



**JOINT ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION**  
**(For the State of Goa and Union Territories)**  
**3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> Floor, Plot No. 55- 56,**  
**Udyog Vihar Phase- IV, Sector 18, Gurugram, Haryana 122015**  
**Website: [www.jercuts.gov.in](http://www.jercuts.gov.in)**

No. \_\_\_\_\_

Dated: 25.02.2023

In exercise of the powers conferred under Section 63 & 86 of the Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003), National Electricity policy, 2005, Tariff Policy, 2016, and for the compliance of the directives issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of Civil Appeal No. 1933 of 2022, and all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (for the State of Goa & Union Territories) hereby makes the draft Consultation Paper on Determination of 'Threshold Limit' for the development of Intra-State transmission projects through tariff-based competitive bidding (TBCB). The draft consultation paper on the cited matter is available on the website of the Commission i.e., [www.jercuts.gov.in](http://www.jercuts.gov.in) and is also enclosed herewith.

The Commission invites comments / suggestions on the Consultation Paper from general public and stakeholders on or before 31.03.2023 addressed to the Secretary, Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (for the State of Goa & Union Territories), 3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> Floor, Plot No. 55- 56, Udyog Vihar, Phase- IV, Sector 18, Gurugram, Haryana 122015 (email: [secy.jercuts@gov.in](mailto:secy.jercuts@gov.in)).

**Sd/-**  
**(S.D. Sharma)**  
**Secretary, (I/c), JERC**



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## **Draft Consultation Paper**

**on**

**Determination of 'Threshold Limit' for the development of Intra-State transmission projects through tariff-based competitive bidding (TBCB)**

**February, 2023**

## List of Acronyms

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Full Form</b>
AERC	Assam Electricity Regulatory Commission
BERC	Bihar Electricity Regulatory Commission
BPC	Bid Process Coordinator
CEA	Central Electricity Authority
CERC	Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
CTU	Central Transmission Unit
Cr.	Crore
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
EPS	Electric Power Survey
GoI	Government of India
HERC	Haryana Electricity Regulatory Commission
JERC	Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (for the State of Goa & UTs)
LTTC	Long-term tariff Contracts
MoP	Ministry of Power
MERC	Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission
NEP	National Electricity Policy
NTP	National Tariff Policy
PSERC	Punjab State Electricity Regulatory Commission
RERC	Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission
SERCs	State Electricity Regulatory Commissions
TSA	Transmission Service Agreement
TBCB	Tariff Based Competitive Bidding
U.T.	Union Territories
UPERC	Uttar Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission

## 1. Electricity Act, 2003

- a. Promoting competition is one of the key principles enshrined in the preamble of the Electricity Act, 2003 (Act), with a view to rationalise electricity tariff, as well as for taking steps contributing to the development of electricity industry. The preamble of the Electricity Act, 2003 is as follows:

*An Act to consolidate the laws relating to generation, transmission, distribution, trading and use of electricity and generally for taking measures conducive to development of electricity industry, promoting competition therein, protecting interest of consumers and supply of electricity to all areas, rationalization of electricity tariff, ensuring transparent policies regarding subsidies, promotion of efficient and environmentally benign policies, constitution of Central Electricity Authority, Regulatory Commissions and establishment of Appellate Tribunal and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.*

- b. The State Commission has been vested with the responsibility to determine the Tariff for Generation, Supply, Transmission under Section 86 of the Electricity Act, as follows:

***“Section 86. (Functions of State Commission)***

*(1) The State Commission shall discharge the following functions, namely: -*

*(a) determine the tariff for generation, supply, transmission and wheeling of electricity, wholesale, bulk or retail, as the case may be, within the State...”*

- c. As regards to Determination of Tariff by bidding process, Section 63 of the Act provides regulatory provisions for adoption of the Tariff determined through transparent process of bidding, as follows:

***“Section 63. (Determination of tariff by bidding process):***

*Notwithstanding anything contained in section 62, the Appropriate Commission shall adopt the tariff if such tariff has been determined through transparent process of bidding in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Government.”*

## 2. National Electricity Policy, 2005

The National Electricity Policy, 2005 also acknowledged the need of promoting private sector participation in the electricity sector, including transmission segment.

