147.5 MW. Each power Block comprises one advanced class Gas Turbine, one Steam Turbine and one Generator connected in single shaft configuration along with one Heat Recovery Steam generator (HRSG). The Gas Turbines are Siemens-make Advanced Class Gas turbine SGT5 4000F, which have better operating efficiency and lower NOx emissions as compared to normal gas turbines. The Plant envisages using only Natural Gas / Re-gasified Liquefied Natural Gas (R-LNG) as fuel.

The Project Capital Cost of the entire Project comprising all three Blocks is assessed at Rs 2996 Crores. The capital cost stands at Rs 2.61 Crores/MW which is highly competitive in comparison to other gas based Power Plants coming up in the country.

The Commission approved the tariff of SUGEN 1147.5 MW power plant of Torrent Power Limited for the period from the date of commercial operation of First Block to 31.03.2014. This is incidentally the first tariff order issued by the Commission for the thermal generating station based on the CERC Tariff Regulations, 2009.

Relaxation of O&M cost Norms for Sugen CCPP

The Commission while approving the tariff for the Sugen CCPP for the period 2009-14, relaxed the O&M cost norms as specified in the tariff Regulations, 2009 on the following grounds:

1) The O&M cost norms for the gas/liquid fuel based stations other than small gas turbine stations in the CERC (Terms & Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2009 for the period 2009-14 were arrived at after due consideration of actual of NTPC stations for the period from 2002-03 to 2007-08 which are not using advanced class technology. In the absence of O&M data for the gas/liquid fuel based stations in the country using advanced class technology, no distinction was made at the time of finalization of norms in the Regulations based on class of technology.

2) There are significant technological differences between `E ` class and `F` class gas turbines. `F` class gas turbines have been designed for fuel firing temperature of the order of 1250 - 1320°C, which is much higher than `E`-class gas turbine with firing temperature of 1090 -1100°C.

3) The Critical success factor for performance of advanced class machines are dependent on the availability of spares and after-sales service of Gas Turbines by skilled manpower with specialised technical knowledge from OEM supplier over a long period. As project developers continue to select advance technologies to obtain competitive advantages in heat rate, emissions performance and specific costs, a quantitative risk assessment becomes more critical. To reduce financial exposure to technical risk, long-term services agreements (LTSA) and Long Term Maintenance Agreement (LTMA) with the OEM are becoming more prevalent and desirable in order to have appropriate confidence level for the availability and efficiency levels of operation of the advanced class machine. Accordingly, Torrent Power

Limited has entered into LTSA/LTMA with the OEM. Since the critical parts and services are being sourced from the OEM suppliers with proprietary knowhow, such spares and services are costlier in comparison to older models. Moreover, a major part of the cost of the components and spare parts are payable in foreign exchange and its variation vis-s-vis rupee has impact on the escalation of O&M expenditure.

4) Further, Commission noticed that gas turbine technology is getting more and more advanced, promising the best of economic and environmental performance. In view of these and after considering the cost benefit analysis which worked in favour of the consumers, the Commission allowed relaxed O&M expenses norms in case of Sugen CCGT by invoking power under Regulation 44 of CERC Regulation 2009, in relaxation of the norms specified in Regulation 19(c) of the 2009 regulations as under:

In Rs. Lakh per MW

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
LTSA – LTMA	17.18	17.18	17.22	17.18	17.18
O&M Cost other than LTSA – LTMA	9.52	9.93	10.79	11.73	12.50
TOTAL	26.70	27.11	28.01	28.91	29.68

5) The annual fixed charges for the period 19.7.2009 to 31.3.2014 has also been allowed by the Commission.

The Commission has also approved base rate of energy charge of 223.11 paise/kWh (Ex-bus).

(b) Additional Capital Expenditure during the period 2004-09

Approval of additional capital expenditure and subsequent revision of tariff based on the admitted additional capital expenditure for the period 2004-09:

(i) NTPC Stations

NTPC has filed eleven number of petitions for the approval of additional capital expenditure for the period from 2004-09 and revision of annual fixed charges (AFC) for the projects namely Simhadri TPS (1000MW), Ramagundam St-II (2100 MW) & Stage-III (500MW), Korba STPS (2100MW), Vindhyachal STPS Stage-I (1260 (MW), Rihand STPS(stage-II) (1000MW), Talcher STPS(Stage-II) (2000MW), Kawas GPS(656.20 MW), Feroze Gandhi Unchahar TPS (Stage-I) (420 MW), Anta GPS (419.33 MW) and Faridabad GPS (431.586 MW). Commission has also approved the additional capital expenditure of Talcher TPS (460 MW) for the period 2004-07 and Ramagunam TPS St-III (500 MW) from the COD i.e. 25.3.2005 to 31.3.2008. The additional capital expenditure has been also approved by the Commission.

(ii) NLC Stations:

Commission Revised the fixed charges of NLC TPs-I, TPS (Expansion) and TPS-II (stage-I) & Stage-II based on the additional capital expenditures approved during the period 2007-08 & 2008-09.

(c) Review petitions:

Commission has disposed of five review petitions filed by NTPC, Assam State Electricity Board (ASEB), TNEB, and MPPTCL against the various Commission tariff orders for the period 2001-04 & 2004-09 and for revision of CERC (Terms & Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2009.

(d) Miscellaneous Petitions/cases

(i) Restricted Governor Mode of Operation of thermal & Hydro power units

The Commission after prolonged deliberations with the various generators, systems operators and on the recommendations from CEA directed the generators vide order dated 20.08.2009 to implement the restricted governor mode of operation (RGMO) in their thermal and hydro generating units as supply side management to even out the fluctuations in grid frequency as per the following schedule:

1) KWU & LMZ turbines for thermal sets of 200 MW and above:

a. Software based EHG system: 1.3.2010

b. Hardware based EHG system where boiler controls are in “auto”: 1.6.2010

2) Hydro units of 10 MW and above 1.3.2010

All the generating companies were directed to place before the Commission within a month, their action plan in line with the above schedule and furnish monthly progress reports to the Commission in this regard. The various central generators such as NTPC, NHPC, NLC , THDC and state utilities have furnished their action plan as per the Commission order dated 20.8.2009.

With the revised Electro-Hydraulic Governor (EHG) logic, contribution of each unit has been limited to +/-5% of Maximum Continuous Rating (MCR) (except for frequencies above 50.5 Hz.) the individual units of a station after implementation of revised EHG logic can be put on Free Governor Mode of Operation (FGMO), one by one, irrespective of whether other units are in FGMO or not. Apprehension expressed by the generators earlier that unless all the units should be put on FGMO, the burden of frequency control on their individual units would be too high, has been adequately addressed with the revised EHG logic.

Para 5.4 of the existing IEGC, provided for demand side management in the form of Manual Demand Disconnection by the states when the frequency fell below 49.2 Hz. The Commission directed in this order that this clause shall be modified to provide automatic demand disconnection by the States compulsorily, sensitive to both frequency and net drawal, even before the contingency measures of under-frequency load-shedding become operational at lower frequencies.

7.5. Hydro Generation

The Commission is at present regulating the tariff of following six Central Sector Hydro Generation Companies (NHPC, NHDC, NEEPCO, SJVNL, THDC and DVC), which are located in all the Regions except southern Region, having aggregate installed capacity of 8574 MW in 23 Stations. The details of type of station and year of commercial operation are at Annexure IV

21 Petitions were dealt pertaining to the above hydro generating Companies as well as their beneficiaries during the year. These comprise two petitions pertaining to approval of final generation tariff for the period of 2008-2009, 18 petitions for additional capital expenditure incurred during different years upto 2008-09 of NHPC and one (miscellaneous) petition filed by NHPC. The petitions for approval of generation tariff are Dhulasti Hydro Electric Project (3 X 130 MW) from 07.04.07 to 31.03.2009 and Teesta HE Project Stage–V ((3x 170 MW) for period 01.03.2008 to 31.03.2009 of NHPC.

(a) Petitions for approval of final generation tariff for the period 2004-09

(i) Dulhasti HE Project (3x 130 MW)

Dulhasti HE Project (3x 130 MW) generating station is a peaking type run-of-river station with pondage located in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The generating station comprises 3 units of 130 MW each with annual design energy of 1907 MUs. 12% of the electricity generated by it is supplied to the State of J&K as free power. All the three units of the generating station had been declared under commercial operation w.e.f. 7.4.2007.

The Commission by its order dated 20.3.2007 in Petition No.141/2006 had approved the provisional tariff from the date of commercial operation of the generating station on “Back loaded Tariff Model”.

The annual fixed charges from the date of commercial operation to 31.3.2009 allowed in this order are summed up in the table below:

	7.4.2007 to 31.3.2008	2008-09
AFC (In Rs. lakhs)	75824.23	84437.47

The Petitioner filed for revision of annual fixed charges (AFC) after considering the impact of discharge of deferred liabilities and the additional capital expenditure incurred during the years 2007-08 and 2008-09. The Commission revised the annual fixed charges for the periods from 7.4.2007 to 31.3.2009 vide order dated 9.3.2010 as summarized below:

	7.4.2007 to 31.3.2008	**2008-09**
AFC (In Rs. lakhs)	75913.90	84978.00

(ii) Teesta HE Project, Stage-V (3x 170 MW)

Teesta HE Project, Stage-V (3x170 MW) generating station is a peaking type run-of-river with limited pondage and underground power station located in the State of Sikkim and comprises 3 units of 170 MW each with annual design energy of 2572.67 MU. 12% of the electricity generated is supplied to the State of Sikkim as free power. The date of commercial operation of generating station is 10.4.2008. The annual fixed charges for the generating station from the date of commercial operation up to 31.3.2009 allowed in this order are summarized as under:

2007-08		**2008-09**	
1.3.2008 to	1.4.2008 to	3.4.2008 to	10.4.2008 to
31.3.2008	2.4.2008	9.4.2008	31.3.2009

	Unit-II	**Unit-II**	**Unit-II and III**	**All Units**
AFC (In Rs. lakhs)	918.89	60.11	439.25	33097.79

(b) Review Petition and Additional Capitalizations

(i) Chamera-I (3x180= 540 MW)

The tariff for the Chamera-I generating station for the period from 1.4.2004 to 31.3.2009 was approved by the Commission vide its order dated 9.5.2006 and was revised by order dated 5.2.2007.The revised annual fixed charges approved by the Commission are as under:

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
AFC (In Rs. lakhs)	20178.98	19091.28	19366.79	19653.88	19952.65

The Commission further revised annual fixed charges for the period from 1.4.2004 to 31.3.2009 after considering the impact of additional capital expenditure for the years 2004-05 and 2005-06 vide order dated 21.12.09 and are summarized as under:

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
AFC (In Rs. lakhs)	20186.32	19131.37	19428.55	19715.65	20014.41

(ii) Bairasiul Hydroelectric Project, (3 x 66MW)

The annual fixed charges for the Bairasiul Hydroelectric Project generating station allowed by Commission vide order dated 26.3.2008 for the periods 2004-09 are as under:

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
AFC (In Rs. lakhs)	5471.94	4876.29	5007.97	5144.99	5287.35

The Commission revised annual fixed charges for the periods from 1.4.2004 to 31.3.2009 vide order dated 14.10.2009 on account of additional capitalization/de-capitalization incurred during the years 2004-05 and 2005-06 as summarized below:

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
AFC (In Rs. lakhs)	5470.71	4870.50	5005.05	5142.09	5284.45

The additional capital expenditure for the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 claimed by the petitioner, after reconciliation with the books of accounts. The Commission revised the annual fixed cost for the period 2006-07 to 2008-09 vide order dated 18 December 2009 as under:

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
AFC (In Rs. lakhs)	5007.48	5152.69	5301.35

(iii) Loktak Hydroelectric Project, (3 x 35 MW)

The Petitioner filed a petition for revision of fixed charges after considering the impact of additional capital expenditure during the years 2004-05 and 2005-06 for the period from 1.4.2004 to 31.3.2009. The Commission revised the annual fixed charges for the period from 1.4.2004 to 31.3.2009 vide order dated 27th October, 2009 as summarized below:

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
AFC (In Rs. lakhs)	4748.35	4858.03	4995.39	4998.00	5000.77

The Petitioner filed the petition for annual fixed charges after considering the impact of additional capital expenditure for the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09. Commission revised annual fixed charges for the period from 1.4.2006 to 31.3.2009 vide order dated 10.2.2010 as summarized below:

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
AFC (In Rs. lakhs)	4995.43	5004.36	5018.12

(iv) Rangit Hydroelectric Project (3 x20 MW)

The generating station was declared under commercial operation on 15.2.2000.The annual fixed charges for period 2004-09 approved by the Commission vide order dated 5.2.2007 based on capital cost of Rs.49155.43 lakh (inclusive of Foreign Exchange Rate Variation (FERV) and additional capital expenditure for the period 2001-04) as on 31.3.2004, are given hereunder:

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
AFC (In Rs. lakhs)	7317.39	5001.28	5265.03	4636.99	4680.23

Subsequent to this, the Commission, revised fixed charges after considering the impact of additional capital expenditure incurred during the years 2004-05 and 2005-06, vide order dated 12.10.2009 allowed tariff for the period from 01.04.2004 to 31.03.2009 as under

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
AFC (In Rs. lakhs)	7319.87	5007.32	5317.21	4640.58	4683.82

(v) Tanakpur Hydroelectric Project, (3 x 31.4 MW)

The generating station was commissioned during April 1993. The annual fixed charges approved by the Commission based on capital cost of Rs.38920.46 lakh (inclusive of FERV) as on 31.3.2004 vide its order dated 9.5.2006, are given here under:

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
AFC (In Rs. lakhs)	4733.40	4741.08	4769.39	4577.41	4682.00

The revised annual fixed charges after considering the impact of additional capital expenditure incurred during the years 2004-05 and 2005-06 for the period from 1.4.2004 to 31.3.2009 vide order dated 17.09.09 is summarized as under:

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
AFC (In Rs. lakhs)	4739.98	4751.67	4775.42	4592.02	4696.64

Further, the additional capital expenditure for the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 claimed by the petitioner, after reconciliation with the books of accounts. Commission revised the annual fixed cost for the period 2006-07 to 2008-09 as under:

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
AFC (In Rs. lakhs)	4784.19	4611.84	4718.37

(vi) Indira Sagar Hydroelectric Project (8 x 125 MW)

The tariff for the generating station for the period from 1.4.2004 to 31.3.2009 was approved by the Commission by Order dated 6.2.2007. Petitioner filed a petition for approval of revised fixed charges on account of additional capitalization for the period 25.8.2005 to 31.3.2008. The Commission revised annual fixed charges for the period from 25.8.2005 to 31.3.2009 vide Order dated 20th October, 2009 as summarized below:

	25.8.2005 to 31.3.2006	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
AFC (In Rs. lakhs)	24923.68	41600.46	43328.63	49548.47

(vii) Uri Hydroelectric Project (4 x 120 MW)

The Petitioner filed a petition for revision of fixed charges after considering the impact of additional capital expenditure/decapitalisation for the years 2004-05 and 2005-06 for the period from 1.4.2004 to 31.3.2009. The Commission revised the annual fixed charges for the periods from 1.4.2004 to 31.3.2009 vide Order dated 25th June 2009 are summarized as under:

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
AFC (In Rs. lakhs)	44691.32	39344.00	46940.85	30919.26	27426.29

Further, additional capital expenditure for the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 claimed by the petitioner, after considering the impact of additional capital expenditure for the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09. Commission revised the annual fixed cost for the period 2006-07 to 2008-09 vide order dated 5.1.2010 as under:

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
AFC (In Rs. lakhs)	46941.19	30921.38	27428.33

(viii) Chamera Hydroelectric Project (3x100MW) Stage-II

Petitioner filed petition for revision of fixed charges after considering the impact of additional capital expenditure/decapitalisation for the years 2004-05 and 2005-06 for the period from 1.4.2004 to 31.3.2009. Commission revised annual fixed charges for the periods from 1.4.2004 to 31.3.2009 vide order dated 9th June, 2009 are summarized as under:

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
AFC (In Rs. lakhs)	29052.21	30243.57	35503.22	35964.19	34737.20

(ix) Dhauliganga Hydroelectric Project, Stage-I (4x 70 MW)

Petitioner filed petition for revision of annual fixed charges after considering the impact of additional capital expenditure for the years 2006-07 to 2008-09. Commission revised annual fixed charges for the years 2006-07 to 2008-09, vide order dated 11.2.2010 are summarized below:

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
AFC (Rs in lakhs)	17532.62	17706.16	17822.08

(x) Salal Hydroelectric Project, (6 x 115 MW)

The generating station was commissioned on 1.4.1995. Petitioner filed petition for revision of annual fixed charges after considering the impact of additional capital expenditure for the years 2004-05 to 2005-06. The Commission disposed the petition of annual fixed charges for the years 2004-05 to 2005-06 vide Order dated 4th January, 2010 by deciding that computation of revised tariff consequent to additional capital expenditure admitted be carried out after taking a view on the additional capital expenditure for the period 2006-07 to 2008-09 through a common Order. The Commission revised annual fixed charges for the periods from 1.4.2004 to 31.3.2009 are vide Order dated 7.1.2010 for the period 2004-05 to 2008-09 as below:

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
AFC (Rs in lakhs)	18548.19	17019.33	16966.35	17301.13	17661.72

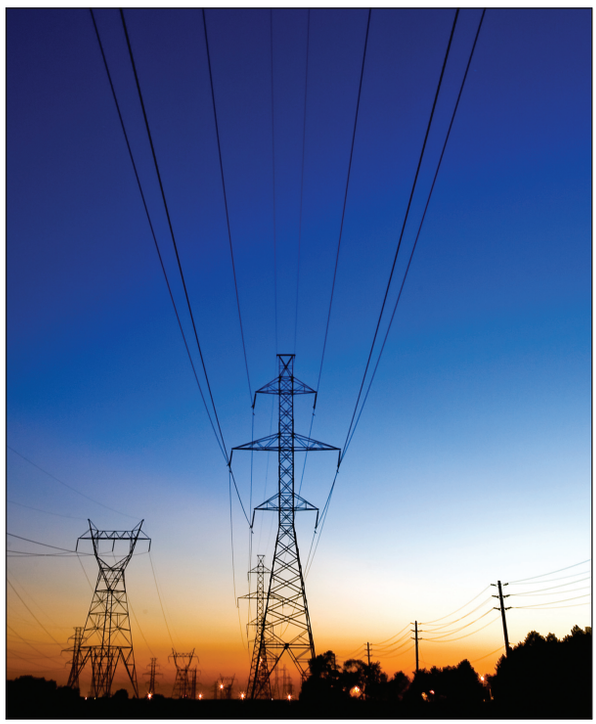
(c) Miscellaneous Petition

Relaxation and re-fixation of the Normative Annual Plant Availability Factor

Petitioner (NHPC) filed the petition under regulation 44 of the tariff regulations for relaxation and re-fixation of NAPF for Dulhasti, Chamera Stage II (Pondage type generating stations) and Salal, Uri, and Tanakpur (Run-Of-River generating stations). The petitioner also sought relaxation by 5% in the Normative Annual Plant Availability Factor during the first year of commercial operation for all its generating stations. The petitioner further sought relaxation of timelines specified in the Tariff Regulations by the Commission for completion of hydro power projects, in order to enable it to claim additional 0.5% of return on equity when delay in completion is not attributable to the generating company. The petition was dismissed vide Order dated 23rd June 2009, because it was not maintainable. The details of composite tariff of the hydro stations as on 31.03.2009 is given in Annexure V

7.6. Transmission

Transmission tariff for various inter-state transmission elements in the country were approved by the Commission. NRLDC and SRLDC filed petitions seeking directions to the constituents to curb the overdrawals from the grid to maintain grid security. The Commission also initiated several *Suo-motu* proceedings to ensure secure and reliable operation of the NEW and Southern Regional grids by maintaining the grid frequency within specified limits. The Commission took the non-payment of Unscheduled Interchange (UI) charges by State utilities seriously and several *Suo-motu* proceedings were initiated in which penalties were also imposed on some utilities for non-compliance of the Commission's orders. In view of the importance of open access in inter-state transmission, the Commission had given several orders to utilities/State Load Despatch Centres (SLDCs) to provide non-discriminatory open access in the petitions relating to disputes in grant of open access by some of the State Load Despatch Centres.



The Commission has also granted two transmission licenses to different agencies for implementation of transmission systems.

Brief description of the activities related to transmission is given below:

(a) Transmission Tariff

The Commission has issued a number of orders in petitions relating to inter-State transmission including provisional orders. Most of the tariff petitions filed by PGCIL were pertaining to tariff period 2004-09. Tariff petitions were for provisional tariff as well as for approval of additional capitalization and final tariff. There were several petitions filed by PGCIL for approval of incentives for inter-regional and intra-regional transmission system in different regions. Petitions relating to approval of special expenditure towards deployment of security forces in disturbed areas were also dealt with. As the transmission system is growing at a rapid rate, the number of petitions for transmission tariff is increasing and therefore the calculation of transmission tariff for these petitions is voluminous work. The Commission felt that present system of handling tariff of various transmission elements individually needed to be re-looked for optimization of the utilization of the resources. Due to rapid expansion of inter-state transmission system, the number of petitions before the Commission for determining transmission tariff of various transmission elements would increase significantly in future. In order to examine the whole issue related to simplification and optimization of efforts, the Commission constituted a working group. The working group submitted its recommendation to the Commission. Based on the recommendations, the Commission decided to combine the assets based on the guidelines by the Commission. This would optimise the number of petitions for transmission tariff up to some extent. However, during 2009-10 the Commission dealt with large number of petitions related to transmission tariff. The details are given at ***Annexure I.***

(b) Action on utilities defaulting in Unscheduled-Interchange (UI) charges payment

Under the ABT mechanism, energy charge component of tariff cover only scheduled energy and any excess drawal is paid only through UI mechanism. UI accounts are issued on a weekly cycle and as per IEGC, payment of UI charges has high priority. The concerned constituents are required to pay the indicated amount into regional pool account operated by RLDC within 10 days of issue of bills by the concerned RPC. The Commission observed that non-payment of UI charges amounts to extracting energy from the grid without paying for it. Actions against many defaulting entities have been taken for default in payment of UI dues.

