Annual Report 2003 - 04

MERC

Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission

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FROM THE CHAIRMAN

The year 2003-2004 saw a power shift for State Electricity Regulatory Commissions in the country, including the Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission (MERC).

Setting up of State Commissions is now mandatory under the Electricity Act (EA), 2003, which came into force on June 10, 2003. Earlier, the MERC functioned mainly as a Tariff Commission, and discretion to devolve other powers was with the State Government.

All that has now changed. Under the new Act, MERC's role has expanded and its powers have increased manifold, giving it wide-ranging responsibilities relating to licensing, tariff fixation and grievance redressal. Existing laws governing the electricity sector have been repealed, subject to certain temporary savings.

Independent, transparent and professionally-competent State Regulatory Commissions will hereafter have an important role to play in the power sector and MERC saw more than a fair share of challenges under the new law in the year under review, as the succeeding pages show.

The electricity industry in Maharashtra is unique, with two of the country's oldest and largest Private Sector licensees and one Municipal undertaking involved in the distribution of electricity in Mumbai, one co-operative society supplying electricity to some parts of Ahmednagar district, and the State Electricity Board supplying power to the rest of the State (and a part of Mumbai). Maharashtra also has a large number of NGOs and consumer watchdogs that have done pioneering work in protecting the public interest. It would be fair to say that the work of no other Commission in the country generates the kind of interest that we have seen over the past five years. Every case and issue brings forth a volley of representations from every interest group and independent organisations and individuals. In fact, some of these NGOs have lost no time in moving the MERC to introduce some of the changes envisioned under EA 2003. So have many other stakeholders, including the licensees themselves.

For the first time in the history of the electricity sector in the state, determination of the power tariffs for the two private utilities -Tata Power and Reliance Energy - is being done by the Commission. A similar process is under way for the BEST Undertaking which distributes power in Mumbai. The Commission also took the promotion of renewable non-conventional energy sources a step further by finalising the terms and conditions for procurement of power from wind energy, and initiated a similar process for municipal solid waste during the year.

To deal with the several contentious issues that were agitated before it, MERC had to draw on the expertise of independent consultancy firms, consumer representatives and other knowledgeable persons, and work on the development of Regulations arising out of the new Act. Increased power entails increased responsibility. These new powers will demand greater expertise from the MERC and, indeed, from the industry and consumers themselves.

The EA 2003 has consolidated laws relating to generation, transmission, distribution, trading and use of electricity. The Act is aimed at rationalising the electricity tariff, ensuring transparent policies regarding subsidies and promoting efficient and environmentally benign policies. It provides for an 'open access' system on transmission and distribution networks. Once the 'open access' system is in place, retail consumers will eventually be able to choose their electricity supplier, distribution licensees will be able to supply in the licence area of other licensees and distribution licensees can buy bulk power from any source of their choice and wheel it through the network of the existing transmission/distribution licensee. Over the past decade, the focus was on enabling supply in the generation sector, whereas the EA 2003 has introduced the potential for competition at the retail level.

It must be noted that the Regulatory Commissions, MERC included, are bound by legislation to moderate tariffs so as to reduce and eliminate cross-subsidies over time, and regulate the grant of explicit subsidy by the State Government.

A major step in the new Act is the boost it has given to the development of captive power generation in the country. The Act specifies that captive generation, including group captive generation, is permitted after payment of specified wheeling charges and transmission losses where applicable, and no further permissions and clearances are required.

The new Act has also cast the responsibility for redressing grievances of consumers through a comprehensive redressal mechanism. Licensees now have to set up Consumer Grievance Redressal Forums, and appeals can be made to an Ombudsman.

All this will tilt the power sector in favour of more efficient utilities and increase consumer choice, by graded introduction of competition in favour of more efficient and cheaper suppliers of electrical energy. Cross-subsidies will increasingly come under the scanner. The pressure on errant monopolistic utilities to be more transparent and efficient will increase as consumers, small and big, exercise their rights under the new legislation and demand a better deal.

The transparency that the new legislation provides will only whet the appetite for cheaper and more dependable electrical energy. Ultimately, the new legislation will drive the power sector in the direction of power trading, leading to greater competition in generation, transmission and distribution in a sector once dominated by monopolistic utilities not answerable for the high cost of energy or unreliable and poor quality of supply. At the same time, the EA 2003 focuses on another major challenge, the provision of electricity to all in a reasonable time frame, particularly in rural areas.

P. Subrahmanyam

2003-04 - A MOMENTOUS YEAR

The year under review, 2003-2004, has been a momentous one both for the electricity sector and for the MERC. It has seen new challenges and considerable activity in the context of the coming into force of the Electricity Act (EA), 2003, a landmark legislation that marks a watershed in the Indian power sector.

The EA 2003, which came into force on June 10, 2003, has fundamentally changed the legal framework governing the electricity sector in the country, and will have a far-reaching impact on national development. It has consolidated laws relating to generation, transmission, distribution, trading and use of electricity. This comprehensive new law is also intended to promote the development of and competition in the electricity industry, protect the interests of consumers, make electricity available to all, further rationalise tariffs and ensure transparent policies regarding subsidies, and promote efficient and environmentally benign policies. It also envisages the comprehensive restructuring and unbundling of State Electricity Boards.

The new Act gives the Electricity Regulatory Commissions a central and critical role in managing and guiding the transformation of the electricity sector. Under the earlier Electricity Regulatory Commissions (ERC) Act of 1998, the MERC operated mainly as a kind of Tariff Commission. Under it, the Government of Maharashtra (GoM) had the discretion to give MERC various other functions, many of which (such as licensing powers) were not given. The EA, 2003 has increased the powers of the Commission manifold, giving it wide-ranging responsibilities relating to licensing, tariff fixation, grievance redressal and many other functions.

As a consequence of the Act, MERC had to deal not only with several pending contentious issues, but also new ones that arose as a result of the new Act. It had to take a comprehensive look at developing the electricity sector in the State in the context of the Act, ensure a level playing field and safeguard the interests of electricity consumers.

Shri Jayant Deo
Member

Dr Pramod Deo
Member

Rules and Regulations

The new Act requires the MERC to formulate Regulations governing a wide range of matters such as tariffs, the manner of grant of subsidies, licence and supply conditions and modalities, performance standards of licensees, open access in transmission and distribution, the resolution of consumer grievances and the Commission's own functioning. These Regulations are expected to ensure that the provisions of the Act are implemented in a transparent and systematic manner and in their true spirit, and keeping in view the particular circumstances of the electricity sector in Maharashtra. They are also intended to provide regulatory certainty.

Considering the importance of the Regulations, the MERC decided to formulate them following a participatory and consultative process involving the utilities/licensees, consumer representatives, consultants and the Commission itself. While the utilities shared the responsibility of engaging consultants, the draft Regulations involved intensive discussion between them and consumer representatives before consideration by the Commission and the inviting of public comments and suggestions. This process was also followed in suggesting the Rules on various matters which are to be framed by the GoM under the Act. During the year under review, one set of Regulations was notified. Most other Regulations were at an advanced stage of preparation.

