दिल्ली ट्रांस्को लिमिटेड

DELHI TRANSCO LIMITED

पंजीकृत कार्यालय :शक्ति सदन, कोटला रोड, नई दिल्ली-110002

(Regd. Office Shakti Sadan, Kotla Road, New Delhi-110002)

Office of General Manager (एसएलडीसी)

एस एल डी सी बिल्डिंग, मिंटो रोड, नई दिल्ली-110002

SLDC Building, Minto Road, New Delhi-110002

Ph: 23221091 FAX No.23221069

No. F./DTL/207/16-17/GM(SLDC)/F.21/167 **Dated : 17.03.2017**

Subject : Minutes of the meeting held on 23.02.2017 at 15:00hrs. in SLDC regarding the proposal of TPDDL for optimization of Power Purchase Cost.

Sir,

The Minutes of the meeting held on 23.02.2017 at 15:00hrs. in SLDC regarding the proposal of TPDDL for optimization of Power Purchase Cost are enclosed for ready reference and further necessary action please.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully

Venugopal.V

Encl : As above

(V. VENUGOPAL)
General Manager (SLDC)

To
As per list of the participants through email.

Copy for favour of kind information to :-

1. Secretary (Power), Govt. of NCT of Delhi,
2. Chairperson, NDMC, Palika Kendra, Sansad Marg, New Delhi-110001
3. Secretary, DERC, Viniyamak Bhawan, C-Block, Shivalik, New Delhi-110017
4. Managing Director, DTL
5. Member Secretary, NRPC, Katwaria Sarai, New Delhi-110016
6. Director (Operations), NTPC, Scope Complex, 7 Institutional Area, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003
7. Director (Commercial), NTPC Scope Complex, 7 Institutional Area, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003
8. M.D., IPGCL / PPCL, Himadri, Rajghat Power House, New Delhi-110002
9. Director (Operations), DTL
10. Director (Commercial), THDCIL
11. Director (Projects), THDCIL
12. Director (Tech), IPGCL / PPCL
13. Director (Commercial), NTPC
14. Executive Director (T), DTL, Planning Department, DTL, Jhandewalan, Delhi.
15. Executive Director (Tariff), DERC, Viniyamak Bhawan, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi.
16. Executive Director (Engg.), DERC, Viniyamak Bhawan, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi.

17. General Manager, NRLDC
18. General Manager, Badarpur Thermal Power Station, NTPC, Badarpur, New Delhi.
19. General Manager (Commercial), NTPC, NCR Headquarters, R&D Building, A&A, Setor-24, Noida-201301. Fax no. 0120-2410192
20. General Manager (C&RA), DTL
21. CEO, BRPL, BSES Bhawan, Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019
22. CEO, BYPL, Shakti Kiran Building, Karkardooma, New Delhi-110092
23. CEO, TPDDL, 33kV Grid S/Stn, Hudson Lane, Kingsway Camp, Delhi-110009
24. Chief Engineer (Electrical)-I, NDMC
25. Director (Power), NDMC, Room No. 5016, 5th Floor, Palika Kendra, Sansad Marg, New Delhi.
26. Chief Engineer, Delhi Zone,(CEDZ), MES, Delhi Cantt, New Delhi-110010
27. Addl. Secretary (Power), Govt. of NCT of Delhi, Delhi Secretariat, New Delhi.
28. Dy.G.M.(System Operation), SLDC
29. Dy. G.M. (SCADA), SLDC
30. Manager (System Operation)-Shift, SLDC
31. Manager (Energy Accounting), SLDC.

DELHI TRANSCO LTD.
(Regd. Office : Shakti Sadan, Kotla Road, New Delhi 110002)
[Office of General Manager (SLDC)]
SLDC Building, Minto Road, New Delhi ï 110 002
Phone No.23221175, Fax 23221012, 23221059

Subject : **Summary of record of discussions in the meetings held in SLDC on on 23.02.2017 at 15:00hrs. in SLDC regarding the proposal of TPDDL for optimization of Power Purchase Cost.**

TPDDL vide their letter dated 01.02.2017 suggested the State Govt. certain measures to optimize the Power Purchase Cost.

2 The State Govt. forwarded the case to SLDC for comments. It was felt appropriate to convene a meeting in SLDC involving all Stake Holders to discuss the issue. Accordingly, a meeting was held in SLDC on 23.02.2017 at 3 PM.

3 Executive Director (Planning), DTL chaired the meeting.

4 The list of participants is enclosed as Annexure.

5 The issues involved in each suggestion of TPDDL and Gist of discussions are as under:-

A Reallocation of existing share from Aravali, Dadri Stage 1 and Dadri Stage 2 amongst the Delhi Discoms namely BRPL, TPDDL and BYPL

6 TPDDL submitted that GNCTD in the past through Ministry of Power, Govt. of India was able to get power from the NTPC stations, Dadri Thermal-I &II and Aravali Jhajjar reallocated to Southern States and Bihar. However currently there are no takers of this power (being costly) and the original allocated share to Delhi Discoms is back since the past 2 years.

7 The present allocation to Delhi Discoms along with cost of power from NTPCôs Aravali, Dadri - 1 & Dadri ï 2 is summarized in table below:

Table. A

S. N	Station	Plant Capacity (MW)	Allocation TPDDL (MW)	Allocation BRPL (MW)	Allocation BYPL (MW)	Normative Fixed Cost (Rs./Unit)	Variable Cost (Rs./Unit)	Total Cost (Rs./Unit)
1	Dadri-1	840	192	368	71	0.87	3.23	4.10
2	Dadri 2	980	225	321	186	1.57	3.03	4.60
3	Aravali	1500	212	401	79	1.71	3.12	4.83
Total			**629**	**1090**	**337**			

8 TPDDL further informed that numerous issues were arising in scheduling of power based on the existing allocation as per Discom specific requirement, resulting in unnecessary increase in power purchase cost of Discoms. Forced scheduling of power has become a major issue as no Discom has majority/total control in any of the units of costly plants such as Dadri 1, Dadri 2 & Aravali Jhajjar. Also all the Discoms have substantial share in these stations with some Discoms requiring full share while the other requiring nil from the same plant at the same time. Some of the resultant drawbacks of the above allocation were explained as under:-

i) Forced scheduling of power results in increase in power purchase cost for the Discoms/ end consumers, due to sale of excess scheduled power at a lower rate in short term markets when the power is requested by the other Discoms and forcefully scheduled to non-consenting Discoms.

ii) On account of ñaò above, merit order violation leading to backing down of low cost generating stations like Sasan, Singrauli, Rihand and Maithon.

iii) Threat of load shedding in areas of Discoms due to non-timely coordinated requests for scheduling of power from closed down units of these stations. Coordination issues with SLDC/NRLDC as consent of all Discoms is required by Delhi SLDC for closing down/revival of a unit.

iv) Request for shutting down/Lighting up of units of certain stations are given but the same is not accepted by the other beneficiaries/ RLDC/SLDC due to conflicting/ Discom specific requirements.