- The Commission vide order dated 16.2.2009 initiated *Suo-motu* proceedings No. 29/2009, against Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) for default in payment of UI charges. Penalty of Rs. one Lac was imposed under section 142 of the Act, vide Order dated 30.03.2009. The *Suo-motu* proceedings were concluded vide Order dated 11.5.2009 by directing the respondent to settle entire amount of interest outstanding latest by 30.9.2009. It was also directed that the respondent would be liable to pay further interest @ 12% per annum with effect from 1.10.2009 on the outstanding amount of interest as on 30.9.2009. However, J&K did not comply with the Order and noticing default, the Commission, vide Order dated 13.11.2009, initiated proceeding No. 259/2009 and issued show cause notice to J&K for non-compliance of the Order dated 11.05.2009. This case is pending before the Commission.
- By Order dated 02.04.2009 in *Suo-motu* Petition No. 34/2009, the Commission imposed a penalty of Rs. 1,00,000/- on MPPTCL under section 142 of the Act and vide Order dated 30.6.2009, a token penalty of Rs. 10,000/- on the Managing Director of MPPTCL was imposed under section 149 for non-payment of UI dues.
- Show cause notice was issued to Electricity Department, Daman & Diu in Petition no. 112/2009 *(Suo-motu)* for non-payment of UI charges. The Commission, vide Order dated 27.7.2009, dropped the *Suo-motu* proceedings after commitment by the Electricity Department, Daman & Diu for clearing UI dues within the stipulated time frame.
- Show cause notice was also issued to KPTCL, in Petition no. 113/2009 *(Suo-motu)* for non-payment of UI charges. The Commission, vide Order dated 18.12.2009, dropped the *Suo-motu* proceedings against KPTCL, after payment of the UI dues and surcharge thereon within the stipulated timeframe.
- Show cause notice was issued to Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd. (HVPNL) also, in Petition no. 237/2009 *(Suo-motu)* for delay in payment of UI charges. Noticing the regular payment by the respondent, though with some delay, the Commission vide Order dated 26.02.2010 dropped the *Suo-motu* proceedings against HVPNL.

(c) Measures to Ensure Grid Discipline

(i) Action against Utilities for Grid Indiscipline

Regulations 5.4.2(a) and 6.4.4 of the IEGC, 2006 enjoin upon the State utilities to endeavor to restrict their net drawal from the grid to within their respective drawal schedules whenever the system frequency is below 49.5 Hz. They further legislate that when the frequency falls below 49.2 Hz (earlier 49.0 Hz.), requisite load shedding (manual) shall be carried out to curtail the over-drawl. The provisions of the IEGC,2006 prohibit over-drawal of electricity from the grid when the frequency falls below 49.2 Hz. Action against several utilities were taken for non-compliance of Grid-Code provisions. Many adjudication cases were also taken up by the Commission for

contravention of IEGC provisions as well as non-compliance of Regional Load Despatch Centre (RLDC) directions under IEGC provisions and under Section 29 of the Act .

- In the Adjudication cases 1,2, 3 and 4 of 2009, the Commission vide Order dated 08.05.2009, imposed penalties of Rs. 2.5 lakh, 3.0 lakhs, 2.0 lakhs and 1.0 lakhs on the State Load Despatch Centres (SLDCs) of Delhi, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir and Rajasthan, respectively under Section 29 and 143 of the Act.
- In *Suo-motu* proceeding No. 105/2009 vide Order dated 21.08.2009, penalty of Rs. 2.57 Cr. was imposed on Utter Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd. (UPPCL) under Section 142 of the Act , for overdrawl from the grid and non-compliance of IEGC,2006 provisions . Further, in adjudication case No. 5/2009 a penalty of Rs. 1.75 Cr. was imposed on UPPCL vide Order dated 14.10.2009. A penalty of Rs. 4.62 Cr. was also imposed on UPPCL under Section 142 of the Act, in *Suo-motu* proceedings No. 137/2009. This case is subjudice before Allahabad High Court.
- In *Suo-motu* proceeding No. 59/2009 vide Order dated 05.05.2009, a penalty of Rs. 5.00 lacs was imposed on Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd. (RRVPNL) under Section 142 of the Act, for overdrawl from the grid and non-compliance of IEGC, 2006 provisions.
- The Commission initiated *Suo-motu* proceedings in Petition No. 80/2009 against APTRANSCO and Petition No. 81/2009 against TNEB for ensuring safe and reliable operation of Southern Regional grid, based on the weekly reports submitted by the Southern Regional Load Despatch Centre. The Commission vide its Order dated 11.5.2009 in Petition No. 80/2009 levied a penalty of Rs. 1.22 Crore on APTRANSCO for non compliance with the provision of the Grid Code during the period 1.4.2009 to 9.4.2009. The Commission, vide its Order dated 8.5.2009, in Petition No. 81/2009, levied a penalty of Rs. 1.50 Crore on TNEB for non compliance with the provision of the Grid Code during the period 1.4.2009 to 9.4.2009. This case is under subjudice.
- The Commission initiated *Suo-motu* proceedings in Petition No. 106/2009 and Petition No.130/2009 against TNEB for ensuring safe and reliable operation of Southern Regional grid based on the weekly reports submitted by the Southern Regional Load Despatch Centre. The Commission, vide its Order dated 21.8.2009, by clubbing the Petition No. 106/2009 and 130/2009, levied a penalty of Rs. 4.37 Crore on TNEB for non- compliance with the provisions of the Grid Code and UI Regulations during the period 10.4.2009 to 10.5.2009 and 25.5.2009 to 31.5.2009, respectively. This case is subjudice.
- SRLDC filed Petition No. 232/2009 for overdrawal by TNEB at low frequency during the period from 9th to 15th October, 2009, despite issuance of various messages by SRLDC to TNEB. The matter was disposed of vide Order dated 30.11.2009 by appointment of Shri V. S. Verma, as an Adjudicating Officer to enquire into the matter and make appropriate orders under section 143 of the Act. The Adjudicating Officer imposed a penalty of Rs. 24 Lakh on TNEB in the Adjudication Case No. 6/2009 vide Order dated 27.4.2010. This case is subjudice.
- The Commission initiated *Suo-motu* proceedings in Petition No. 246/2009 against GETCO for ensuring safe and reliable operation of Western Regional grid based on the weekly reports submitted by the Western Regional Load Despatch Centre. The Commission vide its Order dated 28.4.2010 did not impose any penalty on GETCO because of the past record and diligence shown in controlling overdarwal during the period 21.9.2009 to 27.9.2009.
- MSEDCL filed Petition No. 326/2009 requesting the Central Commission to give directions to

the over drawing utilities, namely utilities of the Northern Region during August, September and October, 2009. The matter is being heard.

- The Commission initiated *Suo-motu* proceedings in Petition No. 67/2010, vide Order dated 10.3.2010, directing the CTU, NLDC, all RLDCs and CEA to give presentation before the Commission on the causes of congestion and remedial measures taken by them to relieve congestion as all the transactions carried out through the Power Exchanges were not fructifying. The NLDC has submitted the operational feedback to CTU with a copy to the Commission and the CTU has suggested the remedial measures. However, the CTU has been directed to give the timeline for removal of the congestion. The matter is being examined in the Commission.
- SRLDC filed Petition No. 107/2010 for overdrawal by TNEB at low frequency by during the period from 24th February 2010 to 23rd March 2010, despite issuance of various messages by SRLDC to TNEB. The matter is being heard.

(ii) Others Measures:

- A Petition under Section 29 of the Electricity Act, 2003 was filed by NRLDC, seeking a direction to the constituents of Northern Region to honour the power transfer capability limits for ensuring security of the Indian Electric Power System and seeking notification of regulations on application of congestion charges.
- The Commission vide its order dated 23.12.2009 directed all the regional entities and other agencies to comply with the provisions of IEGC and the directions by the RLDCs to ensure grid security. RLDCs were also directed to report through petitions, the specific incidences of repeated non-compliance of the IEGC provisions and noncompliance of their directions by the regional entities.
- To ensure adherence to power transfer capability limits, Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Measures to relieve congestion in real time operation) Regulations, 2009 was notified in December, 2009.
- The Commission noted that one of the major reasons for the significant deviations between the demand and supply is the absence of adequate planning by the States despite the fact that demand estimation is a statutory function of every State/SLDC. To ensure proper demand estimate and thereby the grid discipline, the Commission, vide Order dated 15.12.2009, directed all the State Transmission Utilities in the country including State Electricity Boards/ Departments, where a separate STU has not yet been constituted, to submit the report for planning to meet the load, to the Commission, their respective State Commission and State Government, and the Regional Load Despatch Centre.
- Noticing that power supply in Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi and Union Territory of Chandigarh was affected on 2nd January, 2010 on account of grid disturbance in the Northern Region, the Commission initiated *Suo-motu* proceeding No. 2/2010 and vide Order dated 14.01.2010 directed the CTU and NRLDC to carry out a detailed study of the grid disturbance which occurred on 2.1.2010 and submit a report containing the reasons for grid disturbance, preventive steps taken so far and the suggested remedial measures. The proceeding is under process.

(d) Orders of the Commission in various petitions on important issues of the Power Sector

(i) Approval of Implementation of pilot project on PMU installations in Northern Region

Northern Regional Load Despatch Centre (NRLDC) had filed petition No. 244/2009 seeking

approval for utilisation of surplus funds available in UI pool account fund towards funding of a pilot project on Phasor Measurements Units (PMU) installations in the Northern Regional Grid.

Synchrophasor measurements through PMUs over wide area would facilitate dynamic real time visualisation of power system and would be useful in monitoring safety and security of the grid in an effective manner. This would also enable better utilization of the power system without compromising on the reliability front.

The scope included installation of four PMUs at Power Grid substations in Northern Region and installation of computer hardware & software at NRLDC, for acquiring the data from the four PMUs with provision for supply of four more PMUs.

The Commission, vide Order dated 22.12.2009, approved Rs. 3 Crore, towards installation of Phasor Measurement Units (PMUs) in the Northern region, from surplus available in UI pool account fund, under regulation 11 of the CERC (Unscheduled Interchange Charges and Related Matters) Regulations, 2009.

(ii) Approval of Implementation of WAMS project in Western Region

Western Regional Load Despatch Centre (WRLDC), Mumbai has filed petition No. 252/2009 seeking approval for utilisation of surplus available in UI Pool Account Fund towards funding of a Wide Area Management System (WAMS) project based on Phasor Measurements Units (PMU) in the Western Regional Grid for enhancing grid security and safety as well as better utilization of the transmission system.

The scope of the project included development of algorithms for strategic placement of PMUs in order to maximize observability and security, installation of PMUs at around 25 to 30 locations in Western Regional Grid and development of software for using PMU data to operate the grid closer to the limits than being done at present.

The Commission vide order dated 15.2.2010 approved a one-time expense of Rs 10.97 Crore (Rs. 8.76 Crore towards the part cost of the project and Rs. 2.21 Crore towards the cost for making data available to constituents & WRPC) for implementation of Wide Area Measurement System (WAMS) project in Western Region, from surplus available in UI pool account fund, under regulation 11 of the CERC (Unscheduled Interchange Charges and Related Matters) Regulations, 2009.

(iii) Scheduling of URS Power

The Commission, vide Order dated 11.1.2010 in Petition No. 134/2009 in the matter of "Petition to initiate proceedings to amend the CERC (Open Access in Inter-State Transmission) (Amendment) Regulations, 2009 w.r.t providing flexibility in revision of daily schedule in case of bilateral transactions in order to facilitate utilization of un-requisitioned surplus (URS) Power to NTPC stations" directed that all the generating stations, governed by the Tariff Regulations of the Commission be allowed to change schedule for the un-requisitioned quantum of power from one beneficiary(s) to another beneficiary(s) of the same power station on the requisition by these beneficiaries through the provision provided in the IEGC, i.e. within six time blocks or as per the provisions of the IEGC as amended from time to time.

(e) Grant of Transmission license

(i) Teesta valley Power Transmission Ltd.

Teesta valley Power Transmission Ltd., (TPTL) is a Special Purpopse Vehicle (SPV), a joint venture between POWERGRID and M/s. Teesta Urja Ltd (TUL). TUL is executing 1200 MW

Hydro electric project in Teesta basin in the State of Sikkim. PTC has entered into a PPA with TUL for off-take of 70% of the saleable energy of the project.

This transmission project is primarily being executed for evacuating the power generated by TUL's generating project for its beneficiaries located in Northern Region. The surplus capacity of the transmission project, other than the dedicated part shall be used for wheeling of power of other generators associated with the common transmission system finalized by CEA and CTU.

The applicant has proposed to set up the transmission system comprising following elements:

S. No.	Description	Length
1.	400 kV D/C transmission line with quad Moose conductor from Teesta-III generating station to Mangan pooling station.	2 Km
2.	400 kV D/C transmission line with quad Moose conductor from Mangan to new pooling station at Kishanganj including 2 line bays and 2 nos 63 MVAR Reactors at Kishanganj switchyard.	204 Km

The license was granted to the applicant vide Order dated 14.05.2009 for above transmission elements. The license shall be valid for a period of 25 years, unless revoked earlier.

(ii) North East Transmission Company Ltd.

The applicant, North East Transmission Company Ltd. (NETCL) is a Joint Venture Company of ONGC Tripura Power Company Ltd. (OTPC), Power Grid and NER states, incorporated specially for the project. Presently it is 100% owned by OTPC.

The application sought grant of Transmission license to undertake the business of establishing, commissioning, operating and maintaining the Transmission System of 400 kV D/C for Palatana to Bongaigaon comprising of:

(a) 400 kV Palatana-Silcher D/C Transmission line (twin Moose) – 250 Km.

(b) 400 kV Silcher – Bongaigaon D/C Transmission line(twin Moose) – 400 Km.

The license was granted to the applicant vide Commission's order dated 16.06.2009 for the above transmission elements. The license shall be valid for a period of 25 years, unless revoked earlier.

(iii) Change in Configuration of Transmission Line by Essar Power Transmission Company Ltd.

Essar Power Transmission Company Ltd. has been granted Transmission license on 10.04.2008 for construction of transmission system which inter-alia included 400 kV D/C (triple conductor) transmission line from Mahan to Sipat Pooling sub-station. The licensee requested the Commission to allow change of the transmission line from triple conductor to quad conductor in order to minimize the usage of forest area and to optimize the right of way. The Commission approved the proposed modification vide Order dated 15.09.2009.

7.7. Renewable Energy

(a) Tariff Determination:

1) The Commission has notified the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Tariff determination from Renewable Energy Sources) Regulations, 2009, (hereinafter referred to as "the RE Tariff Regulation") Dated: 16th September, 2009. Following are the main features of the RE Tariff Regulations. The RE Tariff Regulation provide for terms and conditions and the procedure for determination of tariff of the following categories of renewable energy generating stations:

   - Wind Power Project;
   - Small Hydro Projects;
   - Biomass Power Projects;
   - Non-fossil fuel-based co-generation Plants;
   - Solar Photo voltaic (PV) and Solar Thermal Power Projects.

2) Order in the matter of Determination of Benchmark Capital Cost Norm for Solar PV power projects to be commissioned during FY 2010-11 and Benchmark Capital Cost Norm and generic tariff for Solar thermal power projects to be commissioned during FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12. (*Suo-motu* Order 13/2010 dated 19th January, 2010)

   - The Commission has determined the Benchmark Capital Cost Norm for Solar PV power projects to be commissioned during FY 2010-11 at Rs.1520 Lakh per MW.
   - Benchmark Capital Cost Norm for Solar thermal power projects to be commissioned during FY 2010-11 and FY 2011-12 determined at Rs.1420 Lakh per MW.

3) The Commission has determined generic levellised generation tariff for financial year 2009-10 and 2010-11 under Regulation 8 of the CERC (Terms and Conditions for Tariff determination from Renewable Energy Sources) Regulations, 2009 and its first amendment. The generic levellised tariff of various RE technologies for financial year 2009-10 and 2010-11 are at Annexure- VI& VII respectively.

(b) Miscellaneous Orders

The Commission has designated the National Load Dispatch Centre (NLDC) as Central Agency for the purposes of the REC Regulation vide notification dated 29th January, 2010 in accordance with the REC Regulations of the Commission.

7.8. Other Activities during the Year

(a) Regulatory Information Management System (RIMS) in CERC

Regulatory Information Management System (RIMS) will be a computerized application tool and will be primarily used for information collection, regulatory analysis, compliance monitoring, decision-making and other regulatory functions and management decision support. RIMS will also provide a suitable medium for exchange of information between the regulator and the regulated entities. The other important objective of the RIMS is to share power sector information and send regulatory updates to stakeholders/public and archive the same for future use. This would not only bring in transparency but would also improve the stakeholder participation. During the year 2009-10, the development of User Requirement Specification (URS) and implementation plan of RIMS have been completed and vendor selection for implementation of RIMS is under process.

(b) Central Advisory Committee (CAC):

In the year 2009-10, 11th and 12th meetings of Central Advisory Committee were held on July 06, 2009 and February 12, 2010, respectively at New Delhi.

(i) 11th meeting of the Central Advisory Committee (CAC):

In the 11th Meeting of CAC, following issues were discussed:-

1) Rollout of New Products -

- New products like term ahead contracts should be allowed. This would increase the depth of the market. However, there should be intensive monitoring by CERC to ensure that there was no scope for speculation and abuse of market. Also, there should be stringent norms of disclosure and tighter grid discipline.
- Measures in the form of disincentives for persistent defaulters of UI by debarring them from participating in the market could be considered.
- There was a consensus on introduction of intra-day products, which would enable sale and purchase of power on the day of operation itself. This would facilitate better load management. The system operator assured full cooperation in this regard.
- It was also suggested that delivery-based capacity contracts (as against the currently available energy contracts) needed to be made available for longer duration keeping in view the demand uncertainties and attendant payment margin risks. There was consensus that time was not ripe for introducing Futures Contract, which are purely financial products in view of the fact that spot market in electricity was in its nascent stage and lacked liquidity.
- As regards payment security, the need for 100% margin for power exchange was advocated in view of the risks involved and high volatility in day ahead prices.

2) Role of different Market Agencies -

- It was felt that the traders as well as the power exchanges could co-exist without any conflict. Their role and domain were different and existence of one might not in any way jeopardize the existence of the other.
- The role of traders could include buying and selling in bulk, management of portfolios of generators in the short-term and medium-term, giving advisory service to the generators, financial support and hand-holding support to the developers etc.
- Trading licensees should also take up the role of standalone power suppliers to the open access consumers and, if need be, the regulatory framework should be modified to provide for aggregation both of sellers as well as of buyers. This would mean that trading contracts need not be on a one-to-one basis and the trading licensees would have freedom to aggregate the generators as well as consumers.
- The power exchanges could provide market place with standardized contract and controlled risk. Traders could take care of the space around the exchange in taking the asymmetries of the market in their Balance Sheet.
- However, it was strongly urged that there should be a level-playing field between the traders and the power exchanges, especially in terms of appropriate allocation of transmission capacity and requirement of qualification, technical capability and credit worthiness of all players participating in the market.
- The need for regulatory scrutiny of qualifications and financial capabilities of members / intermediaries in the power exchange, e.g., professional members was underscored.

3) Price discovery process in power exchanges -

- Price discovery mechanisms should be sound and robust.
- Broad framework should be evolved by the Commission and it should be the same for all power exchanges. Details could be left to their discretion to encourage innovation and efficiency enhancement.
- It was felt that price discovery mechanisms should address the possibilities of gaming and breach of sanctity of contract. For instance, one could breach the contract in one market if it found better price in another. Such a practice should be avoided.

4) Concerns relating to High Prices -

- Need for building in more generation capacity was underscored as it was felt that the high prices were mainly the result of the states not taking any significant action for setting up generation capacity for years.
- It was suggested that the Regulatory Commissions while approving the ARR, should clearly quantify the month-wise quantum of purchase of electricity in the short-term market and ceiling purchase price thereof and it should be clearly provided that any purchase beyond the quantum so specified would not be allowed as pass through in the ARR. Any extra quantum of purchase, if at the instance of the State Governments, should be made good by the State Government through upfront payment on lines of the scheme envisaged under section 65 of the Act.
- It was felt that such mechanism once instituted, would also bring down the political pressure on the utilities.
- Forum of Regulators (FOR) should evolve consensus in this regard.
- It was felt that capping at generation level might be difficult because of wide variation in the cost of generation of generating stations based on vintage, source of fuel, technology used etc.
- Some of the members raised concerns regarding high volatility of prices in short-term and requested for appropriate regulatory intervention as high prices had potential of adversely affecting the financial health of utilities.

5) Sanctity of Trading Contracts -

- Any contract should not allow a party to pay penalty and walkout. This cannot be termed as performance of contract.
- Due care should be taken while finalizing the contract, particularly the standard contracts on power exchanges.
- There was a view that there should be a common definition of misdemeanor and there should be a common list of defaulters which should be given wide publicity to ensure that any contracting party which had indulged in misdemeanor was not allowed to participate in the market.
- Misdemeanor could be also made part of the licence conditions and the licensee indulging in such misdemeanor should be liable for cancellation of licence.
- It was felt that the standard model contract for short-term transactions should be developed on lines of Standard Bidding Documents (SBD) evolved for long-term and medium-term agreements under Case-I and Case-II bidding.
- It was suggested that capacity contracting on medium-term could solve the problem to some extent.

6) Nature of Electricity Market -

- It was felt that power exchanges at the national level were better than that at the regional and state level in view of the lack of liquidity.
- There might not be any volume for power exchanges at the regional and state level as the national level exchanges were already operating with negative spinning reserve. Power exchange at the regional and state level would not be viable.
- Mandatory pool required centralized dispatch system and the transition looked difficult presently.

7) Other Issues -

- Information regarding markets being displayed by various agencies (like CERC, CEA, RLDCs etc.) should be more structured.
- Information, especially of transmission system availability, should be displayed in a comprehensive manner to facilitate the players in the market.
- There was also scope for commercial information services to fulfill the customized needs of the market players.
- There was a need to undertake programmes for skill building, particularly of purchasers and small sellers to ensure their effective and informed participation in the market. Such programmes should be undertaken by various institutions. The Regulatory Commissions could provide faculty resources for such initiatives.