Consumer Grievance Redressal Forum and Ombudsman

The first important outcome of this unique exercise was the notification, in December 2003, of the MERC (Consumer Grievance Redressal Forum & Ombudsman) Regulations, 2003. These Regulations provide the first systematic mechanism for dealing specifically with grievances of consumers of distribution licensees.

The Regulations envisage a three-tier system for grievance redressal: the first is an internal mechanism; the second consists of Consumer Grievance Redressal Forums, which are to be established by the licensees, with two of its three members being independent outsiders; the third is an Ombudsman to be appointed by the Commission.

The licensees are required to systematise and publicise their internal redressal systems (the first tier), and seek comments from the public with a view to improvement.

The number of Consumer Grievance Redressal Forums (the second tier, which consumers dissatisfied with the outcome of the internal mechanism can approach) to be set up by each licensee, and the number of its Members,

depends on the size of the concerned licensee. The Regulations provide that there must be at least one Forum for each area equivalent to the Maharashtra State Electricity Board (MSEB)'s distribution Zones. In most cases, each Forum would consist of three members: a representative of the licensee, a representative of a registered voluntary consumer protection organisation in the area, and the Chairperson, who would be a senior retired judicial officer and/or official from the administrative or engineering fields. Apart from necessary directions for redressal of the grievance, the Forum is empowered to direct compensation .

The Ombudsman (to whom consumers can appeal against orders of the Forum) may consist of one or more persons to be appointed by the Commission. At the end of the year under review, the licensees were at various stages of setting up the Forums.

National Tariff Policy

The EA 2003 requires the Central Government to prepare a National Tariff Policy, which would be among the guiding factors for MERC in determining tariffs and related matters. Accordingly, the Central Government published a draft for comments. After a series of discussions, the Commission communicated its views on December 30, 2003.

Essentially, the Commission felt that the National Tariff Policy should lay down only the guiding principles and not address specific operational norms for computing the parameters affecting the tariff, which should be left to it. The Policy should lay down the broad approach and guidelines for treatment of various aspects that affect the tariff and provide the flexibility to address differences in ground realities across utilities and States. The Commission also hosted its comments on its website.

Advice to GoM: Viability of Mula Pravara Electric Co-op. Society

The Commission forwarded to the GoM, on January 27, 2004, its detailed advice and recommendations with regard to issues relating to the viability of the Mula Pravara Electric Co-operative Society Ltd (MPECS), a distribution licensee operating in parts of Ahmednagar District, in response to a reference which the GoM had made to it under the Act.

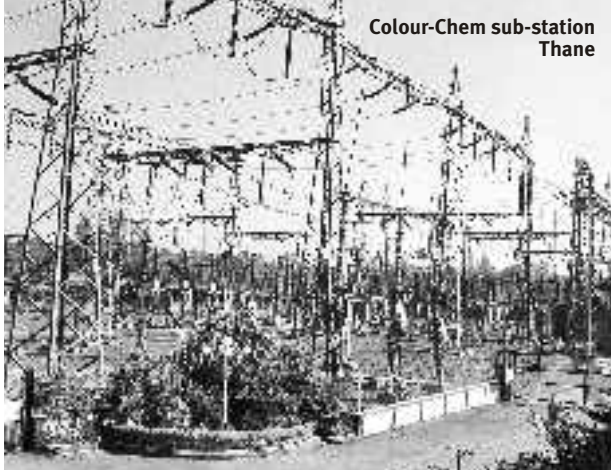
Bhira Hydel Power Station

Among other things, the Commission found that MPECS' operations are more efficient than MSEB's in comparable distribution areas on key performance and service parameters such as distribution losses, collection efficiency, average billing rates, consumer receivables, operation & maintenance costs, and distribution transmission failure rates. In view of this, and after exploring and presenting various options, the Commission took the view that the most tenable alternative is that MPECS should continue to operate in its supply area, but as a management contractor rather than as a licensee.

Turbines at Bhivpuri

The Commission advised that MPECS' assets could be transferred to MSEB in lieu of its current dues, and MPECS be allowed to operate as a long-term management contractor to MSEB or its successor entities for electricity distribution. The period of contract would be that of the current MPECS license period .

The Commission felt that a time-bound improvement programme is essential for establishing the sustained viability of MPECS. This includes 100% metering of all consumers, reduction of distribution losses in a defined time period, targets for collection efficiency, improvement and caps on employee cost and administrative and general expenses linked with inflation. The Commission was also of the view that, in the present economic context, rural power supply requires some form of assistance. The GoM may, therefore, consider providing capital subsidy for installation by MPECS of decentralized energy supply systems based on local resources to meet its demand. This would enable self-sufficiency and long-term sustainability of operations, and reduce MPECS' dependence on GoM for revenue subsidies during the transition period.


Colour-Chem sub-station
Thane

Applications for Distribution Licences

Soon after the notification of EA 2003, BSES Ltd. (subsequently renamed as Reliance Energy Ltd – REL) applied for distribution licences in five areas of MSEB (Navi Mumbai, Nagpur, Pune, Aurangabad and Nashik), and also in the island city of Mumbai where the BEST Undertaking is the distributor. TPC followed suit and applied for various MSEB areas also. Finally, MSEB also applied for a license in parts of REL's suburban Mumbai area. Public comments were also invited. However, the policy and other framework governing the grant of second distribution licences in an area had yet to be put in place, and these applications were not decided during the year.

Applications for transmission open access

Citing the provisions of the EA 2003, REL applied for grant of access to the transmission facilities of MSEB and Tata Power Company (TPC) in order to wheel power from elsewhere into its distribution area in suburban Mumbai. The Commission directed TPC and MSEB to provide such access under Section 35 subject to certain conditions, permitting the parties to approach the Commission again in case of dispute regarding the availability of surplus capacity or the terms of making it available.

Tariff revisions

This was also the year when all the three major power utilities in Maharashtra – MSEB, TPC and REL applied to MERC for tariff revision for FY 2003-04. MSEB's tariff was revised from December, 2003 after a public process. The private utilities were also asked to file an Annual Revenue Requirement (ARR) for FY 2004-05 for the first time since the setting up of the MERC in 1999. Thus, it was also the first time in the history of these private utilities that the public got an opportunity to voice their opinion on the tariffs and scrutinise various financial and operational data. In March 2004, public hearings were held in the case of both REL and TPC, and the final Tariff Orders were being prepared.

Orders and Petitions

During the year under review, the Commission held 10 meetings, received 55 new Petitions and passed 45 Orders.

MAJOR ORDERS AND RELATED INITIATIVES

MSEB Tariff Order

MSEB submitted a Petition on April 7, 2003 for approval of its Annual Revenue Requirement (ARR) for FY 2003-04 and for revision of the tariff to its consumers. A Revised ARR and Tariff Revision Petition for FY 2003-04 were submitted on July 23, 2003.