9 To overcome the above, they proposed that the above allocation be changed by GNCTD in the ratio proposed allocation amongst Delhi Discoms as mentioned below. They were further of the view that this would result in approximate savings of Rs 250 to Rs 300 crores per annum for Delhi as a whole without affecting the individual Discom costs from these stations nor affecting the reliability of Delhi.

Table. B

S. No.	Name of Station	Existing Allocation			Proposed Allocation		
		TPDDL (MW)	BRPL (MW)	BYPL (MW)	TPDDL (MW)	BRPL (MW)	BYPL (MW)
1	Dadri 1	192	368	71	219	328	82
2	Dadri 2	225	321	186	51	558	122
3	Aravali Jhajjar	212	401	79	358	202	131
Total (MW)		629	1090	337	629	1090	337

10 The basis of arriving at proposed savings of Rs 250 to Rs 300 crores along with other benefits on account of the above reallocation were summarized as mentioned below :-

i) TPDDL will get more share in Aravali Jhajjar and hence would be in a position to exercise better control in scheduling/Backing down of Aravali Jhajjar and will not be dependent upon the decision of BRPL to close down the unit of Aravali. TPDDL & BYPL would be in a position to take joint decision regarding scheduling of power from Aravali Jhajjar. The total allocation of both TPDDL and BYPL from Aravali Jhajjar has been reworked to be around 500 MW which means a decision to light up/close down one unit of Aravali Jhajjar which is also of 500 MW can be taken by TPDDL and BYPL.

ii) Like Aravali Jhajhar, TPDDL is also a joint beneficiary of CLP Jhajhar along with Haryana. Having more share in Aravali Jhajhar shall also enable TPDDL in ensuring better coordination with Haryana in terms of scheduling of power both from CLP Jhajhar and Aravali Jhajhar as both Haryana and TPDDL would be in a position to decide for off taking power from either Aravali Jhajjar or CLP Jhajjar based on merit order cost of these stations.

iii) BRPL will get more share in Dadri-2 and hence would be in a position to exercise better control in Scheduling/Backing down of Dadri-2 without having to take consent from TPDDL and BYPL. TPDDL and BYPL will get reduced forced scheduling from Dadri 2 as the total revised allocation to TPDDL and BYPL works to around 170 MW against earlier 410 MW. Moreover, unit of Dadri 2 being of 490 MW will have a minimum technical limit of around 350 MW (at 70%). Hence this change in allocation would result in negligible forced scheduling.

iv) Issue of forced scheduling shall be resolved to a large extent and hence DISCOMS would be in a position to provide full schedule to cheaper stations. In recent past, Sasan has also highlighted the issue of less scheduling/Backing down of its units and such instances would get avoided specially in the coming winter season.

v) Chances of frequent start/stop highlighted by NTPC vide its earlier letters shall get reduced for units of Dadri-1 & Dadri-2 leading to efficient and reliable plant operations.

vi) The above would result in BRPL exercising majority control over Dadri Stage 2 units and TPDDL / BYPL be able to exercise control on the units of Aravali Jhajjar. ***Savings on account of reduction in sale of surplus power are expected to be huge as it is anticipated that at least a reduction in sale of 500 to 600 MUs on an annual basis (50 MW to 60 MW RTC on a daily basis) for one Discom. Each MU sold is at a loss of approximately Rs 2/- per unit. This means savings could be around Rs 100 to Rs 120 crores for one Discom alone which translates to approx. Rs 300 crores for Delhi as a whole.***

11 Considering the above facts, requested to consider the revised allocation as requested may be done initially for 1 year on a pilot basis. Further decision on the same may be taken after completion of one year and after analyzing the benefits of the same. Further in the event of receipt of request from outside states/ MoP towards reallocation of Power from Aravali, Dadri 1 or Dadri 2 the original station wise allocation as per Table A should be considered so that total benefit on account of reallocation is not passed to any individual Discom but gets equally shared between all Discoms and also it does not result into total shortage for one Discom.

Comments of BRPL

12 BRPL is not agreeable to the proposal of TPDDL with regard to reallocation of shares. They cited the following reasons:-

13 Earlier a joint meeting was held in DERC on the subject matter on 29.11.2016 wherein memberôs from SLDC, BRPL,BYPL & TPDDL were present. Highlights of the meeting were as under:

The proposal of TPDDL to swap Aravalli (Jhajjar) power with Dadri I&II was discussed in detail. The views of all the parties present were taken. Earlier TPDDL challenged the jurisdiction of DERC regarding reallocation of power among Delhi Discom's in APTEL, the said appeal is still pending, the DERC's order has been stayed in APTEL and final outcome is awaited.

Further BRPL explained that there is a huge regulatory assets created by DERC due to non cost reflective tariffs and facing adverse cash flow situation which is resulting in non payment to the utilities. Also Writ petition no 105 o 2014 on recovery of regulatory asset is pending in Hon'ble Supreme Court. It was further submitted that the power from Aravalli station is regulated for BRPL and the fixed cost is not allowed by DERC.

Thus DERC had not accepted the TPDDL proposal.

14 In addition to the above meeting, BRPL further mentioned the following:

i) Power is scheduled to Discom as per their share from the whole station and not from each unit viz. a Discom having share of 10% from the whole station, can only schedule itôs entitlement from the entire running unit. In other word Discom having share of 500 MW cannot shutdown one unit of 500MW from the plant of 3*500MW units.

ii) Scheduling of power on the basis of MoD will remain same under scheduling procedure even if allocation is changed.

iii) TPDDLôs assumption that a beneficiaries of larger proportion of the capacity of a plant will have a great control over the backing down of a plant is factually and legally wrong. Even a 10% beneficiary of a plant has the right to ask the generator to supply power, the same as a 90% beneficiary. It is the SLDC who would schedule the power from such plant by taking into account the well accepted procedures for scheduling.

iv) Beside the above, all the conditions as explained by BRPL in DERC meeting dated 29/11/16 are also still persisting.

v) Further, Delhi is not the only beneficiary for the said plants, hence the question arises as to whether Load Dispatch Centre shutdowns a plant/unit despite a needy minority stakeholders requesting otherwise. The beneficiary wise allocation has been mentioned below for the said plants which exhibits that there are multiple beneficiaries