(ii) 12th meeting of the Central Advisory Committee (CAC):

In the 12th Meeting of CAC, following issues were discussed:-

1) Availability of domestic coal for power generation

- According to the assessment of CEA, even 15% blending with imported coal would not be adequate to meet the coal requirement in 2013-14. As far as the power sector is concerned, all types of imported coal can be blended in different percentage for use in Indian boilers which could be found out through plant specific studies.
- There was a view that Coal India Limited was not able to meet its linkage commitment and it was also not expanding its capacity despite availability of sufficient funds.
- Captive coal blocks for power sector should be offered for development through competitive bidding on UMPP pattern.
- Delays in environmental/forest clearance was emerging as one of the main barriers in development of coal mines. Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF) is raising basic objections after the allotment of coal blocks. Therefore, there is a need to institutionalize a system that only such coal blocks are allotted which are *prima facie* clear from environmental angle. Further, the target setting for domestic coal based power generation should factor into the availability of such coal mines which are clear from the environmental angle.
- The procedure for giving environmental clearance for exploration of coal blocks needed to be simplified so as to expedite geological exploration of coal blocks. The capacity of CMPDI should also be expanded.
- Special efforts should be made for expansion of mines where output can be enhanced. Underground mines could be allotted to foreign companies with arrangement of mined coal being sold to Coal India Limited.

- E-Auction of coal is raising the prices.
- There was a need to encourage coal imports in those sectors where high cost could be passed on to consumers through market-determined prices.
- There was a suggestion that coal should be imported by Coal India Limited and a pooled price be charged from the coal buyers incorporating the prices of imported component and cost of domestically mined component. However, there was also a contrary view that price should not be pooled and competition should be ensured.
- There was a general consensus that an independent regulator for coal sector needed to be constituted and operationalized at the earliest. Some members of the Committee felt that this role should be given to CERC.
- Some members suggested that CERC should *Suo-motu* take up the issue of coal availability for power sector and CIL should be called in such proceedings.
- There was also a view expressed that distribution companies may not be in a financial position to pay for electricity generated through imported coal. It was emphasized that distribution reforms needed to be expedited to revive the financial health of distribution companies.
- The representative of the Coal Ministry, a special invitee, said that progress of coal based capacity addition has not been in line with the projections whereas too many linkages have been given on the basis of scheduled commissioning in the Eleventh Plan. He also said that power sector players including NTPC have not made adequate progress on mining of captive coal blocks. He also said that the proposals for environmental clearance are prepared on the basis of forest area as shown in the revenue record whereas MOEF was depending on the density of trees in the area.
- This needed to be resolved for expediting environmental clearance. He said that E-Auction of coal was reflecting the prices of imported coal and this was a rational market behaviour. He informed that the Planning Commission was considering a proposal for pooling of prices. He said that the underground mines yielded far less quantity as compared to open cast mines. He informed that several steps were being taken for raising the productivity of coal mines but at the same time the power plants running with very high heat rates needed to be reviewed in order to reduce consumption of coal. He agreed that the gap between demand and supply of domestic coal in power sector was likely to increase significantly in future and therefore there was a need to import coal accordingly.
- The representative of Ministry of Railways said that the issues relating to port connectivity and availability of rail infrastructure needed to be planned in advance so that projected import of coal could materialise.

2) Difficulties being faced in tariff-based competitive bidding and the need to regulate fuel procurement process.

- In case of power plants where the tariff is on cost-plus basis, the Regulatory Commission definitely needed to have regulatory oversight on fuel procurement process as the cost of procured fuel is a pass through.
- The bidding guidelines and standard bidding documents for tariff-based competitive bidding through Case-1 route should be further expanded so as to provide for bidding based on blended coal and for that purpose, appropriate indices should also be evolved.
- Even for the cost-plus tariff stations, suitable indices could be evolved for permitting the cost of imported coal.
- The present escalation index notified by CERC for transmission charges for Case-1 bids

should be reviewed as it is causing serious distortion in bid evaluation and possibly it is not correctly reflecting the likely future transmission charges.

- Appropriate arrangement should be devised so that the project developers who have been awarded Case-1 procurement with a domestic coal linkage are allowed cost of imported coal on the basis of CERC escalation index in case Coal India Limited is not able to supply coal in accordance with linkage commitment and importing coal for blending becomes unavoidable.
- The present bidding guidelines for Case-1 procurement require 50% of the land to have been acquired in respect of the capacity for which environmental clearance has been applied. This condition is causing difficulty in cases of phased construction where the developer obtains environmental clearance for full capacity but acquires land in phases.
- A similar condition has been imposed in the guidelines requiring coal linkage. Another condition is that proposals for environmental clearance should have been submitted to the final competent authority.
- It was suggested that the condition of acquiring land and fuel linkage should apply only for the capacity for which a bid is being submitted and not for the full planned capacity of the whole plant. Regarding environmental clearance, it was suggested that it should be made a condition subsequent to signing PPA.
- It was suggested that under Case-1 procurement, purchase of electricity at bus bar of the generating plant needed to be encouraged.
- The selected bidder should only be required to obtain open access from the Central Transmission Utility (CTU). This was suggested in view of the risks being faced by the bidders in procurement queries where the selected bidder was being made responsible for delivery of power at STU interconnection of the procurer.

3) Facilitating capacity addition for peaking power supply

- There was consensus for a separate higher tariff for peaking supply.
- Appropriate tariff structure and regulatory framework needed to be evolved to make peaking power supply available to urban consumers who are willing to pay additional cost. This arrangement was suggested in view of the fact that discoms are not willing to purchase even the imported coal-based power for the whole distribution license area as such in view of high level of losses and lower paying capacity of the rural consumers.
- In view of inadequate availability of natural gas for power sector, LNG should be procured on long-term basis and this could be pooled with the natural gas available for power sector to bring the price at reasonable level and to obtain acceptability of peaking power tariffs.
- LNG should be used only for peaking power supply. Such generation capacities are expected to be demanded from middle of the next Five-Year Plan.
- It was also proposed that the report of Shri Rakesh Nath Committee on peaking tariff as and when received should be circulated for discussion and comments by the stakeholders.
- It was suggested by NHPC that the cost-plus tariff design for hydro power plants should be reviewed with the objective that the hydro power generating companies get adequate return on their equity after taking into account long gestation period of hydro power plants. They also requested for higher tariff for peaking supply. Other suggestions made by them for supporting hydro development were allowing 15% merchant power sale, long-term financing and higher ROE on hydro power.

4) Availability of Open Access

- Presently, the CERC regulations provide connectivity to CTU for hydro power plants for capacity of 250 MW and above. But in the shelf of hydro projects prepared by CEA, large number of power plants are below the size of 250 MW, particularly in the States of North-East and Sikkim where STU system is not adequately developed. It was requested that this issue be examined in the context of national objective of exploitation of all feasible hydro potential. The representative of CTU said that connecting small sized plants to CTU system was not an optimal solution and it would lead to higher overall transmission costs. They also expressed likely difficulty in scheduling and dispatch of such small sized plants by RLDC. A suggestion was made that the model of pooling by wind generators could be examined while formulating various options to this problem.
- It was suggested that the development of transmission systems in a region needed to be seen holistically by taking together the augmentation of CTU system and STU systems. Otherwise, there would be serious difficulties on account of inadequacy in state systems.
- Many STUs/SLDCs were still denying open access to IPPs and MPPs. This needed to be dealt with strictly.
- The representative of PSEB requested that IPP should give preference to host State while selling electricity. On this, the legal provisions of the Act which give full discretion to a generating company to sell electricity were pointed out.
- It was suggested that CERC should bring out its regulations under section 36 of the Act early to expedite open access.

5) Other Issues

- There was a need to notify some sort of benchmark tariff (which could be tariff for a new NTPC station or a tariff cap for market under section 62 of the Act) so that power plant developers could develop their projects with that as benchmark.
- Trading licensees should also be permitted to deal in renewable energy certificates (REC).
- The Forum of Regulators should also deal with the fuel-related issues at state level.
- SERCs should be requested to regularly review the performance of distribution companies, particularly in respect of consumer-related issues.
- It was suggested by Ministry of Railways that they should be allowed phased installation of capacitor reactive bank and the state should not insist on full installation right at the beginning.
- It was emphasized that compliance of renewable purchase obligations should be effectively monitored so that there is sufficient demand for RECs. Further, it was suggested that RECs should also be given to standalone renewable energy generating system.

(c) Activities of Forum of Regulators (FOR)

Forum of Regulators (FOR) has been constituted by Central Government in terms of the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003. The Forum consists of Chairperson of Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) and Chairpersons of State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs). The Chairperson of CERC is the Chairperson of the Forum. CERC provides secretariat service to FOR.

Five meetings of Forum of Regulators were held during 2009-10 in which various issues were discussed and recommendations were made. The Forum has constituted following Task Force/ Working Groups in year 2009-10:

- Working Group on the Standardization of Regulatory Accounts.
- The Task Force for Implementation of FOR recommendations.
- Task Force on Renewable Energy Certificates.

The Forum of regulators completed the following studies in 2009-10:-

- Electricity Reforms and Regulations – a critical Review of last 10 years experience with focus on constraints and gaps between the vision and achievements
- Model Regulation on Standards of performance (SOP)
- Evolving an Appropriate Model for Distribution Margin
- Capital Cost Benchmarks for Distribution Business.
- Assessment of Various Renewable Energy Resources Potential in Different States, Determination of RPO Trajectory and its Impact on Tariff
- Model Regulation for SERCs for REC Framework
- Study to evolve an appropriate model of incentive-disincentive mechanism for Distribution Utilities
- Institutionalizing Energy Efficiency & demand side management in utility sector in India
- Comparative Analysis of Supply Codes in 10 States

The Forum of regulators commissioned the following studies in 2009-10:-

- Model Compliance Audit Regulations for SERCs
- Model DSM Regulation for SERCs
- Assignment on Implementation & Impact Analysis of Time of Day (TOD) tariff in India
- Study on analysis of tariff orders & other orders of State Electricity Regulatory Commissions
- 'FOR' also conducts training programmes for the officers of Regulatory Commissions on various issues of power sector. In year 2009-10 following training programmes were conducted:-
- Training Programme on Regulation, Competition and Consumer Issues in the Electricity Sector
- Orientation course for the Chairpersons and Members of the Electricity Regulatory Commissions
- Demand Side Management
- Training programme for officers of ERCs
- Workshop On DSM-Load Research for officers of Regulatory Commissions and of Utilities.
- Residential Training programme on 'Open Access, role of LDCs and Power markets' for officers of Regulatory Commissions & SLDCs.
- Finance & Economics for Regulatory Commissions

(d) Activities of Forum of Indian Regulators (FOIR)

The Commission also provides secretariat services to the Forum of India Regulators (FOIR) which consists of not only chairpersons but also members of the Electricity Regulatory Commissions. In 2009-10, two Annual General Body Meetings were held at New Delhi and Amritsar. The Rules and Regulations of FOIR were revised to broad-base the Governing Body.Not only electricity regulators but also other sectoral regulators can now join FOIR. FOIR also conducted two research conferences in which issues such as DSM and Resource Planning, Mechanisms for Coping with Power Outages, Investment in Renovation and Modernization of state-level coal fired power plants, etc. were discussed. FOIR also commissioned a study on "Assessment of Cost of Service for supply to agricultural consumers and methods to reduce cross subsidy for agriculture category".

(e) Activities of South Asia Forum for Infrastructure Regulation (SAFIR)

SAFIR is an international forum established in 1999 with the support of World bank consisting of Academic institutions, Consumer bodies/NGOs, Corporates/utilities and Regulatory bodies of South Asia region as Members. SAFIR aims to provide high-quality capacity building and training on infrastructure regulation & related topics, in South Asia and to stimulate research on the subject by building a network of regional and international institutions and individuals that are active in the field. It also aims at facilitating effective and efficient regulation of utility and infrastructure industries, initiate beneficial exchange of knowledge and expertise, and set the trend of rapid implementation of global best practices. CERC provide secretariat services to SAFIR. In year 2009-10 SAFIR successfully organized a Conclave on "Enabling Regulation for Investment in Infrastructure". Large number of speakers and delegates participated from all over the south Asia region.

(f) Seminar/Conferences/Training/Exchange Programs

The details of Seminar/Conferences/Training/Plant visits/Exchange Programs attended by the Chairman, Members, Secretary and Staff of the Commission are provided in Annexure VIII and Annexure IX.

7.9. Advice to the Government of India

The Commission tendered statutory advice under section 79(2) of the Electricity Act to the Government of India on the following issues:

(a) Regarding designating electricity trader by the Central Government for import of electricity from other countries

It has been mentioned by the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) that they would continue to be responsible for designating the electricity trader for transfer of electricity from Bhutan and Nepal. On this matter, the Commission vide its letter dated 13th April, 2009 advised the Government of India that while designating the electricity trader(s) for cross-border international trading, the Government should keep in view the legislative imperatives of promoting competition in electricity industry. If only one or a few electricity traders are given dominant role in importing electricity in India, it would have the potential of adversely effecting competition in the electricity industry.

(b) Regarding the rates of depreciation to be notified under the Companies Act

The Ministry of Power raised issue regarding the applicability of depreciation rates on fixed asset in its communication dated 30.03.2009. The Commission advised the Central Government that, with due regard to the intention of the Tariff Policy as reflected in para 5.3 (c) of the Electricity Act, 2003 to align the depreciation rates for the purposes of tariff as well as accounting, Ministry of Power may advise the Ministry of Corporate Affairs to notify a general approval under Section 205(2)(c) of the Companies Act, 1956 stating that:

"The depreciation rates as specified by the Central Commission for generation and transmission and the depreciation rates as may be evolved by the Forum of Regulators (FOR) for distribution, shall be allowed to be used by the companies in the electricity sector for the purposes of their accounts".

The Commission also communicated its view that notification on above lines will obviate the need for specific references as in the instant case to Government of India for approval for adopting depreciation rates other than those stipulated in the Companies Act, for the purposes of accounts.

(c) Regarding order of the various State Governments under Section 11 of the Act

The orders issued by other State Governments (namely Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan) under section 11 or section 108 of the Act, which have the potential of destroying the nascent electricity market in India. This issue was considered in the Commission and the Commission has decided to move the Supreme Court praying for stay/vacation of the orders of the above nature issued by various State Governments and also advised the Central Government that, with due regard to the seriousness of the issue at stake, the Central Government should also intervene and move the Supreme Court praying for vacation of the orders issued by State Governments under section 11 and section 108, in order to uphold the spirit of the Act and policy.

(d) Regarding the competitive procurement of transmission services

One of the mandates of the Tariff Policy as stipulated in clause 7.1(6) read with clause 5.1, is that future projects can be executed by an entity other than CTU or STU only if such an entity is selected through the process of competitive bidding or if such an entity is a state-owned/controlled company. It also implies that till the period of five years after notification of Policy (or when the Commission is satisfied that the situation is ripe to introduce such competition), companies in which not less than 51% of the paid up share capital is held by the Central Government or by any State Government or governments, or partly by the Central Government and partly by one or more State Governments or by a company which is a government company, may be granted transmission license without the need of such company being selected on the basis of competitive bidding. It was observed that Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) as CTU has entered into joint ventures with private project developer even after the notification of the Tariff Policy, in which PGCIL has less than 51% equity shareholding. The Commission, however, observed that CTU should refrain from entering into in any such MOU in future, in which it did not have more than 51% of equity shareholding and advised the Central Government vide its letter dated 06th May, 2009 that the Central Government should issue appropriate directions to the CTU to form only such joint venture companies, if necessary, as envisaged in para 5.1 of the Tariff Policy.

(e) Regarding ring-fencing of State Load Despatch Centres (SLDCs)

State Load Despatch Centres have a critical role in operationalizing open access in view of the fact that their concurrence is a pre-requisite for permitting open access. There is a broad consensus presently that SLDCs in most of the states are not able to function impartially because SLDCs

are not insulated from conflicting commercial interests of the State Government owned distribution utilities and trading companies on the one hand and open access consumers and privately owned generators on the other hand. To avoid this, the Electricity Act provides that State Load Despatch Centres (Section 31) and State Transmission Utilities (Section 39) shall not engage in the business of trading electricity. But in a number of states, the controlling interests of the entities operating SLDCs and those of the entities engaged in distribution/trading business are common and therefore SLDCs are not able to function in a non-discriminatory manner while considering open access requests.

This issue came up before CERC in the petition by Maharashtra State Electricity Power Trading Corporation wherein this company prayed for grant of inter-state trading license. This petition was dismissed by the Commission on the ground that the holding company of the petitioner had controlling interests in State Transmission Utility which is responsible for operating the SLDC in the state of Maharashtra. The Commission had held that granting inter-state licence to the petitioner would violate the spirit of the law which prohibits undertaking of trading by the STU and SLDC. The order of the Commission was challenged by the petitioner before the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity and the Tribunal has upheld the order of the Commission. The ruling given by the Commission in its order, which has been upheld by the Appellate Tribunal, has given a sound legal backing to the need of ring-fencing the SLDCs.

Keeping in view the above position, the Commission advised the Central Government vide its letter dated 11th August, 2009 that it may take up with the State Governments the matter of completely separating the management and controlling interests between the entities operating SLDCs and the entities engaged in distribution/ trading activities, on the basis of the legal position that has emerged in the above referred judgment of the APTEL upholding the CERC's order.

(f) Regarding the guidelines and Standard Bidding Documents for tariff-based competitive bidding for procuring transmission services

The Commission has come to know from meeting notices that the Planning Commission is undertaking an exercise for developing Model Transmission Agreement (MTA) for Public Private Partnership (PPP) in Power Sector. However, the Ministry of Power has already notified the guidelines and Standard Bidding Documents for tariff-based competitive bidding for procuring transmission services under Section 63 of the Electricity Act, 2003. An Empowered Committee chaired by one of the Members of the Commission is overseeing and supervising the tariff based competitive being undertaken at the inter-state level. With significant efforts of all concerned, this process has stabilized and the bids have already been processed for three projects. Various issues emerging in this process are being deliberated in the Coordination Forum constituted under the Electricity Act, 2003. The Commission also seized with the needed action on some of these issues. To sum-up, the process of bidding under the guidelines issues by the Ministry of Power has been now understood by the project developers and other stakeholders including the State Transmission Utilities. The new exercise by the Planning Commission of drafting another model document for private sector participation in transmission segment of power sector would create avoidable confusion among the stakeholders. Such a document would also not have sanctity under the provisions of the Electricity Act. The Electricity Regulatory Commissions have the mandate of adopting the tariff discovered only through the process provided in Section 63 of the Electricity Act.

In the interest of making smooth progress for promotion of investment in transmission projects, the Commission advised the Central Government vide its letter dated 12th November, 2009 that the Central Government may consider to ensure that private sector participation is invited only under the statutory framework of the Electricity Act. If the Planning commission has some suggestions

the same may be looked into and after due consultation with stakeholders may be considered for incorporating in the guidelines and Standard Bidding Documents issued by the Ministry of Power.

(g) Regarding the issues relating to regulation of electricity forward contracts and electricity derivatives markets

The power markets in electricity are in a nascent and evolving stage and they need consistent, unified and clear regulatory approach. Regulatory overlap/confusion would result in consequences inconducive to the electricity sector. Market in electricity needs to be governed by the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 which is complete and comprehensive as far as the subject of electricity is concerned. Any avoidable intervention under the provisions of any other law would cause confusion. This is also the legislation intent as expressed by overriding provisions of the section 174 of the Electricity Act.

CERC has been taking various initiatives to shape up the power markets which as aforesaid are at a nascent stage and is also framing comprehensive power market regulations in consultation with all concerned. The National Electricity Policy provides in its para 5.7.1 that the development of power market would need to be undertaken by the appropriate commission in consultation with all concerned. It is to be noted that the National Electricity Policy was approved by the Cabinet and notified under the statutory provisions whereas notification dated 9th January 2006 under FCRA regarding electricity was done apparently without any public consultation. Not even the sector regulator was consulted whereas the National Electricity Policy mandates consultation with all concerned. The CERC had raised this issue of this notification in its letter dated 26th April, 2006-(Annex-VII) and requested the Ministry of Power to consider the issue of appropriately taking up the need of de-notification of electricity from the said notification. As already mentioned above, FMC's objection to "term ahead delivery based contracts" is not sustainable. FMC is functioning under FCRA and provisions of FCRA are to be applied to the commodities and areas as notified by the Central Government. Ignoring the provisions of FCRA and going by the mere text of section 14A, the act of issuing notices by Forward Market Commission (FMC) to power exchanges regulated by the CERC, needs to be urgently given consideration. This is at the least creating avoidable confusion in this sector which in turn has the potential of dampening the investment climate and creating significant doubt in the minds of the stakeholders about products being offered by the power exchanges thereby creating major hindrances for a unified and systematic development of power market that is being undertaken by CERC.

In view of the above, CERC advised the Central Government (Ministry of Power) that in the interest of smooth development of power markets in India and for facilitating promotion of investment in electricity sector and also for protecting the interest of the consumers :

The Central Government should de-notify electricity under section 15 of FCRA so that power markets are regulated with a unified and calibrated approach solely by a sector regulator viz. CERC without the risk of having to collide with FMC, in conformity with the provisions of Electricity Act 2003. Electricity derivatives would be launched in the country with the regulatory oversight of the CERC (including the manner in which the same would be exercised).

To take up the need to issue an appropriate amendment to Section 14A or Section 18(1) of FCRA to the effect that Electricity NTSD Contracts are expressly excluded from the requirement to obtain registration of the FMC as in any case, NTSD Contracts under the FCRA are exempted from regulation and control of the Central Government under FCRA. Further, the amendment could exclude electricity all together since it has a peculiar nature of not being storable which is different from the goods generally regulated under the FCRA.

(h) Regarding the modification in the Standard Bidding Document (SBD) for development of transmission lines through competitive bidding

In view of the provisions of the Electricity Act that the period of transmission lines shall be 25 years, the SBD currently provides for submission of bids by the bidders for 25 years. An issue has arisen in this regard as to on what basis the transmission line developer would recover tariff after the period of 25 years. This concern has been raised mainly by the beneficiaries who argue that the developers are bidding with a view to recover whole of their investments in the first 25 years itself and this aspect should be taken into account while deciding tariff for the period after above said 25 years in a way that developers are not able to make windfall profits.