After technical validation sessions involving consumer representatives, MSEB's proposal was thrown open to the public for suggestions and objections. Public hearings were also held at Amravati, Aurangabad, Mumbai, Nagpur and Nashik. The operative part of the Commission's Tariff Order was issued by the Commission on December 1, 2003, and a detailed Order followed on March 10, 2004.

The following are the highlights of the Tariff Order:

- The revised tariffs are applicable from December 1, 2003. The net increase in revenue to MSEB from the revised tariffs is Rs. 186 crore, if the revised tariffs had been made applicable from April 1, 2003. This amounts to an average tariff increase of around 1.5%.
- The average cost of supply for FY 2003-04 works out to Rs. 2.83 per unit, which is lower than the average cost of supply considered in FY 2001-02, on account of the lower level of T&D losses considered for tariff determination. The Commission has reduced the cross-subsidy between different consumer categories and the tariff for all subsidised categories has been specified at least equal to 50% of the average cost of supply. Rebates/incentives such as power factor incentive, bulk discount and prompt payment incentive have been retained at the existing levels.
- The Tariff Order has withdrawn the T&D Loss Charge for all consumer categories in all Circles. Instead, the Order provides for the levy of a 'Regulatory Liability Charge' (RLC) as a component of tariff from subsidising consumer categories, to fund the cost of the difference between MSEB's higher T&D losses of 36.62% and the MERC's target loss level of 26.87%. The RLC is a new concept in the electricity regulatory process in India, and was introduced by MERC as a pragmatic measure in the long-term interests of consumers as well as MSEB.

  The RLC amount of nearly Rs. 947 crore per annum is an unfunded liability, and will be returned to those consumer categories through a reduction in tariffs when T&D losses reduce to the normative level.
- The tariff of the subsidising categories has been reduced by 4-6% inspite of payment of RLC.
- The agricultural tariff is more than 50% of average cost of supply.
- To incentivise high consumption consumers, who might otherwise leave MSEB and opt for captive generation,

Tata plant, Trombay

the Commission has introduced a Load Factor incentive for those with a Load Factor above 75%, based on contract demand, and has increased the differential between tariffs for peak and off-peak hour consumption for further flattening out the load curve.

Energy from Renewable and Non-Conventional Energy Sources

Procurement of wind energy & wheeling for third party sale and/or self-use

At the end of a long process initiated in the year 2002, involving technical validation sessions, formulation of a proposal for public comment and a public hearing held on April 22, 2003, the MERC passed a final common Order on November 18, 2003 on several Petitions before it, setting out the dispensation applicable to procurement of power from wind energy projects and related matters.

In the context of the large quantum of additional power required in the next few years, the Order notes that, in view of the limited hydro power resources, the State would continue to be largely dependent on thermal power. However, the cost of thermal and other fossil-fuel based power is likely to keep increasing. Hence the importance of wind energy, whose technology has been developing rapidly. Besides being environmentally benign and perennial in nature, the added attraction of wind energy is the location of suitable sites at the tail end of the grid.

The cost of wind energy is initially high, but reduces as project loans are repaid as no variable cost is involved. In its Order, the Commission has kept in mind that while the initial high cost of wind energy should not place too heavy a burden on consumers, the tariff should not be unattractive for large-scale private sector investment in this new sector.

In order that consumers are not unduly burdened with a high tariff on this account, new wind power capacities to be permitted for sale to utilities/licensees shall not be more than 750 MW during the balance period of 4 years of 10th Plan Period ending March 31, 2007. No such limit has been specified for projects to be developed for self-use or third party sale. The tariff structure would be reviewed after that date, or earlier if the ceiling of 750 MW is reached before that.

In fact, the Commission is of the view that Maharashtra should generate more than 1000 MW of installed capacity during this Plan period, so that economies of scale and cost reduction would bring wind power on par with conventional power in terms of cost.

Keeping all these considerations in mind, the Commission broadly divided wind energy projects into three groups (old and new projects, depending also on their dates of commissioning), and determined the power purchase rate and other modalities for power generated from such projects.

The developer shall bear the cost of project switchyard and interconnection facilities at the project site up to the point of energy metering. The MSEB/utilities/licensees will bear the cost of transmission lines and associated facilities beyond the point of energy metering for the evacuation of power.

Pending detailed studies to determine the T&D loss at the local level, uniform transmission losses at the rate of 5% shall be applicable along with 2% wheeling charges.

Merit Order Dispatch would not be applicable to purchase of energy by the MSEB and other licensees from wind power projects.

Power Purchase from Municipal Solid Waste for Energy Projects

During the year under review, the Commission also held a public hearing in respect of the dispensation for waste-to-energy projects based on Municipal Solid Waste, taking into a consideration a Petition from a developer. The public process was completed, and the final Order was under preparation.

Power Purchase from Biomass-based Projects

In 2003-04, the Maharashtra Biomass Energy Developers Association filed a Petition to determine the rates for purchase of power and other dispensation in respect of projects based on biomass. Before formulating a proposal for public consideration, the MERC decided to commission a study to assess the potential for power generation using biomass in the State, and its implications.

Disputes Between Utilities

Interpretation of TPC's licences

In 2003-04, the Commission decided some disputes between TPC and REL, the two largest and oldest private utilities in the country, operating in Mumbai. In one of these cases, REL alleged that TPC had started supplying power to retail consumers in the former's area, including those with maximum demand below 1000 KVA, in violation of the conditions of its license and GoM's policy, and was thus poaching illegally on REL's consumers. REL contended that TPC could not do so except by providing power in bulk to REL, which is the licensee for that area, for distribution to such consumers.

This required interpretation of the licences issued to TPC, and a consideration of the wider legal framework relating to competition, consumer interests and other factors. In its Order dated July 3, 2003, the MERC rejected REL's contention with regard to limitations on TPC's entitlement to supply to retail consumers in the REL area as per its licence. However, the MERC also inter alia analysed this finding in the context of its nexus with the promotion of competition. The Order states that

"Although TPC have an obligation to supply energy to BSES (REL) to enable them to service certain categories of consumers, their claim that they also have the unfettered right (but no obligation) to provide power to consumers to whom BSES has an obligation militates against the requirement of a level playing field for promoting competition."

Therefore, in the context of the unique situation of parallel licensing and overlapping distribution networks in parts of Mumbai, the Order sought to set in motion a process of determining how competition and choice in the sale of electricity in each licence area can be introduced. It asked REL and TPC to file terms of reference and engage consultants to study the issues relating to Sections 14 and 42 of the EA, 2003. In the meantime, the Order restrained TPC from offering new connections to consumers in REL's licence area with maximum demand below 1000 KVA.

Thermal Power Station, Nashik

'Wrongful' Grant of Rebates by REL

TPC alleged that REL was selectively granting rebates in tariff to various consumers, which was illegal since the Commission's approval had not been taken as required under the ERC Act.

