

**PUNJAB STATE ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION**  
**SITE NO. 3, BLOCK B, SECTOR 18-A MADHYA MARG, CHANDIGARH**

**Petition No. 20 of 2024**  
**Date of Order: 14.06.2024**

Petition under Section 23 of the Electricity Act, 2003 seeking Regulatory Guidance for Measures to be taken by PSPCL in case of exigencies leading to power cuts for the Tariff Year 2024-25.

And

In the matter of: Punjab State Power Corporation Limited  
The Mall, Patiala-147001.

Present: Sh. Viswajeet Khanna, Chairperson  
Sh. Paramjeet Singh, Member

PSPCL: Ms. Harmohan Kaur, CE/ARR&TR

**ORDER**

1. Punjab State Power Corporation Limited (PSPCL) has filed this petition under Section 23 of the Electricity Act, 2003 seeking Regulatory Guidance and concurrence of the Commission for the measures to be taken by it for load regulation and imposing power cuts in case of exigencies and system requirements.

2. The submissions made by PSPCL in the Petition are summarized as under:

i) The endeavor of PSPCL as a distribution licensee is to ensure uninterrupted power supply to all of its consumers and regulate the supply only in case of unavoidable

exigencies.

- ii) PSPCL is presently expected to be just adequate in power availability for the year 2024-25. Depending upon the realization of anticipated banking arrangements/ short term purchase etc., it is expected that the requirement to regulate supply to various categories of consumers and imposing power cuts would be as per the real time demand/supply gap from May 2024 to Sep 2024 and minimal for the rest of the year, only to take care of unexpected events and circumstances.
- iii) Post grid collapse of 30<sup>th</sup> & 31<sup>st</sup> July 2012, stringent grid regulations are applicable for deviation from the schedule which includes severe penalties in terms of high deviation charges. The availability of power has to be maintained around the running load at all the times for safeguarding the grid.
- iv) With the introduction of capping on volume limits on over drawl from the grid in the current deviation settlement mechanism, violations beyond specified limits attract severe penalties against overdrawal from the system in real time operations. As such, the regulation of load through the implementation of the power regulatory measures may be necessitated on real time basis. Moreover, after applicability of the new DSM regulation 2022 w.e.f 05-12-2022, wherein DSM charges has been linked to the Ancillary Service Charges which are comparatively higher as compared to the earlier DSM charges the cost of such deviation has risen substantially. By linking the market clearing price of the power exchanges with the DSM rate, the operation of power

system on day-to-day basis has become more rigid. In case of sudden outages of power system elements, power regulation as prayed for may be of the utmost importance in the interest of the safety of the grid.

- v) However, even in a general surplus scenario, eventualities mentioned below cannot be ruled out in the power system which may require regulation of load and supply:
- a) Any unexpected forced outage of the generating units, especially of larger capacity IPPs in the State for a long duration.
  - b) Any downward revision in the Central Sector schedule for a long duration on account of forced outage of Central Sector Generating Units in which the State has a major stake.
  - c) A maximum demand of 3424 LUs and a peak demand of 15293 MW have been recorded on 24.06.2023. During the year 2024-25, a projected unrestricted demand of around 16057 MW is being envisaged. Even with full internal generation, any forced outage due to any unforeseen reason or any limitation of the transmission/sub transmission network may necessitate imposition of regulatory measures.
  - d) At present, the existing ATC/TTC of Punjab has been fixed by NLDC as 9000/9500 MW respectively. Any reduction in internal generation due to a forced outage may require the emergent imposition of Power regulatory measures during the year 2024-25 to keep the system running within the limitations of the grid code.
  - e) Any restrictions due to overloading of inter-regional lines

may also necessitate load shedding within the state.