This issue has been considered by the Commission and after considering all the relevant aspects, the Commission has decided that

a) In case those projects where the Letter of Intent has already been issued or Request for Proposal (RFP) has been issued, the principles for determination of tariff after the period of 25 years and in case license is further extended, would be incorporated in the transmission license regulations of CERC These principles would take into account the recoveries made by the licensees during initial 25 years. (CERC is accordingly amending the transmission license regulations.).

b) For the competitive bid, transmission projects where RFP is still to be issued, the bidders should be asked to quote tariff for period upto 35 years from the date of commissioning of the project. In case the license is renewed beyond the initial period of 25 years, the transmission developer would be entitled to recover the tariff for the period beyond initial 25 years according to his bid only. This is also being incorporated in the transmission license regulations of CERC but it also needs to be incorporated in the standard bidding documents.

Accordingly, the Commission advised the Central Government to modify the standard bidding documents regarding the development of transmission lines through competitive bidding to incorporate the following:

(a) The bidders should be asked to quote bid for a period of 35 years starting from the date of commissioning.

(b) The evaluation of bids should take into account the bids so submitted for a period upto 35 years.

(c) In case the Commission extends the license beyond the initial period of 25 years, the selected bidder would be entitled to recover the tariff according to the bids submitted by him.

(d) The selected bidder should be obligated for extension of his license two years before the expiry of initial 25 years

(i) Regarding the matter of proposed amendment to the Tariff Policy

The Commission has received following proposal of the Ministry of Power for amending the Para 6.4(1) of Tariff Policy:

(a) To mandate the SERCs to reserve a 0.25% for purchase of energy from solar energy with effect from 1.4.2010 which would go up to 3% by year 2022.

(b) This would be complemented by solar specific REC mechanism to allow solar power generation companies to sell certificates to the utilities to meet their solar power purchase obligation.

From the proposals, it is noted that 0.25% of solar energy is required to be purchased in the country starting April, 2010. Currently, the availability of grid connected solar energy in the country is only

few megawatts and the generation capacity to support fulfillment of obligation of 0.25% would take some time to materialize. Therefore, the mandate to provide solar specific renewable purchase obligations should take into account the availability of solar energy in the country.

In view of the above, it is necessary that the Tariff Policy should provide for REC mechanism in general for all the renewable energy technologies along with solar specific REC.

Accordingly, the Commission advised the Central Government that the proposed amendment in Para 6.4(1) in the Tariff Policy should include the aspect of availability of grid connected solar energy in the country while mandating the solar energy specific purchase obligations, and the REC mechanism in general also.

(j) Regarding the issues relating to regulation of electricity forward contracts and electricity derivatives markets

The Commission advised the following interim measures so as to enable orderly development of electricity markets in the country:

(A) Exempting dealings in Term Ahead delivery based electricity contracts from the provisions of FCRA.

After following the due process, the Commission had allowed the two power exchanges to launch Term Ahead contracts in August 2009. Though the Term Ahead contracts fall in the category of forward contracts as per the definition given in FCRA, these contracts are non-transferable specific delivery (NTSD) contracts, which are to be mandatorily physically delivered and where the parties to the contract and price fixed in the contract cannot be changed. These contracts help power sector participants to manage both volumetric risk and price risk. The volumetric risk is mitigated as these contracts bring surety of supply/procurement for a defined period as these are mandatorily for physical delivery. The price risk is managed as electricity price is fixed for a future date for both buyer and seller at the time transaction is executed. The central point being that these contracts are to be solely transacted by power sector participants and designed for their benefit. From the physical delivery viewpoint, the scheduling of these contracts requires a smooth and coordinated functioning between power sector participants, power exchanges and system operator (National/Regional Load Despatch Centre). The scheduling of power under Term Ahead contracts is done in compliance with Open Access Regulations and IEGC, both of which are under the purview of CERC.

From the above, following two conclusions emerge:

i) Presently, the power exchanges are dealing in only such forward contracts which are non-transferable specific delivery contracts. In the Power Market Regulations, 2010, Commission has specifically provided that any other type of electricity derivatives would be permitted at a future date to be notified by Commission after considering the demand supply situation and to ensure reasonable price of electricity with due regard to liquidity and volatility in the market. Therefore, till such notification permitting forward contract other than NTSD, the power exchanges would be dealing only in the forward contracts which are NTSD. It would be relevant to mention that section 18(1) of FCRA exempts NTSD contracts from regulation of Forward Market Commission under section 15 of the Act.

ii) The power exchanges are being regulated by CERC, which is a statutory body constituted under the Act of Parliament. The provisions for regulation of the power exchanges have been exhaustively covered in the Power Market Regulations, 2010.

In view of the above two conclusions, regulation of power exchanges till the time they are dealing in NTSD contracts by any other regulatory agency is not required. The power exchanges are newly formed entities in the nascent electricity markets. The regulation of such entities by multiple regulatory agencies needs to be avoided so that power sector stakeholders have clarity and avoidable complexities do not arise. In view of the above, the Commission hereby advises the Central Government to invoke its powers under section 27 of FCRA to exempt power exchanges dealing in non-transferable specific delivery electricity contracts from all provisions of FCRA.

(B) Prohibition on electricity forward contracts which can be financially settled.

As has been mentioned above, in the Power Market Regulations, 2010 notified by the Commission, it has been provided that the forward trading in electricity with option of financial settlement would be permitted by CERC in future after taking into account the supply demand scenario and the level of liquidity and volatility in the electricity markets. The Commission has taken this view to ensure reasonable pr ice of electricity. In view of this position which has also been stipulated in the regulations under Electricity Act, 2003, the Commission would advise the Central Government to ensure that such electricity contracts where there is an option of financial settlement are not traded in the commodity exchanges being regulated by the Forward Market Commission.

8. NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR 2009-10

Sl. No.	Notification No.	Gazette Dated	Regulations
1.	86	20-05-09	CERC (Open Access in inter-state Transmission) (Amendment) Regulations, 2009
2.	197	23-10-09	CERC (Procedure, Terms and Conditions for grant of trading license and other related matters) (Amendment) Regulations, 2009
3.	94	02-06-09	CERC (Procedure, Terms and Conditions for grant of Transmission License and other related matters) Regulations, 2009.
4.	140	10-08-09	CERC (Grant of Connectivity, Long-term Access and Medium-term Open Access in inter-state Transmission and related matters) Regulations, 2009
5.	186	26-09-09	CERC (Fees and charges of Regional Load Despatch Centre and other related matters) Regulations, 2009
6.	128	24-07-09	CERC Payment of fees (Amendment) Regulations, 2009
7.	176	17-09-09	CERC Tariff Regulations for Renewable Energy Sources Regulations, 2009
8.	58	25-02-10	CERC (Terms and Conditions for Tariff determination from Renewable Energy Sources) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2010
9.	198	23-10-09	Furnishing of Technical Details by the Generating Companies Regulations, 2009
10.	252	24-12-09	Measures to relieve congestion in real time operation Regulations, 2009
11.	19	12-01-10	Fixation of Trading Margin Regulations, 2010.
12.	26	18-01-10	Terms and Conditions for recognition and issuance of Renewable Energy Certificate for Renewable Energy Generation Regulations, 2010.
13.	33	21-01-10	Power Market Regulations, 2010

9. AGENDA FOR 2010-11

(a) Finalization of Regulations on “Sharing of Inter-state Transmission Charges and Losses”.

(b) Determination of generic levellised generation tariff for renewable energy sources, applicable during 2010-11 and 2011-12.

(c) Implementation of Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) Framework

(d) Implementation of Regulatory Information Management System (RIMS) in CERC.

(e) Development of Benchmark Capital Cost for Thermal Power Stations.

(f) Finalization of Regulations on “Standard of Performance of inter-state transmission licensees”.

(g) Finalization of Regulations on Power Supply.

(h) Introduction of peak and off-peak tariffs in generation.

(i) Review of Methodologies for Computation of Escalation Indices for Competitive Bidding

(j) Regulations on Charges for use of Intervening Transmission Facilities

(k) Regulation for Regulatory Approval for Transmission Expansion

10. Annual Statement of Accounts

Consequent to the enactment of the Electricity Act, 2003, the CERC is being extended budgetary support by the Central Government as Grant-in-aid from the Financial Year 2004-05 onwards. The Central Commission has established a fund called the Central Electricity Regulatory Fund. All grants/loans made by the Central Government, all fees received and all sums received by the Central Commission from such other sources as may be decided by the Central Government are credited in this fund. The fund is utilized towards meeting expenses on salary, allowances and other remuneration of the Chairperson, Members, Officers and other employees of the Central Commission and expenses incurred by the Commission in discharge of all its function etc.

During the Financial Year 2009-10, the budgetary support extended to the Commission as grants-in-aid by the Central Government was Rs.4.00 crore against which expenditure incurred was Rs.19.63 crore (as per utilization certificate cash basis). Thus, more than 70 per cent of the expenditure was met from the own sources of CERC. The major share of expenditure was on Rate, Rent and Taxes (RRT) followed by salary. The annual accounts of CERC for the year 2008-09 duly audited by the C&AG were placed before both the Houses of Parliament.

The objective of the separate fund under the Act is to grant greater financial autonomy to the Regulatory Commission. In line with this objective and with a view to become self-sufficient in the matter of finances, the Commission revised the fees payable by the generating companies and the licenses under its jurisdiction.

11. Human Resources of the Commission

The Commission has a very wide mandate under the Act. The efficiency of the Commission in discharging its responsibilities depends upon the quality and functional specialization of its staff with the requisite expertise and experience in engineering, economics, financial management, accounting, law, environment, management information system and other related skills. The details of key human resources are provided in Annexure X and XI. In addition, the Commission intends to utilise the human resources with their wide range of expertise and experience available within the Government, industry and research institutions. To supplement the in-house skills and experience available to it, the Commission engages consultants and for this purpose it has framed regulations. The details of Staff position in the Commission and recruitments during the year 2009-10 are given below in Table-I and II:

Table I. SANCTIONED/FILLED/VACANT POSTS IN THE COMMISSION AS ON 31 MARCH, 2010

S. No.	Name of the Post	No. of Posts sanctioned	No. of Posts Filled	Vacant Posts
1.	Secretary	1	1	-
2.	Chief	4	2	2
3.	Joint Chief	5	5	-
4.	Deputy Chief	13	8	5
5.	Integrated Financial Advisor	1	-	1
6.	Assistant Chief	16	10	6
7.	Bench Officer	2	2	-
8.	Assistant Secretary	2	2	-
9.	Pay & Accounts Officer	2	2	-
10.	Principal Private Secretary	4	3	1
11.	Private Secretary	5	5	-
12.	Assistant	6	6	-
13.	Personal Assistant	7	4	3
14.	Stenographer	3	3	-
15.	Receptionist-cum-Telephone Operator	1	1	-
16.	Senior Peon/Daftry	2	-	2
17.	Peon	2	2	-
18.	Driver	4	4	-
	TOTAL	**80**	**60**	**20**

Table II. RECRUITMENT DURING 2009-10

S. No.	Name of the Post	No. of posts filled
1.	Chief	1
2.	Joint Chief	1
3.	Deputy Chief	3
4.	Assistant Secretary	1
5.	Assistant Chief	3
6.	Bench Officer	1
7.	PAO	1
8.	Assistant	5
9.	Personal Assistant	1
10.	Stenographer	2
	Total	**19**

ANNEXURE

Annexure-I

Status of the Petitions Filed Before CERC (1.4.2009 TO 31.3.2010)

Carried forward from last year 2008-09	No. of Petitions received during 2009-10	Total	Disposed Of	Pending as on 31.3.2010
155	377	532	255	277

Disposed of petitions from 1.4.2009 to 31.3.2010

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Date of Registration	Petitioner	Subject	Date of disposal
1.	66/2003	26.9.2003	SRLDC	Free Governor mode of operation in all generating connections installed at Rangnoor STPS of NR.	20.8.2009
2.	4/2004	28.1.2004	OHPCL	An application for obtaining specific exemption from participating in the Free Governor Mode of Operation for the machines of different power stations of OHPC.	20.8.2009
3.	12/2004	28.1.2004	NLC	Keeping the Free Governor in continuous operation in the Power Plants of NLC.	20.8.2009
4.	36/2004	12.4.2004	HTPS	Putting and continuing the Free Governor mode operation in the HTPS in the Cobra (West) as per IEGC	20.8.2009
5.	143/2005	16.11.2005	PGCIL	Approval under regulation -86 of tariff for Unified Load Despatch & Communication (ULDC) Scheme in Southern Region for the period from 1.4.2004 to 30.6.2017	27.6.2009
6.	31/2004	23.3.04	GEL	Grant of inter-state trading licence	16.6.2009
7.	74/2006	8.8.06	PGCIL	Approval for transmission tariff of integration of Unified Load Despatch & Communication (ULDC) Scheme in Eastern Region.	8.6.2009
8.	78/2006	14.8.06	PGCIL	Approval of incentive based on availability of transmission system of Southern Region for the year 2005-06.	8.6.2009
9.	82/2006	30.8.06	PGCIL	Determination of transmission tariff for Rangandi-Ziro transmission system in North Eastern Region for the period from 1.4.2004 to 31.3.2009.	12/31/2007 and 11.8.2009

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Date of Registration	Petitioner	Subject	Date of disposal
10.	83/2006	30.8.06	PGCIL	Determination of transmission tariff for Loktak transmission system in North Eastern Region for the period from 1.4.2006 to 31.3.2009	8.9.2009
11.	84/2006	30.8.06	PGCIL	Determination of transmission tariff for Ranaganadi transmission system in North Eastern Region for the period from 1.4.2004 to 31.3.2009.	19.8.2009
12.	85/2006	29.8.06	PGCIL	Determination of transmission tariff for transmission system associated with Kopli Hydroelectric Stage-I extension project (2x50 MW) in North Eastern Region for the period from 1.4.2004 to 31.3.2009.	1/16/2008 & 12.8.2009
13.	86/2006	29.8.06	PGCIL	Determination of transmission tariff for Agartala 132 kV Transmission system in North Eastern Region for the period from 1.4.2004 to 31.3.2009.	21.8.2009
14.	88/2006	30.8.06	PGCIL	Determination of transmission tariff for Augmentation Scheme of transmission system in South Assam, Mizoram and Tripura in North Eastern Region for the period from 1.4.2004 to 31.3.2009.	21.8.2009
15.	89/2006	29.8.06	PGCIL	Determination of transmission tariff for Doyang Transmission system in North Eastern Region for the period from 1.4.2004 to 31.3.2009.	21.8.2009
16.	90/2006	29.8.06	PGCIL	Determination of transmission tariff for additional transmission Gohpur Itnagar (ATGI) in North Eastern Region for the period from 1.4.2004 to 31.3.2009	21.8.2009
17.	91/2006	23.8.06	PGCIL	Approval of incentive based on availability of transmission system of Western Region for the year 2005-06	27.7.2009
18.	108/2006	29.9.06	Visa PL	In-principle approval of the estimated project cost and estimated financing plan of 1000 MW coal-based power project in Orissa.	2.7.2009
19.	109/2006	29.9.06	IFFCOCPL	In-principle acceptance of Project Capital cost and finanacing plan of 1000 MW Thermal Power Project at Chandannagar, Surguja District, and Chhattisgarh proposed to be set up by IFFCO Chhattisgarh Power Limited.	2.7.2009

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Date of Registration	Petitioner	Subject	Date of disposal
20.	110/2006	29.9.06	TPCL	In-principle approval of the estimated project cost and estimated financing plan of 1000 MW (gross) power project being set up by the Tata Power Company Limited at Chola in U.P.	30.6.2009
21.	117/2006	6.10.06	PGCIL	Approval of incentive based on availability of transmission system of Northern Region for the year 2005-06	27.7.2009
22.	118/2006	12.10.06	PGCIL	Approval of incentive based on availability of transmission system of Eastern Region for the year 2005-06	28.5.2009
23.	119/2006	13.10.06	NPVL	In-principle approval of the Project capital cost financing plan of 1040 MW coal-based power project in Orissa.	7.7.2009
24.	15/2007	5.2.2007	*Suo-motu*	Revision of UI Vector	23.7.2009
25.	90/2007	12.7.2007	PGCIL	Approval of incentive based on availability of transmission system in Western Region for the period 2006-07	27.7.2009
26.	91/2007	20.7.2007	NPEL	Application for grant of permission for setting up Power Exchange	1.7.2009
27.	92/2007	25.7.2007	PGCIL	Approval of incentive based on availability of transmission system in Eastern Region for the period 2006-07	7.9.2009
28.	96/2007	27.7.2007	RGPPL	Approval of tariff of Ratnagiri Gas & Power Private Limited.	4.6.2009
29.	98/2007	31.7.2007	NLC	Commissioning of 2x250 MW Capacity NLC TPS II Expn circulating Fluidized bed combustion technology based thermal power plant (Fixation of norms of operation including normative limestone consumption and O & M expenses cap for determination of tariff).	29.4.2009
30.	99/2007	1.8.2007	NLC	Commissioning of 2x125 MW Capacity, circulating Fluidized bed combustion technology based thermal power plant at Barsingsar-Rajasthan (Fixation of norms of operation, O & M expenses cap and certain other charges for determination of tariff)	29.4.2009
31.	102/2007	8.8.07	PGCIL	Approval of incentive based on availability of transmission system in Southern Region for the period 2006-07.	9.6.2009

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Date of Registration	Petitioner	Subject	Date of disposal
32.	161/2007	12.12.2007	PGCIL	Approval of incentive based on availability of transmission system of Northern Region for the year 2006-07.	29.9.2009
33.	33/2008	12.3.2008	GFL	Permission for access to inter-state transmission mechanism for injecting electricity from wind power project on deviation (unscheduled interchange) basis without scheduling requirement	13.5.2009
34.	48/2008	10.4.2008	*Suo-motu*	Short term open access for captive power.	30.3.2010
35.	54/2008	23.4.2008	*Suo-motu*	Default in payment of UI charges by BSEB,	29.1.2010
36.	56/2008	23.4.2008	*Suo-motu*	Default in payment of UI charges by Electricity Department, Administration of Dadra & Nagar Heveli.	21.1.2010
37.	64/2008	5.5.2008	GETCL	Fixation of and adjudication on the transmission charges of Gujarat transmission system used for transmission of the power from the State of Gujarat to Union Territory of Diu and Daman under Sections 62 and 79 of the Electricity Act 2003.	31.7.2009
38.	66/2008	23.5.2008	*Suo-motu*	Responsibilities of Generating Companies.	30.3.2010
39.	67/2008	27.5.08	GETCL	Fixation of and adjudication on the transmission charges of Gujarat transmission system used for transmission of the power from the State of Gujarat to Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli under Sections 62 and 79 of the Electricity Act 2003	31.7.2009
40.	72/2008	23.6.2008	NLC	Problems encountered by NLC on account of fixation of UI cap for coal/ lignite/APM gas fired generating stations	1.6.2009
41.	77/2008	1.7.2008	PGCIL	Approval of incentive based on availability of transmission system of North Eastern Region for the year 2007-08	7.9.2009
42.	88/2008	25.7.2008	*Suo-motu*	Non-compliance of the provisions of Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Fixation of Trading Margin) Regulations, 2006	27.9.2009

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Date of Registration	Petitioner	Subject	Date of disposal
43.	90/2008	28.9.2008	MPPTCL	Clarification in regard to scheduling process as per Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Open Access in Inter-State transmission) Regulations, 2004.	30.6.2009
44.	91/2008	6.8.2008	PGCIL	Approval of incentive based on availability of transmission system of Western Region for the year 2007-08.	28.8.2009
45.	95/2008	28.9.2008	Adani	Request for facilitating trading of electricity from Basochhu HEP in Bhutan	10.11.2009
46.	97/2008	3.9.2008	NTPC	Determination of impact of liabilities discharged and additional capital expenditure incurred on the fixed charges for the year 2005-06 in respect of Rihand Super Thermal Power Station.	30.12.2009
47.	98/2008	4.9.2008	PGCIL	Approval of incentive based on availability of transmission system of Eastern Region for the year 2007-08.	7.9.2009
48.	100/2008	11.9.2008	NTPC	Review of the order dated 22.7.2008 in Petition No. 32/2007 for approval of revised fixed charges after considering the impact of additional capital expenditure incurred during 2004-05 and 2005-06 for Farraka Super Thermal Power Station (1600 MW).	29.9.2009
49.	102/2008	15.9.2008	PGCIL	Approval of incentive based on availability of transmission system of Northern Region for the year 2007-08.	29.9.2009
50.	104/2008	22.9.2008	PGCIL	Approval of incentive based on availability of transmission system of Southern Region for the year 2007-08.	11.8.2009
51.	105/2008	26.9.2008	NEEPCO	Petition for allowing North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited to recover the interest on deficit tariff against Ranganadi Hydro Electric project from Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited as per CERC (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2004 and first amendment thereof.	19.6.2009
52.	120/2008	31.10.2008	IEXL	Review of the order dated 19.9.2008 in I.A.No. 22/2008 in Petition No. 38/2007-Application for grant of permission to Indian Energy Exchange Ltd. for setting of power exchange.	22.11.2009