S No	State/UT	Dadri-II			Dadri-I			Jhajjar		
		Share	U.A	Total Entt	Share	U.A	Total Entt	Share	U.A	Total Entt
State/UT wise allocation in Dadri (Th)-I & II, Jhajjar — Allocation in %age										
1	Chandigarh	0	0.29	0.29	0	0	0	0	0.39	0.39
2	Delhi	74.516	0	74.516	90	0	90	46.2	0	46.2
3	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	46.2	0	46.2
4	HP	0	0.23	0.23	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	J&K	0	1.47	1.47	0	0	0	0	1.94	1.94
6	Punjab	0	0.56	0.56	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Rajisthan	0	5.5	5.5	0	0	0	0	1.07	1.07
8	UP	10	5.035	15.035	10	0	10	0	3.36	3.36
9	Uttarakhand	0	0.64	0.64	0	0	0	0	0.84	0.84
10	Bangladesh	0	1.02	1.02	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Odhisa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	MP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	HVDC_Balia s/s	0.103	0	0.103	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	HVDC_Bhiwadi s/s	0.103	0	0.103	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	HVDC_Agra s/s	0	0.255	0.255	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	HVDC_Kurukshetra s/s	0.278	0	0.278	0	0	0	0	0	0

vi) Inter-Discom transfer of power arrangement as IDT 1 and IDT 2 which are being used to ensure that with in Delhi if power is available with a Discom and it can be used if other Discom requires it. Apart from this BRPL has URS (Un- Requisitioned Surplus power) & UI (Un scheduled Interchange) arrangement for sharing of surplus power.

vii) TPDDLôs proposal would increase the capacity of NTPCôs sale to BRPL. BRPL and NTPC have a consolidated PPA for the entire capacity that NTPC sells to BRPL. Any increase in such capacity would also involve such increased capacity into the pending disputes that BRPL has ongoing with NTPC. Hence BRPL is not agreeable to any increase of its capacity exposure to NTPC.

15 They were further of the view that without any administrative intervention, it would always be open for TPDDL, BRPL and BYPL to agree on mutual benefit for re-allocation and for realignment of same and approach the DERC for approval of the Commercial arrangement under sec 86(i)b of the Act.

Comments of BYPL

16 Earlier a combined meeting has held in DERC on the issue on 29.11.2016 wherein memberôs from SLDC, BRPL, BYPL & TPDDL were present, Highlights of the meeting is as under:

i) The proposal of TPDDL to swap Aravalli (Jhajjar) power with Dadri I & II was discussed in detail, also viewôs of all the parties present were taken, earlier TPDDL has challenged the jurisdiction of DERC regarding reallocation of power among Delhi Discomơs in APTEL, the said appeal is still pending in APTEL and final outcome is awaited

ii) Honơble DERC vide Order dt. 29.9.2015 reallocated power between Discoms on energy consumption pattern, this was challenged by TPDDL in APTEL. The primary ground for challenging the reallocation was that Honơble DERC doesnơt have power to reallocate PPA. TPDDL got received a stay in this regard from APTEL.

iii) Further BYPL explained that there is a huge regulatory assets created by DERC due to non cost reflective tariffs and hence BYPL is facing adverse cash flow situation which is resulting in non payment to the utilities, Also Writ petition no 105 of year 2014 is pending in Honơble Supreme Court. It was further submitted that the power from Aravalli station is regulated for BYPL and the fixed cost is not allowed by DERC.

iv) Significant allocation from a single plant having units to the tune of 500 MW like Dadri-2 & Jhajjar increases operational risk i.e in case of forced outages of units of these sizes machines, Discoms would be forced to shed load up to 500 MW. Honơble Commission has also advocated this principle while allocating power at various point of time. To mitigates these risks itơs advisable to maintain a diversified portfolio of plants so that risks of load shedding due to reduced availability from any single plant can be at least minimized if not mitigated.

v) Finally, it appears from TPDDLơs proposal that they have assumed allocation of power to beneficiaries from individual units but however allocation and scheduling is done for the entire plant.

17 At present all the conditions as explained by BYPL in DERC meeting dated 29/11/16 are still persisting therefore the said proposal of TPDDL is not acceptable to BYPL

NTPC's Comments

18 NTPCơs representative informed that normally generators showed not have any reservation of change of allocation if the entire dues are paid to them. However, it was clarified that official stand would be communicated to the Government as when the reference in this regard is received from the Government.

APCPL's Comments

19 APCPL representative also echoed the same view of NTPC. However, the payment of outstanding dues by the Discoms namely BRPL and BYPL are a matter of concern and requested them to clear dues immediately. It was also emphasized that while scheduling the power from the station, the technical requirement should be ensured for stable operation of units.

TPDDL's Rejoinder

20 TPDDL representative again ascertained that the proposal is for more flexibility in day to day scheduling and thereby optimization of power purchase cost. They also clarified that the issue of Appellate Tribunal stay is on different foot. The Appellate Tribunal stayed the order or DERC for swapping of costly power of BYPL with that of cheap power of TPDDL. They quoted the relevant paraôs of the Appellate Tribunalôs order in Appeal No. 301 of 2015 & IAs-484 of 2015, 485 of 2015 dated 7th April, 2016 as under:-

IA No. 485 of 2015 in this Appeal being Appeal No.301 of 2015 has been filed by the Appellant for seeking stay on many parts of the Impugned Order. We have heard Mr. Sanjay Sen, learned Senior Counsel of the Advocate, appearing for the appellant and Mr. Pradeep Misra appearing for DERC. Mr. Sanjay Sen, has mainly attacked the Impugned Order on two following grounds:

(i) That swapping of cheaper power of TPDDL, appellant herein, with costly power of BYPL has been ordered by the State Commission by the Impugned order passed by the learned Delhi Commission.

(ii) On the point, that receipt of more than Rs.4,000/- in cash from the consumers by the Appellant which is Distribution Licensee has not been allowed by the Impugned Order of the State Commission and the State Commission has insisted upon collecting dues through Bank modes only, not in cash.

On our query to Mr. Pradeep Misra, learned counsel for DERC as to whether the Delhi Commission can pass such directions. He submits that the State Commission has passed the said directions in the Impugned Order on the Directions of the Government of Delhi. The State Commission is bound by the advice or directions of the State Government if it relates to the policy matters as provided under Section 108 of Electricity Act, 2003. After hearing both the parties, limited to the points raised by Mr. Sanjay Sen on the stay of Impugned Order, **we deem it proper and just to stay the operation of the Impugned Order only on the aspect it relates to swapping of cheaper power by the Appellant with costly power of BYPL.**

In this view, the direction for the swapping of the said power in the impugned order is hereby stayed till the next date. So far as the collection of more than Rs.4,000/- in cash is concerned, this point will be considered at the time of judgement in the appeal.