- f) Any other contingency, where availability of power is not able to meet with the demand may also require regulating the load on the system on real time basis.
- vi) Under the Electricity Act, 2003, while the management of load is to be taken care of by the licensee, a provision in Section 23 enables the Commission to decide the principles and basis on which the regulation in power can be done, to the extent possible, in case of exigencies and circumstances that may arise. Further, having a guiding principle for imposing regulatory measures in case of exigencies results in greater regulatory certainty.
- vii) PSPCL proposes the following regulatory measures to be taken in case it becomes imperative to impose power regulatory measures and impose power cuts:
  - a) To regulate the supply by imposing power cut on feeders controlling supply to the 24 hours UPS/Urban-Industrial Cat-1/Main cities / District Head Quarters.
  - b) To impose off day(s) on LS & MS category of industrial consumers fed from category 1, 2 & 3 feeders.
  - c) To restrict the drawl of the LS & MS category consumers (fed from category 1, 2 & 3 feeders) and continuous process (category 4) consumers to the extent required for safe & secure operation of the grid during peak load hours as well as off-peak hours.
  - d) To regulate power supply to AP consumers.
  - e) Any other additional regulatory measures on any category of consumers in case of exigencies of outage of PSPCL's own/central sector generating units or transmission/sub

transmission network of ISTS/ STU or any of the major grid elements, ICTs etc.

- f) The priority order of imposing power cuts/regulatory measures will generally be followed as under, except for paddy season when the priority is to provide 8 hours of uninterrupted power supply to the agricultural sector:

Priority Order for Regulation of Power Supply to various categories of consumers.		Type of Regulatory Measure
1	AP Feeders	Power Cut (opening of Breakers from the Grid Substations for a certain period, in rotation, depending on the requirement in real time) for safeguarding of the grid. Thereafter, all possible efforts will be made to compensate the AP supply within 24 Hrs.
2	UPS High loss Feeders	Power Cut (opening of Breakers from the Grid Substations for a certain period, in rotation, depending on the requirement in real time)
3	Kandi Feeders & UPS Feeders	Power Cut (opening of Breakers from the Grid Substations for a certain period in rotation, depending on the requirement in real time)
4	Category-1 High loss Feeders	Restricting the drawl of the LS & MS category consumers <b>and/or</b> Imposing Off Days on LS & MS Category consumers to the extent required for the safe & secure operation of the grid <b>or</b> Power Cut (opening of Breakers from the Grid Substations for a certain period, in rotation, depending on the requirement in real time)
5	Category-1 Feeders	Restricting the drawl of the LS & MS category consumers <b>and/or</b> Imposing Off Days on LS & MS Category consumers to the extent required for the safe & secure operation of the grid <b>or</b> Power Cut (opening of Breakers from the Grid Substations for a certain period, in rotation, depending on the requirement in real time)
6	Category-2 Feeders	Restricting the drawl of the LS & MS category consumers <b>and/or</b> Imposing Off Days on LS & MS Category consumers to the extent required for the safe & secure operation of the grid
7	Category-3 Feeders	Restricting the drawl of the LS & MS category consumers <b>and/or</b> Imposing Off Days on LS & MS Category consumers to the extent required for the safe & secure operation of the grid

8	Category-4 feeders feeding continuous process status industrial consumers.	Restricting the drawl of the Continuous process consumers (including continuous process load) to the extent required for the safe & secure operation of the grid
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- g) PSPCL has submitted that depending upon the Real Time Requirements, various Permutation & Combinations may be used for bridging the gap in demand & supply owing to various exigencies explained above till some alternative arrangement is made.
- h) PSPCL further stated that in FY 2024-25, these regulatory measures shall be imposed on a real time basis depending upon the real time gap in the demand and supply of power and other system constraints.
- i) PSPCL has submitted that if any consumer(s) violates the power regulatory measures imposed by PSPCL, appropriate penalty ranging from Rs.100/kVA to Rs.500/kVA, as a deterrent, shall be levied on them to ensure compliance of power regulatory measures for securing the safety of the grid and keeping the system running within the grid code limitations.
- j) PSPCL shall however make its best endeavor not to impose any regulatory measures and shall on its part:
- a) Impose minimum Scheduled Power Regulatory Measures/ Scheduled Power cuts for which an advanced notification will be published about the schedule of power cuts and regulatory measures in case of outages/exigencies for longer durations without any scope of alternate arrangement of power.