In its Order dated February 20, 2004, MERC held that the rebates were unauthorised, and that their burden will have to be borne by REL, which could determine how to compensate itself for the loss on that account.

Other Orders

Permitting competition in Mumbai's electricity supply, concessional tariffs by REL & TPC and determination of a rational and fair tariff

In his Petition, Mr Shirish Deshpande also raised issues relating to the introduction of competition in the supply of electricity in Mumbai, ending the monopoly of certain licensees, and determining the tariff of all players according to the provisions of law. MSEB had already filed its tariff revision Petition by that time. During the proceedings, REL and TPC were also asked to do so, and they approached the Commission accordingly, in September and October 2003. BEST, which was also similarly directed, argued that the Commission could not *suo moto* review its pre-existing tariff, at least not without sufficient ground. MERC passed final Orders after the close of the year 2003-04, with certain directions to BEST.

Conditions Imposed on Captive Power Plants (CPPs)

Reduction of ONGC's contract demand at Uran Plant

The Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) had filed a Petition in January, 2003 asking that MSEB allow reduction of the contract demand in respect of its plant at Uran in Raigad district, and waive the conditions it had imposed while granting consent to establish an additional turbine generating set. It also asked that ONGC be permitted to decide its own requirement for power without reference to its capacity as a utility.

ONGC raised an issue of general importance within the Commission's regulatory ambit viz. whether, in a situation of load shedding and shortage, when a consumer wishes to reduce his demand and draw less power, MSEB can or should insist on drawing power in excess of his requirement; and that if MSEB intended that ONGC should pay for power that it did not actually consume, it would amount to a breach of approved tariffs. ONGC also pointed

out that the new EA 2003 did not allow for any conditionality of the type imposed by MSEB.

In its Order dated February 13, 2004, which has obvious implications for other similar cases of CPPs, MERC held that the condition regarding contract demand imposed by MSEB, regardless of ONGC's captive generation, was untenable under both the ERC Act and the EA 2003. It was also not possible for MSEB to impose such conditions while granting consent to set up the CPP under Section 44 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, or in the supply agreement under Section 49. The Order held that MSEB did not have untrammelled powers for the imposition of arbitrary terms and conditions, which would amount to a misuse of its position as a monopoly supplier.

Dispensation for CPPs

Several other cases relating to CPPs were also before the MERC in 2003-04. One of the important elements of the EA 2003 is the delicensing of generation and a liberalised framework for captive power. Keeping this and the potential for utilisation of surplus power from CPPs in view, and considering Petitions filed by the Vidarbha Industries Association and Ballarpur Industries Ltd., the MERC decided to formulate a policy dispensation for CPPs which would be thrown open for public comment before finalisation.

GoM Subsidy against Tariff

Soon after the EA, 2003 came into force, GoM approached the Commission with a series of Applications with regard to subsidies that it proposed to give to agricultural and some other categories of consumers of MSEB and MPECS against their tariff, citing various grounds. Under Section 65 of the Act, in such cases the State Government has to pay in advance to compensate the concerned licensees. The manner in which such compensation is to be paid is to be specified (i.e., by Regulations) by MERC.

The relevant Regulations had yet to be finalised. However, in one of its Orders (dated November 21, 2003, the Commission observed that

"The absence of Regulations cannot remove the substantive powers of GoM under Section 65 to provide subsidy subject to payment in advance, nor does it bar the Commission from determining the manner in which it shall be paid, merely on the ground that Regulations are not yet in place."

Pending the Regulations, Commission ruled that the compensation may be provided in the form of grant or by book adjustment of net dues payable by MSEB to GoM. In the case of book adjustment, it should be done on the basis of cash in hand with MSEB (e.g. in the case of Electricity Duty, the amount actually collected by MSEB)

Super Thermal Station, Chandrapur

and not on accrual basis. Any shortfall in the amount of such adjustment or actual release of grants by GoM would be reflected in a reduction in the subsidy against the tariff to consumers in their bills.

State Advisory Committee

The State Advisory Committee met on August 11, 2003. The Committee deliberated and made various suggestions on the way forward for the formulation of Rules and Regulations under EA, 2003. A detailed discussion also took place on the existing grievance redressal systems in MSEB and other licensees and their shortcomings, and on how consumer complaints could be better addressed in the Regulations that the Commission proposed to formulate under the Act, through various modalities.

The Commission also placed before the Committee a summary of a Study Report commissioned by it on the share of electricity in the total cost of production in the agriculture sector. Following a presentation by Kirloskar Consultants, who had prepared the Report, a number of issues were raised and suggestions for correction or improvement were made. The Report was revised taking these into account.

The State Advisory Committee had initially been constituted under the ERC Act. It was reconstituted by the Commission by a Notification dated 22nd January, 2004 under Section 87 of EA 2003 with the same Members, and the addition of the Secretary (Energy), GoM as Invitee, and of the Secretary dealing with Consumer Affairs as required under the new Act

Consumer Representatives

Over the past few years, the four organisations authorised by the Commission on a standing basis under Section 26 of the ERC Act to represent the interests of consumers at proceedings before it - Mumbai Grahak Panchayat, Prayas, Thane-Belapur Industries Association and Vidarbha Industries Association - have, with their experience and expertise, contributed very significantly to the work of the Commission and to the public at large, and have put in a great deal of time and effort. The Commission was happy to authorise them on a standing basis once again under Section 94(3) of EA 2003.

Annexure I

MEETINGS OF THE COMMISSION FOR THE YEAR 2003-04		
Number of Commission meetings held	10	10.4.2003 (34th meeting) 17.4.2003 (35th meeting) 31.7.2003 (36th meeting) 23.10.2003 (37th meeting) 17.12.2003 (38th meeting) 14.1.2004 (39th meeting) 23.1.2004 (40th meeting) 03.2.2004 (41st meeting) 09.3.2004 (42nd meeting) 16.3.2004 (43rd meeting)