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Date of Registration	Petitioner	Subject	Date of disposal
53.	121/2008	6.11.2008	TPTCL	Unlawful and arbitrary denial of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board for granting concurrence for Open Access sought by Tata Power Trading Company Limited	9.4.2009
54.	124/2008	12.11.2008	PGCIL	Determination of final transmission tariff up to DOCO and additional capitalization from DOCO to 31.3.2008 for 400 kV Vindhyachal-Kanpur line at Singrauli along with bays at Singrauli end (Realignment of Vindhyachal-Kanpur s/c line at Singrauli and Singrauli Vindhyachal 2nd 400 kV Ckt) and Bus coupler bay at Vindhyachal HVDC under System Strengthening Scheme in Singrauli-Vindhyachal corridor in Northern Region for the period 2004-09.	29.4.2009
55.	126/2008	12.11.2008	PGCIL	Determination of (i) final transmission tariff for Gooty-Raichur 400 kV D/C Transmission line along with bay extensions at Gooty and Raichur including 1st additional capitalization from DOCO to 31.3.2008 and (ii) Transmission due to additional capital expenditure (2nd additional capitalization from 1.4.2007 to 31.3.2008) for Neelmangala-Somanahally 400 kV D/C line along with bay extension under scheme for system strengthening -III of Southern Region Grid in Southern Region Grid in Southern Region.	24.4.2009
56.	127/2008	12.11.2008	PGCIL	Determination of final transmission tariff for 400 kV S/C Vidhyachal & Korba switchyards Circuit-II in Western Region for the period from 1.6.2007 to 31.3.2009.	9.4.2009
57.	128/2008	12.11.2008	PGCIL	Determination of final transmission tariff up to DOCO and additional capitalization from DOCO to 31.3.2008 for 315 MVA ICT-IV along with associated bays at Moga sub-station (ii) ICT-II along with associated bays and 2 nos PSEB feeder bays at Amritsar Sub-station, and 400 kV Bus reactor bay & 2nos PSEB line bays at Moga sub-station under augmentation of transformation capacity at Amritsar and Moga sub-stations Northern Region for the period 2004-09.	23.6.2009

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Date of Registration	Petitioner	Subject	Date of disposal
58.	129/2008	12.11.2008	PGCIL	Determination of final transmission tariff up to DOCO and additional capitalization from DOCO to 31.3.2008 for (i) LILO of one ckt of 400 kV D/C Ballabgarh-Dadri transmission line at Maharanibagh GIS along with associated bays and 315 MVA 400/220/33 kV ICT-I at Maharanibagh GIS along with associated bays (DOCO 1.9.2007) (ii) 315 MVA 400/220/33 kV ICT-II at Maharanibagh GIS along with associated bays (DOCO 1.10.2007) under Tala HEP, East-North inter-connector and Northern Region transmission system for the period 2004-09.	20.4.2009
59.	131/2008	12.11.2008	PGCIL	Determination of final transmission tariff including tariff on add cap during 2007-08 for Upgradation of transfer capacity of Talcher-Kolar HVDC Bipole from 1.8.2007 to 31.3.2009 in Southern Region.	30.4.2009
60.	132/2008	12.11.2008	PGCIL	Determination of final transmission tariff for tariff up to DOCO and additional capitalization from DOCO to 31.3.2008 for (i) LILO of 400 kV Satna-Bina Ckt-I at Bina (Power grid) along with associated bays (ii) Circuit # IV 7& III of 400 kV D/C Satna-Bina transmission line from (iii) LILO of Raipur-Rourkela D/C line at Raigarh and Raigarh sub-station with one ICT & 315 mva 400/220 kV ICT-II at Raigarh sub-station under Vindhyachal Stage-III transmission system in Western Region for the period 2004-09.	20.4.2009
61.	133/2008	12.11.2008	PGCIL	Determination of final transmission tariff of 400/220 kV, 315MVA ICT-II at Mujaffarppur sub-station associated with Tala HEP, East-North inter-connector and Northern Region transmission system from DOCO to 31.3.2009.	8.4.2009

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Date of Registration	Petitioner	Subject	Date of disposal
62.	134/2008	12.11.2008	PGCIL	Determination of final transmission tariff up to DOCO and additional capitalization from DOCO to 31.3.2008 for (i) 50 MVAR Bus reactor at Hissar sub-station (ii) LILO of 400 kV Moga-Hissar line, ICT-I at Fetehabad sub-station. 4 nos 220 kV line bays (feeders from Fatehabad-1 and Fatehabad-2) and 50 MVAR Buas Reactor bay along with associated bays at Fatehabad sub-station (iii) 315 MVA, 400/220 kV ICT-II along with associated bays at 4009/220 kV Fatehabad sub-station under Northern Region System Strengthening Scheme-III Northern Region for the period 2004-09.	20.4.2009
63.	135/2008	12.11.2008	PGCIL	Determination of final transmission tariff up to DOCO and additional capitalization from DOCO to 31.3.2008 for (i) 3x105 MVA 400/220/33 kV ICT-III along with associated bays at Wagoora sub-station and (ii) 220 kV Zainkot III & IV bays at Wagoora sub-station under Northern Region System Strengthening Scheme-II in Northern Region for tariff block 2004-09.	22.4.2009
64.	136/2008	12.11.2008	PGCIL	Determination of final transmission tariff up to DOCO and additional capitalization from DOCO to 31.3.2008 for (i) two nos 400 kV bays at Kanpur sub-station associated with 400 kV Kanpur -Auriya transmission line (ii) LILO of 400 kV D/C Bareilly-Mandola transmission line at Bareilly and Bus reactor at Bareilly (iii) LILO of 400 kV S/C lucknow-Moradabad transmission line at Bareilly (iv) LILO of 400 kV Lucknow (UPPCL)-Sultanpur (UPPCL) at Lucknow (Power Grid) under Northern Region system strengthening scheme-I in Northern Region for tariff block 2004-09	22.4.2009
65.	139/2008	14.11.2008	NTPC	Approval of revised fixed charges of RGCCPP Kayamkulam after accounting for the capital expenditure.	9.6.2009

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Date of Registration	Petitioner	Subject	Date of disposal
66.	140/2008	14.11.2008	NTPC	Approval of revised fixed charges of Faridabad GPS after accounting of the capital cost of the switchyard transferred to NTPC	9.6.2009
67.	143/2008	14.11.2008	PGCIL	Determination of revised transmission tariff due to 2nd additional capitalization incurred during 2006-07 and 2007-08 for Integration of Sikkim transmission system with Eastern Region by LILO of Siliguri Gangtok section of 132 kV Rangit-Siliguri transmission line at Melli in Eastern Region (DOCO 1.10.2005)	1.4.2009
68.	144/2008	14.11.2008	PGCIL	Determination of revised transmission tariff due to 2nd additional capitalization incurred during 2006-07 and 2007-08 for LILO of one circuit of 132 kV D/C Siliguri-Rengit at Gangtok in Eastern Region (DOCO 1.10.2005)	2.4.2009
69.	146/2008	16.10.2008	NTPC	Petition for determination of revised fixed charges for 2004-09 on account of liability discharged and additional capital expenditure incurred during 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 for Talchar Super Thermal Power Station Stage-II (4x500 MW).	05.1.2010
70.	148/2008	25.11.2008	NTPC Sail Power Co.Ltd.	Approval of provisional tariff of 1st 250 MW Bhilai expansion thermal power project (2x250 MW) from the date of commercial operation for supply of electricity to respondents Nos 1 to 3	11.5.2009
71.	155/2008	5.12.2008	DVC	Approval of tariff for Mejia Thermal Power Units 5 & 6 (2x250 MW = 500 MW) from the respective dates of their commercial operation.	23.12.2009
72.	158/2008	15.12.2008	DCW Ltd.	Petition under Sections 142 and 149 of the Electricity Act, 2003	9.4.2009
73.	159/2008	19.12.2008	PXIL	Violation of the provisions of Section 66 of the Electricity Act, 2003 read with Para 5.7.1. (f) of the National Elect city Policy and order dated 6.2.2007 in Petition No. 155/2006	28.4.2009

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Date of Registration	Petitioner	Subject	Date of disposal
74.	163/2008	31.12.2008	NLC	Accumulation of dues – seeking Commission intervention and direction for TNEB to clear the Income tax dues and excess rebate availed.	7.1.2010
75.	166/2008	31.12.2008	PXIL	Permission to introduce further contracts in Power Exchange India Limited.	31.8.2009
76.	167/2008	31.12.2008	PGCIL	Determination of final transmission tariff up to DOCO and additional capitalization from DOCO to 31.3.2008 for Agra-Gwalior 765 kV S/C transmission line including respective bays at Agra and Gwalior sub-station under Kahalgaon stage-II Phase I in Western Region and Northern Region for the period from 1.4.2007 to 31.3.2009.	29.4.2009
77.	168/2008	31.12.2008	PGCIL	Determination of final transmission tariff up to DOCO and additional capitalization from DOCO to 31.3.28 for 400 kV Bina-Nagda D/C transmission line along with associated bays equipment at Nagda and Bina in Western Region for the period from 1.11.2007 to 31.3.2009.	27.5.2009
78.	170/2008	31.12.2008	PGCIL	Determination of final transmission tariff for (i) 220 kV S/C Unchahar-Raibareilly transmission line along with associated bays at Raibareilly, LILO of 220 kV D/C Unchahar-Lucknow transmission line at Raibareilly and 100 MVA, 220/132 kV ICT-IIIat Raibareilly along with associated bays (DOCO 1.8.2007) and (ii) 100MVA, 220/132 kV ICT-III at Raibareilly sub-station along with associated bays (DOCO 1.11.2007) under Unchahar-III transmission system in Northern Region for the period 2004-09.	30.6.2009

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Date of Registration	Petitioner	Subject	Date of disposal
79.	1/2009	1.1.2009	PGCIL	Determination of final transmission tariff of 400 kV D/C Kahalgaon-Patna line (including 1x50 MVAR line reactor, 1x80 MVAR Bus Reactor with associated bay at Patna sub-station, 2 nos. 220 kV line bays at Patna sub-station for BSEB sub-station and 400 and 220 kV bays for ICT-I at Patna sub-station DOCO 1.5.2007 (II) 400 kV D/C Maithon-Ranchi line along with associated bays, 400/220 kV, 315 MVA, ICT-II along with associated bays at Ranchi sub-station and 220 Patratlu & Chandil bays at Ranchi sub-station DOCO 1.6.2007 (iii) 80 MVAR Bus Ractor at Ranchi and 2 nos of 220 kV line bays at Ranchi DOCO 1.9.2007. (iv) ICT-I at Patna sub-station DOCO 1.11.2007 (v) 400/220 kV ICT-I at Ranchi sub-station along with associated bays and 2nos line bays at Patna sub-station DOCO 1.12.2007 and (iv) ICT-II at Patna sub-station along with associated bays DOCO.1.1.2008 under Kahalgaon stage-II Phase-I (2x500MW) Transmission system in Eastern Region for tariff block 2004-09.	6.5.2009
80.	2/2009	1.1.2009	PGCIL	Determination of final transmission tariff up to DOCO and additional capitalization from DOCO to 31.3.2008 for (i) 765 k V Sipat-Seoni CKT-I along with associated bays (DOCO 1.11.2007), (ii) 400/220 kV ICT-I along with two 220 k V line bays at Seoni sub-station (DOCO 1.12.2007), (iii) Ckt-II of 400 k V D/C Nagada-Dehgam line (DOCO 1.1.2008) AND (iv) Ckt I of 400 k V D/C Nagda-Dehgam line (DOCO 1.2.2008) under Sipat-I transmission system in Western Region for the period from DOCO to 31.3.2009.	22.7.2009

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Date of Registration	Petitioner	Subject	Date of disposal
81.	3/2009	1.1.2009	PGCIL	Determination of final transmission tariff up to DOCO and additional capitalization from DOCO TO 31.3.2008 for (i) 765 S/C Bina-Gwalior transmission line Gwalior sub-station and associated 400 kV bays at Bina (Power Grid) sub-station (DOCO 1.4.2007), (ii) 315 MVA, 400/220/33 kV Auto Transformer along with associated bays at Gwalior sub-station (DOCO 1.5.2007) & (iii) LILO of 400 kV S/C Korba-Raipur Transmission line at Bhatapara sub-station along with associated bays equipment including ICT-I of Bhatapara sub-station (DOCO:1.12.2007) under Sipat-II transmission system of Western Region for the period from DOCO to 31.3.2009.	15.6.2009
82.	4/2009	1.1.2009	PGCIL	Approval of final transmission tariff of LILO of 1st CKT of Patratu-Hatil-Chandil 220 kV D/C line at Ranchi sub-station for the period from 1.6.2007 to 31.3.2009 and LILO of 2nd Ckt of Patratu-Hatia-Chandil 220 kV D/C line at Ranchi sub-station for the period from 1.9.2007 to 31.3.2009 associated with 220 kV inter-connection with Jharkhand State Electricity Board (JSEB) system at Ranchi sub-station in Eastern Region for the period 2007-09	6.5.2009
83.	5/2009	1.1.2009	PGCIL	Determination of final transmission tariff for 50 MVAR Reactor at Narendra (DOCO 1.1.2008) including 1st additional capitalization (b) Narendra-Devangiri 400 kV D/C transmission liine and 50 MVAR Bus Reactor at Mysore (DOCO 1.2.2008) including `1st Add cap and (c) 2nd 315 MVA Auto transformer at Hiriyur sub-station (DOCO-1.4.2008) along with associated bays and equipments under Transmission System associated with Kaiga-3 & 4 (2x235 MW) Project from DOCO to 31.3.2009 in Southern Region.	20.7.2009

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Date of Registration	Petitioner	Subject	Date of disposal
84.	6/2009	1.1.2009	PGCIL	Determination of final transmission tariff up to DOCO and additional capitalization from DOCO to 31.3.2008 for (i) 400 k V Balia-Lucknow Ckt I &II, 400 K v Balia-Mau Ckt-I, 400 kV D/C Patna-Balia line including associated bays at Patna and Balia (ii) 400 kV Balia-Mau Ckt-II, 40% FSC at Lucknow as 400 kV D/C Lucknow-Balia line (iii) 80 MVAR Bus Reactor of Biharshariff sub-station (iv) 400 kV Lucknow-Bareilly Ckt-I & II along with associated bays (v) 400 kV D/C Biharshariff-Balia line Ckt-I with associated bays (vi) 400 kV D/C Biharshariff-Balia line Ckt-II with associated bays under Kahalgaon Stage-II transmission system under Kahalgoan Stage-II Phase-I Transmission system in Northern Region for tariff period 2004-09.	13.5.2009
85.	7/2009	1.1.2009	NTPC	Review of the order dated 20.11.2008 in Petition No. 48/2007-Approval of revised fixed charges for the period 2004-09, after considering the impact of additional capital expenditure incurred during 2004-05 and 2005-06 for Korba Super Thermal Power Station (2100MW)	7.9.2009
86.	10/2009	9.1.2009	NHPC	Petition under Sections 62 and 79 (1) (a) of the Electricity Act, 2003 read with chapter-V of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Conduct of Business) Regulations, 1999 for determination of impact of AFC on account of (i) release of deferred liabilities amounting to Rs. 91.65 crore (ii) additional capital expenditure incurred during the year 2004-05 and 2005-06 in respect of Chamers HE project Stage-II	9.6.2009
87.	11/2009	12.1.2009	NLC	Seeking revision of fixed charges on account of additional capital expenditure incurred during the period 2007-08 and for NLC-TPS II Stage I (630 MW) and Stage-II (840 MW)	30.12.2009

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Date of Registration	Petitioner	Subject	Date of disposal
88.	13/2009	12.1.2009	NLC	Seeking revision of fixed charges on account of additional capital expenditure incurred during the period 2007-08 and projected additions of 2008-09 for NLC-TPS-I (600 MW)	18.12.2009
89.	14/2009	12.1.2009	NLC	Seeking revision of fixed charges on account of additional capital expenditure incurred during the period 2007-08 and projected additions of 2008-09 for NLC-TPS-I (Expansion) (2x210 MW)	18.12.2009
90.	15/2009	15.1.2009	NTPC	Petition for allowing capitalization of Foreign Exchange Rate Variation.	12.5.2009
91.	16/2009	16.1.2009	NETC	Application for grant of transmission licence to North-East Company Ltd.	16.6.2009
92.	18/2009	20.1.2009	PGCIL	Determination of revised transmission tariff due to additional capitalization incurred during 2004-05 and 2005-06 for 400 kV S/C Meramundali Jeypore transmission line along with extension of Meramudanli and Jeypore sub-station in Eastern Region (DOCO 1.6.2004)	13.5.2009
93.	20/2009	21.1.2009	21st Centuary	Application for grant of inter-State trading licence in electricity.	13.10.2009
94.	21/2009	28.1.2009	GMR	Application under Sections 76 and 79 for grant of open access under Section 2(4) of the Electricity Act, 2003.	21.4.2009
95.	23/2009	28.1.2009	PGCIL	Revision of tariff due to additional capital expenditure incurred during 2007-08 for (a) LILO of Nagarjunasagar-Raichur 400 kV S/C line at Mehboobnagar (1.1.2006 to 31.3.2009) along with associated bays and (b) LILO of both the circuits of Nellor-Sriperumburdur 400 kV D/C transmission line at Almathi (1.6.2006 to 31.3.2009) along with associated bays, under system strengthening-IV of Southern Region Grid in Southern Region.	13.5.2009
96.	24/2009	29.1.2009	NHPC	Determination of impact of AFC on account of additional capitalization/de-capitalization incurred during 2004-05 and 2005-06 in respect of Uri HE Project.	25.6.2009

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Date of Registration	Petitioner	Subject	Date of disposal
97.	25/2009	29.1.2009	GPIL	Application for grant of inter-State Trading licence in electricity to Godwari Power & Ispat Limited.	28.4.2009
98.	26/2009	9.2.2009	PGCIL	Determination of revised transmission tariff due to approval of RCE and additional capitalization incurred in 2006-07 and 2007-08 for 400 kV D/C Kanpur-Auraiya transmission line along with bays at Auriya under Northern Region System Strengthening Scheme-I in Northern Region for tariff block 2004-09.	13.5.2009
99.	27/2009	9.2.2009	PGCIL	Determination of revised transmission tariff considering additional capitalization incurred during 2007-08 for 400 kV D/C Agra-Basi transmission line (Ckt-III and II) along with bays under Northern Region System Strengthening Scheme-II in Northern Region for tariff block 2004-09 (DOCO 1.1.2007).	9.6.2009
100.	28/2009	9.2.2009	ACME TPL	Petition Under section 79 (1) (b) of the Electricity Act, 2003 for the approval of provisional tariff for generation and sale of electricity the petitioner to the States of Delhi and Haryana through a composite scheme.	30.12.2009
101.	29/2009	16.2.2009	*Suo-motu*	Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges for the energy drawn in excess of the drawl schedule by J & K.	11.5.2009
102.	30/2009	20.2.2009	NTPC	Determination of impact of additional capital expenditure incurred for the financial years 2004-05 to 2007-08 on fixed charges of Feroze Gandhi Unchahar Thermal Power Station Stage-I (420 MW).	27.10.2009
103.	31/2009	20.2.2009	PGCIL	Determination of revised transmission tariff considering additional capitalization incurred during 2007-08 for 220 kV S/C Meerut-Shatabdinagar transmission line under System improvement Scheme in Uttar Pradesh in Northern Region for the tariff block 2004-09 periods.	8.6.2009

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Date of Registration	Petitioner	Subject	Date of disposal
104.	32/2009	20.2.2009	NTPC	Determination of impact of additional capital expenditure incurred during 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 for Anta Gas Power Station (419.33 MW).	18.12.2009
105.	33/2009	20.2.2009	NHDC	Approval of generation tariff on additional capitalization for Indira Sagar Power Station (8x125 MW).	20.10.2009
106.	34/2009	24.2.2009	*Suo-motu*	Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges for the energy drawn in excess of the drawal schedule by the Madhya Pradesh Power Trading Corpporation Limited.	16.7.2009
107.	35/2009	24.2.2009	*Suo-motu*	Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges for the energy drawn in excess of the drawal schedule by the Arunachal Pradesh.	20.5.2009
108.	39/2009	27.2.2009	NHPC	Determination of impact of AFC on account of additional capitalization/de-capitalization incurred during 2004-05 and 2005-06 in respect of Loktak.	27.10.2009
109.	40/2009	27.2.2009	NHPC	Determination of impact of AFC on account of additional capitalization/de-capitalization incurred during 2004-05 and 2005-06 in respect of Rangit.	12.10.2009
110.	41/2009	2.3.2009	PGCIL	Determination of revised transmission tariff due to additional capitalization incurred during 2006-07 and 2007-08 for 400 kV D/C Dhauliganga HEP-Bareilly (UPPCL) transmission line along with its associated bays at Bareilly (UPPCL) in Northern Region for the tariff block 2004-09.	9.6.2009
111.	42/2009	2.3.2009	PGCIL	Determination of revised transmission tariff considering additional capitalization incurred during 2007-08 for LILO of Korba-Raipur 400 kV S/C line at Sipat under Sipat-I Transmission system in Western Region for the tariff block 2004-09 periods.	17.6.2009

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Date of Registration	Petitioner	Subject	Date of disposal
112.	43/2009	2.3.2009	PGCIL	Determination of revised transmission tariff due to additional capitalization incurred during 2004-05 and 2005-06 for tariff period 2004-05 and 2005-06 for the period 2004-09 for 400 kV D/C Vijayawada-Nellore transmission line, 400 kV D/C Nellore-Sriperumbudur line, New 400 kV Switching station at Nellore, extension of Vijayawada and Sriperumbudur sub-station with associated bays under System strengthening scheme in Southern Region.	20.7.2009
113.	44/2009	4.3.2009	NTPC	Petition for determination of impact of additional capital expenditure incurred during 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 on fixed charges for Kawas Gas Power Station (656.20 MW)	30.12.2009
114.	45/2009	5.3.2009	PGCIL	Revision for transmission tariff due to additional capital expenditure incurred during 2006-07 and 2007-08 for 400 kV Madurai-Trivendrum Transmission system in Southern Region.	17.6.2009
115.	46/2009	5.3.2009	PGCIL	Revision of transmission tariff due to additional capital expenditure incurred during 2006-07 and 2007-08 for Tarapur Transmission System associated with Tarapur Atomic station Stages 3 and 4 in Western Region for tariff period 2004-09.	17.6.2009
116.	47/2009	5.3.2009	PGCIL	Revision for transmission tariff due to additional capital expenditure incurred during 2006-07 for 315 MVA ICT-III at Nagarjunasagar sub-station along with associated bay equipment in Southern Region.	1.7.2009
117.	48/2009	5.3.2009	PGCIL	Revision of transmission tariff due to additional capital expendture incurred during 2007-08 for (a) 400 kV D/C Vindhyachal-Satna Transmission line circuit 3 along with associated bay equipment and (b) 400/220 kV, 315 MVA ICT-II along with associated bay equipment at Satna sub-station along with associated bays equipment, under Vindhyachal Transmission System -III in Western Region for tariff period 2004-09.	19.6.2009