- b) Unscheduled load shedding, if any, shall only be imposed during sudden outages of generating units or exigencies in the grid. Duration of such load shedding shall be kept to be as minimum as possible.
- k) The Commission had for the year 2023-24 passed orders dated 31.03.2023 in deciding Petition No. 09 of 2023 dealing with the regulatory measures to be taken when an emergent situation arises. The said order dated 31.03.2023 is effective for the period till 31.03.2024.
- l) PSPCL has prayed to:
- i. Admit and take on record the present petition filed by PSPCL on the regulatory measures proposed to be taken for the purpose of maintaining an equitable distribution of power supply throughout the State of Punjab and to operate the grid in a safe & secure, economical and efficient manner in compliance to the IEGC/State Grid Code Provisions.
  - ii. Provide guidance on the proposed regulatory measures and penalty as a deterrent for safe & secure operation of the grid as detailed herein above and make such modifications in the proposal of PSPCL as the Commission may deem just.
  - iii. Pass such other further order(s) as the Commission may deem just in view of the facts of the present case.
3. The Commission vide Order dated 28.03.2024 admitted the Petition, and directed PSPCL to issue a public notice inviting objections from the public/organisations, as required under Regulation 67 of the Punjab State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Conduct of Business) Regulations, 2005. The

Commission provisionally allowed PSPCL to impose regulatory measures as approved vide order dated 31.03.2023 in Petition No. 09 of 2023 till the final order in this petition is passed. The petition was fixed for hearing as well as public hearing on 16.04.2024 at 11.30 A.M.. Sh. Jaswant Singh Birdi, President, Cycle Trade Union (Regd.), Ludhiana appeared in the public hearing. After hearing him and the representative appearing for PSPCL, the Order in this petition was reserved.

4. In response to the public notice, 07 No. objections were received. PSPCL submitted its reply to the objections vide memo No. 5614 dated 19.04.2024. The objections/comments received relating to the petition and response of PSPCL thereupon is as under:

- I) **M/s Punjab Dyers Association, Ludhiana.**
- II) **M/s Bahadur Ke Textile & Knitwear Association, Ludhiana**

Point no.	Salient extract of the comments/objections	Response of PSPCL
A	<p>PSPCL has not mentioned about minimum Coal Storage of the Plants to avoid any Forced Outage on account of maintaining minimum Coal Storage as per their Contracts.</p> <p>PSPCL has been committed to give 24X7 supply to its consumers, but the Regulatory measures have been proposed for penalties on non compliance by Consumers without the Regulatory Measures having been linked with relief in Fixed Charges on strict Compliance of Regulatory Measures by the</p>	<p>The average coal stock inventory at PSPCL plants and NPL is sufficient for about 28 days whereas it is sufficient for 8 days at TSPL presently. PSPCL has transferred adequate coal quantities to TSPL/ NPL under 'Flexibility Policy' of Ministry of Power, Govt. of India to facilitate the IPPs to meet their daily requirement and maintaining adequate coal stock. With the coal supplies from PSPCL's Captive coal mine Pachhara Central and washed coal supplies from MDCWL's washery, PSPCL shall be able to meet the coal requirements of its State Sector Plants.</p> <p>Penalty, if any, is proposed to be levied for non compliance of regulatory measures on real time basis.</p>