Annexure II

CASES FILED IN 2003 – 2004

NO.	APPLICANT	RESPONDENT	DATE OF PETITION	CASE NO.	SUBJECT
1	Maharashtra State Electricity Board	-	03.04.2003	02 of 2003	Determination of tariff 2003-04 applicable to various categories of MSEB consumers
2	Sagar Rolling & Forgings, Kolhapur	MSEB	07.04.2003	14 of 2003	Compensation for alleged failure to supply power in a continuous and reliable manner
3	Maharashtra State Electricity Board	Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation	10.04.2003	05 of 2003	Review of Order dated 11.02.2003 in respect of MSEB Tariff rate applicable to streetlight services for Murbad & Addl. Murbad industrial areas and differential tariff recovery through supplementary bill raised by MSEB
4	Shri Mukesh Mehta, Adarsh Dugdhalaya	BEST	24.04.2003	13 of 2003	Regarding excess billing and disconnection by BEST Undertaking
5	Balaji Electrosmelters Ltd.	MSEB	30.04.2003	09 of 2003	Review of Commission's Order dated 24.03.2003 in the matter of withdrawal/termination of wheeling of NTPC Power from 15% unallocated quota to export oriented Ferro Alloy Industries
6	Shri M.G. Chile	MSEB	05.05.2003	11 of 2003	Rectification of excess billing by MSEB
7	Universal Ferro & Allied Chemicals Limited	MSEB	19.05.2003	10 of 2003	Determination of tariff for the ferro alloy industry and related issues
8	Government of Maharashtra (Industries, Energy & Labour Dept.)		30.05.2003	17 of 2003	State Government Subsidy on account of tariff for agricultural and powerloom consumers, and certain agricultural consumers in drought afftected areas
9	Shri Yusuf M. Thanawala, Mumbra Dist., Thane	MSEB	02.06.2003	12 of 2003	Improper billing and rectification procedures, metering issues and other matters relating to the functioning of Mumbra Sub Division of MSEB
10	EIH Limited	BEST	28.07.2003	15 of 2003	Review and tariff determination of BEST
11	Shree Om Estate Developers & Others, Sangli	MSEB	06.08.2003	29 of 2003	Implementation of SLC and ORC Scheme
12	Shri Husain Abdul Hamid, Nasik	MSEB	07.08.2003	28 of 2003	Billing complaints
13	Akhil Bhartiya Grahak Panchayat, Pune	MSEB	12.08.2003	27 of 2003	Implementation of safety measures and terms and conditions of supply
14	Mula Pravara Electric Co-op.Society Limited	MSEB	14.08.2003 23.10.2003	16 of 2003	Stay on disconnection by MSEB and dispute regarding arrears

NO.	APPLICANT	RESPONDENT	DATE OF PETITION	CASE NO.	SUBJECT
15	BSES Limited	Tata Power Company Limited	27.08.2003	20 of 2003	Access by BSES to intervening transmission facilities of TPC
16	BSES Limited	MSEB	27.08.2003	21 of 2003	Access by BSES to intervening transmission facilities of MSEB
17	Lt. Cdr.(Retd.) Hakim Singh	MSEB	02.09.2003	19 of 2003	Recovery of cost of meter and related matters
18	Government of Maharashtra (Irrigation Dept.)	MSEB	04.09.2003	32 of 2003	Review of tariff applicable to Lift Irrigation Schemes operated by State Government and Irrigation Development Corporations
19	BSES Limited	-	08.09.2003	18 of 2003	Approval of Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) and tariff determination for F.Y. 2003-04 & F.Y. 2004 - 05
20	BSES Limited	MSEB	08.09.2003	22 to 26 of 2003	Grant of distirbution licenses in respect of (i) Nashik 1 and 2 Divisions (ii) Aurangabad Uran Circle (iii) Nagpur Urban Zone (iv) Pune Urban Zone and (v) Vashi and Bhandup Circles
21	Maharashtra Biomass Energy Developers Association (MBEDA)	MSEB	25.09.2003	37 of 2003	Determination of tariff, wheeling charges, and third party sale from biomass generators
22	Maharashtra State Electricity Board	-	26.09.2003	53 of 2003	Validity of MSEB's Commercial Circulars and the clauses of conditions and miscellenous charges for supply of electricity
23	Shri Kamlesh Gupta	BEST	29.09.2003	33 of 2003	Disconnection of power supply by BEST
24	Government of Maharashtra (Industries, Energy & Labour Dept.)	MSEB	30.09.2003	31 of 2003	State Government subsidy on account of tariff for agricultural consumers in drought-affected areas
25	Kay Pulp & Paper Mills Limited	MSEB	30.09.2003	10 of 2001 (extension of Case 10 of 2001)	Non-compliance of Commission's Order dated 16.08.2002 by MSEB
26	Tata Power Company Limited	-	01.10.2003	30 of 2003	Determination of Annual Revenue Requirement and Tariff applicable to various categories of consumers of Tata Power Company Limited for F.Y. 2003 - 04 & F.Y. 2004 - 05
27	Maharashtra State Electricity Board	Koyela Energy Resources Pvt. Ltd.	03.10.2003	50 of 2003	Agreement for purchase of power by MSEB through Koyela Energy Resources Pvt. Ltd.
28	Sadanand Bar & Restaurant	BSES	03.10.2003	51 of 2003	Replacement of burnt meter and demand for security deposit
29	Hede Consultancy Co. Pvt. Ltd.	BEST	08.10.2003	35 of 2003	Excessive billing and refund of the excess Amount recovered with interest
30	Shri Motisingh G. Khalsa	BEST	13.10.2003	36 of 2003	Wrong demand and Recovery of outstanding bills from another person and disconnection of power supply, etc.
31	Maheshwari Chains Pvt. Ltd.	MSEB	13.10.2003	52 of 2003	Raising of illegal bills and incorrect electricity meter
32	Shri Nishikant N. Kale & Dr. B.R. Sabade	MSEB	16.10.2003	34 of 2003	Implementation and monitoring of safety standards including safety audits for MSEB and related issues
33	BSES Limited	BEST	20.10.2003	38 of 2003	Grant of distribution license using own distribution system in BEST license area
34	BSES Limited	Tata Power Company Limited	28.10.2003	Extension of 07 of 2000 (Remitted by Supreme Court / High Court)	Dispute between BSES and TPC regarding payment of standby charges to MSEB
35	Sunflag Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	MSEB	29.10.2003	46 of 2003	Application for provision of non-discriminatory open access of transmission system for use by generation facility for self-consumption