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Date of Registration	Petitioner	Subject	Date of disposal
118.	49/2009	5.3.2009	PGCIL	Revision of transmission tariff due to additional capital expenditure incurred during 2006-07 for 40% Fixed Series compensation on 400 kV Gooty-Neelmangala Circuit-II at Gooty for the period from 2004-09.	26.6.2009
119.	50/2009	5.3.2009	PGCIL	Revision of revised transmission tariff considering additional capitalization incurred during 2006-07 and 2007-08 for Raipur-Chandrapur (Bhadrawati) 400 kV D/C transmission line including bay extension at Raipur and Bhadrawati sub-station (DOCO 1.5.2005) in Western Region for tariff period 2004-09	15.6.2009
120.	51/2009	5.3.2009	PGCIL	Revision of transmission tariff due to additional capital expenditure incurred during 2007-08 for 400 kV D/C Mysore-Neelamangala Transmission line along with Mysore sub-station and bay at Neelamangala under 400 kV D/C Mysore-Neelamangala Transmission system in Southern Region.	25.6.2009
121.	52/2009	6.3.2009	*Suo-motu*	MaintenanceofGridDiscipline-Compliance of provisions of the Indian Electricity Grid Code by Karnataka Power transmission Corporation Ltd., Bangalore.	2.2.2010
122.	53/2009	6.3.2009	NHPC	Determination of impact on AFC on account of additional capital expenditure incurred during the years 2004-05 and 2005-06 in respect of Tanakpur HE project.	17.9.2009
123.	54/2009	9.3.2009	PTC	Seeking clarification in the CERC (Procedure, Terms and Conditions for grant of trading licence and other related matters) Regulations, 2009	5.5.2009
124.	55/2009	9.3.2009	PGCIL	Determination of provisional transmission tariff for 2nd 400/220 kV, 315 MVA Auto transformer and 2nd 400 kV, 63 MVAR Bus Reactor at Tiruneveli sub-station along with associated bays and equipment under transmission system associated with Kudankulam Atomic Power Project (2x1000 MW) from the date of commercial operation to 31.3.2009 in Southern Region.	21.4.2009

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Date of Registration	Petitioner	Subject	Date of disposal
125.	56/2009	12.3.2009	PGCIL	Determination of Revised transmission tariff considering additional capitalization incurred during 2007-08 for Bhadrawati-Chandrapur 400 kV D/C transmission line including bays at Bhadrawati (Power Grid) switching station (extension) and Chandrapur (MSEB) Switchyard (extension) in Western Region for the tariff period 2004-09.	18.6.2009
126.	57/2009	12.3.2009	PGCIL	Revision of transmission tariff due to additional capital expenditure incurred during 2007-08 for (i) ICT-I along with associated bays at Meerut sub-station (ii) Tehri-Meerut Ckt-I along with associated bay at Meerut end and (iii) Tehri-Meerut transmission line Ckt-II along with associated bay at Meerut end and 400 kV S/C Meerut-Muzzafarnagar transmission line along with associated bays under Tehri transmission system in Northern Region.	20.7.2009
127.	58/2009	16.3.2009	PGCIL	Reimbursement of additional expenditure towards deployment of special security forces at Wagoora sub-station for the year 2007-08 in Northern Region.	26.5.2009
128.	59/2009	16.3.2009	*Suo-motu*	Maintenance of Grid Discipline-Compliance of provisions of the Indian Electricity Grid Code by Rajashthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd., Jaipur	2.2.2010
129.	60/2009	18.3.2009	SRSL	Petition under Section 79 (1) (c), (f) & (k) read with Section 11 (2) of the Electricity Act, 2003	27.10.2009
130.	61/2009	27.3.2009	PGCIL	Determination of revised transmission tariff due to additional capitalization incurred during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2007-08 for 400 kV S/C Jameshedpur-Rourkela (Ckt-II) transmission line along wih its associated bays in Eastern Region for the period from 1.4.2004 to 31.3.2009.	27.7.2009
131.	63/2009	27.3.2009	NTPC	Approval of final tariff of Unit-IV (500MW) for the period 20.6.2008 to 31.12.2008 and Unit-IV & V (2x500MW) (Combined) for the period 1.1.2009 to 31.3.2009 of Sipat Super Thermal Power Station Stage-II.	10.12.2009

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Date of Registration	Petitioner	Subject	Date of disposal
132.	64/2009	27.3.2009	PTL	Approval of tariff on 2nd additional capital expenditure for 400 kV D/C Gorakhpur-Lucknow transmission line and 400 kV D/C Bareilly-Mandola line associated with Tala Hydro Electric Power, East-North inter-connector and Northern region transmission system for the period from 2007-08 and 2008-09.	30.7.2009
133.	65/2009	27.3.2009	PTL	Approval of tariff on 2nd additional capital expenditure for 400 kV D/C Siliguri-Purnea transmission line, 400 kV D/C Purnea-Muzaffarpur (BSEB) transmission line in Eastern Region associated with Tala Hydro Electric Project, East-North inter-connector and Northern Region transmission system for the period from 2007-08 and 2008-09.	30.7.2009
134.	66/2009	27.3.2009	PTL	Approval of tariff on 2nd additional capital expenditure for 400 kV D/C Muzaffarpur-Gorkhpur transmission line in Eastern-Northern iner-connector, associated with Tala Hydro Electric Project, East-North inter-connector and Northern Region transmission system for the period from 2007-08 and 2008-09.	29.7.2009
135.	67/2009	31.3.2009	NTPC	Review of the order dated 3.2.2009 in Petition No. 31/2008-Approval of revised fixed charges due to additional capitalization for the years 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 in respect of Talcher Thermal Power Station (460 MW).	29.9.2009
136.	68/2009	31.3.2009	PGCIL	Determination of revised transmission tariff due to additional capitalization during 1.4.2007 to 31.3.2008. of (i) 315 MVA, 400/220 kV, ICT at Siliguri for the period 1.10.2006 to 31.3.2009 and (ii) 400 kV D/C Biharshariff-Muzaffarpour line, Biharshariff 400 kV extension and Muzaffarpur 400 kV extension for the period 1.11.2006 to 31.3.2009 under system under strengthening Scheme for Eastern Region (formerly part of Tala Supplementary Scheme)	29.8.2009

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Date of Registration	Petitioner	Subject	Date of disposal
137.	69/2009	31.3.2009	PGCIL	Determination of revised transmission tariff due to additional capitalization during 2007-08 for 400 kV Kishenpur-Wagoora transmission line along with associated bays at Kishenpur and Wagoora sub-station under Dulshasti combined transmission system in Northern Region for the period 200	27.7.2009
138.	70/2009	31.3.2009	PGCIL	Revision of tariff due to additional capital expenditure incurred during 2006-07 and 2007-08 for Rihand Stage-II Transmission System in Northern Region for the tariff block 2004-09.	7.9.2009
139.	71/2009	31.3.2009	NHPC	Determination of impact of AFC on account of additional capitalization/ decapitalization during the year 2004-05 and 2005-06 in respect of Bairasuil HE Project.	14.10.2009
140.	72/2009	31.3.2009	NHPC	Approval of generation tariff of Dulhasti HE project for the period from 7.4.2007 to 31.3.2009	30.11.2009
141.	138/2008	16.10.2008	TNEB	Petition for review under regulation 103 of the CERC against CERC order dated 13.6.2005 in Petition No. 1/2003 and under regulation 114 of the CERC (conduct of Business Regulations 1999) for condonation of delay in respect of Talcher STPS, Stage –II of NTPC for the period from DOCO to 31.3.2004.	25.6.2009
142.	73/2009	9.4.2009	PGCIL	Determination of revised transmission tariff considering additional capitalization incurred during 2005-06 for fixed and Thyristor controlled series compassion for 400 kV D/C Raipur-Rourkela Transmission line in Western Region for the tariff period 2004-09.	7.8.2009
143.	74/2009	9.4.2009	PGCIL	Determination of revised transmission tariff due to additional capitalization incurred during 2007-08 for System Strengthening Scheme in Northern Region (formerly part of Tala Supplementary Scheme) for the period 2004-09.	23.7.2009

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Date of Registration	Petitioner	Subject	Date of disposal
144.	75/2009	9.4.2009	PGCIL	Determination of revised transmission tariff due to additional capitalization incurred during 2007-08 for (i) 400 kV Bareilly sub-station (UPPCL) (extension) and 400 kV Mandaula sub-station (extension) associated with 400 kV Mandaula-Bareilly line of Power links (ii) 400 kV D/C Lucknow (Power Grid) Unnao (UPPCL) line with associated bays at both end, 400 kV D/C Gorakhpur (Power Grid)-Gorakhpur (UPPCL) line with bays at both end, 2 Nos 400 Kv bays at Gorakhpur (Power Grdi) and 2 nos 400 kV bays at Lucknow (Power Grid) for 400 kV D/C Gorakhpur-Lucknow line of Power links, 400/220 kV 315 MVA ICT at Lucknow with associated bays and 400/220 kV 315 MVA, ICT-I at Gorakhpur (Power grid) with associated bays, under transmission system associated with Tala HEP, East-North Inter-connector and Northern Region Transmission system from the period from 2004-09.	22.7.2009
145.	76/2009	9.4.2009	PGCIL	Revision of transmission tariff due to de-capitalization and additional capitalization incurred during 2008-09 for 400 kV Ramagundam Transmission System including ICT Khammam & Reactor at Gazuwaka under CTP Augmentation in Southern Region.	7.8.2009
146.	77/2009	9.4.2009	PGCIL	Determination of revised transmission tariff due to additional capitalization incurred during 2007-08 for (i) TCSC and 2nos of 400 kv bays at Gorkhpur sub-station associated with 400 Kv Muzaffarpur-Gorakhpur line of Power links (ii) 2 nos of 400 kV bays at Muzaffarpur with line reactor associated with 400 kV Muzaffarpur-Gorkhpur line of Power links, under transmission system associated with Tala HEP, East-North Inter-connector and Northern Region Transmission system, an inter-regional asset between Northern Region and Eastern Region from 1.9.2006 to 31.3.2009.	17.8.2009

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Date of Registration	Petitioner	Subject	Date of disposal
147.	78/2009	9.4.2009	PGCIL	Determination of revised transmission tariff due to additional capitalization during 1.4.2006 to 31.3.2008 for (i) for extension of Biharshariff sub-station with 400/220 kV, 1 No. 315 MVA transformer with associated bays from 1.4.2004 to 31.3.2009 (ii) All other assets covered under Bihar Grid Strengthening Scheme except extension of Biharshariff sub-station with 400/220 kV, 1 No. 315 MVA transformer with associated bays from 1.11.2004 to 31.3.2009.	7.8.2009
148.	79/2009	13.4.2009	PGCIL	Misc. application for extension of time for the filing the fresh petition for approval of final transmission tariff pertaining to Petition No. 103/2008, 106/2008, 112/2008, 118/2008, 122/2008,123/2008,149/2008,150/2008 and 151/2008 for the period from respective date of commercial operation to 31.3.2009.	15.5.2009
149.	82/2009	15.4.2009	PGCIL	Determination of provisional transmission tariff for (i) 400/220 kV Damoh sub-station with ICT-I along with associated bays (ii) 400/220 kV 315 MVA ICT-II along with associated 400 kV and 220 kV bays at Damoh sub-station and (iii) 400 kV 63 MVAR factor along with associated 400 k V bay at Damoh sub-station under WRSS-IV transmission system in Western Region from the date of commercial operation to 31.3.2009.	20.5.2009
150.	83/2009	16.4.2009	PGCIL	Determination of provisional tariff of Special Protection Scheme for Rihand Dadrai HVDC Biploe and Gorakhpur-Muzzafarpur 400 kV line in Northern Region for the period 2004-09	29.6.2009
151.	85/2009	24.4.2009	TPTCL	Petition under Section 79 (1) (f) of the Electricity Act, 2003.	18.8.2009
152.	86/2009	30.4.2009	ASEB	Review of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2009.	22.6.2009

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Date of Registration	Petitioner	Subject	Date of disposal
153.	87/2009	30.4.2009	NHPC	Determination of impact of additional capitalization/de-capitalization incurred during the years 2004-05 and 2005-06 on AFC in respect of Salal HE project.	4.1.2010
154.	88/2009	30.4.2009	PGCIL	Determination of revised transmission tariff considering additional capitalization incurred during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 for LILO of 400 kV Itarsi-Dhule D/C transmission line at Khandwa including 400/220 kV Khandwa sub-station in Western Region for the period 2004-09.	22.7.2009
155.	93/2009	30.4.2009	NSPCPL	Approval of tariff of 1st 250 unit of Bhilai expansion thermal power project (2x250 MW) from its date of commercial operation for supply of electricity to Respondents 1 to 3	10.2.2010
156.	94/2009	30.4.2009	PGCIL	Determination of provisional transmission tariff for 50 MVAR Bus Reactor along with associated bays at Kankroli sub-station under RAPP 5 & 6 transmission system in Northern Region from 1.1.2009 to 31.3.2009.	9.6.2009
157.	96/2009	1.5.2009	PGCIL	Determination of provisional transmission tariff for 315 MVA ICT-II at Bhattapara sub-station under Sipat-II transmission system of Western Region from the date of commercial operation to 31.3.2009.	23.6.2009
158.	97/2009	5.5.2009	NHPC	Determination of impact of AFC on account of additional capital expenditure incurred during 2004-05 and 2005-06 in respect of Chamera-I HEP.	21.12.2009
159.	98/2009	27.5.2009	TNEB	Review of the order dated 19.10.2005 in Petition No.97/2005-Seeking directions from the Commission to TNEB for adhering to CERC Tariff orders and regulations.	17.12.2009
160.	99/2009	27.5.2009	TNEB	Review of the order dated 14.9.2006 in Petition No.17/2006-Payment of the power bills of NLC power stations and refund of excess rebate by TNEB in line with order dated 19.10.2005.	17.12.2009

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Date of Registration	Petitioner	Subject	Date of disposal
161.	100/2009	27.5.2009	NHPC	Petition under regulation 44 (Power to relax) of CERC (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2009 regarding relaxation in various provisions for Hydro Generating Stations of NHPC Ltd.	23.6.2009
162.	102/2009	28.5.2009	PGCIL	Determination of provisional transmission tariff for (i) 400 kV D/C Ranchi-Sipat transmission line with associated bays at Ranchi and Sipat sub-station and (ii) 40% FSC of 400 kV Ranchi-Sipat D/C transmission line at Ranchi sub-station under Kahalgaon stage-II phase-II transmission system in Western region and Eastern region for the period from 31.3.2009.	23.6.2009
163.	103/2009	29.5.2009	MPPTCL	Petition for amendment to CERC (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2009.	25.6.2009
164.	104/2009	3.6.2009	PGCIL	Determination of revised transmission tariff due to additional capitalization incurred during 2007-08 for (i) 40% Series Compensation on Meramundali-Jeypore 400 kV D/C transmission line at Jeypore (Eastern Region scheme) (ii) 50% Fixed Series Compensation on 400 kV Jeypore-Gazuwaka D/C transmission line at jeypore (Inter-regional scheme between ER and SR) associated with augmentation of capacity of Gazuwaka HVDC back to back project for the period from 1.1.2007 to 31.3.2009.	28.8.2009
165.	106/2009	3.6.2009	*Suo-motu*	Maintenance of Grid Discipline-non-compliance of provisions of the Indian Electricity Grid Code by Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.	21.8.2009
166.	109/2009	16.6.2009	TPL	Approval of tariff of SUGEN 1147.5 MW power plant of Torrent Power Limited for the period from date of commercial operation of block 10 (First Block) to 31.3.2014.	11.1.2010
167.	112/2009	17.6.2009	*Suo-motu*	Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges for the energy drawn in excess of the drawal schedule by the Electricity Department, Daman and Diu	27.7.2009

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Date of Registration	Petitioner	Subject	Date of disposal
168.	113/2009	17.6.2009	*Suo-motu*	Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges for the energy drawn in excess of the drawal schedule by the Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Ltd.	18.12.2009
169.	114/2009	18.6.2009	DSCL	Petition U/s 78 of the Electricity Act, 2003	17.8.2009
170.	115/2009	18.6.2009	MCX	Petition seeking re-consideration and/ or review and/or modification of certain observation and findings in the order dated 28.4.2009 in Petition No. 159/2008 (Power Exchange India Ltd. Vs. Multi Commodity Exchange of India Ltd.)	11.1.2010
171.	116/2009	19.6.2009	NTPC	Petition for in-principle approval to install additional Naptha storage tanks at Anta GPS and Auraiya GPS and incur additional capital expenditure.	27.8.2009
172.	117/2009	22.6.2009	TPTCL	Petition under Section 66 of the Electricity Act, 2003 read with regulation 24 of the conduct of Business Regulations, 1999	24.12.2009
173.	119/2009	22.6.2009	PGCIL	Determination of provisional transmission tariff of 400 kV D/C Kota-Merta transmission line (ckt-I and II) along with associated bays under system strengthening in sought west part of Northern Grid (Part-A) transmission system in Northern Region for tariff period 2004-09.	30.7.2009
174.	123/2009	23.6.2009	NTPC	Revision of fixed charges due to additional capital expenditure incurred during 2007-08 and 2008-09 at Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Station, Stage-III (500 MW)	11.1.2010
175.	128/2009	30.6.2009	NTPC	Petition for re-determination of tariff due to additional capital expenditure incurred during 2006-07 and 2007-08 on fixed charges of Korba STPS	11.1.2010
176.	129/2009	30.6.2009	NTPC	Revision of fixed charges due to additional capital expenditure for the period 2008-09 for Feroze Gandhi Unchchar Thermam Power Station, Stage-I (420 MW) .	11.1.2010

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Date of Registration	Petitioner	Subject	Date of disposal
177.	130/2009	30.6.2009	*Suo-motu*	Maintenance of Grid Discipline-non-compliance of provisions of the Indian Electricity Grid Code by TNEB	21.8.2009
178.	131/2009	2.7.2009	PGCIL	Approval of transmission tariff for Stage-I of 400 kV Thyristor controlled series compensation project (FACTS Device) on Kanpur-Ballangarh 400 kV S/C line at Ballabgarh in Northern Region for the period from 1.4.2009 to 31.3.2014.	14.9.2009
179.	132/2009	2.7.2009	NHPC	Approval of generation tariff for Teesta HE Project Stage-V for the period from 1.3.2008 to 31.3.2009.	5.1.2010
180.	134/2009	3.7.2009	NTPC	Petition to initiate proceedings to amend the CERC (Open Access in inter-State Transmission) (Amendment) Regulations, 2009 w.r.t providing flexibility in revision of daily schedule in case of bilateral transactions in order to facilitate utilization of unrequsitioned surplus (URS) Power to NTPC stations.	11.1.2010
181.	135/2009	8.7.2009	VSL	Petition under Section 79 of the Electricity Act, 2003	7.9.2009
182.	136/2009	8.7.2009	DKSSKN	Petition under Section 79 of the Electricity Act, 2003	7.9.2009
183.	138/2009	9.7.2009	NTPC	Revision of fixed charges due to additional capital expenditure incurred during 2008-09 for Talcher Super Thermal Power Station, Stage-II (4x500 MW)	19.2.2010
184.	140/2009	9.7.2009	NTPC	Determination of impact of additional capital expenditure incurred from 1.1.2009 to 31.3.2009 on Fixed Charges of Sipat Super Thermal Power Station Stage-II (1000MW)	10.12.2009
185.	141/2009	9.7.2009	NTPC	Determination of revised fixed charges due to additional capital expenditure incurred during 2006-0, 2007- 08 and 2008-09 for Faridabad Gas Power Station (431.586 MW)	11.1.2010

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Date of Registration	Petitioner	Subject	Date of disposal
186.	142/2009	10.7.2009	NTPC	Revision of fixed charges due to additional capital expenditure incurred during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 for Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Station (2100 MW)	11.1.2010
187.	143/2009	23.7.2009	NRLDC	Petition under Section 29 of the Electricity Act, 2003 seeking a direction to the constituents of Northrn Region to honour the power transfer capability limits for ensuring securioty of the Indian Electric Power System and seeking notification of regulations on application of congestion charges.	23.12.2009
188.	147/2009	23.7.2009	NTPC	Determination of impact of additional capital expendture incurred during 2007-08 and 2008-09 on fixed charges on Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station Stage-I (1260 MW).	11.1.2010
189.	149/2009	23.7.2009	NTPC	Revision of fixed charges due to additional capital expenditure incurred during 2006-07, 2007- 08 and 2008-09 for Simhadri Thermal Power Station (1000 MW)	8.1.2010
190.	151/2009	27.7.2009	*Suo-motu*	Denial of Open access in violation of open access regulations.	30.11.2009
191.	153/2009	29.7.2009	KJHPCL	Petition under Section 79 (1) (b) of the Electricity Act, 2003 read with Section 185 (2) (a) of the Electricity Act, 2003 along with supporting affidavit	26.10.2009
192.	154/2009	30.7.2009	NHPC	Determination of impact of AFC on account of additional capital expenditure incurred during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 in respect of Salal HEP	7.1.2010
193.	155/2009	4.8.2009	SSL	Petition under Section 79 of the Electricity Act, 2003 filed by Shamanur Sugars Ltd.	11.12.2009
194.	156/2009	4.8.2009	NSSKN	Petition under Section 79 of the Electricity Act, 2003 filed by Nandi Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane Niyamith, Bijapur	11.12.2009