	<p>Commission. PSPCL has proposed Regulatory Measures of Demand Supply Gap on Real Time basis, but the Real Time of Demand Supply Gap has not been linked with Real Time not compliance of Regulatory Measures by the Consumers in view of obligation of the Licensee to supply: 24x7 Supply.</p> <p>Also the Annexures of the Petition are not available on website for proper comments.</p>	<p>Annexures of the petition are already available on PSPCL's website.</p>
B	<p>Night Rebate Consumers needs to be exempted from regulatory measures as they are already contributing to flatten the Load Curve of the State.</p>	<p>The regulatory measures are proposed to be imposed in case of exigencies only as per priority order at para 10 of the petition.</p>
C	<p>Continuous Process Industry like Arc Furnace and Dying Units are exempted from regulatory measures.</p>	<p>Continuous Process and Arc furnace Industry is already placed at the last and second last in the above order.</p>
D	<p>The Compensation in Fixed Charges be given to the Consumers for the duration their factories are closed due to regulatory measures or Breakdowns in Transmission or Sub Transmission Network because it is the duty of Licensee to maintain and upkeep the System for 24*7 Supply.</p>	<p>Fixed Charges are levied as per two part tariff w.e.f. 01-01-2018 in order to ensure predictable recovery of fixed costs commitment of the Utility. Only a small part of fixed cost is being recovered through fixed charges and that too on 80% of the sanctioned contract demand or actual whichever is higher. Therefore, the payment of fixed charges need not be regulated.</p>
E	<p>In view of the good Monsoon anticipated for 2024-25 and Power Surplus Scenario in the State, the Compulsory weekly off days may not be imposed and the order of Feeders proposed for Cuts should be linked with Volume Limits of Demand Supply gap for execution of Cuts in Rotational Manners.</p>	<p>The regulatory measures are proposed to be imposed in case of exigencies only. All efforts will be made to impose the regulatory measures in a rotational manner to ensure minimum inconvenience to the consumers.</p>
F	<p>The Penalties to be decided for regulatory measures should not be allowed at all and if allowed in extreme emergent conditions the same should not be increased subsequently by the Licensee because it affects the Financial System of the consumers.</p>	<p>The penalty is proposed to be levied as a deterrent only in case of exigencies to ensure compliance of power regulatory measures which may have to be increased to get sufficient load relief for the safety of the grid.</p>
G	<p>The SMS delivery system of the Licensee either does not operate or the concerned Officers/</p>	<p>Intimation is given to the consumers through uploading the circulars on website and whatsapp messages etc. by</p>

	Officials don't bother to respond. Moreover, no supervisory agency bothers to cross verify the ineffective SMS system of the Licensee.	the distribution offices.
H	Category-3 feeders should be exempted from regulatory measures.	Category-3 feeders are already placed at the second last position in the priority order.
I	The discretionary Power to Impose penalties of Rs. 100/KVA to Rs. 500/KVA for non compliance should not be allowed to the Licensee. In case of extreme emergencies, the Commission should decide the Penalty amount after examining the cause of real time Demand/ Supply gap with real time violation of regulatory measures by the consumers and read with real time deficiency of the Licensee as well so that it is more explanatory and illustrative and should not be a handle of Licensee without analysis of the happenings approved by the Commission.	The penalty has been proposed as a deterrent only to ensure compliance of power regulatory measures by the consumers for the safety of the grid.
J	The Power cuts should be on Rotational Manners only with communication to consumers on email, SMS, written Messages, the Website and Press too.	All efforts will be made to impose the regulatory measures in a rotational manner and to send communication to the consumers through various means available.
K	All real time Unscheduled Load shedding reports with Remarks on cause of Load shedding be made available on the website and to the Commission for detailed analysis.	During 2021, power regulatory measures were imposed on industrial consumers due to delayed monsoon and outage of TSPL units for which intimation was given on the website. There has been no load shedding on any industrial consumers in recent years.