*5.3.1 The Transmission System requires adequate and timely investments and also efficient and coordinated action to develop a robust and integrated power system for the country.*

### **3. Tariff Policy, 2016**

The revised Tariff Policy notified on 28.01.2016 emphasised the importance of competition in the electricity sector.

*5.1 Introducing competition in different segments of the electricity industry is one of the key features of the Electricity Act, 2003. Competition will lead to significant benefits to consumers through reduction in capital costs and also efficiency of operations. It will also facilitate the price to be determined competitively. The Central Government has already issued detailed guidelines for tariff based bidding process for procurement of electricity by distribution licensees.*

Specifically, for the transmission sector, the Tariff Policy, 2016 envisages development of Intra-State transmission projects costing above a threshold limit through the tariff based competitive bidding.

*5.3 The tariff of all new generation and transmission projects of company owned or controlled by the Central Government shall continue to be determined on the basis of competitive bidding as per the Tariff Policy notified on 6th January, 2006 unless otherwise specified by the Central Government on case to case basis.*

*Further, intra-state transmission projects shall be developed by State Government through competitive bidding process for projects costing above a threshold limit which shall be decided by the SERCs.”*

.....

*7.1 Transmission Pricing*

*(6) Investment by transmission developer including CTU/STUs would be invited through competitive bids in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Government from time to time.*

### **4. Forum of Regulators**

Forum of Regulators in their 52<sup>nd</sup> Meeting held in February 2016, while discussing the revised Tariff Policy notified on 28<sup>th</sup> January 2016, identified specifying threshold limit for intra-state transmission projects through competitive bidding process, as one of the action points by SERCs.

Further, in its 61<sup>st</sup> Meeting held in September 2017 the Forum of Regulators again deliberated on the issue at length. It was discussed that though in some States,

development of State-level transmission projects was carried out through tariff based competitive bidding (TBCB) route and in some States, the conventional route of EPC based contracting is reportedly followed, however, none of the SERCs has determined the threshold limit of the projects to be considered under TBCB route, in accordance with Clause 5.3 of the Tariff Policy. The Forum also observed that in order to encourage transparency and efficiency in project costs, threshold limit for intra-State transmission projects is required to be determined by the SERCs as provided for in the Tariff Policy. Therefore, the Forum urged the Members to determine the threshold limit for their respective State-level transmission projects, while taking all relevant parameters of their State into consideration.

## 5. Ministry of Power Guidelines

MoP, GoI in its Guidelines dated 15/03/2021 recommended adoption of TBCB for Intra State Transmission projects in the larger interest of consumers. This reduces the burden on Government finances and scarce Government fund can be spared for other priority sectors. Also, it encourages use of advanced technology for improving cost and efficiency. Relevant Clause of MoP, GoI guidelines are as follows:

*“6. In line with provisions of the Tariff Policy 2016, generally inter-state transmission systems are developed through competitive bidding only, except for certain categories of transmission system as specified in the Tariff Policy 2016. With adoption of Tariff Based Competitive Bidding for development of transmission system, following key benefits have been observed:*

- i) Lower Tariff compared to Cost Plus: With large number of bidders participating in development of a transmission project, discovered tariff for a transmission project can be lower than cost-plus tariff by about 30-40%.*
- ii) Less burden on government finances: It will attract private investments for development of projects and scarce government fund can be spared for other priority sectors.*
- iii) Risk sharing: It encourage risk sharing with private sector. Innovative Technology: It encourages use of advanced technology for improving cost and efficiency.”*

MoP, GoI in its Guidelines dated 10/08/2021 by which it has encouraged competition in Development of Intra STS Projects by introducing Tariff based through e-reverse bidding for Transmission Services. The projects shall be awarded on Build, Own, Operate and Transfer (BOOT) mode, as follows:

*“17. The selection of developer for identified projects would be through tariff based competitive bidding through e-reverse bidding for transmission services according*

*to the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Power under section 63 of the Electricity Act, 2003. The projects shall be awarded on Build, Own, Operate and Transfer mode.*

...