All the respondents are required to file their counter affidavit/reply to the appeal memo within three weeks from today and rejoinder submissions, if any, within 2 weeks thereafter

21 It was also clarified by TPDDL that as per the provisions of the Electricity Act 2003 and other regulations made therein, the Government of NCT has the authority to change of allocation within the state. They quoted different aspects in this regard as under:-

i) On 28 June, 2006, GNCTD issued policy directions under S.108 of the Electricity Act, 2003 (ó**Electricity Act**ô) to make power supply arrangements from 1 April, 2007. As per these directions, the responsibility for arranging supply of power in the GoNCTD was to rest with the Discoms in accordance to the provisions of the Electricity Act and National Electricity Policy with effect from 1 April, 2007. The policy directions provided for assignment of the Power Purchase Agreements (ó**PPAs**ô) amongst successor Discoms of Delhi Vidyut Board (ó**DVB'**) and New Delhi Municipal Council (ó**NDMC**ô) and Military Engineer Services (ó**MES**ô).

ii) Vide its order dated 31 March, 2007, Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (ó**DERC**ô) in terms of the directions of the State Government re-assigned all the existing PPAs with Delhi Transco Ltd (ó**DTL'**) to distribution licensees including TPDDL (erstwhile North Delhi Power Ltd. (ó**NDPL'**)). Thus, with effect from 1 April, 2007 each Discom was vested with the responsibility for arranging power for its respective distribution area.

iii) While re-assigning the PPAs, DERC categorically stated that it is only the Government that is empowered to re-assign PPAs. Relevant part of the Order dated 31.03.2007 was cited as under:-
*"The Commission, however, is of the opinion that keeping in view the specific provisions of DERA 2000, Electricity Act 2003 and also the provisions of the National Tariff Policy issued by the Government of India, this task is mandated to be done by the State Government and should have been carried out by the Government of NCT of Delhi. The provisions of Section 108 of the Electricity Act 2003 cannot override any specific provision of the Act [i.e. Section 131 (4) of the Electricity Act 2003] to the contrary. However, the Commission took note of the communication dated 30th March 2007 issued under Order and in the name of the Lt. Governor of NCT of Delhi, and also keeping in view the fact that the process of reassignment has to be completed before the 1st of April 2007 decided to go ahead with the reassignment in the interest of all stakeholders in the power sector in Delhi. While doing so****, the Commission is fully conscious of the fact that they are embarking on an area which, in the opinion of the Commission, is the sole responsibility of the Government****."* (Emphasis Supplied)

iv) Further, on 3 August, 2007, the GoNCTD once again by way of policy directives mandated the DERC to ensure that Discoms make their own arrangement for supply of power to meet Delhiøs demand and to ensure they tie-up with generating companies to meet future power needs.

Power of the Government to re-assign PPAs

v) The State Government has the power / authority to resolve the aforementioned issues and come up with a viable solution.

vi) As per provisions of the Electricity Act, in particular S. 131 (4) task of re-assignment of the PPAs / re-allocation of power has to be done by the GoNCTD. This is *pari materia* with the provisions of the Delhi Electricity Reform Act, 2000 (ó**DERA**ô) wherein S.15(5) states that the process of re-assignment of PPAs has to be undertaken by the Government. Furthermore, para 8.4.2 of the Tariff Policy also envisages assignment of PPAs to Discoms by the State Governments. Relevant provisions were cited as under:

S.131(4) Electricity Act:

(4) The State Government may, after consulting the Government company or company or companies being State Transmission Utility or generating company or transmission licensee or distribution licensee, referred to in sub-section (2) (hereinafter referred to as the transferor), require such transferor to draw up a transfer scheme to vest in a transferee being any other generating company or transmission licensee or distribution licensee, the property, interest in property, rights and liabilities which have been vested in the transferor under this section, and publish such scheme as statutory transfer scheme under this Act.

S.15(5) DERA(2000):

The Government may require any transmitting or distributing company established under the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 14 (hereinafter referred to as "the transferor licensee") or any generating company to draw up a transfer scheme to vest in a further licensee or licensees (the "transferee licensee or licensees"), or any generating company, any property, interest in property, rights and liabilities which have been vested in the transferor licensee or generating company, as the case may be, under this section and publish the same in the official Gazette. The transfer scheme to be notified under this sub-section shall have the same effect as a transfer scheme under sub-section (2).

Para 8.4.2 of the Tariff Policy:

The National Electricity Policy states that existing PPAs with the generating companies would need to be suitably assigned to the successor distribution companies. The State Governments may make such assignments taking care of different load profiles of the distribution companies so that retail tariffs are uniform in the State for different categories of consumers. Thereafter the retail tariffs would reflect the relative efficiency of distribution companies in procuring power at competitive costs, controlling theft and reducing other distribution losses.

vii) It is pertinent to mention that the DERC has also affirmed the above mentioned position i.e. the Government is mandated to re-assign PPAs vide its Order dated 31.03.2007. Relevant part of the Order dated 31.03.2007 is extracted below:

"…The Commission, however, is of the opinion that keeping in view the specific provisions of DERA 2000, Electricity Act 2003 and also the provisions of the National Tariff Policy issued by the Government of India, this task is mandated to be done by the State Government and should have been carried out by the Government of NCT of Delhi. The provisions of Section 108 of the Electricity Act 2003 cannot override any specific provision of the Act [i.e. Section 131 (4) of the Electricity Act 2003] to the contrary. However, the Commission took note of the communication dated 30th March 2007 issued under Order and in the name of the Lt. Governor of NCT of Delhi, and also keeping in view the fact that the process of reassignment has to be completed before the 1st of April 2007 decided to go ahead with the reassignment in the interest of all stakeholders in the power sector in Delhi. While doing so, the Commission is fully conscious of the fact that they are embarking on an area which, in the opinion of the Commission, is the sole responsibility of the Government…" (Para 13)

SLDC's comments

22 SLDC representative noted that the issues have been raised several times before the Commission but no outcome could come. It was also noted that the reallocation in specific stations may change the rationale behind the allocations of all the stations by DERC (which was done on the request of Government of NCT of Delhi) vide order dated 31.03.2007 wherein the allocation of power to TPDDL, BRPL and BYPL was basically done on the average energy consumption for the period 01.07.2002 to 28.02.2007. The allocation percentage from different sources to utilities was fixed for the period 01.04.2007 to 31.03.2014 as under:-

Name of utility	Capacity allocation in percentage
BRPL	43.58
BYPL	27.24
TPDDL	29.18
Total	100.00

23 Commission has further modified the allocation from 01.04.2014 considering the average energy drawal of the licensees for the period 2007-08 to 2011-12. The allocation was modified as under:-

Name of utility	Capacity allocation in percentage
BRPL	43.92
BYPL	25.40
TPDDL	30.68
Total	100.00

24 As such, if the allocation is to be changed, it should be done in toto taking into accounts of all factors considering the view of the Commission while reassigning of PPAs from 01.04.2007 and the change of allocation from 01.04.2014. It was also brought out that as per the Regulation 121 of Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions of Determination of Tariff) Regulations 2017, DERC has the power for reassigning the reallocation of power amongst the distribution licensees over all power portfolio allocated to the National Capital Territory of Delhi by Ministry of Power, Govt. of India. For clarity, the said regulation is reiterated hereunder:-

121 While approving the cost of power purchase, the Commission shall determine the quantum of power to be purchased considering:

(1) Availability of Generating Stations which may be based on Load Generation Balance Report published by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for relevant Financial Year;

(2) Principles of merit order schedule and despatch based on the ranking of all approved sources of supply in the order o their variable power purchase cost of the power purchase on monthly basis;

(3) Normative cost of banking transaction at the rate of average power purchase cost of the portfolio of the distribution licensee';

(4) The gap between average Power Purchase Cost of the power portfolio allocated average revenue due to different consumer mix of all the distribution licensee:

Provided that the Commission may adjust the gap in power purchase cost by reassigning the allocation of power amongst the distribution licensees out of the overall power portfolio allocated to the National capital Territory of Delhi by Ministry of Power, Govt. of India.

