

**CENTRAL ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION NEW
DELHI**

Petition No. 16/SM/2023

Coram:

Shri Jishnu Barua, Chairperson

Shri I. S. Jha, Member

Shri Arun Goyal, Member

Shri P.K. Singh, Member

Date of Order: 7.10.2023

In the matter of:

Removal of Difficulties (Fourth Order) in giving effect to certain provisions of Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Connectivity and General Network Access to the inter-State Transmission System) Regulations, 2022.

ORDER

The CERC (Connectivity and General Network Access to the inter-State Transmission System) Regulations, 2022 were notified on 7th June, 2022 and the first amendment to the GNA Regulations 2022 was notified on 1st April, 2023 (hereinafter collectively referred to as “GNA Regulations”). The provisions of the GNA Regulations were made effective from 05.04.2023, barring a few provisions. The remaining provisions of the GNA Regulations have been notified to come into effect from 01.10.2023. Subsequently, the Commission vide Order dated 22.09.2023 in Petition No. 11/SM/2023, Order dated 29.09.2023 in Petition No. 13/SM/2023 and vide Order dated 1.10.2023 in Petition No. 15/SM/2023 had issued certain clarifications and the practice directions for removal of difficulties raised by CTUIL, NLDC and other Stakeholders in the implementation of the GNA Regulations.

2. Grid-India, vide letter dated 26.09.2023 have highlighted certain difficulties being faced in the implementation of the GNA Regulations and sought clarification on a few aspects. Further, some other clarificatory issues raised by other stakeholders through letters to the CERC, have also been addressed in the instant Order.



Issue No1.: Generating station connected to both STU and CTU system

A: Scheduling of Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Limited

3. Grid-India has submitted that Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Limited (KBUNL) Stage-II has been granted deemed GNA of 121.6 MW, out of the installed capacity of 390 MW. The station has dual connectivity with STU (Bihar) and CTU. The share allocation to the host state of Bihar is 289 MW. Necessary clarification may be provided as to whether scheduling of 390 MW of power can be done by ERLDC with 121.6 MW deemed GNA in the interstate system. It is pertinent to mention that the contract outside the host state for this generating station is 101 MW. Further, in line with clause 49.1(1) of the IEGC 2023, the generating station may sell its un-requisitioned surplus in the day ahead market. But in case of non-requisition of power by Bihar, the power plant may not be able to sell the URS in the market or schedule the URS for any other beneficiary. Suitable clarification in this regard for all dual connectivity cases may be issued.

4. We have considered the difficulty raised by NLDC. We observe that KBUNL is currently a regional entity and is being scheduled by ERLDC. It has Connectivity granted to ISTS for 126 MW, and Long Term Access for 121.6 MW, with an installed capacity of 390 MW. ERLDC schedules the full capacity for which access to the Bihar system, constructed by Bihar STU, is considered as share allocation of Bihar.

5. To address the issues of scheduling and sharing of transmission charges for dual connected generating stations, vide the first amendment to the GNA Regulations following was introduced.:

“

18.3 For a host State in which a generating station which is a regional entity is located, and is connected only to STU system or connected to both STU system and ISTS, the GNA quantum at Annexure-I shall be reduced by the GNA quantum calculated based on the methodology specified in Annexure-II to these Regulations.

Annexure-II

Methodology to determine 'Direct drawl' by a State from a regional entity generating station

State's share of power which is evacuated directly through the STU Network from an inter-State generating station connected only to STU or to both STU and ISTS, shall be determined and treated as follows:



a) For regional entity generating stations already connected to STU and ISTS or only STU system as on date of coming into force of these regulations, ISTS drawal data as considered under Regulation 18.1 for host State where such generating station is located shall be reduced to factor the direct drawl by State, based on following methodology:

- i The STU network planned and implemented to evacuate State's share of power from such generating station at the time of commissioning of the concerned generating station shall only be considered;
- ii CTU shall provide a list of such generating stations to NLDC within a week of coming into effect of these Regulations.
- iii NLDC shall calculate the quantum of ISTS drawl blockwise as "Direct drawal" for years 2018-19, 2019-2020 and 2020-2021:

'Direct drawal' = Lower of

Actual ISTS drawal through STU feeders connected to identified generating station or drawal schedule of the State from such generating station for corresponding block.