*21. As far as intra State projects are concerned the State Governments may adopt these guidelines and may constitute similar committees for facilitation of transmission projects within the State. The States also have the option to use Viability Gap Funding (VGF) based Model Transmission Agreement (MTA) document of erstwhile Planning Commission for development of transmission system in their States under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode.”*

## **6. Directives issued by the Hon’ble Supreme Court**

The Hon’ble Supreme Court in the matter of Civil Appeal No. 1933 of 2022 passed an order dated 23rd November, 2022 with various directives to the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs), which are provided below:

*“We direct all State Regulatory Commissions are directed to frame Regulations under Section 181 of the Act on the terms and conditions for determination of tariff within three months from the date of this judgment. While framing these guidelines on the determination of tariff, the Appropriate Commission shall be guided by the principles prescribed in Section 61, which also includes the NEP and NTP. Where the Appropriate Commission(s) has already framed regulations, they shall be amended to include provisions on the criteria for choosing the modalities to determine the tariff, in case they have not been already included. The Commissions while being guided by the principles contained in Section 61 shall effectuate a balance that would create a sustainable model of electricity regulation in the States. The Regulatory Commission shall curate to the specific needs of the State while framing these regulations. Further, the regulations framed must be in consonance with the objective of the Electricity Act 2003, which is to enhance the investment of private stakeholders in the electricity regulatory sector so as to create a sustainable and effective system of tariff determination that is cost efficient so that such benefits percolate to the end consumers.”*

In view of the above, the Commission is required to notify a threshold limit in terms of project cost, above which the intra-state transmission projects shall necessarily be developed through TBCB mode only. The Commission, only under exceptional circumstances shall consider approving some of the projects under the regulatory cost-plus mode. Commission also needs to provide guidelines for designing a package/scheme/project for the purpose of checking its eligibility for inclusion in the Business Plan of the transmission licensee for regulatory approval

or for it to be implemented through TBCB mode. This is necessitated to provide clarity to the transmission licensees for preparing the Business Plan for the Control Period as well as Capital Investment Plan to be submitted by the transmission licensees as a part of their ARR filings, in accordance with Clause 8.3 of JERC (Generation, Transmission and Distribution Multi Year Tariff) Regulations, 2021.

## 7. Intra-State Transmission System across the State & UTs under the jurisdiction of the Commission & need for Coordinated Planning

### 7.1 Expected Growth in the Transmission System:

The electricity consumption trends, Electric Power Survey (EPS) projects and the transmission system analysis of all UTs and State under the jurisdiction of the Commission seems to reflect a significant system augmentation need.

#### 20<sup>th</sup> Electric Power Survey

As per the 20<sup>th</sup> Electric Power Survey Report of India by Central Electric Authority (CEA) in November, 2022, the Annual Peak Demand for the State/UTs under the jurisdiction of the Commission would be as under:

State/UT-wise Peak Electricity Demand at Power Station Bus Bars (in MW):

State/UTs	2021-22	2026-27	2031-32	2036-37	2041-42	CAGR (%)
Chandigarh	428	492	563	641	726	2.82%
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	892	1,273	1,617	2,030	2,521	5.62%
Daman & Diu	373	493	631	793	979	5.21%
Goa	703	901	1,128	1,401	1,725	4.84%
A&N	60	67	75	83	92	2.28%
Puducherry	473	567	652	746	849	3.13%
Lakshadweep	11	13	15	17	19	2.92%

State/UT-wise Electrical Energy Requirement at Power Station Bus Bars (in MUs):

State/UTs	2021-22	2026-27	2031-32	2036-37	2041-42	CAGR (%)
Chandigarh	1,606	1,911	2,157	2,419	2,699	2.77%
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	6,848	9,559	11,919	14,773	18,205	5.28%
Daman & Diu	2,615	3,437	4,355	5,410	6,600	4.99%
Goa	4,456	5,512	6,847	8,438	10,319	4.52%
A&N	338	368	394	420	447	1.48%
Puducherry	2,907	3,436	3,947	4,507	5,117	3.02%
Lakshadweep	56	66	77	88	99	3.04%



A demand growth with a CAGR of 2.82%, 5.62% 5.21%, 4.84%, 2.28%, 3.13% & 2.92% is envisaged between FY 2021-22 to FY 2041-42 for Chandigarh, Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Goa, A&N, Puducherry, and Lakshadweep respectively which would require substantial investment in the intra-state transmission system. Needless to say, the concept of threshold limit would necessitate majority of these capital investments to be brought into the ambit of TBCB mode. This would in turn reduce the future transmission costs, which will finally percolate in the form of reduced burden on retail consumer tariff in the long run.