B Surrender of Power from Tehri Pumped storage Plant (delayed project)

25 TPDDL submitted that the Power Purchase Agreement in respect of Tehri Pumped Storage Plant was signed between DTL and THDC way back in 2006. Share of Delhi is 600MW from Tehri PSP. TPDDL share is around 175 MW from Tehri PSP, which was reallocated to TPDDL vide DERC reassignment order dated 31st March 2007. The expected tariff based on the current available information considering all the other tariff components such as cost of input energy, transmission charges & Losses, conversion charges & losses, works out to be around Rs. 8.00 per unit. The same is on account of the inordinate delay in the commissioning of the said project and now anticipated to achieve its Commercial Operations from 2019 only.

26 TPDDL sought advice from Hon’ble DERC towards signing of the Transmission agreement for evacuation of power from Tehri Pumped Storage (Tehri PSP). Hon’ble DERC vide its letter no. F.3(471)/Tariff-Engg./DERC/2016-17/5437/2102 dated 11-Jan-2017 has given them the go ahead for surrendering the share of 175 MW from Tehri PSP. Accordingly, TPDDL vide their letter no. TPDDL/PMG/GONCTD/ THDC/17012017 dated 17th Jan’2017 has taken up the matter of surrender of TPDDL share of 175MW from the said plant for all times to come with the Ministry of Power. Vide this communication it is requested to pursue the same with MoP. Govt. of India.

BRPL'S comments

27 BRPL had already written vide its letter no AVP (PMG)/BRPLl2015-16/2550 dated 02.02.2016 to THDC India Ltd for termination of PPA .

28 Further BRPL vide letter no AVP (PMG)/BRPLl2016-17/2818 dated 05.09.2016 to DOP(GoNCTD), requested to approach MoP(GoI) for re-allocation of THDC PSP to other states.

29 A tentative cost of power from the said station as proposed by the Generator is as under.

Cost of power to be supplied from THDC PSP		
Rates of Power from THDC to Delhi Periphery	Annual Generation	1321.82 Mus
	Total AFC*	622.24 Crs
	Delhi Share	60% i.e 600 MW
	Delhi Share of AFC	373 Crs/Yr
	PGCIL LTA Charges(Transmission)	Rs 162 Crs/Yr
	Total Long Term Cost	**Rs 535 Crs**
	Per Unit Cost from THDC to Delhi	Rs 6.75/Kwh
Rates of Power from Delhi periphery to THDC	Cost of pumping power(from Delhi to THDC)**	Rs 2.50/Kwh
	Conversion Charges(Conversion rate @20%	Rs 0.50/Kwh
	Open Access Charges***	Rs 0.54/Kwh
Total Cost	Landed cost at Delhi periphery	Rs 10.29/Kwh
*THDC vide letter dt 17.02.2015,estimated the project AFC Rs 622.24 Crs **price at market rates ***Delhi STU,POC injection and PoC drawal charges		

30 In view of the uneconomical cost and in the present power market scenario, when cheaper power is available, BRPL requested the intervention of State Government for re-allocation of power from the said station. Surrender of Tehri PSP Delhi Share of 600 MW, running on 60% of designed energy on daily basis would entail an expected annual saving to Delhi consumers of approximately Rs 800 Crores per year.

BYPL's view

31 BYPL had already requested vide its letter dated 28.01.2016 to THDC India Ltd for termination of PPA of Tehri PSPP and also requested to Joint Sec (Hydro Power) MoP GoI vide letter dated28.01.2016 for re-allocation of power.

32 Further BYPL vide letter dated 30.08.2016 to OSD(Power), GNCTD requested to approach to MoP for re-allocation of THDC PSP to other states as the cost of power from the station works our Rs. 10.29/unit as explained by BRPL.

33 In view of the uneconomical cost and in the present power market scenario, when cheaper power is available, BYPL also requested the Stage Government to take up the matter with MoP (GoI) for re-allocation of power from the said station.

34 BYPL also estimated that the surrender of Tehri PSP Delhi Share of 600MW, running on 60% of designed energy on daily basis would result in the saving to the tune of about **Rs 800Crs.**

THDCIL's Comments

35 THDCILǿs officials explained at length about the background of Tehri PSP. It was informed that Tehri PSP comprising of four reversible pump turbine units of 250MW each, involves construction of an Underground Machine Hall on the left bank of river

Bhagirathi. The main feature of the Project is the large variation of about 90 m between the maximum and minimum head, under which the reversible units shall operate. The operation of Tehri PSP is based on the concept of recycling of water discharged between upper reservoir to lower reservoir. The Tehri Dam reservoir shall function as the upper reservoir and Koteshwar reservoir as the lower balancing reservoir. On completion, additional generating capacity of 1000 MW, peaking power, will be added to the Northern Region (annual generation of 1268 million units). For pumping operation of reversible units during off-peak hours, the energy requirement will be of the order of 1712 MU limited to maximum of 1000 MW during off-peak hours. With the construction of Tehri PSP, Tehri Hydro power Complex shall function as a major peaking station having an installed capacity of 2400 MW.

36 The project is now at advance stage and at present approx. Rs. 2100 Cr. have already been incurred. Commissioning of the project is rescheduled to Sept'2019 due to geological surprises etc.

37 THDCIL representative further explained that as per the latest approved cost estimate of Rs. 2978.86 Cr., the conversion charge works out to Rs.4.23/kWh as per the prevailing CERC norms. It was further informed that the final tariff would be determined by Hon'ble CERC based on the capital cost to be admitted by them after prudence checks. The Capital cost would also be subject to the approval of Government of India's Committee on time and cost overruns.

38 It was further informed that signing of PPAs was a pre requisite for according the CCEA, Govt. of India approval for Tehri PSP. Investment Approval was accorded by the Government of India in the year 2006 only after the PPAs were signed between the beneficiaries and THDCIL. The entire power was tied up i.e. with Delhi (600MW), Uttarakhand (200MW), Haryana (100MW) and Rajasthan (100MW) and the financial closure of the project was made accordingly. Subsequently, Ministry of Power, Government of India also issued the allocation order for Tehri PSP, duly trifurcating the 600MW amongst the three Delhi Discoms namely TPDDL, BRPL and BYPL by Delhi State Electricity Regulatory Commission vide order dated 31.03.2007.