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Date of Registration	Petitioner	Subject	Date of disposal
195.	157/2009	4.8.2009	NSL SL	Petition under Section 79 of the Electricity Act, 2003 filed by NSL Sugars Ltd., Bangalore.	11.12.2009
196.	158/2009	4.8.2009	GMR	Petition under Section 79 of the Electricity Act, 2003 filed by GMR Industries Ltd., Bangalore.	11.12.2009
197.	161/2009	5.8.2009	PGCIL	Determination of final transmission tariff up to the date of commercial operation and additional capital expenditure for (i) 80 MVAR, 420 kV Bus Reactor at Lucknow sub-station (ii) second 400 kV S/C Bareilly-Mordabad transmission line along with associated bays under Northern Region System Strengthening Scheme-I in Northern Region for the tariff period 2004-09.	22.2.2009
198.	163/2009	6.8.2009	PGCIL	Determination of final transmission tariff up to the date of commercial operation and additional capitalization from the date of commercial operation to 31.3.2009 for (i) ICT-I along with associated bays at Ludhiana sub-station (ii) Total Upstream system including Malerkotla-Ludhiana-Jalandhar transmission line along with associated bays at Ludhiana sub-station, Malerkotla sub-station and Jalandhar sub-station and shunt reactor along with associated bays at Ludhiana sub-station (iii) ICT-III along with associated bays at Ludhiana sub-station under Northern Region System Strengthening Scheme-III in Northern Region for the period 2004-09.	15.2.2010
199.	164/2009	6.8.2009	PGCIL	Final transmission tariff of circuit-II of 400 kV D/C Teesta (Stage-V)-Sillguri D/C line, ICT-II at Baripada sub-station along with associated bays associated with Teesta (Stage-V) HEP, in Eastern Region for the period from respective date of commercial operation to 31.3.2009.	21.12.2009

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Date of Registration	Petitioner	Subject	Date of disposal
200.	167/2009	6.8.2009	PGCIL	Determination of final transmission tariff up to date of commercial operation and additional capital expenditure from the date of commercial operation to 31.3.2009 for (i) 400/220 kV Damoh sub-station with ICT-I along with associated bays (ii) 400/220 kV 315 MVA ICT-II along with associated 400 kV and 220 kV bays at Damoh sub-station and (iii) 400 kV 63 MVAR factor along with associated 400 kV bay at Damoh sub-station under WRSS-IV transmission system in Western Region from the date of commercial operation to 31.3.2009.	16.3.2009
201.	169/2009	6.8.2009	PGCIL	Determination of final transmission tariff up to date of commercial operation and additional capital expenditure from the date of commercial operation to 31.3.2009 for (i) 315 MVA 400/220 kV ICT-I along with associated bays & twin no 220 kV line bays at Kankroli sub-station and (ii) 50 MVAR Bus Reactor along with associated bays at Kankroli sub-station under RAPP 5 & 6 transmission system in Northern Region from the date of commercial operation to 31.3.2009.	25.1.2010
202.	170/2009	10.8.2009	NRLDC	Petition under Section 29 of the Electricity Act, 2003 read with relevant provisions of the Indian Electricity Grid Code (IEGC), seeking a direction to the constituents of Northern Region to comply with provisions of the IEGC particularly Section 6.4.12.	23.12.2009
203.	172/2009	12.8.2009	TNEB	Review of the order dated 9.6.2009 in Petition No. 139/2008-Approval of revised fixed charges of RGCCPP Kayamkulam after accounting for the capital expenditure	23.12.2009

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Date of Registration	Petitioner	Subject	Date of disposal
204.	173/2009	13.8.2009	PTL	Approval of incentive for the year 2008-09 in respect of 400 kV D/C Gorakhpur-Lucknow transmission line, (ii) 400 kV D/C Bareilly-Mandola line transmission line and (iii) 400 kV D/C Muzaffarpur-Gorakhpur transmission line associated with Tala Hydro Electric Power, East-North inter-connector and Northern region transmission system.	14.10.2009
205.	174/2009	13.8.2009	PTL	Approval of incentive in respect of 400 kV D/C Siliguri-Purnea transmission line, 400 kV D/C Purnea-Muzaffarpur (BSEB) transmission line and 400 kV D/C Muzaffarpur (PGCIL)-Muzaffarpur (BSEB) transmission line Gorakhpur in Eastern Region associated with Tala Hydro Electric Project, East-North inter-connector and Northern Region transmission system.	14.10.2009
206.	175/2009	21.8.2009	KSEB	Review of the order dated 9.6.2009 in Petition No. 139/2008-Approval of revised fixed charges of RGCCPP Kayamkulam after accounting for the capital cost of switchyard transferred to NTPC from PGCIL.	30.12.2009
207.	177/2009	26.8.2009	THPCL	Clarification and implementation mechanism for an "in-principle" approval of the project cost for a Hydro Power Project.	11.1.2010
208.	178/2009	27.8.2009	*Suo-motu*	Restraining escalation of price of electricity in short-term sale/trading	11.9.2009
209.	180/2009	28.8.2009	PGCIL	Determination of final transmission tariff for (a) LILO of Kolar-Sriperumbudur 400 kV S/C transmission line along with one 50 MVAR reactor at Kalvindapattu (Melakottaiyur) (b) 1st 315 MVA Auto transformer at Kavindapattu sub-station and © 2nd 315 MVA Auto transformer at Kalvindapattu sub-station along with associated bays and equipments under "Transmission system associated with Kaiga-3 & 4 (2x235 MW) Project" from the date of commercial operation to 31.3.2009 in Southern Region.	11.3.2010

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Date of Registration	Petitioner	Subject	Date of disposal
210.	187/2009	28.8.2009	NHPC	Determination of impact of additional capitalization incurred during the periods 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 on AFC in respect of Tanakpur HE project.	23.12.2009
211.	190/2009	31.8.2009	NHPC	Determination of impact of additional capitalization incurred during the periods 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 revision of their AFC in respect of Chamera-II	
212.	191/2009	31.8.2009	NHPC	Determination of impact of additional capitalization incurred during the periods 2006-07, 2007-08 and revision of AFC thereof in respect of Loktak.	10.2.2010
213.	197/2009	3.9.2009	NHPC	Determination of impact of additional capital expenditure/de-capitalization incurred during the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 on AFC in respect of Uri HE Project.	5.1.2010
214.	198/2009	3.9.2009	NHPC	Determination of impact of additional capital expenditure/de-capitalization incurred during the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 on AFC in respect of Bairasiul Power Station.	18.12.2009
215.	199/2009	9.10.2009	IEX	Application under Section 94 of the Electricity Act, 2003 read with regulations 103, 111 and 114 of the CERC (Conduct of Business) Regulations, 1999 for review and modification of the order dated 31.8.2009 in Petition No. 120/2008.	2.12.2009
216.	200/2009	11.9.2009	PTL	Revision of incentive for 400 kV D/C Gorakhpur-Lucknow transmission line, (ii) 400 kV D/C Bareilly-Mandola transmission line and (iii) 400 kV D/C Muzaffarpur-Gorakhpur transmission line associated with Tala Hydro Electric Power, East-North inter-connector and Northern region transmission system.	22.12.2009

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Date of Registration	Petitioner	Subject	Date of disposal
217.	201/2009	11.9.2009	PTL	Revision of incentive for (i) 400 kV D/C Siliguri-Purnea transmission line, (ii) 400 kV D/C Purnea-Muzaffarpur (BSEB) transmission line (iii) 220 k V Double circuit Muzaffarpur (PGCIL)-Muzaffarpur (BSEB) transmission line and (iv) 400 kV D/C Muzaffarpur-Gorakhpur transmission line (50%) in Eastern Region associated with Tala Hydro Electric Project, East-North inter-connector and Northern Region transmission system.	22.12.2009
218.	202/2009	11.9.2009	PGCIL	Determination of provisional transmission tariff for (i) LILO of 220 kV Tanakpur-Bareilly transmission line (Ckt-II) at Sitarganj along with associated bays (ii) 220/132 ICT-I at Sitarganj along with associated bays under System Strengthening Scheme in Uttaranchal in Northern Region.	22.10.2009
219.	203/2009	14.9.2009	APPCPL	Application for grant of inter-State trading licence to Arunachal Pradesh Power Corporation Pvt. Ltd.	12.2.2010
220.	204/2009	14.9.2009	NHPC	Determination of impact on AFC on account of (i) release of deferred liabilities amounting to Rs. 49.17 crore as on 7.4.2007 (ii) additional capital expenditure incurred during the years 2007-08 and 2008-09 in respect of Dulhasti HE Project.	9.3.2010
221.	207/2009	23.9.2009	WRT(M)PL	Application for approval under Section 17(3) of Electricity Act, 2003 for creating Security in favour of security trustee pursuant to security trustee agreement, by way of mortgage on project assets for benefit of the lenders/security trustee to the project, through execution of indenture of mortgage for project B of Western Region Strengthening Scheme-II.	11.2.2010

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Date of Registration	Petitioner	Subject	Date of disposal
222.	208/2009	23.9.2009	WRT(G)PL	Application for approval under Section 17(3) of Electricity Act, 2003 for creating security in favour of security trustee pursuant to security trustee agreement, by way of mortgage on project assets for benefit of the lenders/security trustee to the project, through execution of indenture of mortgage for project C of Western Region Strengthening Scheme-II.	11.2.2010
223.	209/2009	23.9.2009	*Suo-motu*	Denial of open access in violation of open access regulations by Gujarat Energy Transmission Corpration Ltd.	24.11.2009
224.	217/2009	5.10.2009	PGCIL	Determination of final transmission tariff up to date of commercial operation and additional capitalization from date of commercial operation to 31.3.2009 for (i) extension of 400/220 kV Kolhapur (MSEB) sub-station (ii) 220 kV D/C Vapi-Magarwada line and (iii) 220 kV D/C Vapi-Khardpada transmission line along with associated bays with WRSS -III transmission system in Western Region from the date of commercial operation to 31.3.2009.	14.1.2010
225.	223/2009	13.10.2009	PXIL	Revision of minimum volume for the day ahead transaction.	3.11.2009
226.	232/2009	22.10.2009	SRLDC	Maintaining grid security of the Southern Regional Grid by curbing overdrawals and effecting proper load management by TNEB.	30.11.2009
227.	234/2009	26.10.2009	PGCIL	Determination of revised transmission tariff due to additional capitalization incurred during 2008-09 for 400 kV D/C Kishenpur-Wagoors transmission line along with associated bays at Kishenpur and Wagoors sub-station under Dulhasti combined transmission system in Northern Region for the period 2004-09 block.	10.2.2010

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Date of Registration	Petitioner	Subject	Date of disposal
228.	236/2009	26.10.2009	PGCIL	Revision of transmission tariff for tariff period 2004-09 due to additional capital expenditure incurred during 2008-09 for Rihand Stage-II Transmission System in northern Region for tariff block 2004-09 period.	15.2.2010
229.	237/2009	28.10.2009	*Suo-motu*	Default in payment Unscheduled Interchange (UI) charges for the energy drawn in excess of the drawal schedule by Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited.	26.2.2010
230.	238/2009	28.10.2009	NHPC	Determination of impact on AFC on account of (i) release of balance deferred liability (ii) additional capital expenditure incurred during the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 in respect of Dhauliganga HE Project Stage-I	11.2.2010
231.	243/2009	29.10.2009	PGCIL	Determination of revised transmission tariff due to additional capitalization incurred during 2008-09 for 400 kV D/C Dhauliganga HEP-Bareilly (UPPCL) transmission line along with its associated bays at Bareilly (UPPCL) in Northern Region for tariff block 2004-09	11.2.2010
232.	244/2009	29.10.2009	NRLDC	Approval of utilisation of surplus amount available in UI pool account fund towards funding of implementation of pilot project on PMU installations in Northern Region in terms of regulation 11 of the CERC (Unscheduled interchange charges and related matters) Regulations, 2009.	22.12.2009
233.	250/2009	4.11.2009	PGCIL	Reimbursement of additional expenditure towards deployment of special security forces CISF) at Wagoors sub-station for the year 2008-09 in Northern Region.	19.1.2010
234.	252/2009	4.11.2009	WRLDC	Implementation of WAMS project in WR and utilization of surplus amount available in Unscheduled interchange pool Account Fund.	15.2.2010

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Date of Registration	Petitioner	Subject	Date of disposal
235.	262/2009	12.11.2009	PGCIL	Review of the order dated 14.9.2009 in Petition No. 131/2009-Approval of transmssion tariff for stage-I of 400 kV Thyristor controlled series compensation project (FACTS Device) on Kanpur-Ballabgarh 400 kV S/C line at Ballabgarh in Northern Region for the period from 1.4.2009 to 31.3.2014.	11.2.2010
236.	263/2009	12.11.2009	PGCIL	Revision of transmission tariff for tariff period 2008-09 due to additional capital expenditure incurred during 2008-09 for (a) Tehri-Meeruit Ckt-I along with associaterd bay at Meeruty end (b) Tehri-Meerut Ckt-II along with associated bay at Meerut end and 400 kV S/C Meerut-Muzafarnagar transmission line along with associated bays and (c) ICT at Muzaffarnagar along with one No.400 kV and one No..220 kV associated bay with ICT under Tehri transmission system in Northern Region.	11.3.2010
237.	268/2009	17.11.2009	ISMA	Review/modification of the Regulation dated 16.9.2009 in respect of Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions of tariff determination from Renewable Energy Sources) Regulations, 2009	11.1.2010
238.	272/2009	17.11.2009	PGCIL	Determination of revised transmission tariff due to additional capitalization incurred during 2008-09 for system strengthening scheme in Northern Region (formerly part of Tala Supplementary Scheme for the period 2004-09	16.3.2010
239.	273/2009	17.11.2009	PGCIL	Determination of revised transmission tariff due to additional capitalization incurred during 2008-09 for 400 kV Vindhyachal-Kanpur transmission line at Singrauli along with bayus at Singrauli end (Realignment of Vindhyachal-Kanpur S/C line at Singrauli and Singrauli-Vindhyachal 2nd 400 kV ckt) and bus coupler bay at Vindhyachal HVDC under system strengthening scheme in Singrauli-Vindhyachal corridor in Northern Region for the period 2004-09	12.1.2010

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Date of Registration	Petitioner	Subject	Date of disposal
240.	274/2009	17.11.2009	PGCIL	Revision of transmission tariff for tariff period 2004-09 due to additional capital expenditure incurred during 2008-09 for Northern Region System Strengthening Scheme-II in Northern Region for the tariff period 2004-09	23.2.2010
241.	276/2009	20.11.2009	SCL	Application for grant of inter-State trading licence to Shree Cement Limited	16.3.2010
242.	284/2009	23.11.2009	*Suo-motu*	Determination of generic levelised generation tariff under the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for tariff determination from renewable energy sources) Regulations, 2009.	3.12.2009
243.	289/2009	26.11.2009	PGCIL	Revision of transmission tariff due to additional capital expenditure incurred during 2008-09 for Neelamangala-Mysore 400 kV D/C transmission line along with 2x315 MVA 400/220 kV ICTs at Mysore sub-station and bay extension at Neelamangala (KPTCL) 400/220 K v sub-station for the tariff period 2004-09 in Southern Region.	23.2.2010
244.	291/2009	26.11.2009	PGCIL	Revision of transmission tariff due to additional capital expenditure incurred during 2008-09 for the tariff period 2004-09 for 400 kV Madurai-Trivendrum transmission system in Southern Region	3.2.2010
245.	292/2009	26.11.2009	PGCIL	Revision of transmission tariff due to additional capital expenditure incurred during 2008-09 for (i) 315 MVA ICT-IV along with associated bays at Moga sub-station (ii) ICT-II along with associated bays and 2 nos PSEB feeder bays at Amritsar Sub-station, and 400 kV Bus reactor bay & 2nos PSEB line bays at Moga sub-station under augmentation of transformation capacity at Amritsar and Moga sub-station in Northern Region for tariff period 2004-09.	11.3.2010

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Date of Registration	Petitioner	Subject	Date of disposal
246.	293/2009	26.11.2009	PGCIL	Revision of transmission tariff due to additional capital expenditure incurred during 2008-09 for (i) 220 kV S/C Unchahar-Raibareilly transmission line along with associated bays at Raibareilly, LILO of 220 kV D/C Unchahar-Lucknow transmission line at Raibareilly and 100 MVA, 220/132 kV ICT-IIIat Raibareilly along with associated bays (DOCO 1.8.2007) and (ii) 100MVA, 220/132 kV ICT-III at Raibareilly sub-station along with associated bays (DOCO 1.11.2007) under Unchahar-III transmission system in Northern Region for the period 2004-09.	3.3.2010
247.	303/2009	7.12.2009	PGCIL	Reimbursement of additional expenditure towards deployment of special security forces CISF) at Bongaigaon sub-station for the year 2008-09 in North Eastern Region.	29.1.2010
248.	310/2009	15.12.2009	*Suo-motu*	Remittance of congestion revenue by Indian Energy Exchange	23.2.2010
249.	317/2009	21.12.2009	VVL	Petition under Sections 79 (1), C(f) & (K) of the Electricity Act, 2003 and regulation 26 of the CERC (Open access in inter-State in transmission) Regulations, 2009.	29.1.2010
250.	328/2009	30.12.2009	PGCIL	Revision of transmission tariff due to additional capital expenditure incurred during 2008-09 for (a) Neelmangala Somanahally 400 kV D/C line (b) Gooty-Raichur 400 kV D/C transmission line along with bay extension under scheme for system strengthening-III in Southern Region.	19.3.2010

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Date of Registration	Petitioner	Subject	Date of disposal
251.	331/2009	30.12.2009	PGCIL	Revision of transmission tariff due to additional capital expenditure incurred during 2008-09 for (i) 80 MVAR Bus Reactor along with Nellore 400 kV bay extension work (b) 315 MVAICT along with Cuddapah 400 kV bay extension work, © 315 MVA ICT along with Gooty sub-station bay extension work and IInd 3 x167 MVA Auto transformer at Kolar and switching arrangement for reactor at Somanhally, (d) 315 MVA ICT along with Gajuwaka subation bay extension work, (e) 315 MVA ICT along with Munirabad sub-station bay extension work (f) 315 MVA ICT along with Khammam sub-station bay extension work under the system strengthening scheme-V from 1.4.2008 to 31.3.2009 in Southern Region Grid	18.3.2010
252.	1/2010	1.1.2010	*Suo-motu*	Rate of congestion charge in real time operation in inter-State transmission	17.3.2010
253.	21/2010	4.2.2010	NRPC	Levy of additional UI Charges consequent to the interim order dated 12.11.2009 of the Hon`ble High Court of Allahabad, Lucknow Bench in writ petition No. 10169 of 2009 (M/B) (UPPCL Vs. CERC 8 NRLDC)	12.2.2010
254.	32/2010	17.2.2010	CSPL	Application under Section 63 of the Electricity Act, 2003 for approval of deviation in the RFQ document for the Chhattisgarh Ultra Mega Power Project.	8.3.2010
255.	53/2010	22.2.2010	*Suo-motu*	Determination of generic levelised generation tariff under Regulations 8 of the CERC (Terms and Conditions for Tariff determination from Renewable Energy Sources) Regulations, 2009 and Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for tariff determination from Renewable Energy Sources) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2010	26.2.2010

Annexure-II

Installed capacity as on 31.3.2010 and the date of commercial operation of the generating stations of NTPC

Sl. No.	Name of the Generating Station	Installed Capacity as on 31.3.2010 (MW)	COD of the Station
Coal Based thermal generating Stations of NTPC			
A.	Pit head Generating Stations		
1	Rihand STPS St-I	1000.00	01.01.1991
2	Rihand STPS St-II	1000.00	01.04.2006
3	Singrauli STPS	2000.00	01.05.1988
4	Vindhyachal STPS St-I	1260.00	01.02.1992
5	Vindhyachal STPS St-II1	1000.00	01.10.2000
6	Vindhyachal STPS St-III1	1000.00	15.07.2007
7	Korba STPS	2100.00	01.06.1990
8	Sipat St-II	1000.00	01.01.2009
9	Ramagundam STPS St-I & II	2100.00	01.04.1991
10	Ramagundam STPS St-III	500.00	25.03.2005
11	Talcher TPS1	460.00	01.07.1997
12	Talcher STPS St-I	1000.00	01.07.1997
13	Talcher STPS St-II	2000.00	01.08.2005
	Sub-Total	16420.00	
B.	Non-Pit head Generating Stations	2000.00	01.08.2005
1	FGUTPP TPS St-I	420.00	13.02.1992 (Date of Take over)
2	FGUTPP St-II	420.00	01.01.2001
3	FGUTPP St-III	210.00	01.01.2007

Sl. No.	Name of the Generating Station	Installed Capacity as on 31.3.2010 (MW)	COD of the Station
4	NCTP Dadri (Stage-I)	840.00	01.12.1995
5	NCTP Dadri (Stage-II)	490.00	31.01.2010
6	Farrakka STPS	1600.00	01.07.1996
7	Tanda TPS1	440.00	14.01.2000 (Date of Take over)
8	Badarpur TPS	705.00	01.04.1982
9	Kahalgaon STPS	840.00	01.08.1996
10	Kahalgaon St-II	1500.00	20.03.2010
11	Simhadri1	1000.00	01.03.2003
	Sub-Total	8465.00	
	Total Coal (A+B)	24885.00	
Gas / Liquid Fuel Based Stations of NTPC			
1	Dadri CCGT	829.78	01.04.1997
2	Faridabad	431.00	01.01.2001
3	Anta CCGT	419.33	01.03.1990
4	Auraiya GPS	663.36	01.12.1990
5	Gandhar GPS	657.39	01.11.1995
6	Kawas GPS	656.20	01.09.1993
7	Kayamkulam CCGT	359.58	01.03.2000
	Sub-Total	4016.64	
	Total NTPC (Coal+Gas)	28901.64	

Annexure-III

Installed capacity and the date of commercial operation of each of the generating station of Damoder Valley Corporation (DVC)

Name of the Stations	Installed Capacity (in MW)	Date of Commercial operation
Bokaro TPS	805	August 1993
Chandrapur TPS	750	March 1979
Durgapur TPS	350	September 1982
Mejia TPS (Unit- 1, 2 & 3)	630	September 1999
Mejia TPS unit-4	210	February 2005
Mejia TPS unit-5 & 6	500	24.9.2008
Total	3245	

Annexure-IV

Installed capacity of Central Sector Hydro Generation Companies (NHPC, NHDC, NEEPCO, SJVNL, THDC and DVC)

