

KERALA STATE ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

Present: **Shri. Preman Dinaraj, Chairman**

OP 12/2020

In the matter of : Petition seeking permission for providing two 11kV feeders to M/s Cochin Shipyard Ltd. at their ISRF site at W. Island

Petitioner : Cochin Port Trust Ltd.

Respondent : M/s Cochin Shipyard Ltd

Petitioner represented by : Sri. V Thuraipandian, Chief Mechanical Engineer
Smt. Letha Menon G, Superintending Engineer (E)
Sri Ajith Kumar D, Executive Engineer (E)
Smt. Jayalakshmy S, AEE

Respondent represented by: Sri. Rajeev Karunakaran, Assistant General Manager, Infra projects,
Sri. Neerach Devaraj, Senior Manager, Infra projects

Order dated 17.07.2020

1. M/s Cochin Port Trust (hereinafter referred to as the petitioner or CPT) filed a petition dated 24.02.2020, before the Hon. Commission with the following prayer.

“Hon’ble Commission may kindly issue necessary orders permitting to provide 2 independent HT power supply to the premise of the consumer M/s Cochin Shipyard Ltd Kochi at the premise International Ship Repair Facility at W. Island”.

2. The summary of the issues raised in the petition is extracted below.
 - (1) M/s Cochin Shipyard Ltd (hereinafter referred to as the consumer or CSL) is an HT consumer of M/s CPT at W. Island. Presently, they have a contract demand of 350 kVA for their ship repair facilities (International Ship Repair Facility –ISRF) in the old workshop premises at W. Island.
 - (2) During 2014, CSL requested M/s CPT to sanction 5000kVA HT power supply in 2 separate feeders to their existing workshop premises and to

their proposed ship lifting facility to be constructed in the nearby premises.

M/s CPT vide letter dated 17.09.2014 intimated CSL that 2 independent and dedicated 11 kV feeders with separate metering arrangement could be given to the consumer. The consumer on 29.06.2018 submitted an application for the power supply in the prescribed format as per Kerala Electricity Supply Code, 2014 (Supply Code, 2014).

Meanwhile, in 2017, M/s CPT allotted 8.134 Ha. of land to CSL for their proposed ship lifting facility for a period of 30 years. This allotment was outside the peripheral wall of the existing ship repair area in the old workshop.

- (3) Vide their letter dated 29.06.2018, CSL informed the quantum of power and the probable date of power requirement, as shown below:

Sl. No	Quantity of Power	Probable date	Remarks
1	1100 kVA	01.06.2019	Feeder-1
2	1600 kVA	15.09.2019	Feeder-1
3	950 kVA	15.09.2019	Feeder-2

CSL further submitted that, as per the DPR of the project, the estimated maximum power demand for ISRF facility is around 5000 kVA. The internal supply system was designed to avail power supply from the consumer through 2 independent feeders.

- (4) CSL also constructed the internal distribution system for drawing power from M/s CPT through two independent incoming feeders, one for the existing facility and the second one for the proposed ship lifting project, but both terminating at a single point and now located in the same premise.

The licensee M/s CPT vide the letter dated 30.07.2019, informed CSL that availing 2 independent supply terminating at a single point in a single premise is not permitted as per Regulation 52 of the Supply Code, 2014, which states that,

“Supply shall be given only at one point for same purpose at same voltage level at a single premise”

Further, if power from two independent sources is allowed to terminate at a single point and at a single premise, isolation of power supply from this single point is not possible, in the event of any electrical accident.

- (5) However, the Consumer vide its email dated 13.01.2020, submitted that, they had designed their internal electrical distribution system with

two independent incomings from M/s CPT side, both terminating at a single point in the same premises and the two feeders provided would be used for both the existing and proposed facility as a combined unit. The consumer further stated that, the licensee M/s CPT, vide their letter dated 30.09.2015, had already agreed to their proposal to provide two independent feeders to their premise.

M/s CPT clarified that their approval of providing two independent feeders to CSL was for providing power supply to two independent premises, one for existing and another for new projects. The commitment given by M/s CPT was fully compliant to the provisions of the Supply Code, 2014.

However, M/s CPT agreed to consider the CSL's request for providing two independent feeders terminating at a single point and to a single premise, subject to the approval of the KSERC upon filing a petition.