- iv The blockwise 'Direct drawal' shall be reduced from blockwise actual ISTS drawal data for such State.
- v Based on modified ISTS drawal data as calculated at sub-clause (iv) of this Regulation, GNA_{sh} shall be calculated for such State as per formula specified in Regulation 18.1. The reduction in GNA for such State shall be calculated as GNA_d which will be as follows:

$GNA_d = GNA$ as indicated at Annexure-I – (Modified GNA after accounting for 'direct drawal') (GNA_{sh})

- vi NLDC shall notify on its website, a list of GNA_d for each such State within 1 month of notification of these Regulations.
- vii For the purpose of Sharing of transmission charges under Sharing Regulations, GNA for the State shall be considered after reducing GNA_d from GNA as per Annexure-I of these Regulations.
- viii For all other purposes including scheduling of power from such identified generating station by RLDC to the host State, GNA quantum as per Annexure-I of these Regulations shall be considered.
- ix While calculating Regional transmission deviation account under Sharing Regulations, actual ISTS drawal data for such host State shall be reduced by quantum of 'Direct drawal' for each time-block as per formula at subclause (iii) of this Regulation.

As per the above, the treatment of drawl from KBUNL by Bihar has been covered. However, the issue raised by NLDC is about the scheduling of KBUNL at the generation bus bar, which has a GNA of limited quantum (up to ISTS connectivity), where RLDC has to schedule the entire capacity. In this regard, the following clause of Annexure-II of the GNA Regulations may be referred to:

“

b) For regional entity generating stations which are yet to be connected to STU and ISTS or only STU system as on coming into force of these regulations.

- i. The STU network planned and being implemented to evacuate State's share of power from such generating station and ISTS has not been planned and constructed for evacuation of such share of the state shall only be considered;



ii. The host State STU network shall meet all the requirements as per the transmission planning criteria to evacuate the State's share of power from such generating station.
iii. CTU shall identify such generating station and inform NLDC.

iv. NLDC shall calculate the quantum of ISTS drawal as "Direct drawal" from the blockwise ISTS drawal data for respective time blocks:

'Direct drawal' = Lower of

Actual ISTS drawal through STU feeders connected to identified generating station or drawal schedule of the State from such generating station for corresponding block

The quantum of blockwise 'Direct drawal' shall be reduced from actual ISTS drawal data for such State for purpose of regional transmission deviation accounts under Sharing Regulations.

v. While calculating Regional transmission deviation account under Sharing Regulations, actual ISTS drawal data for such host State shall be reduced by quantum of 'Direct drawal' for each time-block as per formula at subclause (iv) of this Regulation.

vi. For all other purposes including scheduling of power from such identified generating station by RLDC to the host State, GNA quantum equal to Connectivity with STU system shall be considered which shall not be considered for billing under Sharing Regulations."

As per the above at the time of planning itself adequate STU system is planned for the State's share of power and ISTS is not planned for off taking the state's share of power. Further, it is provided that for the scheduling of power from such a generating station to the host state, the GNA quantum equal to Connectivity with the STU system shall be considered for such a generating station as well as for the host State, which shall not be considered for billing under the Sharing Regulations.

6. In the KBUNL case, Connectivity and LTA to ISTS were applied only for 126 MW and 121.6 MW, respectively, and for the balance power, State system was adequate to offtake its share of power, and accordingly, scheduling was being carried out by ERLDC. Considering that Kanti Bijlee is already connected to the STU system for part of its capacity, which was planned to evacuate the power from KBUNL, and its scheduling is carried out by ERLDC as per the provisions of the 2010 Grid Code, that we are of the considered view that GNA, for the purpose of scheduling power from KBUNL bus bar over for the host state, GNA equal to the Installed capacity of KBUNL minus 126 MW (Connectivity to ISTS) shall be considered by ERLDC under clause 18.1(g) of the GNA Regulations, which provides as follows:

"(g) The Central generating stations which are connected to the grid and have not been

granted Long term Access under the Connectivity Regulations, 2009 but whose power is allocated by the Ministry of Power, shall be deemed to have been granted GNA equal to the installed capacity of such generating station(s)."

7. There may be a situation where KBUNL wishes to wheel its power of more than 126 MW to ISTS. When the host State does not offtake its power or there is reallocation of power allocated to the host State to some other state or the generating station sells such power in the market or for any other reason, such a quantum of power beyond 126 MW shall be considered to be flowing through the STU system of Bihar, for which the generating station should obtain a "No Objection Certificate" from the host state. Accordingly, the STU may provide a NOC, for scheduling the power of more than 126 MW outside the state, subject to payment of wheeling charges as applicable as per the SERC regulations.