### **Increasing Load across the State/UTs**

State/UT-wise Connected Load (in kW/kVA) as per the tariff order issued for the respective financial years:

<b>State/UTs</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>CAGR (%)</b>
Chandigarh	1666462	1624868	1686035	0.59%
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	1505663	1505663	1502738	-0.10%
Daman & Diu	915468	949128	803084	-6.34%
Goa	2865665	2978033	3263959	6.72%
A&N	298781	330059	383154	13.24%
Puducherry	1502467	1568497	1331738	-5.85%
Lakshadweep	121450	120545	125247	1.55%

Connected load (kW/kVA) across the State/UTs under the jurisdiction of the Commission for FY 2020-21 to FY 2022-23 have been increased with a CAGR of 0.59%, 6.72%, 13.24%, and 1.55% for Chandigarh, Goa, A&N and Lakshadweep respectively.

### **Per Capita Electricity Consumption**

State/UT-wise Per Capita Electricity Consumption (in kWh) for FY 2021-22:

<b>State/UTs</b>	<b>Per Capita Consumption (kWh)</b>	<b>Per Capita of State/UTs as a percentage of (All India Annual Per Capita Consumption of Electricity)*</b>
Chandigarh	1528.57	121.80%
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	12249.98	976.09%
Daman & Diu	5913.66	471.21%
Goa	3735.51	297.65%
A&N	877.53	69.92%
Puducherry	2138.42	170.39%
Lakshadweep	818.71	65.24%

\*All India Annual Per Capita Consumption of Electricity for FY 2021-22 is 1255 kWh

As per the CEA's Executive Summary on Power Sector for December, 2022 the Per Capita Consumption of Electricity across the above-mentioned State/UTs are higher than the All India Annual Per Capita Consumption of Electricity for FY 2021-22 (except for A&N and Lakshadweep) which demonstrates

the increasing penetration of electricity across the cited State/UTs and sets a new baseline for future electricity demand.

### Transmission & Distribution Losses

State/UT-wise T&D Losses (in %) as per the Tariff/True-up Orders issued by the Commission:

S.No.	Name of the utilities	FY 2018-19		FY 2019-20		FY 2020-21	
		T&D specified by the Commission	(Actual)	T&D specified by the Commission	(Actual)	T&D specified by the Commission	(Actual)
1.	ED-Goa	10.75%	*	10.75%	*	10.50%	*
2.	ED-Chandigarh	12.25%	13.50%	9.40%	11.91%	9.30%	*
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli Power Distribution Corporation Limited	4.70%	3.93%	4.30%	3.47%	4.20%	3.62%
4.	ED-Daman & Diu	8.30%	6.19%	6.70%	4.07%	6.60%	4.48%
5.	ED-Andaman & Nicobar Islands	15.50%	23.33%	14.34%	21.98%	13.84%	28.33%
6.	ED-Puducherry	11.00%	13.27%	12.50%	12.75%	11.75%	12.11%
7.	ED-Lakshadweep	12.25%	13.01%	12.75%	*	12.50%	*

\*Not available as the True-up is not done

The above table depicts the T&D loss levels specified by the Commission in its Tariff/True-up Orders for the respective licensee of the State/UTs vis-à-vis the actual T&D loss achieved by the respective licensees. Since some of the licensees are unable to achieve the T&D target specified by the Commission, thus, the appropriate licensee has been directed that they should prepare a road map to achieve the same so that the T&D loss comes in the range which has been achieved by other States/UTs in India.

Further, it is pertinent to note that high transmission loss levels and low transmission/transformation capacity are indicative of over-load on transmission system and inadequate transmission system. Given the situation of high per capita consumption, and the

electricity demand, the Commission believes that the transmission systems would need to be sufficiently strengthened/augmented entailing significant investment in the transmission network.