39 He further submitted that the PPA is a legally enforceable contract executed between THDCIL and the beneficiaries and binding upon both the parties. The beneficiaries must ensure to adhere to it and explore the ways and means to most optimally utilize the Tehri PSP. If any party does not comply covenants as agreed upon is legally bound to compensate the aggrieved party. After making investment primarily based on PPA signed, cannot be rescind at present.

40 They further informed that in the current scenario, there is deficit of peaking power in India. Despite availability of surplus power from thermal plants and continuously increase in the capacity of renewable energy, we have to search better option for meeting out the peak demand. Govt. of India has also given thrust on the development

of Pumped Storage Plants in the recent draft of National Electricity Plan and Tariff Policy notified on 28.01.2016. It was submitted that by storing the surplus energy through pumping operation during off peak hours (including wind and solar energy) beneficiaries can meet out their peaking demand which will prove to be a boon for beneficiaries as well as to the nation in general and the Northern Region in particular for meeting the peak demand. He further was of the view that this type of plant is best for meeting the Delhiॐs load.

41 To a query from the beneficiaries regarding the transaction of energy in this case, it was explained that, it will be a banking transaction with pumping energy to be returned to the beneficiary during peak demand period after adjusting the conversion losses at the delivery point.

42 To another query regarding reallocation of power from Tehri PSP to other needy states, the representative reported that they have taken all possible steps for the same but no interest was shown by any. If Delhi beneficiaries need, they can make their own efforts.

SLDC's comments

43 SLDC representative opined the usage of Pump Storage is a suitable mechanism to suppress the off peak to peak ratio as Delhi is having high demand of 6300MW in summer day time and low demand of 1500MW during winter nights. This was the main reason for erstwhile DVB to get the maximum share of 600MW from the proposed station. Balance power of 100MW to Rajasthan, 100MW to Haryana and 200MW to Uttrakhand. He referred the provisions of National Tariff Policy notified by the Central Government on 28.01.2016 wherein one of the objectives of the policy is mentioned as promotion of Pump Storage Plants. He cited the relevant portions of the Tariff Policy as under:-

4.0 OBJECTIVES OF THE POLICY

The objectives of this tariff policy are to:

(a) Ensure availability of electricity to consumers at reasonable and competitive rates;
(b) Ensure financial viability of the sector and attract investments;
(c) Promote transparency, consistency and predictability in regulatory approaches across jurisdictions and minimise perceptions of regulatory risks;
(d) Promote competition, efficiency in operations and improvement in quality of supply;
(e) Promote generation of electricity from Renewable sources;
(f) Promote Hydroelectric Power generation including Pumped Storage Projects (PSP) to provide adequate peaking reserves, reliable grid operation and integration of variable renewable energy sources;
(g) Evolve a dynamic and robust electricity infrastructure for better consumer services;
(h) Facilitate supply of adequate and uninterrupted power to all categories of consumers;

(i) Ensure creation of adequate capacity including reserves in generation, transmission and distribution in advance, for reliability of supply of electricity to consumers.......................
....

5.5 The developer of a hydroelectric project, including Pumped Storage Plant (PSP), would have the option of getting the tariff determined by the Appropriate Commission for the power to be sold through long term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) on the basis of performance based cost of service regulations if the following conditions are fulfilled:

(a) The Appropriate Commission is satisfied that the project site has been allotted to the developer by the concerned State Government after following a transparent two stage process. The first stage should be for prequalification on the basis of criteria of financial strength, past experience of developing infrastructure projects of similar size, past track record of developing projects on time and within estimated costs, turnover and ability to meet performance guarantee etc. In the second stage, bids are to be called on the basis of only one single quantifiable parameter, such as, additional free power in excess of percentage of free power, as notified by the Central Government, equity participation offered to the State Government, or any other parameter to be notified by the Central Government from time to time.

(b) Concurrence of CEA (if required under Section 8 of the Act), financial closure, award of work and long term Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) (of the duration of 35 years or more) of the capacity specified in (c) below with distribution licensees are completed by 15.08.2022.

(c) Long term PPA is firmed up for 60% or more of the total saleable design energy, balance being allowed for merchant sale.
Provided that distribution licensees can extend the duration of long term PPA beyond 35 years for a further period of 15 years at the existing terms and conditions subject to the approval of Appropriate Commission.

Provided further that nothing contained in this clause shall apply to Pumped Storage Plants (PSP).

(d) The time period for commissioning of all the units of the project shall be fixed at four years from the date of approval of the commissioning schedule by the Appropriate Commission. However, the Appropriate Commission may, after recording reasons in writing, fix longer time period for hydro electric projects (reservoir as well as run-of- river projects) of more than 100MW capacity. Agreed timelines to achieve the fixed commissioning schedule along with penalty for delay shall be decided by the Appropriate Commission in consultation with the Central Electricity Authority. The Appropriate Commission shall allow pass through the Interest During Construction (IDC) and Financing Cost (FC) only upto the period of delay not attributable to the developer, as approved by the CEA.

(e) Award of contracts for supply of equipment and construction of the project, either through a turnkey or through well defined packages, are done on the basis of international competitive bidding.

44 The main issue was the cost overrun due to delay in project commissioning. The project should have been commissioned by February 2016 but delayed and expected by September 2019. It is reported that the adverse geological conditions delay in permission for mining of aggregate from Asena Quarry, prohibition of dumping of muck in designated dumping area and cash crisis of civil contractors etc have slowed down the progress of works. It is also understood that by persistent persuasion with local administration and close coordination with external agencies, now the work has been able to carry out uninterruptedly.

45 The time overrun has also escalated the cost. The Govt. of India approved the execution of Pumped Storage Plant (4X250MW) in July-2006, at a cost of Rs.1657.60 Crores including IDC of Rs. 81.64 cr. at Dec.ó05 price level with debt equity ratio of 70:30. It is reported that the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has approved Revised Cost Estimate (RCE) of the Project amounting to Rs 2978.86 Crores including IDC of Rs. 405.04 Cr at Apr-10 Price Level in Novó11 with scheduled completion of the Project by Feb, 2016. The work was awarded to the consortium of M/s Alstom Hydro France and Hindustan Construction Company on 27.07.2011 with a target of completion of the project on 28.02.2016.

C Reallocation of one block of Bawana Gas Station (685.6 MW)

46 TPDDL requested GNCTD to explore the possibility for reallocating one block of Bawana i.e. 685 MW [2 No. of Gas turbines and 1 No. of Steam Turbine] to other needy states.

i) Currently allocation to Delhi from Bawana is 1096 MW

ii) The reallocation will reduce the Delhi share to 411 MW, however there would be no shortage in Delhi as presently also the plant is only generating power upto 20% of its capacity on account of shortage of cheaper gas.

iii) The reallocation as above shall reduce the annual Fixed cost burden of Delhi by Rs. 541.8 Crores.

iv) Alternatively if there are no takers for Bawana in India, option to relocate/ sale the same may be explored to Gas abundant nations.