8. It is observed that since KBUNL is a regional entity, the scheduling for full quantum shall be at the bus bar of such a generating station. The generating station shall submit such a NOC to CTUIL and ERLDC, to facilitate the scheduling of power. With this arrangement, ERLDC shall schedule the full power of KBUNL at its bus bar.

9. In case the generator wishes, it may surrender its connectivity to the host state and increase its connectivity to ISTS, making sure that the total quantum of connectivity is not more than the installed capacity, on payment of applicable state charges as per SERC regulations.

10. The above methodology shall also be applicable for scheduling similarly placed cases.

B: Scheduling of Dhariwal Infrastructure Limited (DIL)

11. Grid-India has submitted that consequent upon the close of bus operation at DIL station, as per CERC order in petition no. 630/MP/2020 dated 25.07.2022, Unit #1 has come under WRLDC jurisdiction for scheduling. Vide the said Order it was directed to consider any injection from Unit #1 as taking place through the STU network. Maharashtra SLDC and STU have both provided their consent to the above arrangements, as noted in para 22 of the said order. While calculating the GNA of Maharashtra state, the metre data was obtained for the years 2017-20. During this period, Unit #1 was solely connected to the STU network and was an intra state entity, and part of its capacity was traded outside Maharashtra. At present, Unit #1 has physical connectivity to both STU and CTU, but it is not

deemed GNA. Presently, CTU has approved a deemed GNA of 270 MW and an additional 30 MW GNA application made by DIL is under process for Unit #2 only. It is pertinent to mention here that STU and CTU have granted connectivity of 300 MW each to Unit #1 and Unit #2 of DIL respectively. Accordingly, necessary clarification may be provided for the requirement of GNA for Unit #1 w.r.t. scheduling of power from Unit #1 through the STU network to inter-state entities or sale through the market. As per the present agreed philosophy, SLDC Maharashtra is not involved in the scheduling process of Dhariwal Unit #1 and no NOCs are issued by MSLDC for trading power from Unit #1 to outside Maharashtra and their schedule is not a part of the state's schedule. Under these circumstances, necessary clarification may be provided wrt the quantum of GNA to be obtained by Dhariwal for Unit #1.

12. Dhariwal Infrastructure Limited (DIL), vide its letter dated 04.10.2023 has submitted that, pursuant to order dated 25.07.2022 in Petition No. 630/MP/2020, DIL had been selling power from balance 39 MW merchant capacity to power exchanges or through bilateral ISTS transactions as an embedded entity in Maharashtra intra-state transmission system (InSTS), before the implementation of the GNA regime w.e.f. 01.10.2023, without any difficulties. However, with the promulgation of CERC GNA Regulations, DIL has been granted Connectivity and GNA of 300 MW in ISTS w.e.f. 01.10.2023 and in the absence of any GNA for the 39 MW merchant capacity since 01.10.2023, the sale has been suspended and the capacity is stranded. To seek additional GNA from CTUIL under Regulation 17.1(vi) of GNA Regulations 2022 for continuing inter-state transactions through InSTS, DIL has filed the online application for a grant of GNA of 39 MW on 30.09.2023 by depositing CONN-BG3 of Rs 78 Lakhs. In view of the above, DIL has requested the Commission for necessary intervention for the removal of difficulty in scheduling 39 MW merchant capacity from Unit 1 of the DIL generating station in ISTS through InSTS as per requirement, by providing suitable clarifications.

13. We have considered the submissions of Grid-India, CTUIL and DIL. Order dated 25.07.2022 in Petition no. 630/MP/2020 provided as follows:

“

22. MSLDC and MSETCL submitted that they have no objection to the arrangement proposed by the Petitioner...

...

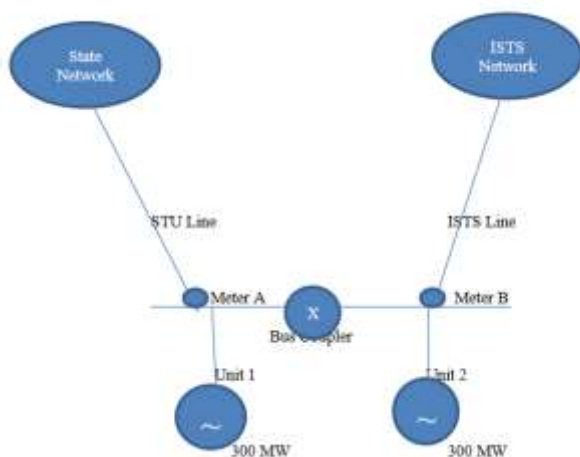
Analysis and Decision



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54. In the current scenario, the Petitioner's generating station is connected to both ISTS and STU network, where 300 MW connectivity is with STU and 300 MW is with the ISTS network. Also, the scheduling of the said generating station shall be under the purview of WRLDC. The treatment of transmission charges shall be as per subsequent paragraphs.