- (6) The petitioner M/s CPT raised the following grounds for filing the petition.
 - (i) Since the consumer M/s Cochin Shipyard Ltd. had completed its internal power distribution network with 2 HT feeders as incoming and they have already completed a major portion of the work, their request may be considered favourably with the condition that the consumer shall comply with the following safety norms.
 - (a) Necessary interlocking/safety arrangements shall be incorporated in the internal supply network of the consumer, to ensure that no power shall be back fed to M/s CPT's grid.
 - (b) The consumer shall get the necessary approvals from the CEA for the installation as per rules.
 - (ii) Section 179 of the Supply Code, 2014 empowers the Commission for 'Power of relaxation and power to remove difficulties'.
3. The Commission admitted the petition as OP No.12/20 and conducted e-hearing on 17.06.2020, at 11.00 AM. Smt. Latha Menon represented the petitioner and Sri. Rajeev Karunakaran represented the respondent.
4. Summary of the additional issues and clarifications made by the petitioner during the hearing is given below:
 - (i) As per the internal distribution scheme submitted by CSL on 28.03.2017, the power requirement during initial stages was 3000 kVA. The consumer proposed to avail power through any one of the feeders for both the existing and new project area.

- (ii) CPT vide the letter dated 11.05.2017, had given concurrence for the scheme, subject to the condition that all the electrical works inside the premises shall be taken up, complying with all the statutory clearances.
- (iii) Though the consumer CSL submitted applications for availing power through two feeders, M/s CPT informed the consumer that as per Regulation 52 of the Supply Code, 2014, supply shall be given only at one point for the same purpose at same voltage level in a single premise.

However, the consumer constructed a common compound wall and combined the two premises as one premise.

5. Summary of the issues raised by the respondent CSL during the hearing are given below:

- (i) The electrical installations at the International Ship Repair Facility at the Wellington Island was done with the concurrence of M/s CPT.
- (ii) CEA has granted approval for the electrical installations at the ship repair facility, which implies that the installations are as per the safety standards specified by the CEA.
- (iii) The electrical installations at the ship repair facility centre was done for availing supply at 11 kV system, and hence it is difficult to avail supply at 33 kV level.

6. As instructed by the Commission during the hearing, M/s CPT on 17.06.2020 submitted the following additional details.

- (1) Copy of the letter dated 11.05.2017 issued by M/s CPT to CSL, wherein CPT intimated their concurrence to the schematic diagram submitted by CSL for the 11 kV internal power distribution scheme for the proposed ISRF subject to the following:
 - (a) Formal application for the power requirement for independent feeders shall be submitted well in advance so as to enable M/s CPT to get additional power allocation from KSEB Ltd.
 - (b) The electrical installations inside the building shall be taken by CSL complying with all the Statutory Regulations.
 - (c) Providing supply up to the metering point will be under the scope of work of M/s CPT and the same could be taken up on deposit work basis as per rules.
- (2) Approval of the CEA as per Regulations 43 & 32 CEA (Measures related to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulation 2010, is required for energising HT installations.

- (3) Various email correspondences between M/s CPT and CSL is presently not accessible, since the email has been temporarily suspended by NIC.

Analysis and Decision of the Commission

7. The Commission examined the petition filed by M/s CPT and the comments of CSL as per the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, Supply Code, 2014 and other relevant facts and circumstances of the case in detail.

Issues to addressed:

Issue A: Whether as per the Commission's Regulations, approval can be granted to the licensee, M/s CPT to provide power supply to the HT consumer Cochin Shipyard Limited (CSL) through two independent 11 kV feeders terminating at a single point and at the same premises, i.e. the International Ship Repair Facility (ISRF) at Wellington Island to meet CSL's power demand of 5000 kVA.

8. Background of the petition is summarised below.
 - (1) M/s Cochin Shipyard Ltd (CSL) is an HT consumer of the licensee M/s Cochin Port Trust (CPT) with a contract demand of 350kVA for the ship repair facility at W. Island.
 - (2) M/s CSL, vide the letter dated 03.09.2014 intimated the petitioner their proposal to construct an 'international ship repair facilities (ISRF)' with ship lift and transfer system, close to the existing ship repair facility. The total electricity demand of the proposed ISRF including existing demand is about 5000 kVA. M/s CSL proposed to avail the power to the ISRF through two 11 kV feeders with separate metering.
 - (4) M/s CPT, vide the letter dated 11.05.2017 intimated their concurrence for the schematic diagram submitted by M/s CSL for the 11 kV internal power distribution scheme for the proposed ISRF, subject to the following.
 - (a) Formal application for power requirement for the independent feeders shall be submitted well in advance, so as to enable M/s CPT to get additional power allocation from KSEB Ltd.
 - (b) The electrical installations inside the building shall be carried out by CSL, complying with all the Statutory Regulations.
 - (c) Providing supply up to the metering point will be under the scope of work of M/s CPT and the same could be taken up on deposit work basis as per rules.
 - (3) M/s CSL submitted the formal application for HT connection on 29.06.2018, with the request to provide the power connection through two independent feeders. The probable load requirement was