**iA) M/s Punjab Dyers Association, Ludhiana**

<b>Salient extract of the comments/objections</b>	<b>Response of PSPCL</b>
<p>PSPCL has not mentioned about the minimum Coal Storage of the above Plants to avoid any Forced Outage on account of maintaining minimum Coal Storage as per their Contracts.</p> <p>PSPCL has proposed Regulatory Measures of Demand Supply Gap on Real Time basis, but the Real Time of Demand Supply Gap has</p>	<p>The average coal stock inventory at PSPCL plants and NPL is sufficient for about 28 days whereas it is sufficient for 8 days at TSPL presently. PSPCL has transferred adequate coal quantities to TSPL/ NPL under 'Flexibility Policy' of Ministry of Power, Govt. of India to facilitate the IPPs to meet their daily requirement and maintaining adequate coal stock. With the coal supplies from PSPCL's Captive coal mine Pachwara Central and washed coal supplies from MDCWL's washery, PSPCL</p>

<p>not been linked with Real Time non compliance of Regulatory Measures by the Consumers in view of obligation of the Licensee to supply: 24x7 Supply.</p> <p>Also the Annexures of the Petition are not available on the website for proper comments.</p>	<p>shall be able to meet the coal requirements of its State Sector Plants.</p> <p>Penalty, if any, is proposed to be levied for non compliance of regulatory measures on real time basis.</p> <p>Annexures of the petition are already available on PSPCL's website.</p>
<p>Our 40 MLD CETP works to make environment clean and safe. Our 40 MLD CETP need to run 24X7. Our 40 MLD CETP is running on SBR (Sequential Batch Reactor). In case any type of cut is imposed, all Bacteria will die. So on our CETP there should not be any power cut under any circumstances.</p>	<p>The regulatory measures are proposed to be imposed in case of exigencies only as per priority order at para 10 of the petition. Continuous Process consumers are already placed at the last in the above order.</p>

**iii) M/s Laghu Udyog Bharti, Phagwara.**

Point no.	Salient extract of the comments/objections	Response of PSPCL
A	<p>PSPCL is claiming that it has enough coal stock and having 100 % shareholding of GVK Power and it has surplus power, still PSPCL has filed this Petition with PSERC for its permission to impose power cuts &amp; weekly off days in summer. The industry of Punjab is already suffering with the shortage of Labour and to observe more than one weekly off and more power cuts will further deepen the problem as labour will shift to other neighbouring states as MSME units do not have the capacity to run their units on Generators. We suggest the PSPCL to purchase the electricity from the central pool and arrange to fill the scarcity of power in the State as observing more power cuts and weekly offs will lead to great monetary loss to PSPCL and to the industry of Punjab.</p>	<p>This petition has been filed for taking regulatory measures only in case of exigencies explained in the petition.</p> <p>PSPCL already procures power from the central pool as per its allocation and all efforts will be made to procure additional power required through banking and short term purchase etc.</p>

**iv) M/s Induction Furnace Association of North India, Ludhiana.**

Point No.	Salient extract of the comments/objections	Response of PSPCL
A	<p>The strict instructions will be given to PSPCL to send prior unambiguous and clear information to the consumers regarding scheduled power cuts, including written</p>	<p>All efforts are made to give prior intimation to the consumers regarding scheduled power cuts and same is made available on the website also. During 2021, power regulatory measures were</p>