55. The simplified diagram of the extant generating station is depicted in the figure below.



Case-I: If the generating station gets total schedule of 600 MW, out of which 300 MW is within the state (sale of power to Maharashtra) through Bilateral transaction and 300 MW through Collective STOA transaction through Power exchange. The actual power flow shall be as per law of physics. The generating station shall bear ISTS transmission charges and losses corresponding to 300 MW and STU transmission charges and losses corresponding to 300 MW, as applicable (as per state regulations or agreements), as per the existing i.e. pre-interconnection system. It is assumed that 300 MW power has wheeled through ISTS network and remaining 300 MW power has wheeled through STU network as per network topology built for the instant generating station.

Case-II: If the generating station gets total schedule of say 400 MW all through Collective STOA transaction through Power exchange. The generating station shall bear ISTS transmission charges and losses corresponding to 400 MW and, in addition it shall bear the STU transmission charges and losses corresponding to 100 MW, as applicable (as per state regulations or agreements), assuming that 300 MW (upto connectivity quantum to ISTS network) has been transmitted directly through ISTS, while 100 MW power wheeled to ISTS network through STU network.

Case-III: If the generating station gets total schedule of say 400 MW all through Bilateral STOA transaction for sale to Maharashtra state. The generating station shall bear ISTS transmission charges and losses corresponding to 100 MW and STU transmission charges and losses corresponding to 400 MW, as applicable (as per state regulations or agreements), assuming that the 100 MW power has been wheeled through ISTS network.

Case-IV: If the generating station gets total schedule of say 600 MW out of which 400 MW is for within the state (sale of power to Maharashtra) through Bilateral transaction and 200 MW is through Collective STOA transaction through Power exchange.

The actual power flow shall be as per law of physics. The generating station shall bear ISTS transmission charges and losses corresponding to 300 MW and STU transmission charges and losses corresponding to 400 MW, as applicable (as per state regulations or agreements). It is assumed that out of 400 MW scheduled to state, 300 MW power (upto the connectivity quantum to STU network) has been wheeled through STU network directly and balance 100 MW wheeled to STU network through ISTS network as per network topology built for the instant generating station. “

As per the above, in case the generating station got a schedule of more than 300 MW to flow to ISTS, the generating station was required to pay MSETCL charges as per SERC regulations or agreements.

14. We observe that DIL Unit #1 was connected only to the STU system prior to the closing of the bus coupler. Hence DIL has connectivity to the STU system for 300 MW. DIL is scheduled by RLDC and hence it is a regional entity. We observe that DIL has already applied for conversion of its connectivity to ISTS to GNA under the transition clause of the GNA Regulations. The issue is the treatment of power beyond 300 MW considering 300 MW connectivity to ISTS is converted into GNA, which DIL may sell to the host state in some cases or sell outside the host state some time.

15. Order dated 25.07.2022 in Petition no. 630/MP/2020 provided as follows regarding no objection by MSETCL and MSLDC:

“18. MSETCL vide affidavit dated 22.9.2021 has submitted that MSETCL has no objection in this case subject to connectivity issue, commercial arrangement, scheduling and control area issues, applicable transmission charges and losses are addressed before establishment of this interconnection. In any case, MSETCL’s right to levy transmission charges and losses needs to be protected.

Hearing dated 7.12.2021

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21. WRLDC and POSOCO submitted that technically there is no issue in implementing the arrangement proposed by the Petitioner. She submitted that since the Petitioner wants 100% flexibility in scheduling of power between STU and CTU network, she suggested that the Petitioner may surrender STU connectivity for Unit-I and obtain additional 300 MW ISTS connectivity from CTU, only then 100% scheduling of power can be done by RLDC.

22. MSLDC and MSETCL submitted that they have no objection to the arrangement proposed by the Petitioner.”

As per the above, MSLDC and MSETCL had no objection subject to the condition that their interest in transmission charges and losses are protected. Accordingly, vide the said Order dated 25.07.2022, conditions when STU charges and losses shall be applicable were provided for in the Order.