NO.	APPLICANT	RESPONDENT	DATE OF PETITION	CASE NO.	SUBJECT
36	Shri Nishikant N. Kale & Dr. B.R. Sabade	MSEB	03.11.2003	47 of 2003	Appointment of foreign firm as Management Consultant by MSEB
37	Tata Power Company Limited	MSEB	04.11.2003	39 to 45 of 2003	Applications filed by TPC, for grant of distribution licenses in respect of (i) Bhandup Circle (ii) Vashi Circle (iii) Kalyan Dombivali-Ulhasnagar and Shahad (iv) Area around Khopoli (v) Area around Lonavala (vi) Nashik 1 & 2 Urban Divisions, and (vii) Pune Urban zone
38	Shri Nishikant N. Kale, Pune	MSEB	11.11.2003	48 of 2003	Appointment of Committee for study of subsidy, and related matters
39	Larsen & Toubro Limited	MSEB	12.11.2003	49 of 2003	Excess billing for the supply of electricity and threatening disconnection of power supply by MSEB, etc.
40	Vidarbha Industries Association	MSEB	08.12.2003	55 of 2003	Captive Power Plant - Withdrawal of Commercial Circular No. 689 dtd. 28.1.2003 & other related issues
41	Mumbai Grahak Panchayat	BSES	10.12.2003	18 of 2003	Approval of Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) and tariff determination for 2003-04 Additional Security Deposit
42	Maharashtra State Electricity Board	-	11.12.2003	Extension of Cases 8/9/10/15/17/18/ 19/20/21 of 2001	Purchase of power from bagasse-based co-generation projects, etc.
43	Ballarpur Industries Limited	MSEB	14.12.2003	56 of 2003	Captive Power Plant - Withdrawal of Commercial Circular No. 689 dtd. 28.1.2003 & other related issues
44	Government of Maharashtra (Industries, Energy & Labour Dept.)	-	29.12.2003	54 of 2003	State Government Subsidy in respect of Krishi Sanjivani Yojana
45	MSEB, Bhushan Steel & Strips Ltd., Vipras Castings Ltd. & State Govt. (Directorate of Industries)		22.01.2004	57 of 2003	Breach of permission granted under NOC to M/s. Bhushan Steel & Strips Ltd.
46	Usha Ispat Limited	MSEB	29.01.2004	58 of 2003	Reduction of Contract Demand, etc.
47	Maharashtra State Electricity Board	-	09.02.2004	63 of 2003	Inclusion of additional expenses on account of Dearness Allowance (DA) during FY 2003-04 through FOCA
48	Renewable Energy Developers Association of Maharashtra (REDAM)	MSEB	12.02.2004	17 (3), 3, 4 & 5 of 2002 (Extension of above cases)	Application of REDAM for compliance of Order on procurement of wind energy and wheeling for 3rd party sale and/or self - use
49	Jai Bamleshwari Rice Sortex, Gondia	MSEB	19.02.2004	5 of 2004	Against the issuance of Circular No.4347 dated 24.9.2003 by MSEB, etc.
50	Sameer Electricals & Electronics Pvt. Ltd.	MSEB	04.03.2004	3 of 2004	Provision of energy meters by MSEB
51	Maharashtra State Electricity Board	-	05.03.2004	59 of 2003	Review of Order dated 24.11.2003 for procurement of wind energy and wheeling for third party sale and / or self-use Captive Power Plant Policy
52	Government of Maharashtra (Industries, Energy & Labour Dept.)	-	12.03.2004	60 of 2003	Grant of subsidy to agricultural & powerloom/ consumers
53	Maharashtra State Electricity Board	Kay Pulp & Paper Mills Limited	12.03.2004	62 of 2003	Modification / Clarification of Orders dated 16.08.2002 & 15.07.2002 regarding purchase of power from bagasse-based co-generation projects
54	Maharashtra State Electricity Board	-	17.03.2004	61 of 2003	Applications filed by MSEB, for grant of distribution licenses
55	Maharashtra Energy Development Agency (MEDA), Pune	-	17.03.2004	1 of 2004	Approval for determination of Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) for distribution licensees in the State of Maharashtra

Annexure III

LIST OF ORDERS PASSED BY THE COMMISSION FOR THE YEAR 2003-04

NO.	CASE NO.	DATE OF PETITION	DATE OF HEARING	DATE OF ORDER/ INTERIM ORDER	DESCRIPTION (IN THE MATTER)
01	01 of 1999	(Suo moto, on various representations)	--	21.04.2003	Determination of tariff applicable to various categories of consumers of MSEB - filling in of backlog of posts **[Clarificatory Order]**
02	05 of 2003	10.04.2003	29.04.2003	02.05.2003	MSEB – Review of Order dated 11.2.2003 in respect of MSEB Tariff rate applicable to streetlight services for Murbad & Addl. Murbad industrial areas and differential tariff recovery through supplementary bill raised by MSEB
03	01 of 2001	10.3.2003	29.04.2003	14.05.2003	Ispat Industries Ltd. & Ispat Metallics (I) Ltd. – Review of Interim Order dated 09.01.2003 in the matter of Levying T&D Loss charges on the basis of differential (circle/zone) T&D Loss evaluation
04	32 of 2002	11.11.2002	16.01.2003	02.06.2003	Hanil Era Textiles Ltd. – Transmission Loss and Maximum Demand Charges for wheeling of captive power for third party sale
05	20 of 2002	10.03.2003 21.05.2003	13.6.2003	30.06.2003	REDAM and In WEA – Extension of operational validity of the Interim Order dated 18.10.2002. **[Interim Order]**
06	14 of 2002	23.07.2002	12.09.2002	03.07.2003	BSES Ltd – Interpretation of Licence issued to Tata Power Company Ltd.
07	01 of 2001	10.03.2003	17.06.2003	15.07.2003	M/s Vidarbha Chamber of Small Scale Industries, Yavatmal - Review Petition of Interim Order dated 09.01.2003 in the matter of Determination of Tariff [2001-2002] applicable to various categories of MSEB consumers and Levying of T&D Loss Charge on the basis of Differential (Circle/Zone) T&D Losses Evaluation
08	08 of 2003	06.02.2003	11.06.2003	21.07.2003	M/s Ispat Profiles India Limited – for waiver of various dues and other reliefs
09	09 of 2003	30.04.2003	16.06.2003	21.07.2003	Balaji Electro Smelters Limited - Review of the Commission's Order dated 24.03.2003 in the matter of withdrawal/termination of wheeling of NTPC Power from 15% unallocated quota to export-oriented Ferro Alloy Industries
10	31,33,34 & 35 of 2002	29.11.2002	03.01.2003	22.07.2003	Applications filed by (i) Eurotex Industries Limited, (ii) Amit Spinning Industries Limited (iii) M/s Lupin Chemicals Limited, and (iv) M/s NRC Limited – on excess billing for the supply of electricity, and threatening disconnection of power supply by MSEB, etc. **[Interim Order]**
11	7 of 2003	25.02.2003	11.06.2003	25.07.2003	Petition filed by (i) M/s Ispat Industries Ltd. and (ii) M/s Ispat Metallics (India) Ltd. Completion of the scheme of power supply by MSEB and related matters, including compensation and other reliefs
12	28, 29 and 30 of 2002	19.07.2002 03.10.2002 23.10.2002	13.01.2003	01.08.2003	(i) Shiroli Mfrs. Association, (ii) Shri Pratap G. Hogade (MRVGS), Kolhapur (iii) Gokul Shirgaon Mfrs. Association - waiver of demand charges, compensation for losses incurred, etc., on account of MSEB's failure to supply power by and related matters
13	10 of 2003	19.05.2003	16.06.2003	01.08.2003	Universal Ferro & Allied Chemicals Limited - determination of tariff for the ferro alloy industry and related issues