S. No.	Project Name / State	Type	Installed Capacity	Year of Commercial Operation
NHPC Generating Stations				
1	Baira Siul, H.P.	Pondage	3 X 60 = 180	1981
2	Loktak, Manipur	Storage	3 x 35 = 105	1983
3	Salal, J & K	ROR	6 x 115 = 690	1987
4	Tanakpur,Uttarakhand	ROR	3 x 40 = 120	1992
5	Chamera - I, H.P.	Pondage	3 x 180 = 540	1994
6	Uri – I, J & K	ROR	4 x120 = 480	1997
7	Rangit, Sikkim	Pondage	3 x 20 = 60	1999
8	Chamera - II, H.P.	Pondage	3 x 100 = 300	2003
9	Dhauliganga – I, Uttarakhand	2100.00		01.04.1991
10	Dulhasti, J&K	ROR	3 x130 = 390	2007
11	Teesta – V, Sikkim	Pondage	3 x 170 = 510	2008
Total 11 stations of NHPC with installed capacity of 3655 MW				
NHDC Generating Stations				
12	Indira Sagar, M.P.	Storage	8x125=1000	2005
13	Omkareshwar, M.P.	Storage	8x65 = 520	2007
Total 02 stations of NHDC with installed capacity of 1520 MW				
NEEPCO Generating Stations				
14	Ranganadi, Nagaland	Pondage	3x135=405	2002
15	Kopili St-I, Assam	Storage	4x50=200	1997

S. No.	Project Name / State	Type	Installed Capacity	Year of Commercial Operation
16	Kopili St-II, Assam	Storage	1x25=25	2004
17	Khandong, Assam	Storage	2x25=50	1984
18	Doyang, Nagaland	Storage	3x25=75	2000
Total 05 stations of NEEPCO with installed capacity is of 755 MW				
SJVNL Generating Stations				
19	Nathpa Jhakri, Uttarakhand	ROR with Pondage	6X250=1500	2004
Total 01 stations of SJVNL with installed capacity of 1500 MW				
THDC Generating Stations				
20	Tehri, Uttarakhand	Storage	4x250=1000	2007
Total 01 stations of THDC with installed capacity of 1000 MW				
DVC Generating Stations				
21	Maithon,Jharkhand/W.B.	Storage	3x20=60	1958
22	Panchet, Jharkhand/W. Bengal	Storage	2x40=80	1991
23	Taliya, Jharkhand	Storage	2x2=4	1953
Total 03 stations of DVC with installed capacity of 144 MW				
TOTAL INSTALLED CAPACITY 8574 MW (23 STATIONS)				

Annexure-V

Composite Tariff of Hydro Stations under the purview of CERC

Gen. co.	Station	State	Date of COD	IC MW	Saleable DE MU	Tarrif for 08-09 (Rs./Kwh)
NHPC						
1	Baira siul	HP	1-Apr-82	180	680.97	0.78
2	Loktak	Manipur	1-Jun-83	105	391.48	1.28
3	Salal	J&K	1-Apr-95	690	2685.04	0.66
4	Tanakpur	Uttarkhand	1-Apr-93	123	393.95	1.20
5	Chamera -I	HP	1-May-94	540	1447.23	1.39
6	Uri-I	Uttarkhand	1-Jun-97	480	2249.57	1.22
7	Rangit	Sikkim	15-Feb-00	60	295.00	1.59
8	Chamera-II	HP	31-Mar-04	300	1304.06	2.67
9	Dhauliganga-I	HP	1-Nov-05	280	986.60	1.81
10	Dulhasti	J&K	7-Apr-07	390	1658.00	5.09
11	Teesta-V	Sikkim	10-Apr-08	510	2240.74	1.50
THDC						
1	Tehri stage-I	Uttarkhand	2007	1000	2411	3.5
NHDC						
1	Indira Sagar	MP	25-Aug-05	1000	1958.00	2.53
2	Omkareshwar	MP	15-Nov-07	520	834.00	3.16
SJVNL						
1	Naptha jhakri	HP	18-May-04	1500	6020.00	2.18
NEEPCO						
1	Khandong	Assam	4-May-84	50	241.85	0.81

Gen. co.	Station	State	Date of COD	IC MW	Saleable DE MU	Tarrif for 08-09 (Rs./Kwh)
2	Kopili Stg.I	Assam	12-Jul-97	200	1033.37	0.56
3	Doyang	Nagaland	8-Jul-00	75	197.97	2.95
4	Ranganadi	Nagaland	12-Apr-02	420	1632.63	1.25
5	Kopili Stage-II	Assam	26-Jul-04	25	75.30	1.72

Note: All figures are provisional

Annexure-VI

Renewable Energy Tariff for year 2009-10 (Rs / kWh)

Particular	Levellised Total Tariff (FY2010-11)	Benefit of Accelerated Depreciation (if availed)	Net Levellised Tariff (upon adjusting for Accelerated Depreciation benefit, if availed)
Wind Energy			
Wind Zone -1 (CUF 20%)	5.63	(0.37)	5.26
Wind Zone -2 (CUF 23%)	4.90	(0.32)	4.58
Wind Zone -3 (CUF 27%)	4.17	(0.28)	3.89
Wind Zone -4 (CUF 30%)	3.75	(0.25)	3.5
Small Hydro Power Project			
HP, Uttarakhand and NE States (Below 5MW)	3.90	(0.23)	3.67
HP, Uttarakhand and NE States (5MW to 25 MW)	3.35	(0.21)	3.14
Other States (Below 5 MW)	4.62	(0.27)	4.35
Other States (5 MW to 25 MW)	4.00	(0.25)	3.75
Solar Power Projects			
Solar PV	18.44	(1.30)	17.14
Solar Thermal	13.45	(0.91)	12.54

State	Levellised Fixed Tariff	Variable Tariff (FY 2009-10)	Applicable Tariff Rate (FY 2010-11)	Benefit of Accelerated Depreciation (if availed)	Net Applicable Tariff (upon adjusting for Accelerated Depreciation benefit, if availed)
Biomass Power Project					
Andhra Pradesh	1.94	2.21	4.15	(0.10)	4.05
Haryana	2.03	3.49	5.52	(0.10)	5.42

State	Levellised Fixed Tariff	Variable Tariff (FY 2009-10)	Applicable Tariff Rate (FY 2010-11)	Benefit of Accelerated Depreciation (if availed)	Net Applicable Tariff (upon adjusting for Accelerated Depreciation benefit, if availed)
Madhya Pradesh	1.93	2	3.93	(0.10)	3.83
Maharashtra	1.98	2.78	4.76	(0.10)	4.66
Punjab	2.03	3.46	5.49	(0.10)	5.39
Rajasthan	1.98	2.75	4.73	(0.10)	4.63
Tamil Nadu	2.01	3.07	5.08	(0.10)	4.98
Uttar Pradesh	1.96	2.51	4.47	(0.10)	4.37
Others	2.00	2.88	4.88	(0.10)	4.78
Non-Fossil Fuel based Cogeneration					
Andhra Pradesh	2.86	2.07	4.93	(0.15)	4.78
Haryana	2.53	3.25	5.78	(0.13)	5.65
Maharashtra	2.21	2.59	4.80	(0.12)	4.68
Madhya Pradesh	2.43	1.86	4.29	(0.13)	4.16
Punjab	2.53	3.22	5.75	(0.13)	5.62
Tamil Nadu	2.24	2.86	5.10	(0.12)	4.98
Uttar Pradesh	2.88	2.33	5.21	(0.15)	5.06
Others	2.49	2.68	5.17	(0.13)	5.04

Annexure-VII

Renewable Energy Tariff for year 2010-11 (Rs / kWh)

Particular	Levellised Total Tariff (FY2010-11)	Benefit of Accelerated Depreciation (if availed)	Net Levellised Tariff (upon adjusting for Accelerated Depreciation benefit, if availed)
Wind Energy			
Wind Zone -1 (CUF 20%)	5.07	(0.78)	4.29
Wind Zone -2 (CUF 23%)	4.41	(0.68)	3.73
Wind Zone -3 (CUF 27%)	3.75	(0.58)	3.18
Wind Zone -4 (CUF 30%)	3.38	(0.52)	2.86
Small Hydro Power Project			
HP, Uttarakhand and NE States (Below 5MW)	3.59	(0.48)	3.11
HP, Uttarakhand and NE States (5MW to 25 MW)	3.06	(0.43)	2.63
Other States (Below 5 MW)	4.26	(0.57)	3.70
Other States (5 MW to 25 MW)	3.65	(0.51)	3.14
Solar Power Projects			
Solar PV	17.91	(2.96)	14.95
Solar Thermal	15.31	(2.46)	12.85

State	Levellised Fixed Tariff	Variable Tariff (FY 2009-10)	Applicable Tariff Rate (FY 2010-11)	Benefit of Accelerated Depreciation (if availed)	Net Applicable Tariff (upon adjusting for Accelerated Depreciation benefit, if availed)
Biomass Power Project					
Andhra Pradesh	1.80	1.73	3.53	(0.19)	3.34
Haryana	1.89	2.73	4.62	(0.19)	4.43

State	Levellised Fixed Tariff	Variable Tariff (FY 2009-10)	Applicable Tariff Rate (FY 2010-11)	Benefit of Accelerated Depreciation (if availed)	Net Applicable Tariff (upon adjusting for Accelerated Depreciation benefit, if availed)
Madhya Pradesh	1.78	1.57	3.35	(0.19)	3.16
Maharashtra	1.84	2.17	4.01	(0.19)	3.82
Punjab	1.88	2.71	4.59	(0.19)	4.40
Rajasthan	1.83	2.16	3.99	(0.19)	3.80
Tamil Nadu	1.86	2.40	4.26	(0.19)	4.07
Uttar Pradesh	1.82	1.96	3.78	(0.19)	3.59
Others	1.84	2.26	4.10	(0.19)	3.91
Non-Fossil Fuel based Cogeneration					
Andhra Pradesh	2.61	1.62	4.23	(0.32)	3.91
Haryana	2.32	2.54	4.86	(0.27)	4.59
Maharashtra	2.03	2.02	4.05	(0.24)	3.81
Madhya Pradesh	2.22	1.46	3.68	(0.27)	3.41
Punjab	2.31	2.53	4.84	(0.27)	4.57
Tamil Nadu	2.05	2.24	4.29	(0.24)	4.05
Uttar Pradesh	2.62	1.83	4.45	(0.32)	4.13
Others	2.28	2.10	4.38	(0.27)	4.11

Annexure-VIII

Seminars / Conferences / Exchange Programme Attended By Officers / Staff of the Commission in FY 2009-10 (Outside India)

Stl. No	Name & Designation of Officer deputed	Name of Seminars/Conference/ Programme & duration	Country Visited
1.	Sh. Alok Kumar Secretary	Distribution and demand side management programme under Asia Pacific Partnership on clean development and climate from 27th April, 09 to 2nd May, 09	USA
2.	Sh. SK Chatterjee Dy Chief(RA)	Orientation programme for exposure on power sector reforms from 02nd to 07th June, 2009	UK
3.	Sh. Pankaj Batra Chief(Engg)	Study the regulatory mechanism, power markets, institutions and system operators from 22nd September to 06th October, 2009	USA, UK, Germany and Norway
4.	Sh. UR Prasad Dy Chief(Eco)	Study the regulatory mechanism, power markets, institutions and system operators from 22nd September to 06th October, 2009	USA, UK, Germany and Norway
5.	Mrs. Navneeta Verma Asst Chief(Engg)	Study the regulatory mechanism, power markets, institutions and system operators from 22nd September to 06th October, 2009	USA, UK, Germany and Norway
6.	Sh. Alok Kumar Secretary	Workshop on mitigation action and the role of market instrument from 09th to 10th March, 2010	South Korea
7.	Sh. M Sethu Ramalingam, Dy Chief(Legal)	Professional Development Programme from 22nd March to 02nd April, 2010	Bangkok, Sydney and Singapore

Annexure-IX

Programmes attended by Officers of the Commission in FY 2009-10 (In India)

Sl. No	Name of Officer	Programme	Date	Conducted by
1.	Sh. S.C. Shrivastava Sh. S.K. Chatterjee	Workshop on "Carbon Bazaar 2009"	28/04/09 to 29/04/09 at New Delhi	German Federal, Min. of Environment & Forest, Delhi
2.	Sh. S.N. Kalita	Workshop on "Network Driven DSM and Competitive Energy services"	27/04/09 to 28/04/09 at Mumbai	BEE, Delhi
3.	Sh. P.K. Kapoor	Workshop on "Role of HR & IT in developing executive secretaries"	22/06/09 to 26/06/09 at Manali	National Productivity Council, Delhi
4.	Sh. K.S. Dhingra Sh. Sukanta Gupta	Workshop on "Regulation, competition and market development"	9/7/09 to 12/07/09 at Bhubaneswar	Current Creators, Orrissa
5.	Sh. Bhart Gupta	FICCI Environment conclave	15/7/09 to 16/7/09 at Delhi	FICCI, Delhi
6.	Sh. Vijay Meghani Sh. Hemant Pandy Sh. Chander Prakash	Programme for officers of Regulatory Commission	3/08/09 to 8/08/09 at Kanpur	IIT, Kanpur
7.	Sh. Vijay Meghani	8th annual conference on IT in power	2/9/09 to 3/9/09 at Delhi	Power Line, Delhi
8.	Sh. S.N. Wadhwa	Effective office Secretary (Focus : e-age)	21/9/09 to 25/9/09 at Mount Abu	National Productivity Council, Jaipur
9.	Sh. Pankaj Batra	Nuclear energy development in India	13/08/09 at Delhi	TERI New Delhi
10.	Sh. K.S. Dhingra	Legal contract excellence	13/8/09 to 14/8/09 at Mumbai	Marcus Evans, Mumbai
11.	Sh. P.K Juneja	Effective office Secretary (Focus : e-age)	21/9/09 to 25/9/09 at Mount Abu	National Productivity Council, Jaipur

Sl. No	Name of Officer	Programme	Date	Conducted by
12.	Sh. K.S. Dhingra	Conference on service tax/VAT law	9/9/09 to 11/9/09 at Delhi	ICWAI, Delhi
13.	Sh. P.K. Awasthi Sh. A.V. Shukla	International Seminar on "Role of Cost & Management Accountant in Regional Economic Development"	26/11/09 at Delhi	ICWAI, Delhi
14.	Sh. S.C. Srivastava Sh. P.K. Awasthi Sh. S.N. Kalita	Training in Regulatory & Policy Framework for Market Development for Renewable Energy	30/11/09 to 01/12/09 at Delhi	World institute of Sustainable Energy, Pune

Annexure-X

E-Mail Id and Phone Numbers of the Chairperson, Members and Staff of the Commission (As on 31.03.2010)

Table E-MAIL ID AND PHONE NUMBERS OF THE CHAIRPERSON, MEMBERS AND STAFF OF THE COMMISSION

	Name	Designation	Phone No.	E-mail
	**Dr. Pramod Deo**	Chairperson	23753911	chairman@cercind.gov.in
	**S. Jayaraman**	Member	23753914	sjayaraman@cercind.gov.in
	**V.S.Varma**	Member	23753912	vsverma@cercind.gov.in
	**M Deena Dayalan**	Member	23753913	mdayalan@nic.in
	**Alok Kumar**	Secretary	23753915	alokkumar@nic.in
	**K. Biswal**	Chief (Finance)	23753918	k_biswal@hotmail.com
	**P. Batra**	Chief (Engg.)	23753917	pbatra@cercind.gov.in
	**Dr. V.M. Deshpande**	Chief Advisor	23353503	vmdeshpande@cercind.gov.in
	**S.C. Bera**	Joint Chief (Finance)	23353503	scbera@cercind.gov.in
	**S.C. Shrivastava**	Joint Chief (Engg.)	23353503	scshrivastava@cercind.gov.in

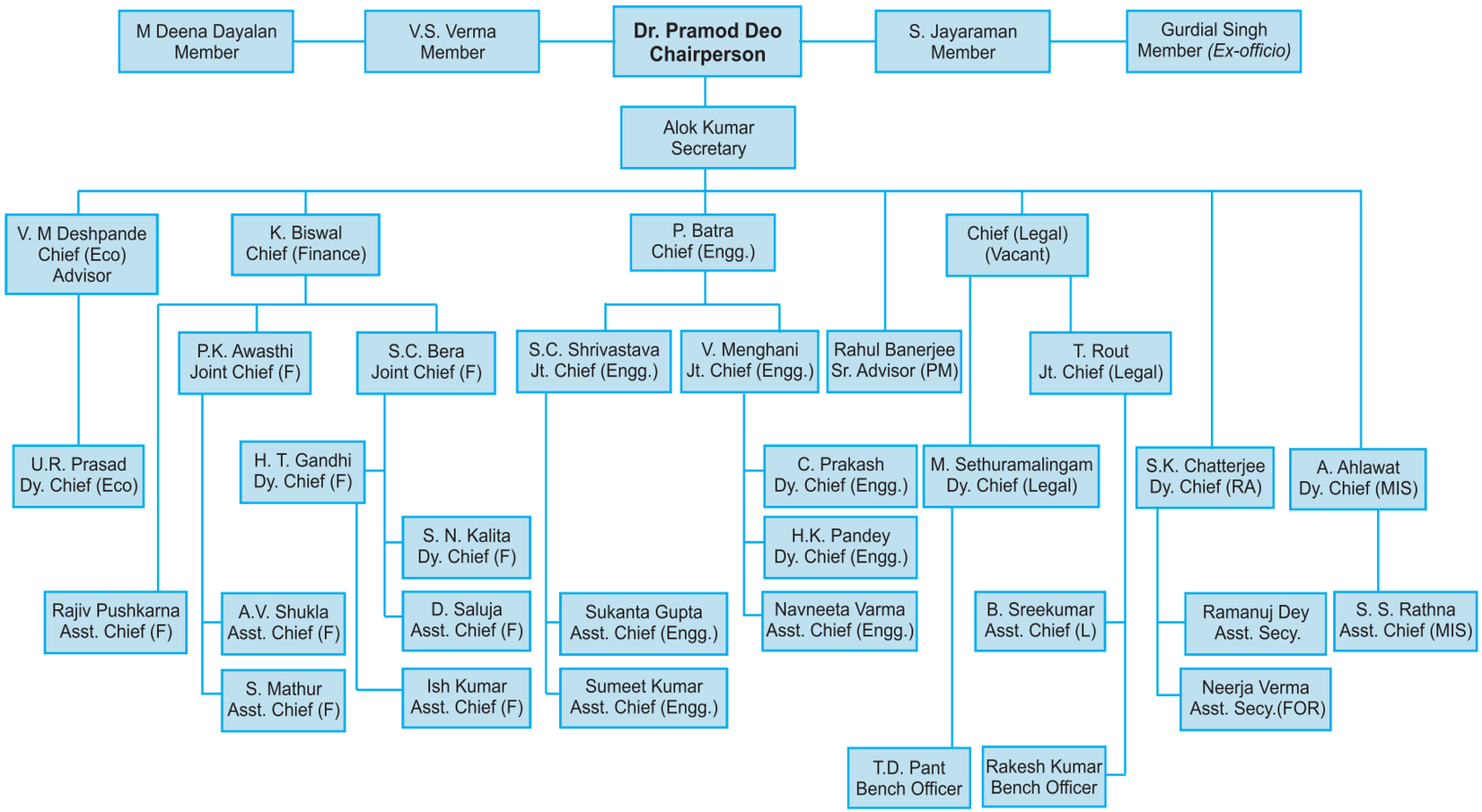
	Name	Designation	Phone No.	E-mail
	**Trilochan Rout**	Joint Chief (Legal)	23353503	trout@cercind.gov.in
	**P.K. Awasthi**	Joint Chief (Finance)	23353503	pkawasthi@cercind.gov.in
	**V. Menghani**	Joint Chief (Engg.)	23353503	vmenghani@cercind.gov.in
	**Rahul Banerjee**	Senior Advisor (Power Market)	23353503	rbanerjee@cercind.gov.in
	**H.T. Gandhi**	Deputy Chief (Finance)	23353503	htgandhi@cercind.gov.in
	**M Sethuramalingam**	Deputy Chief (Legal)	23353503	msethu@cercind.gov.in
	**S.K. Chatterjee**	Deputy Chief (RA)	23753920	dcra@cercind.gov.in
	**S.N. Kalita**	Deputy Chief (Finance)	23353503	snkalita@cercind.gov.in
	**H.K. Pandey**	Deputy Chief (Engg)	23353503	hkpandey@cercind.gov.in
	**C. Prakash**	Deputy Chief (Engg.)	23353503	cprakash@cercind.gov.in
	**U.R. Prasad**	Deputy Chief (Eco)	23353503	urprasad@cercind.gov.in

	Name	Designation	Phone No.	E-mail
	**Aarchna Ahlawat**	Deputy Chief (MIS)	23353503	dcmis@cercind.gov.in
	**Rajeev Pushkarna**	Assistant Chief (Fin.)	23353503	rpushkarna@cercind.gov.in
	**Devendra Saluja**	Assistant Chief (Engg.)	23353503	dsaluja@cercind.gov.in
	**Smt. Navneeta Verma**	Assistant Chief (Engg.)	23353503	nverma@cercind.gov.in
	**Sukanta Gupta**	Assistant Chief (Engg.)	23353503	sgupta@cercind.gov.in
	**Bharat Gupta**	Assistant Chief (Engg.)	23353503	bgupta@cercind.gov.in
	**A.V. Shukla**	Assistant Chief (Finance)	23353503	avshukla@cercind.gov.in
	**B. Sreekumar**	Assistant Chief (legal)	23353503	bsreekumar@cercind.gov.in
	**Sumeet Kumar**	Assistant Chief (Engg.)	23353503	sumeetk@cercind.gov.in
	**S. Mathur**	Assistant Chief (Finance)	23353503	smathur@cercind.gov.in
	**Ish Kumar**	Assistant Chief (Finance)	23353503	ishkumar@cercind.gov.in

	Name	Designation	Phone No.	E-mail
	**S. S. Rathna**	Assistant Chief (MIS)	23353503	acmis@cercind.gov.in
	**Ramanuj Dey**	Assistant Secy.	23753921	asstsecy@cercind.gov.in
	**Neerja Verma**	Assistant Secy. (FOR)	23353503	asstfor@cercind.gov.in
	**T.D. Pant**	Bench Officer	23353503	tdpant@cercind.gov.in
	**R.K. Upadhyay**	Bench Officer	23353503	rkumar@cercind.gov.in

XI. Organisation Chart

Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC)
(As on 31-03-2010)



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3rd & 4th Floor, Chanderlok Building, 36, Janpath, New Delhi–110001
Telephone: +91 11 23353503 **Fax:** +91 11 23753923
Website: www.cercind.gov.in