16. We observe that this case is similar to KBUNL case discussed in issue 1(A). We are of the considered view that for the purpose of scheduling power from such stations to the host state, the quantum of connectivity with host State shall be considered by RLDC as GNA at the generation busbar which can be utilized to schedule power to host state.

17. However, if DIL wishes to schedule its power outside the electrical boundary of host state for a quantum of more than 300 MW, it shall be considered as flowing

through the host state transmission system and DIL would have to obtain No Objection Certificate from SLDC of Maharashtra to ensure adequate capacity is available in STU system to evacuate such quantum. Considering the fact that MSLDC and MSETCL gave their no-objection as noted in the above quoted Order, any further no-objection certificate from MSLDC and MSETCL is not required in the instant case. Accordingly, DIL can get its power scheduled to ISTS for more than 300 MW under the GNA quantum at its bus bar including the connectivity quantum with STU, subject to payment of wheeling charges as per our Order dated 25.7.2022 in case power more than 300 MW is scheduled to ISTS.

18. We observe that DIL has applied for additional GNA under Regulation 17.1(vi) of the GNA Regulations along with the submission of a Bank guarantee. We are of the considered view that in light of our directions above, the said application for additional GNA under regulation 17.1(vi) shall be closed by CTUIL and Bank guarantees, if any, shall be returned.

Issue No.2: GNA_{RE} for the existing entity drawing power exclusively through Renewable Energy.

19. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has submitted that since the year 2019, DMRC is availing power through Open Access from Rewa Ultra Mega Solar (RUMS) project using inter-state transmission network for which CTU vide its letter dated 28.03.2018 has granted LTA to Solar power park developer for 99MW. For the utilization of 99MW solar Power, DMRC has also taken NOC for Long Term Open Access Power from DTL (STU) with the validity period of 25 years from the date of the grant of Open Access by CTU. DMRC's approximate consumption (in Delhi), for operating of metro trains is 200MW(avg) and 250MW (max) In the NOC the daily period of Open access has also been specified as 06:00 Hrs. to 18:00 Hrs (i.e. for 12 hours). The DISCOM— wise details are given below: -

- a. BRPL area: 47.5 MW (with 8 different drawl points)
- b. BYPL area: 26.3MW (with 3 different drawl points)
- c. TPDDL area: 25.2MW (with 4 different drawl points)

DMRC has constructed 15 substations in Delhi, of which 13 are connected at 66 kV level and 2 are connected at 220 kV level directly to Delhi Transco Ltd

(DTL) substations. DMRC is taking 99 MW of solar (renewable) power from the RUMS project and submitted a day-ahead schedule in time blocks of 15 minutes each (from 06:00Hrs to 18:00Hrs) for each of the 15 Point Connections and the remaining energy requirement is drawn from DISCOMs. The total power consumed by DMRC at a substation is measured at Point of Connection (PoC) while the solar power procured through Open Access is as per the Regional Energy Account published by SLDC every month which is then subtracted from the total power consumed, to calculate the power consumed from DISCOM.

Further, Delhi SLDC has allocated a provisional GNA quantum instead of the required GNA_{RE} (as per the existing arrangement) to DMRC out of the GNA quantum allocated to Delhi STU under the GNA Regulations. No separate allocation has been mentioned towards the GNA_{RE} under the GNA Regulations for the existing entity drawing power exclusively through renewable energy and there is no provision for conversion of GNA into GNA_{RE} under the GNA Regulations. In view of the above, DMRC has sought suitable clarifications / directions to the, so that the already operational arrangement of Open Access is covered in the new regime / policy framework, and DMRC is granted GNA_{RE} for 99MW.

20. We have considered the submission of DMRC. We observe that DMRC is an intra-state entity which was drawing power through ISTS from Rewa Ultra Mega Solar Ltd. Regulation 20.4 of the GNA Regulations provides as under:

“20.4 Entities covered under clauses (ii) and (iii) of Regulation 17.1 of these regulations may apply for GNA_{RE} indicating bifurcation of GNA_{RE} within the region and from outside the region, from a specified date, for a specified quantum, and for a specified period of more than eleven months:

.....”

As per the above, the entities covered under clauses (ii) and (iii) of Regulation 17.1 of the GNA Regulations may seek GNA_{RE} for the drawl of power exclusively from the renewable sources. DMRC is an entity covered under Regulation 17.1(ii) of the GNA Regulations.