<p>Intimation wherever possible and the same should be available on the website of PSPCL. The detail of unscheduled power cuts Imposed along with duration &amp; reasons should be put up on the website of PSPCL.</p> <p>PSERC has introduced the Special Night Rebate for LS Industry opting to consume power exclusively during night hours. Many of our members have opted for the same to optimize on the production costs and are also helping PSPCL to flatten its load curve. Therefore, such consumers need to be exempted from any regulatory measure.</p> <p>PSPCL imposed unequal and discretionary weekly off days on Industries located in various zones. The penalty was decided and increased subsequently in an arbitrary manner. The SMS delivery system did not operate and no one in PSPCL was able to answer the queries of the consumers.</p> <p>Suppose permission has been granted to impose regulatory measures on the industry. In that case, the payment of fixed charges also needs to be regulated i.e. reduced in proportion to the twice the duration of regulatory measures to compensate the consumers. The steel industry implemented the power regulatory measures as per PSPCL directions. So, the PSPCL should not be charged any fixed charges for the duration for those consumers who kept their factories closed.</p> <p>PSPCL may be directed to regulate power supply strictly keeping in view the factors of Power Intensive LS Industrial units having high load factor, connected at 66/11KV voltage level, maintaining high power factor, providing dependable base load,</p>	<p>imposed on industrial consumers due to delayed monsoons and outage of TSPL units for which intimation was given on the website. There has been no load shedding on any industrial consumers in recent years.</p> <p>The regulatory measures are proposed to be imposed in case of exigencies only.</p> <p>PSPCL tried to impose power regulatory measures in an equitable manner in different zones depending upon the demand supply gap on real time basis. Intimation was given to the consumers through uploading the circulars on the website and whatsapp messages etc. by the distribution offices. The penalty was levied as a deterrent to ensure compliance of power regulatory measures which had to be increased to get sufficient load relief for the safety of the grid.</p> <p>Fixed Charges are levied as per two part tariff w.e.f. 01-01-2018 in order to ensure predictable recovery of fixed costs commitment of the Utility. Only a small part of fixed cost is being recovered through fixed charges and that too on 80% of the sanctioned contract demand or actuals, whichever is higher. Therefore, the payment of fixed charges need not be regulated.</p> <p>Category-3 feeders are already placed at the second last place in the priority order.</p>
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	<p>large revenue paying entities with minimum Technical &amp; Commercial losses etc" and therefore should be the last category to be asked to give the relief through the regulatory measure.</p> <p>Category 3 feeders may be exempted from the power cut/regulatory measures for the non-paddy period. During the paddy period, only minimum restrictions be imposed.</p> <p>The special night rebate needs to be extended as it helps in flattening of the load curve. However, the limit on power supply during the 12-hour off-day period needs to be increased to 15% of the total consumption of 12 hours of usage.</p>	<p>Does not relate to this petition.</p>
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v) **M/s Machine Tool Manufactures & Maintenance, Ludhiana.**

vi) **M/s Cycle Trade Union (Regd.), Ludhiana.**

Point No.	Objection	Response of PSPCL
A	<p>Our request to your office is not to allow power cuts in the shape of Direct Power Cuts, Peak load hours restrictions and weekly off days etc. during the year 2024-25 when Punjab is a Power Surplus state.</p> <p>PSPCL should make alternate arrangements to tide over power supply shortage situations and provide 24 hours un-interrupted supply.</p> <p>During imposition of Power cuts, Peak Load hour restrictions, and Weekly off days etc., if the power cuts be imposed, only metered units should be billed without fixed charges to avoid double expenditure to consumers for arranging generators sets, diesel to run it and their cost of wear &amp; tear etc. to run our establishment.</p>	<p>The petition has been filed with the objective of seeking regulatory guidance for regulating the power supply to its various consumers in case of exigencies as enumerated in the instant petition.</p> <p>PSPCL is presently expected to be just adequate in power availability for the year 2024-25. It is expected that the requirement to regulate supply to various categories of consumers would be as per real time demand/supply gap during the months of May 24 to Sep 24 and minimal for the rest of the year, only to take care of unexpected events and circumstances. Moreover, PSPCL always strives for providing 24 Hrs power supply to its consumers by arranging power from various available sources. However, in the event of occurrence of exigencies detailed in the petition, the power supply needs to be regulated in the interest of grid health and stability. Thus, it is not under the direct control of PSPCL to prevent the exigencies.</p> <p>Fixed charges are levied to ensure the predictable recovery of fixed cost commitments of the Utility which are to be incurred to meet the demand of its</p>

		consumers. Only a small part of PSPCL's fixed cost is being recovered through fixed charges. Therefore, the payment of fixed charges need not be regulated.
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**vii) M/s United Cycle and Parts Manufacturers Association, Ludhiana.**