estimated at about 2700 kVA through feeder-1 and 950 kVA through feeder-2. However, as per the DPR, the maximum demand of the ISRF is around 5000 kVA.

- (4) The site inspection conducted by the licensee M/s CPT revealed that the internal distribution facilities constructed by CSL provided for availing the power supply to the ISRF through two independent incoming feeders. This power would be used for operating the existing electrical facilities as well as for the newly constructed International Ship Repair Facility both of which were located at a single premise. As mentioned earlier, Regulation 52 of the Supply Code, 2014, does not permit availing two independent supply at the same voltage level and terminating at a single point in a single premise.
- (5) M/s CPT in their clarification dated 30.07.2019 explained that their approval of providing power supply through two independent feeders to CSL was for providing power supply to two independent premises, one for existing and another for new projects. This concurrence given by M/s CPT vide their letter dated 11.05.2017 was in this context and fully compliant to the provisions of the Supply Code, 2014.
- (6) However, the petitioner M/s CPT in the instant petition raised the following grounds before the Commission for permitting them to provide power supply to CSL at the premises of the ISRF at W. Island through two independent feeders at 11 kV voltage level:

“Since the consumer M/s Cochin Shipyard has completed its internal power distribution network with 2 HT feeders as incomers and they have already completed a major portion of the work, their request may be considered favourably with the condition that the consumer shall comply with the following safety norms.

- (c) *Necessary interlocking/ safety arrangements shall be incorporated in internal supply network of the consumer to ensure that no power shall be back fed to CPT’s grid.*
- (d) *The consumer shall get necessary approval from the CEA for the installation as per rules.*

Section 179 of the Supply Code, 2014 empowers the Commission for ‘Power of relaxation and power to remove difficulties’.

9. The Commission examined the grounds raised by the petitioner as above, with reference to the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 and Kerala Electricity Supply Code, 2014, and noted the following.

- (1) The Commission, in exercise of the powers conferred on it under Section 50 of the Electricity Act, 2003, has notified the Kerala Electricity Supply Code, 2014 vide the Gazette Extraordinary no. 492 dated 13th February 2014. The Supply Code, 2014 was finalised and notified after following the due procedure of pre-publication, inviting stake-holder’s comments, public hearing etc.

- (2) Regulation 52 of the Supply Code, 2014, mandates that electricity supply shall be given only at one point for same purpose at the same voltage level in a single premise. The relevant Regulation is extracted below.

“52. Supply of electricity to be given only at one point for same purpose at the same voltage level in a single premise. - Supply shall be given only at one point for same purpose at the same voltage level in a single premise.”

As per the above Regulation, a consumer is not permitted to avail more than one power connection at a single premise for the same purpose of usage and at the same voltage level.

- (3) Regulation 8 of the Supply Code, 2014 specify the ‘supply voltage for different connected load or contract demand, which is extracted below

“8. Supply voltages for different connected loads or contract demands. - The supply voltage levels for different connected loads or contract demands for new connections or for gross connected load or contract demand consequent to revision of connected load or contract demand, shall be as follows: -

Supply voltage	Maximum connected load (for those without demand based metering)	Maximum contract demand (for those with demand based metering)
240 V (single phase)	5 kW	
415V (three phase)	100 kVA	100kVA
11kV		3000 kVA
22kV		6000 kVA
33 kV		12000kVA
66 kV		20000kVA
110 kV		40000kVA
220 kV		>40000 kVA

Provided that the limit of connected load or contract demand specified for different supply voltage levels may be exceeded up to a maximum of twenty percent if ***supply at the appropriate higher voltage level is not feasible due to non-availability of distribution line at such higher voltage level in that area of supply:***

Provided further that the limits of connected load or contract demand specified for different supply voltage levels as specified above may be exceeded in **exceptional cases** with the approval of the Commission, subject to the conditions stipulated in such approval.