## **7.2 Advisory on TBCB by CERC**

The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) in its advisory dated 22.06.2020 to the Ministry of Power (MoP) on the Development of transmission capacity in an efficient and economical manner under TBCB route has advised the following:

*“5.1 The Survey Report of the BPC may not form part of the RFP and bidders may submit bid based on their assessment of the possible alignment of the proposed transmission line, considering optimal route between the specified substations/ end coordinates.*

*5.2 (i) In case the proposed transmission line in the bid is to be terminated at an existing substation, the end coordinates may be fixed upfront before award.*

*(ii) In case of new substation where coordinates are not fixed before award, bidding may be made in packages containing both transmission line and sub-station so that mismatching is avoided and both transmission line and sub-station are executed and put to use together.*

*(iii) If from a new substation more than one transmission line is emanating, the land for the sub-station may be identified and finalized before awarding the package.*

*5.3 The nature of the transmission elements i.e. whether purpose of project viz dedicated transmission line or system strengthening line or Associated Transmission System may be clearly specified in the bidding document to avoid litigations at a later stage.*

*5.4 For delay on the part of the transmission licensee in completion of its transmission elements, in addition to compensation to stranded transmission licensee or generating station on account of such delay, penalty may only be limited to Liquidated damages. The transmission licensee may be allowed tariff for the entire contracted period of the transmission project.*

*5.5 In the bidding documents, a provision may be made for foreclosure of the project with appropriate pre-determined compensation formula.*

*5.6 For effective quality verification and inspection of TBCB transmission projects, a Committee of CEA, lead LTTC and CTU may be formed. Further, third party inspection agency may be engaged by BPC or CTU for carrying out quality inspection as per IS/CEA Standards and best practices.*

*5.7 The Committee consisting of representatives of CEA, CTU and lead LTTCs formed for quality verification may also be authorised to certify the completeness of transmission system, where deemed COD has been claimed under provisions of TSA.*

*5.8 A suitable provision in the bidding documents may be incorporated providing for a window of three months for declaration of deemed COD. If the transmission licensee under TBCB route is ready to declare COD but downstream/ upstream assets are not ready for inter-connection, the TBCB transmission licensee would be free to declare the deemed COD after three months as per the provisions of TSA.*

*5.9 Promoter of SPV (transmission licensee) whose performance has been poor, may not be allowed to participate in new bids, till its performance becomes satisfactory. For this purpose, a Quarterly Performance Index for each TBCB project should be specified and if the Quarterly Performance Index in respect of TBCB project of any transmission licensee remains poor for 4 (four) continuous quarters, then the promoter of that SPV may be temporarily debarred from participating from bidding for new transmission projects.*

*5.10 Instead of forming SPV for each project, the option of bidding as a project, as being done for National Highways and also by SECI may be explored, so that formation of separate company for each transmission project is not required and a single company can have multiple transmission projects.*

*5.11 Fees of Bid Process Coordinator may be restricted to 5% of quoted tariff for first year or Rs. 7 Crore, whichever is lower. BPC may not be allowed to claim any incidental expenditure over and above these fees.”*

Hence, it is imperative that for efficient and economical development of transmission capacity in the State under TBCB, the transmission schemes, new and augmentation, be planned/ designed and bid out with corresponding upstream and downstream elements. This would also obviate coordination and interface issues.

## **8. Specifying Threshold Limit**

### **Best Practices Followed in Other States:**

States such as Assam, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have introduced TBCB mechanism for their Intra-State Transmission System.

### TBCB mechanism adopted by Other States

State Commission	Date of Order/ Notification	Threshold limit	Remarks
AERC	Notification dated 14/01/2019	225 Cr. and above for transmission line and 160 Cr. for Substations	Notified TBCB implementation for Intra STS for projects costing 225 Cr. and above for transmission line and 160 Cr. for Sub-stations vide AERC Notification dated 14/01/2019
HERC	Order dated 26/04/2021	100 Cr. and above	Issued TBCB Order dated 26/04/2021 for Intra STS for projects costing above 100 Cr. and above
PSERC	Notification dated 05/11/2018	50 Cr. and above	Notified TBCB implementation for Intra STS for projects costing 50 Cr. and above vide PSERC Notification dated 05/11/2018
RERC	Notification dated 28/08/2018	100 Cr. and above	TBCB for Intra STS projects costing 100 Cr. and above Vide RERC Notification dated 28/08/2018
UPERC	Order dated 18/01/2021	-	Adoption of Transmission Charges for Transmission System being implemented by Rampur Sambhal Transco Ltd. vide Order dated 18/01/2021
BERC	Notification dated 23/12/2019	100 Cr. and above	-