NO.	CASE NO.	DATE OF PETITION	DATE OF HEARING	DATE OF ORDER/ INTERIM ORDER	DESCRIPTION (IN THE MATTER)
14	25 of 2002	25.10.2002	20.11.2002 10.01.2003	19.08.2003	Maharashtra State Farming Corporation - wrongful application of HTP-II tariff for electricity supply to Maharashtra State Farming Corporation, and related matters
15	17 of 2003	30.05.2003	12.08.2003	26.08.2003	Government of Maharashtra - State Government subsidy on account of tariff for agricultural and powerloom consumers, and certain agricultural consumers in drought affected areas **[Interim Order]**
16	12 of 2003	02.06.2003	07.08.2003	08.09.2003	Shri Yusuf M. Thanawala, Mumbra - improper billing and rectification procedures, metering issues and other matters relating to functioning of Mumbra Sub-Division of MSEB
17	24 of 2002	11.10.2002 16.01.2003 02.07.2003	08.09.2003	10.09.2003	Shri S.R. Paranjpe, Mumbai - Review of Order dated 16.08.2002 for purchase of power from bagasse-based co-generation projects **[Interim Order]**
18	11 of 2003	05.05.2003	25.08.2003	10.09.2003	Shri M.G. Chile - rectification of excess billing by MSEB
19	17(3), 3,4 & 5 of 2002	25.03.2003 24.03.2003 25.03.2003 25.03.2003	22.04.2003	18.09.2003 (Summary) 24.11.2003(Final)	Applications filed by (i) MSEB, (ii) Shri Pratap G. Hogade, (iii) Renewable Energy Developers Association of Maharashtra (REDAM), and (iv) Indian Wind Energy Association [InWEA], for procurement of Wind Energy & Wheeling for Third Party Sale and/or self-use
20	22 to 26 of 2003	08.09.2003	-	25.09.2003	M/s BSES Limited - For grant of distribution licenses in respect of (i) Nashik 1 and 2 Divisions, (ii) Aurangabad (Urban) Circle, (iii) Nagpur (Urban) Zone, (iv) Pune (Urban) Zone and (v) Vashi and Bhandup Circles **[Interim Order]**
21	27 of 2003	12.08.2003	22.10.2003	10.11.2003 20.11.2003 (Corrigendum)	Akhil Bhartiya Grahak Panchayat, Pune - Implementation of safety measures and regarding Terms and Conditions of Supply
22	07 of 2000	28.10.2003 (Upon remittance by Supreme Court /High Court)	06.11.2003	10.11.2003	BSES Limited - dispute between BSES Ltd. and Tata Electric Group of Companies (now Tata Power Co.) regarding payment of Standby Charges to MSEB **[Interim Order]**
23	38/9/10/ 15/17/18/ 19/20/21 of 2001	MSEB Letter dtd. 11.12.2003	12.02.2003 26.03.2003	13.11.2003	Purchase of power from bagasse-based co-generation projects, etc. **[Clarificatory Order]**
24	39 to 45 of 2003	04.11.2003	-	17.11.2003	Tata Power Company Limited - seven applications filed by TPC for grant of distribution license applications in respect of (i) Bhandup Circle (ii) Vashi Circle (iii) Kalyan-Dombivali-Ulhasnagar and Shahad (iv) area around Khopoli (v) area around Lonavala (vi) Nashik 1 & 2 Urban Divisions, and (vii) Pune (Urban) Zone **[Interim Order]**
25	16 of 2003	14.08.2003 23.10.2003	29.08.2003 23.10.2003	20.11.2003	Mula Pravara Electric Co-op. Society Ltd. - Relief against MSEB proceeding with and dispute regarding arrears
26	14 of 2002	08.09.2003 17.09.2003 29.09.2003 01.10.2003 23.10.2003 04.11.2003	10.11.2003 14.11.2003	20.11.2003	BSES Limited - alleged violation of Commission's Order dated 03.07.2003 by Tata Power Company
27	31 of 2003	30.09.2003	24.10.2003	21.11.2003	Government of Maharashtra - State Government subsidy on account of tariff for agricultural consumers in drought-affected areas

NO.	CASE NO.	DATE OF PETITION	DATE OF HEARING	DATE OF ORDER/ INTERIM ORDER	DESCRIPTION (IN THE MATTER)
28	8/9/10/ 15/17/18/19/ 20/21 of 2001	21.11.2003			Purchase of power from bagasse-based co-generation projects, etc. **[Clarificatory Order]**
30	49 of 2003	12.11.2003	05.12.2003	08.12.2003	Larsen & Toubro Lmited - Excess billing for supply of electricity and MSEB's threat of disconnection of supply, etc.
31	18 of 2003	MGP Letter dtd. 10.12.03	-	11.12.2003	BSES Limited - application of BSES Limited for approval of Aggregate Revenue Requirement and Tariff determination for 2003 - 2004 - relating to Security Deposit. **[Interim Order]**
32	50 of 2003	03.10.2003	02.12.2003 23.12.2003	01.01.2004	MSEB - agreement for purchase of power by MSEB through Koyela Energy Resources Pvt. Ltd.
33	22 of 2002	16.10.2002	20.04.2003	20.01.2004	Rajaram Bapu Patil Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd - Review of bagasse-based co-generation order dated 16.08.2002 sought by Rajaram Bapu Patil SSK Ltd.
34	36 of 2002	14.11.2002 07.01.2003	30.01.2003	23.01.2004	Halari Powerloom Owners' & Weavers Association, Bhiwandi (Re-application)
35	54 of 2003	29.12.2003	23.01.2004	28.01.2004	State Government Subsidy in respect of Krishi Sanjivani Yojana
36	20 & 21 of 2003	27.08.2003	01.10.2003	29.01.2004	BSES Limited - access by BSES to transmission facilities of TPC & MSEB
37	06 of 2000	14.05.2002	16.08.2002	03.02.2004	Shri S.R. Paranjpe, Mumbai - violation of directions on Merit Order Dispatch by MSEB and unwanted purchase of expensive energy from Dabhol Power Company in 2000 - 2001: Review of Order dated 01.04.2002.
38	26 of 2002	29.01.2003	24.06.2003	13.02.2004	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) - Captive power and reduction of contract demand of Oil & Natural Gas Commission (Uran Plant)
39	18 of 2003	10.12.2003 (MGP Application)	20.01.2004 16.02.2004	17.02.2004	BSES Limited - approval of Aggregate Revenue Requirement and tariff determination for 2003-04 - Additional Security Deposit
40	01 of 2003	16.01.2003	05.05.2003 25.07.2003 30.09.2003	20.02.2004	Tata Power Company Limited - wrongful grant of rebates by BSES Ltd.
41	17 (3), 3, 4 & 5 of 2002	12.02.2004	26.02.2004	27.02.2004	Application of REDAM for compliance of Order on procurement of wind energy and wheeling for third party sale and/or self-use
42	55 of 2003 56 of 2003	08.12.2003 14.12.2003	25.02.2004	03.03.2004	Vidarbha Industries Association - Ballarpur Industries Limited - Captive Power Plant Policy **[Interim Order]**
43	02 of 2003	03.04.2003	13.05.2003 01.07.2003 (TVC) 09.10.2003 to 21.10.2003 (6 division-wise Public Hearings)	01.12.2003 10.03.2004	Maharashtra State Electricity Board –Determination of tariff (2003-04) applicable to various categories of MSEB consumers **[Operative Order 01.12.2003 & Detailed Order 10.03.2004]**
44	59 of 2003	05.03.2004	11.03.2004	12.03.2004	MSEB - Review of Order dated 24.11.03 for procurement of wind energy and wheeling for third party sale and/or self-use, Captive Power Plant Policy **[Interim Order]**
45	34 of 2003	16.10.2003	09.02.2004	22.03.2004	Shri N.N. Kale & Dr. B. R. Sabade, Pune - Implementation and monitoring of safety standards including safety audits for MSEB and related issues.
46	61 of 2003	17.03.2004	-	31.03.2004	Applications filed by MSEB, for grant of distribution licenses **[Interim Order]**