BRPL's comments

47 Bawana plant has been running at around 25% of its capacity i.e (300 MW out of 1371 MW) since its CoD but has been declaring full availability without domestic gas and billing full fixed cost. BRPL has already challenged the said issue in CERC in petition no 89/MP/2016 further the Discoms are paying around Rs 1083 Crs per year as fixed cost to Bawana. The full operation of plant is not possible due to non availability of APM gas and its operation on RLNG is very costly and not feasible for Discom to procure on MoD. This has been accepted in even the Delhi Govtøs Report on the Delhi Power Sector

48 BRPL requested GNCTD to take up the matter with MoP on the possibility of their re-allocating one module of Bawana to any other state. With reallocation of one module, the fixed cost shall be reduced to **Rs 542 Crs/annum** for beneficiaries of Bawana.

BYPL's comments.

49 BYPL also expressed the same views of BRPL.

PPCL's comments.

50 Despite notice, none attended the meeting.

SLDC's comments :

51 It was brought to the notice that Govt. of NCT of Delhi has already requested to reallocate power to the tune of more than 2000MW from various stations as detailed hereunder:

S. N.	Name of Gen. Stn	Gen Utility	Installed capacity in MW	Allocation to Delhi in MW	Proposal for surrender in MW	Fixed cost in Crores per year	Fixed cost in Rs/ Unit	Variable cost in Rs ./ Unit	Total cost in Rs./ Unit	Remarks
(i)	**(ii)**	**(iii)**	**(iv)**	**(v)**	**(vi)**	**(vii)**	**(viii)**	**(ix)**	**(x)**	**(xi)**
1	BTPS	NTPC	705.00	705.00	285.00	370.53	0.79	3.59	4.38	3X95 MW units are proposed for surrender. Stage-I units are not operating for last 1½ years. Stage-II units are not in operation due to pollution stipulation since 06.11.2016.
2	Auriya (G)	NTPC	663.36	72.00	72.00	240.54	0.50	3.01	3.51	DERC has not allowed the incremental cost of power purchase cost for 2013-14 as Power Purchase Agreements were not got approved by the Commission
3	Dadri (G)	NTPC	829.78	91.00	91.00	309.76	0.51	2.71	3.22	
4	Anta (G)	NTPC	419.00	44.00	44.00	198.53	0.66	2.48	3.14	
5	Dadri (Th) -II	NTPC	980.00	735.00	735.00	1060.31	1.57	3.04	4.61	2.72MW allocated to HVDC Kurekshetra S/stn w.e.f. 05.08.2016
6	Aravali Jhajjar	NTPC	1500.00	693.00	693.00	1766.66	1.71	3.15	4.86	
7	Koldam	NTPC	800.00	87.00	87.00	1142.41			4.25	W.e.f 19.02. 16 entire allocation has been allocated to HP.
8	Dulhasti	NHPC	390.00	50.00	50.00	510.50	3.08	2.82	5.90	FC in Rs./Unit = Half of AFC / Annual design energy less auxiliary and free electricity to state
9	Chamera-III	NHPC	231.00	29.00	29.00	202.26	2.12	2.12	4.25	
10	Parbati-III	NHPC	520.00	66.00	66.00	165.04	2.74	2.74	5.48	
11	Tehri	THDC	1000.00	63.00	63.00	729.12	3.00	3.00	6.00	
	TOTAL		**8038.14**	**2635**	**2215**					

52 But sofar, no power could be reallocated to the any state due to lack of interest. It was also brought out that at present, the country is having about 3.14 Lacs MW installed generation capacity against the demand of 1.44 Lacs MW. As such, the reallocation may not be occurring. Further, at present, at Bawana, Gas is only available to the tune of only 20% for affordable generation making the chances of reallocation is remote.

D Badarpur Thermal Power Station (BTPS)

53 TPDDL representative submitted the following details with regard to phasing out of units of BTPS :-

BTPS Installed Capacity details:

Unit	CAPACITY (MW)	COD	AGE AS ON 01.04.2016
1	95	26.07.1973	42 yrs. 08 months
2	95	05.08.1974	41 yrs. 07 months
3	95	29.03.1975	41 yrs.
4	210	02.12.1978	37 yrs. 03 months
5	210	25.12.1981	34 yrs. 03 months
Total	705		

Station	Plant Capacity	Annual Fixed cost (Rs. Cr.)	Normative Fixed Cost (Rs./Unit)	Variable Cost (Rs./Unit)	Total Cost (Rs./Unit)
BTPS	705	371	0.79	3.62	4.41

a) BTPS has out lived its useful life and also study by Centre for Science and Environment confirms that BTPS is one of the countryǿs most polluting and inefficient power plants.

b) The total cost of Power from BTPS is Rs. 4.41/- per Unit whereas power in the market is available at less than Rs. 3/- per Unit

c) Closure of BTPS would translate to annual Savings to Delhi of Rs 491Crores (comprising of Fixed cost of Rs 371 Crores and Variable cost of Rs 120 Crores. (2x210 MW for 6 months at 60% availability at Rs. 3.60 /- per Unit and considering alternate power, if required being arranged at Rs 2.50/- per unit)

d) TPDDL has also filed a petition in CERC for change in Station Heat Rate of BTPS from 2750 kCal/kWh to 2450 kCal/kWh whereas NTPC has filed petition in CERC towards claiming fixed charges for the closed 3*95 MW units as well on account of

Change in Law. The petitions have been referred by CERC to Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for seeking the technical advise towards closing down or phasing out of the units of BTPS, keeping in view the islanding scheme and grid requirement of NCT of Delhi in consultation with NRLDC and SLDC, Delhi.

54 TPDDL requested the State Government to help in expediting the same through CEA, NRLDC and Delhi SLDC. Possible savings on account of the above was explained as below :-

S.No.	Issue	Expected annual Savings in Rs Crores	Remarks
1	Internal allocation change of Dadri 1, Dadri 2 and Aravali amongst Delhi Discoms	Rs 300 crores	Savings on account of reduction in sale of surplus power (50 MW to 60 MW on RTC basis) at a loss of Rs 2/- per unit.
2	Surrender of Tehri Pumped Storage	Rs 2000 crores	Surrender of Tehri PSP. Delhi share of 600 MW ; running for 12 hours on a daily basis @ Rs 8/- per unit.
3	Bawana one block reallocation	Rs 500 crores	Fixed cost reduction
4	BTPS ; Immediate closure of 3*95 MW units followed by closure of 2*210 MW units by 2018.	Rs 370 crores	Fixed cost reduction
	Total Savings in Rs Crores & Rs/ Unit	**Approx Rs 3,000 crores which translates to savings of Rs 1/- per unit , considering 30,000 MU's consumed in Delhi in a year.**	

BRPL Comments

55 BTPS plant is around 40 years old and has already outlived its useful life. Due to ageing and higher SHR the cost of power per unit from this station is Rs 4.41/unit (FC=0.79 & VC=3.62). DPCC has also closed down 3*95 MW units due to violation of pollution norms.