As seen from the Table above, the maximum load that can be connected at 11kV is 3 MVA, subject to the two exceptions mentioned above. Since the 22 kV distribution system is not very common at present, if the load is more than 3 MVA, the licensee shall provide

supply to the consumer only at 33 kV or higher, in case there is no justification or grounds for the above two exceptions.

- (4) The Commission has carefully considered with reference to the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 and Kerala Electric Supply Code, 2014 the petitioner's submissions and the respondent's justification and have arrived at the following findings:

(a) In the present case, CSL has sought the electricity connection for a single premise at the same 11kV level through two independent 11 kV feeders. Regulation 52 of the Supply Code, 2014, does not permit the licensee M/s CPT to provide supply to CSL for the ISRF at Wellington Island through two 11 kV feeders, termination at a single point and in a single premise. Hence the consumer's prayer does not comply with Regulation 52 of the Supply Code, 2014.

(b) The Commission has noted that the total electricity demand of CSL is 5000 kVA. Regulation 8 of the Supply Code, 2014 specifies that the maximum load that can be provided to a consumer at 11 kV voltage level is 3 MVA. This load limit may be exceeded upto a maximum of 20% if supply at appropriate higher voltage level is not feasible due to non-availability of distribution line at such higher voltage level in that area of supply. Regulation 8, however provides for two circumstances under which this limit can be raised-

“supply at the appropriate higher voltage level is not feasible due to non-availability of distribution line at such higher voltage level in that area of supply”.

Neither the licensee M/s CPT nor the consumer CSL have in their petition, submissions or in the hearing brought on record any evidence to prove that the licensee M/s CPT does not have a distribution line at 33kV or higher in that area of supply. Even if it was not available, the licensee M/s CPT should have attempted to provide the connection at 33kV level or higher, before approaching the Commission with this petition.

The next exception available is ***“provided further that the limits of connected load or contract demand specified for different supply voltage levels as specified above may be exceeded in exceptional cases with the approval of the Commission, subject to the conditions stipulated in such approval”.***

Here also, neither M/s CPT nor CSL have provided any circumstances warranting “exceptional cases”. Instead, M/s CPT has sought to justify their prayer stating that that the licensee has already completed a major portion of its internal power distribution network with 2 HT feeders as incomers.

The Commission also notes that CSL had without due regard to the Commission's Regulations, gone ahead with the work of its internal

power distribution network with 2 HT incoming feeders and was now presenting the Commission with a fait accompli. Under such circumstances, granting such an exemption without any justification and merely because the work is nearly complete to CSL, a premier ship building facility of the Government of India would set a wrong and unhealthy precedent and reject the same.

Issue B. Under the Electricity Act, 2003, is it the 'CEA' or 'SERC' who is delegated the powers to "specify and enforce" the quality, continuity and reliability of service by the distribution licensee?

10. During the hearing, the petitioner M/s CPT and the respondent consumer CSL claimed that, the electrical installation at the ISRF at Wellington Island is "approved" by the Central Electricity Authority. They therefore requested the Commission to grant permission to provide electricity connection to the ISRF through two 11 kV feeders to the internal distribution system constructed by the CSL without complying to Regulation 52 of the Supply Code, 2014.

The Commission has examined the above issue with reference to the roles and responsibilities of the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) as prescribed in the Electricity Act, 2003.

Sections 73 of the Electricity Act, 2003 specifies the functions and duties of CEA as reproduced below:

The Authority shall perform such functions and duties as the Central Government may prescribe or direct, and in particular to –

- (a) advise the Central Government on the matters relating to the national electricity policy, formulate short-term and perspective plans for development of the electricity system and co-ordinate the activities of the planning agencies for the optimal utilisation of resources to sub serve the interests of the national economy and to provide reliable and affordable electricity for all consumers;***
- (b) specify the technical standards for construction of electrical plants, electric lines and connectivity to the grid;***
- (c) specify the safety requirements for construction, operation and maintenance of electrical plants and electric lines;***
- (d) specify the Grid Standards for operation and maintenance of transmission lines;***
- (e) specify the conditions for installation of meters for transmission and supply of electricity;***
- (f) promote and assist in the timely completion of schemes and projects for improving and augmenting the electricity system;***
- (g) promote measures for advancing the skill of persons engaged in the electricity industry;***
- (h) advise the Central Government on any matter on which its advice is sought or make recommendation to that Government on any matter if, in the opinion of the Authority, the recommendation would help in improving the generation, transmission, trading, distribution and utilisation of electricity;***