Further, MERC implemented TBCB for single Intra State Transmission project located at Vikroli vide its Order dated 21/03/2021.

Defining a threshold limit is the first step towards enabling competition in the intra-state transmission projects in the State/UTs under the jurisdiction of JERC, in accordance with the provisions of Tariff Policy, 2016. The threshold limit should be decided in such a way that it should not only encourage serious, and genuine competition to bring in efficiencies in capital investment in the intrastate transmission system, but also ensure that small and urgent capital works are not hindered for need of the bidding process every time and can be undertaken under cost plus mode.

The broad principles that need to be kept in mind for specifying the threshold limit, while implementing tariff policy are:

*a) Considering planning and development of end-to-end transmission schemes with upstream and downstream elements which can be put to use without depending upon other elements;*

- b) Achieving efficient and economic procurement of equipment and economies of scale in development;
- c) O&M expenses over the life cycle of projects directly dependent on the size of the Scheme;
- d) Conducive to incite interest of players participating in competitive bidding; and
- e) Interface and coordination issues to be minimised.

For determining the threshold limit for transmission projects for the State/UTs under the jurisdiction of JERC, the Commission has come across the details of the transmission schemes/works submitted by the respective licensees during tariff approval process till FY 2022-23.

A broad categorization of schemes with the respective project cost for following UTs/State are demonstrated below:

**(i) Electricity Department, Goa**

Scheme Type	Name of Scheme/work	Capex (Rs.Cr.)	No of Schemes with Project Cost				Value of Schemes			
			<=25Cr .	25 to 50Cr.	50 to 100 Cr	>100 Cr.	<=25Cr .	25 to 50Cr.	50 to 100Cr	>100Cr.
220KV S/s &Lines	Work of erection of 220/33 KV, 3x63 MVA Gas Insulated Sub-Station (GIS) at Saligao alongwith the 220 KV D/C line connectivity to 400kV/220kV Colvale substation.	325				1				325
	Work of Design, Supply, Erection, Testing and Commissioning of 1 x 63MVA, 220/33KV power transformer at Tivim Substation.	14.05	1				14.05			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>339.05</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>14.05</b>			<b>325</b>
132/110/100KV S/s &Lines	Work of replacement of existing ACSR conductor with ACCC, HTLS conductor for 110KV circuits from Ponda to Verna and Augumentation of 110KV Bus bar at Verna, Ponda and Xeldem sub station.	57.7			1				57.7	
	work of replacement of 40 MVA power transformer with 50 MVA transformer at Tivim 110/33 KV Sub-Station.	5.84	1				5.84			
	work of supply,erection,testing & commissioning of 50MVA power transformer at Verna 110/33 KV Sub-Station.	10.50	1				10.50			
	work of Erection of 63 MVA power transformer at Ponda 110/33 KV Sub-Station	49.02			1			49.02		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>123.06</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16.34</b>	<b>49.02</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>0</b>

**(ii) Electricity Department, Puducherry**

Scheme Type	Name of Scheme/work	Year	Capex (Rs. Cr.)	No. of Schemes with Project Cost				Value of Schemes			
				≤25 Cr.	25 to 50 Cr.	50 to 100 Cr.	>100 Cr.	≤25 Cr.	25 to 50 Cr.	50 to 100 Cr.	>100 Cr.
230kV	Renovation and modernization of Grid connected Substations under PSSDF	2022-23	8.11#	1				8.11#			
110kV	Establishment of 110KV switchyard with EHT metering arrangement with LILO arrangements at Polagam, Karaikal	2020-21	2.52*	1				2.52*			
	Laying of 110KV UG cable from 110/11KV Pillaiteruvasal SS to Railway Traction SS at Karaikal	2021-22	15.4*	1				15.4*			
	Laying of 110KV UG cable from 110/22KV Kurumbapet SS to JIPMER GIS SS	2021-22	20.87*	1				20.87*			
	Laying of 110KV UG cable from 110/22kV Eripakkam SS to M/s Pushpit Steel Pvt. Ltd.	2021-22	4.19*	1				4.19*			
	<b>Total</b>		<b>51.09</b>	<b>5</b>				<b>51.09</b>			