Annexure IV

RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD APRIL 1, 2003 TO MARCH 31, 2004

RECEIPTS	Amount Rs.	Amount Rs.
(A) Opening Balance		**6,452,232.13**
Cash on Hand	13,845.29	
SBI-TATA-BSES-MSEB dispute A/c	10,000.00	
SBI Current Account	4,722,865.71	
SBI Fees & Cost Recovered A/c	1,705,521.13	
(B) Grant Received		**26,350,769.00**
(C) Pension Adjusted Against Salaries		**176,172.00**
(D) DA Recovered from Salary		**639.00**
(E) Interest on STDR		
Int. on STDR Current A/c	334,118.00	265,963.00
Less: TDS paid on Interest.	68,155.00	
Int. on STDR Fees & Cost A/c	960,852.72	776,313.72
Less: TDS paid on Interest.	184,539.00	
(F) Misc. Receipts		**2,257.00**
(G) Fees & Costs Recovered		**2,253,476.14**
Receipts during the year	2,256,067.14	
Less: Paid during the year	2,591.00	
(H) TATA-BSES Standby Dispute		**(500.00)**
Receipts during the year	247,500,000.00	
Less: Paid during the year	247,500,500.00	
(I) Earnest Money Deposits		**30,000.00**
Receipts during the year	30,000.00	
(J) Security Deposit		**388,700.00**
Receipts during the year	388,700.00	
(K) Statutory & Other Liabilities		**-**
1) Income Tax		
Deducted from Salaries	440,268.00	
Less: Paid	440,268.00	-
2) Profession Tax		
Deducted from Salaries	51,000.00	
Less: Paid	51,000.00	-
3) General Provident Fund		
Deducted from Salaries	60,000.00	
Less: Paid	60,000.00	-
4) Deduction for GIS from Salaries	1,440.00	
Less: Paid	1,440.00	-
BALANCE C/F		**36,696,021.99**

PAYMENTS	Amount Rs.	Amount Rs.
(A) Personnel Expenditure		**4,365,273.00**
i) Salary to Members & Secretary	1,877,499.00	-
ii) Staff Salary	2,277,774.00	-
iii) Residential Rent for Member	210,000.00	
iv) Contribution to		187,352.00
Provident Fund	21,264.00	
Medical Reimbursement	86,993.00	
Gratuity	-	
Leave Encashment	-	
Leave Salary Contribution	-	
Pension Contribution	-	
Leave Travel Concession	12,820.00	
Peon Allowance	66,275.00	
(B) Establishment Expenses		**1,019,076.22**
Conveyance	3,654.50	
Telephone Expenses	267,380.47	
Office Rent	-	
Car Parking	-	
Printing & Stationery	157,764.00	
Petrol Expenses	235,927.50	
Postage & Courier	48,605.00	
Bank Commission	1,060.00	
Entertainment	15,311.00	
Electricity Charges	-	
Books & Periodicals	50,203.50	
Office Expenses	11,257.00	
House Keeping Expenses	111,057.00	
Canteen Expenses	26,556.25	
Transfer Travelling Expenses	10,380.00	
Audit Fee	79,920.00	
(C) Expenses on the Object		**5,352,687.20**
Public Hearing Expenses	359,997.20	
Consultancy Charges	2,992,360.00	
Legal Fee	47,500.00	
Advertisement & Publicity	257,548.00	
Tour & Travel Expenses	775,904.00	
Membership & Subscription	122,988.00	
Publication Printing Exp	469,684.00	
Meeting Expenses	9,291.00	
Internet Expenses	137,016.00	
Website Expenses	180,399.00	
BALANCE C/F		**10,924,388.42**

RECEIPTS	Amount Rs.	Amount Rs.
BALANCE B/F		**36,696,021.99**
5) Licence Fees Deducted from Salaries	12,144.00	
Less: Paid	12,144.00	-
6) Contribution to P.F. from Salaries	18,720.00	
Less: Paid	18,720.00	-
7) Computer Advance deducted from Salaries	6,500.00	
Less: Paid	6,500.00	-
8) House Building Advance deducted from Salaries	-	
Less: Paid	-	-
9) T.D.S. on Contract Recovered	215,129.00	
Less: Paid	215,129.00	-
(L) Accommodation Deposits		
Received during the year	1,500,000.00	-
Less: paid during the year	1,500,000.00	
TOTAL		**36,696,021.99**

PAYMENTS	Amount Rs.	Amount Rs.
BALANCE B/F		**10,924,388.42**
(D) Advances & Deposits		
Festival Advance given during the year	10,500.00	
Less: Recovered	8,000.00	2,500.00
Telephone Deposits		596.00
E.M.D. Paid	-	200,000.00
Security Deposit Paid	-	118,500.00
(E) Expenditure on Assets		**607,888.00**
Computer Expenses	268,670.00	
Repair & Maint. for Vehicle	134,196.00	
Repair & Maintenance	162,384.00	
Vehicle Insurance	42,638.00	
(F) Assets Purchased		
Office Equipment	12,378.00	21,054.00
Air Conditioners		
Vehicles		
Furniture & Fixture	-	
Library Books	8,676.00	
Computers		
Telephone & E.P.A.B.X.		
Electricity Installation		
(G) Misc. Recoveries		
Profession Tax Excess Paid		90.00
TDS on rent paid in respect of WTC		4,368,690.00
(H) Investments		**7,457,035.00**
Amount Invested in STDR	39,954,598.00	
Less: STDR matured	32,497,563.00	
Amount Invested in STDR	43,554,292.00	3,670,152.00
Less: STDR matured	39,884,140.00	
(I) Cash & Bank Balance		**9,325,128.57**
Cash in hand	12,858.54	
SBI TATA BSES MSEB Dispute A/c	9,500.00	
SBI Current Account	8,239,043.04	
SBI Fees & Cost Recovered A/c.	1,063,726.99	
TOTAL		**36,696,021.99**

Stakeholders presenting their case at MERC's Public Hearings in 2003-04

Adv S. C. Karandikar
Icchalkaranji,
Pune

Shri Chandrakant Kale
MSEB Consumer,
Aurangabad

Shri Jayantilal Hariya
Proprietor, Jayantilal Khushalchand
Ginning & Pressing Factory, Akola

Shri Pramod Agrawal
Exec. Member, Rice Millers Association,
Nagpur

Dr Govind M. Phadke
Mumbai Grahak Panchayat,
Mumbai

Shri P. V. Kulkarni
Technical Director, Distribution & IR,
MSEB, Nashik

MERC

Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission

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