56 BSES Discoms have already filed petition no. 86/MP/2016 in CERC for seeking direction to NTPC for phasing out or decommissioning of specified units of BTPS Stage-I (3 x 95 MW) and to withdraw the selected units from service. This Petition has been clubbed with TPDDL petition wherein it has prayed for change in Station Heat rate of BTPS plant in view of closure of 3x95 MW units.

57 Presently CERC has referred the case to Central Electricity Authority for seeking technical advice towards closing down or phasing out of the units of BTPS. However, CEA vide its report in Sepô15 on "Replacement of Old & inefficient sub critical units by super critical units/ retirement/renovation" has already recommended to retire 3*95 MW units of BTPS

58 BYPL requested that GNCTD may take up the matter with MoP(GoI) so that NTPC may not be allowed to further invest in these units for up gradation to match with pollution norms, as proposed by NTPC to CERC and CEA. In view of high cost and environmental issue, phasing out of BTPS units, will result in saving of fixed cost of around **Rs 370 Crs.**

59 BYPL also submitted the same views of BRPL.

NTPC's comments.

60 NTPC representative informed that the matter is under the consideration of CERC. He referred the RoP of CERC dated 08.02.2016 as under:-

Record of Proceedings

Learned counsel for NTPC submitted that the Commission vide ROP dated 30.6.2016 clubbed the Petition Nos. 86/MP/2016 and 91/MP/2016 along with Petition No. 33/MP/2016. Learned counsel for NTPC further submitted that pleadings have already been completed in Petition No. 33/MP/2016 and NTPC has filed its reply in Petition No. 91/MP/2016.

2. Learned counsel for BRPL and BYPL submitted that BRPL and BYPL in their combined petition have prayed for de-commissioning of Badarpur Thermal Power Station.

3. Learned counsel for TPDDL submitted that TPDDL is seeking redetermination of gross SHR of Badarpur Thermal Power Station and requested to list the Petition No. 33/MP/2016 filed by NTPC after disposal of the petitions filed by TPDDL, BRPL and BYPL.

4. After hearing the learned counsels for the petitioners and the respondents, the Commission directed the respondents to file their replies if already not filed, on affidavit, by 15.1.2017 with an advance copy to the petitioner, who may file its rejoinder, if any, on or before 30.1.2017.The Commission directed the petitioners and the respondents that due date of filing the replies and rejoinders should be strictly complied with. No extension shall be granted on that account.

5. The Commission directed the staff of the Commission to refer the petitions to CEA and seek its technical advice with regard to the closedown or phasing out of the units of BTPS, keeping in view the islanding scheme and grid requirement of NCT of Delhi in consultation with NRLDC and SLDC Delhi.

6. The petitions will be listed in due course after receipt of the technical advice from CEA.

61 Now the matter is under the consideration of CERC and CEA, and CEA has already fixed a meeting on 27.02.2017 to consider the issues referred by CERC to them. As such, the matter may be deferred.

NDMC and MES comments

62 The representative of NDMC and MES informed that they do not require any additional allocation. At present, NDMC and MES have allocation as under:-

Sr. No.	**Name of the station**	**Installed capacity in MW**	**NDMC**		**MES**	
			In %age	**In MW**	**In %age**	**In MW**
1	BTPS	705	17.73	125	7.09	50
2	Pragati	330	30.30	100	6.06	20
3	Dadri (Th)-I	840	15.534	125	0.00	00
4	Bawana CCGT	1371	7.300	100	1.820	25
	Total	**3246**		**450**		**95**

63 They further informed that if any reduction occurs in any sources, alternate arrangement would be made to meet the consumerös demand.

64 Concluding the discussions on the issues, the Chair informed that the view points of the stakeholders would be placed before the State Government for further consideration.

65 Meeting ended with thanks to Chair.

ANNEXURE

List of participants attended the meeting to discuss issue of optimization of the power purchase cost & scheduling on 23.02.2017at 03.00PM at Delhi SLDC, New Delhi-110002

Sr.No.	Name of officer	Designation	Company	Phone No.	Email id
1	Sh. H.Vyas	ED(T)- in Chair	DTL	9999533631	harjiwan.vyas@gmail.com
2	Sh. V. Venugopal	General Manager	SLDC	9871093902	venugopal.v1960@yahoo.co.in
3	Sh. Darshan Singh	MGR(SO)	SLDC	9999533837	darshansingh.dtl@gmail.com
4	Sh. Deepak Sharma	AM(T)	SLDC	9999535808	deepaksldc@gmail.com
5	Sh. B.prasad	GM(T)	DTL	9999533663	gprasadgm.dtl@gmail.com
6	Sh. Anish Grag	DGM	DTL	9999535075	garganish@gmail.com
7	Sh. Lalti Munjal	DD(T.Engg)	DERC	8588866915	ddte.derc@gov.in
8	Sh. Dheeraj Jain	DGM(comml.)	APCPL-Jhajjar	9650993884	dheerajjain@ntpc.co.in
9	Sh. P.Mediratta	AGM	APCPL-Jhajjar	9416212411	pmediratta@ntpc.co.in
10	Sh. Ajay mathur	GM	THDC	9411101354	thdc_commercial@yahoo.com
11	Sh. R.K. Verma	DGM (comml.)	THDC	9411114696	thdc_commercial@yahoo.com
12	Sh. E.P.Rao	AGM	NTPC	9004497144	eprao@ntpc.co.in
13	Sh. Vivek Kumar	Manager	NTPC	9650990013	bivekkumar01@relainceada.com
14	Sh. Sumit Sachdev	DGM	TPDDL	9971211438	sumitsachdev@tatapower-ddl.com
15	Sh. Sanjay	VP	TPDDL	9818100660	sanjaybanga@tatapower-ddl.com
16	Sh. P.Devanand	DGM	TPDDL	9871800506	p.devanand@tatapower-ddl.com
17	Sh. Sandeep Kumar	Manager	TPDDL	9971174097	sandeepk@tatapower-ddl.com
18	Sh. S.S.Sondhi	VP	BRPL	9313147009	satindersinghsondhi@relainceada.com
19	Sh. Sanjay Sriwastav	AVP	BRPL	9312147045	sanjay.srivastava@relianceada.com
20	Sh. sunil kakkar	AVP	BRPL	93121470442	sunil.kakkar@relaianceada.com
21	Sh. Abheshek Ranjan	AVP	BRPL	9555290403	abhishek.r.ranjan@relainceada.com
22	Sh. Haridas Maity	DGM	BYPL	9350110156	hardasmaity@relainceada.com
23	Sh. Madan Pal	EE SLDC	NDMC	9868115524	madanpalndmc@rediffmail.com