\*Deposit Works not Capitalised in the Department's Book of Accounts  
#PSSDF Work-Rs. 7.03 Cr. GOI Grant / Rs. 1.08 Cr. State Share

(iii) **Electricity Department, Chandigarh**

Scheme Type	Name of Scheme/Work	Capex (Rs.Cr.)	No. of Schemes with Project Cost				Value of Schemes			
			≤25 Cr.	25 to 50 Cr.	50 to 100 Cr.	>100 Cr.	≤25 Cr.	25 to 50 Cr.	50 to 100 Cr.	>100 Cr.
<b>66 kV S/s &amp; Lines</b>	Replacement of obsolete and old 66 KV isolator 66 KV SF-6 breaker, 11 KV VCB and allied items at 66 KV Grid Substation I/A Ph-I & Ph-II and 33 KV Grid Substation I/A Ph-I, UT Chandigarh IBM NO. W1/2017/15850	4.65	1				4.99			
	Prov. Double Circuit 66KV U/G Transmission Line by laying Single Core 1000Sq.mm XLPE Cable from existing 66KV Tower near Govt. School (New), Sector-12 to the 66KV G/S/Sn. Sarangpur (New), Chandigarh alongwith Const. of 2Nos. Lineassociated Bays at 66/11KV G/S/Stn, Village - Sarangpur, Chandigarh.	6.34	1				6.44			
	Trunkey Execution of 66/11KV 2x20MVA S/Stn, Institution Area, Village - Sarangpure, Chandigarh.Up gradation of existing 33 KV sub station to 66 KV Voltage	10.33	1				9.89			
	Up gradation of existing 33 KV sub station to 66 KV Voltage level by providing 1x30MVA, 66/11 KV Power Transformer alongwith Associated Transmission line in Sector 34-C,	7.99	1				14.35			
<b>Total</b>		29.31	4				35.67			



(iv) **Dadra & Nagar Haveli (DNH) and Daman & Diu (DD)**

Transmission Project executed in the last 3 years/under proposal stage in the UT of DNH & DD

Scheme Type	No. of Scheme	Capex (Rs. Cr.)	No. of Schemes with Project Cost*				Value of Schemes			
			≤25 Cr.	25 to 50 Cr.	50 to 100 Cr.	>100 Cr.	≤25 Cr.	25 to 50 Cr.	50 to 100 Cr.	>100 Cr.
220 kV S/s & Lines	1* 1#	71.25* 95#			2			2		
66 kV S/s & Lines	1 (GIS)* 4(GIS)#	35 * 100#	4#	1*			4#	1*		
Total	7	301.25	4	1	2		100	35	166.25	

\*Executed in the last 3 years

#Under proposal stage

From the above demonstration of various schemes, it may be concluded that out of the 22 schemes shared by the licensees, 16 schemes are up to Rs. 25 Crores, 2 schemes between Rs. 25-50 Crores, 3 schemes between Rs. 50-100 Crores and 1 scheme (i.e., only about 5%) above Rs. 100 Crores.

Further, it may also be seen from the above that around 73% of the projects are less than Rs 25 Cr. and thus would take care of all critical and immediate projects of the State.

**Based on the above analysis, the Commission hereby specifies the ‘threshold limit’ at Rs. 25 Crore above which all new and augmentation schemes for transmission shall be developed under TBCB route.**

The threshold limit shall be reviewed at the end of the MYT Control Period ending 2024-25. The Commission believes that the threshold limit shall not only trigger efficiencies of competition in the transmission sector by right size projects for competitive bidding but also would leave sufficient scope for the relevant licensees to carry out any emergent & critical projects.