Objection	Response of PSPCL
Our request to your office is not to allow power cuts in the shape of Direct Power Cuts, Peak load hours restrictions and weekly off days etc. during the year 2024-25 when Punjab is Power Surplus state to avail monetary benefits by the PSPCL in shape of fixed charges (M.M.C.) from the energy reading of meters of all types of PSPCL consumers.	<p>The petition no. 20 of 2024 has been filed with the objective of seeking regulatory guidance for regulating the power supply to its various consumers in case of exigencies.</p> <p>PSPCL is presently expected to be just adequate in power availability for the year 2024-25. It is expected that the requirement to regulate supply to various categories of consumers would be as per real time demand/supply gap during the months of May 24 to Sep 24 and minimal for the rest of the year, only to take care of unexpected events and circumstances.</p> <p>Fixed charges are levied to ensure the predictable recovery of fixed cost commitments of the Utility which are to be incurred to meet the demand of its consumers. Only a small part of PSPCL's fixed cost is being recovered through fixed charges.</p>

**5. Commission's Observations and Findings**

**The Petition was taken up for hearing as well as public hearing on 16.04.2024. After considering the submissions made by PSPCL, objection/comments raised/made by the consumers/ organizations and the reply submitted by PSPCL thereon, the Commission decides as under:**

- a) The Commission takes note of PSPCL's submission that PSPCL is at present just adequate in power availability for FY 2024-25 and there is almost no surplus. Further, the projected unrestricted demand is around 16057 MW against peak demand of 15293**

**MW last year. As such unexpected events and circumstances resulting in imbalance in power demand vis-a-vis availability cannot be ruled out and PSPCL may be required to impose regulatory measures to maintain grid security.**

**b) The Commission authorizes PSPCL to impose regulatory measures including rotational power cuts so as to bridge the gap between demand and supply, only in case of exigencies & system requirements. The approval of the Commission in this respect is subject to the following:**

**i) Routine power cuts and compulsory weekly off day(s) will not be imposed in Punjab, on any category of consumers.**

**ii) However, if regulatory measures for maintaining the Grid are necessitated in case of any exigency; PSPCL may take Regulatory Measures/ impose rotational Power cuts for which, information will be given to the concerned consumers through SMS/E-Mail (including written intimation, wherever possible) and the same shall also be uploaded on its website.**

**iii) Unscheduled load shedding, if any, shall only be imposed during any sudden outage of generating units or exigencies in the grid. The duration of such load shedding shall be kept to a minimum and should be resorted to only as infrequently as feasible. Also, any Regulatory**

measures by PSPCL shall be as per the order of imposing Power cuts/Regulatory measures submitted by PSPCL and detailed in para No. 2 (vii) (f) above.

- iv) PSPCL has requested the Commission to allow levy of penalty for violation of the power regulatory measures imposed. If at any time, PSPCL faces any difficulty in bridging the gap in demand & supply owing to various exigencies, even after imposing above Regulatory Measures, PSPCL in case of such urgency may approach the Commission for seeking requisite directions from the Commission.
- v) The Commission shall be informed regarding emergency situations and resultant system constraints, reasons thereof and details of power cuts imposed feeder wise along with their duration and impact on PSPCL's revenue at the earliest, within one month after such an action is necessitated and taken by PSPCL.
- c) The objectors have requested that in case regulatory measures are imposed on the industry, the fixed charges may not be taken for those periods. The Commission feels that since these regulatory measures are imposed for the minimum necessitated periods/short periods on feeders/consumers scattered across the State, the demand for waiving off/ regulating the fixed charges during



**the closure of a unit due to imposition of power regulation does not appear to be feasible or justified. Hence, this request from the objectors is not approved.**

The petition is disposed of with the above directions.

Sd/-

(Paramjeet Singh)  
Member

Sd/-

(Viswajeet Khanna)  
Chairperson

Chandigarh  
Date: **14.06.2024**