21. Regulation 18.1 of the GNA Regulations provides as follows:

“(e)GNA deemed to have been granted to STU under clause(d) of this Regulation, shall be segregated for each intra-State entity, including distribution licensee, by the respective SLDC, and intimated to STU, Nodal Agency and NLDC within 1 month of publication of details by the Nodal Agency under clause (d) of this Regulation.

Provided that in case an SLDC fails to provide such segregation, the pro rata GNA shall be allocated to each intra-State entity in the ratio of their Long Term Access and Medium Term Open Access, as included in the first bill raised in the previous month under the Sharing Regulations.”

We observe that DMRC has been allotted provisional GNA by Delhi SLDC under Regulation 18.1(e) of the GNA Regulations. This is a case of transition since DMRC had been drawing RE power through ISTS before 1.10.2023 under open access. We further observe that the provision for the grant of GNA_{RE} to a new applicant is covered under the GNA Regulations; however, the transition of the deemed GNA allotted to entities, which are drawing power exclusively through Renewable sources based on the access (LTA or MTOA) granted in accordance with the 2009 Connectivity Regulations is not specifically provided for in the GNA Regulations.

22. Considering the above quoted Regulations and DMRC submission, we observe that the case of the entities which qualify to have GNA_{RE} in terms of the GNA Regulations, such as DMRC which is drawing power from ISTS exclusively from the identified renewable sources in terms of the 2020 Sharing Regulations should be considered while they transition from the 2009 Connectivity regulations to GNA Regulations. We are of the considered view that entities such as DMRC or any other entity, which are under transition and which qualify to have GNA_{RE} under the GNA Regulations i.e. it was drawing power through ISTS exclusively from the identified renewable sources shall have the option of converting its deemed GNA to GNA_{RE}, as a one time dispensation considering transition, with submission of adequate proof to CTUIL to establish its eligibility for such GNA_{RE} and with the No Objection Certificate from SLDC of the host State, to ensure adequate capacity is available in STU system to wheel such quantum of power. CTUIL, after verifying the proofs of contracts and other drawal details for such an entity shall convert the deemed GNA allotted to such entity to GNA_{RE}. Any such consideration for GNA_{RE} is subject to the condition that an entity having GNA_{RE} cannot have T-GNA or GNA as per the GNA Regulations. We observe that in case of DMRC, no objection certificate is already available to wheel power from 6 AM to 6 PM. However, under GNA_{RE} it shall be allowed to schedule power from any RE source as per provisions of the GNA Regulations and the 2020 Sharing Regulations. NOC for the purpose of scheduling anytime in 24 hrs under GNA_{RE} may be obtained by DMRC and submitted to CTUIL. Till such time, it obtains fresh

NOC from Delhi SLDC, the existing NOC shall suffice to enable scheduling, for the time duration during the day (6 AM to 6 PM) under the specific contract with REWA.

Directions under Power to Remove Difficulty

23. Regulation 42 of the GNA Regulations vests the Commission with the power to remove difficulty under certain circumstances. Regulation 42 of the GNA Regulations is extracted as below:

“42. Power to Remove Difficulty

If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of these regulations, the Central Commission may, on its own motion or on an application made before it by affected party by order, make such provision not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act or provisions of other regulations specified by the Central Commission, as may appear to be necessary for removing the difficulty in giving effect to the objectives of these regulations.”

24. Further, the Commission has been vested with the power to issue Suo Moto orders and practice directions from time to time, as per the exigencies, with regard to the implementation of the GNA Regulations and matters incidental or ancillary thereto, as the case may be, as provided under Regulation 44 of the GNA Regulations. Regulation 44 of the GNA Regulations is extracted as below:

“44. Issue of Suo Moto Orders and directions

The Central Commission may from time to time issue suo moto orders and practice directions with regards to implementation of these regulations and matters incidental or ancillary thereto, as the case maybe.”

25. Considering the difficulties raised by Grid-India and other stakeholders, under the GNA Regulations, in the exercise of our powers under Regulation 42 read with Regulation 44 of the GNA Regulations, we hereby issue the clarifications and the practice directions as discussed above on the issues in the foregoing paragraphs.

26. Accordingly, the Petition 16/SM/2023 is disposed of in terms of the above.

**Sd/
(P.K. Singh)
Member**

**Sd/
(Arun Goyal)
Member**

**Sd/
(I. S. Jha)
Member**

**Sd/
(Jishnu Barua)
Chairperson**