- (i) collect and record the data concerning the generation, transmission, trading, distribution and utilisation of electricity and carry out studies relating to cost, efficiency, competitiveness and such like matters;*
- (j) make public from time to time the information secured under this Act, and provide for the publication of reports and investigations;*
- (k) promote research in matters affecting the generation, transmission, distribution and trading of electricity;*
- (l) carry out, or cause to be carried out , any investigation for the purposes of generating or transmitting or distributing electricity;*
- (m) advise any State Government, licensees or the generating companies on such matters which shall enable them to operate and maintain the electricity system under their ownership or control in an improved manner and where necessary, in co-ordination with any other Government, licensee or the generating company owning or having the control of another electricity system;*
- (n) advise the Appropriate Government and the Appropriate Commission on all technical matters relating to generation, transmission and distribution of electricity; and*
- (o) discharge such other functions as may be provided under this Act.*

Section 86 of the Electricity Act lays down the 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: Provided that where open access has been permitted to a category of consumers under section 42, the State Commission shall determine only the wheeling charges and surcharge thereon, if any, for the said category of consumers;*
- (b) regulate electricity purchase and procurement process of distribution licensees including the price at which electricity shall be procured from the generating companies or licensees or from - other sources through agreements for purchase of power for distribution and supply within the State;*
- (c) facilitate intra-State transmission and wheeling of electricity;*
- (d) issue licences to persons seeking to act as transmission licensees, distribution licensees and electricity traders with respect to their operations within the State;*
- (e) promote co-generation and generation of electricity from renewable sources of energy by providing suitable measures for connectivity with the grid and sale of electricity to any person, and also specify, for purchase of electricity from such sources, a percentage of the total consumption of electricity in the area of a distribution licensee;*
- (f) adjudicate upon the disputes between the licensees, and generating companies and to refer any dispute for arbitration;*
- (g) levy fee for the purposes of this Act;*
- (h) specify State Grid Code consistent with the Grid Code specified under clause (h) of sub-section (1) of section 79;*
- (i) specify or enforce standards with respect to quality, continuity and reliability of service by licensees;*
- (j) fix the trading margin in the intra-State trading of electricity, if considered, necessary; and*
- (k) discharge such other functions as may be assigned to it under this Act.*

A simple reading of the above duties and responsibilities of the two bodies clearly indicate that the CEA does not have any powers to grant any approval

or permission to the distribution licensee's consumers. CEA role as per the Electricity Act, 2003, is limited only to **"specifying"** the technical standards for construction of electrical plants, electric lines and connectivity to the grid; the safety requirements for construction, operation and maintenance of electrical plants and electric lines; grid standards for operation and maintenance of transmission lines; etc.

Commission also examined the provisions in the Central Electricity Authority (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2010. Regulation 43 of the CEA Regulation specifies the 'Safety provisions for electrical installations and apparatus of voltage exceeding 650 volts', which is extracted below for ready reference.

"43. Approval by Electrical Inspector. – (1) Voltage above which electrical installations will be required to be inspected by the Electrical Inspector before commencement of supply or recommencement after shutdown for six months and above shall be as per the notification to be issued by Appropriate Government, under clause (x) of sub-section (2) of section 176 and sub-section (1) of section 162 of the Act.

(2) Before making an application to the Electrical Inspector for permission to commence or recommence supply after an installation has been disconnected for six months and above at voltage exceeding 650 V to any person, the supplier shall ensure that electric supply lines or apparatus of voltage exceeding 650 V belonging to him are placed in position, properly joined and duly completed and examined and the supply of electricity shall not be commenced by the supplier for installations of voltage needing inspection under these regulations unless the provisions of regulations 12 to 29, 33 to 35, 44 to 51 and 55 to 77 have been complied with and the approval in writing of the Electrical Inspector has been obtained by him:

Provided that the supplier may energise the aforesaid electric supply lines or apparatus for the purpose of tests specified in regulation 46.

(3) The owner of any installation of voltage exceeding 650 V shall, before making application to the Electrical Inspector for approval of his installation or additions thereto, test every circuit of voltage exceeding 650 V or additions thereto, other than an overhead line, and satisfy himself that they withstand the application of the testing voltage set out in sub-regulation (1) of regulation 46 and shall duly record the results of such tests and forward them to the Electrical Inspector.

Provided that an Electrical Inspector may direct such owner to carry out such tests as he deems necessary or accept the manufacturer's certified tests in respect of any particular apparatus in place of the tests required by this regulation

(4) The owner of any installation of voltage exceeding 650 V who makes any addition or alteration to his installation shall not connect to the supply his apparatus or electric supply lines, comprising the said alterations or additions unless and until such alteration or addition has been approved in writing by the Electrical Inspector."

As extracted above, the approval if any granted by the CEA is limited to the approvals related to safety provisions under CEA Regulations, Hence, any

approval or sanction given by CEA in this case is beyond their delegated powers as per the Electricity Act, 2003.

On the other hand, Section 86 of the Electricity Act, 2003 entrusts the responsibility for “notifying or enforcing” standards with respect to quality, continuity and reliability of service by licensees among others. It is in this context that the various State Commissions have notified Regulations including the State Supply Code, 2014.

Hence, this Commission is duly empowered by the Electricity Act, 2003 to specify the terms and conditions of supply including the maximum load that can be permitted at each voltage level, restriction on use of electricity connection etc. In case any exemption or relaxation to this Commission’s Regulations are required, then the affected party has to approach this Commission clearly bringing out the exemption sought for with detailed justification. But in this case, the Commission cannot relax any the provisions of the Supply Code, 2014 without due justification, as requested for by the licensee, merely on the reason that CEA has approved the internal distribution network of the consumer.

Issue C. Whether in exercise of Regulation 179 of the Supply Code, 2014, is there sufficient justification for this Commission to relax the provisions as requested for by the petitioner and the respondent.

11. The petitioner has in their submission prayed that, since Regulation 179 of the Supply Code, 2014, empower the Commission to relax and remove difficulties, the same may be exercised to give relief to CSL. The Commission has carefully examined the Regulation 179 of the Supply Code, 2014, which is extracted below.

“179. Power of relaxation and power to remove difficulties.-

(1)The Commission may, in public interest and for reasons to be recorded in writing, relax any of the provisions of this Code.

(2) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to any of the provisions of this Code or there is a dispute regarding interpretation of any provision, the matter shall be expeditiously referred to the Commission.

(3) The Commission shall pass necessary orders after hearing the parties concerned.

“

The primary condition for exercise of this power is that it **should be in public interest** and the reasons thereof must be recorded in writing. Neither M/s CPT nor CSL have produced any document to prove the existence of any “public interest” in their prayers or submissions. Instead, CSL went ahead with the internal distribution works and is now approaching the Commission through M/s CPT with a fait accompli as mentioned earlier. Lack of knowledge of the law or it’s non-compliance cannot be a valid reason for seeking any exemption stating “public interest”. Constructing the internal distribution facilities and applying for service connection by CSL, without complying with the provisions of the Supply Code, 2014 cannot be termed as a matter of ‘**public interest**’. In fact, public interest would have been best served if CSL had adhered to the Supply Code, 2014.

Hence, this Commission after due consideration of all evidence presented before it, is convinced that the present petition is merely to overcome non-compliance to the relevant Regulations in the Commission's Supply Code, 2014. Under such circumstances, this Commission cannot relax any of the provisions of the Supply Code, 2014 by invoking the provisions of the Section 179 of the Supply Code, 2014, for facilitating power through two 11 kV feeders to the ISRF of the CSL.

Orders of the Commission

12. The Commission, after examining the petition filed by the petitioner M/s Cochin Port Trust Ltd, and the comments of M/s Cochin Shipyard Ltd as per the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 and Kerala Electricity Supply Code, 2014, hereby the orders that,

'the prayer of the petitioner M/s Cochin Port Trust to permit to provide 2 independent HT power supply to the premise of the consumer M/s Cochin Shipyard Ltd Kochi at the International Ship Repair Facility at W. Island is rejected'. The Commission is of the considered view that there is no justification warranting any departures or exemptions from the Supply Code, 2014".

The Petition is disposed off accordingly.

**Sd/-
Preman Dinaraj
Chairman**

Approved for issue

Secretary