



Tamil Nadu Electricity Consumers' Association
Coimbatore



21st Annual Report 2018 - 2019

Technical Seminars



TANGEDCO Officials



Meeting with TANGEDCO Chairman - Thiru. Vikram Kapur, I.A.S.



Meeting with TNERC Chairman - Thiru. M. Chandrasekar



TANGEDCO Chief Engineer - Coimbatore

Industrial Visit to M/s. Gilbarco



M/s. Aquasub Engineering





TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY CONSUMERS' ASSOCIATION
COIMBATORE

21st Annual Report for 2018 - 2019
&
Accounts for the year ending
31st March 2019

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY CONSUMERS' ASSOCIATION

Regd. No. 181-8524/1998 - CIN No. U37102TZ1998GAP008524

1st Floor, SIEMA Building, 8/4, Race Course, Coimbatore - 641 018

Phone: (0422) 4351400 E-mail: teca@tecaonline.in Web: www.tecaonline.in**BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR 2018-2019**

1) S R Rabindar	President
2) S V Devarajan	Vice-President
3) K Sathiavan	Vice-President
4) N Pradeep	Secretary
5) Dr. C B Senthil Kumar	Treasurer
6) R Krishnaswamy	Director
7) Dr. K Venkatachalam	Director
8) Jayakumar Ramdass	Director
9) Arun Arunachalam	Director
10) S Ashok	Director
11) K Premanathan	Director
12) R Saravanan	Director

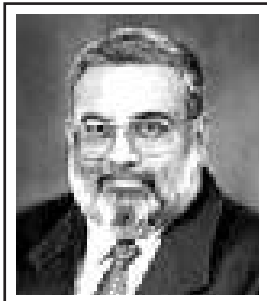
AUDITOR :

P Mahendran B.Sc., FCA,
Coimbatore

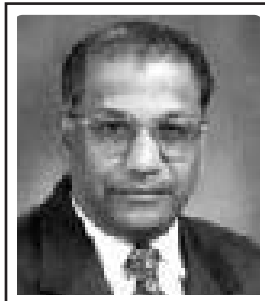
BANKERS :

Indian Bank, PN Palayam, Coimbatore

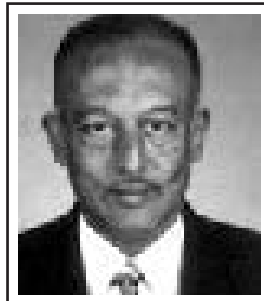
Kotak Mahindra Bank, Avinashi Road, Coimbatore

PAST PRESIDENTS

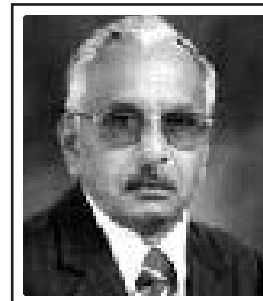
C R Swaminathan
Founder President, 1998 - 2003



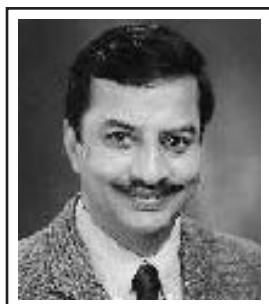
R Palaniswamy
2003 - 2005



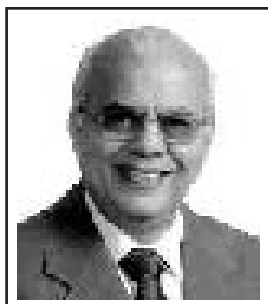
S V Arunachalam
2005 - 2007



A V Varadharajan
2007-2010



Mahendra Ramdas
2010-2012



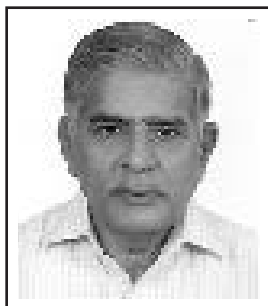
D Balasundaram
2012-2015



S Dinakaran
2015-2017

OFFICE BEARERS

S R Rabindar
President



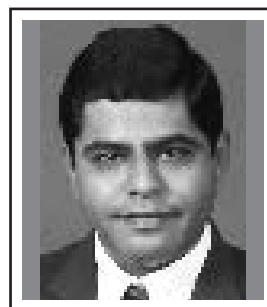
S V Devarajan
Vice - President



K Sathiavan
Vice - President



N Pradeep
Secretary



Dr. C B Senthilkumar
Treasurer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS REPORT 2018-19

Dear Members,

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting the 21st Annual Report of the Company together with audited statement of accounts for the year ended 31st March 2019.

Our Association was incorporated in the year 1998 to create awareness among consumers' of electricity in Tamil Nadu about new policy initiatives being taken by Government of India and to safeguard their interests. In last twenty one years, the Association has dedicated itself to achieving these objectives.

TECA works with various trade associations in industry, commerce and service sectors across the State on common issues. It was instrumental in formation of Tamil Nadu Electricity Consumers' Joint Council (TNECJC) in 2012 and houses its office. TNECJC has representatives from more than 140 trade associations in it.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY :

The summary of financial performance of Company for the year ended 31st March 2019 is as following:

Particulars	2018-2019	2017-2018
Excess of Income before Depreciation and Tax	27,14,356	28,25,194
Less : Depreciation	9,281	7,723
Excess of Income before Tax	27,05,075	28,17,471
Excess of Income for the period	26,99,875	27,73,281

REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS :

During the year, the Association had an income of Rs. 44,23,006/- and expenditure of Rs. 17,17,931/- leaving a surplus of Rs. 27,05,075/-. The surplus funds of Association are kept, invested in bank deposits and mutual funds. After gathering sufficient funds, the Association intends to acquire an office space.

DIVIDEND

Since, the Company falls under Section 8 of The Companies Act, 2013, Declaration of Dividend does not arise. Since, the company has not declared any dividend, provisions of Section 124 and 125 of The Companies Act, 2013 relating to transfer of Unclaimed dividend to Investor Education and Protection fund does not arise.

TRANSFER TO CAPITAL FUND

The Company has transferred an amount of Rs. 26,99,875/- as excess income to its Capital Fund during the year under review.

TOTAL NUMBER OF MEMBERS :

Sl. No.	Particulars	No of members
1	Number of members as on 01-04-2018	586
2	Number of members joined during the year 2018-2019	17
3	Members resigned during the year 2018-2019	07
4	Total members as on 31-03-2019	596
5	Total Sanctioned Demand of TECA Members	9,33,593 KVA

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

The extract of Annual Return in prescribed Form No. MGT-9 pursuant to Section 92(3) read with Rule 12 of The Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 is furnished as Annexure - 1 attached to this Report.

TOTAL NUMBER OF BOARD MEETINGS CONDUCTED DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

The Board of Directors of the Company met 4 (Four) times during the financial year 2018 -2019.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to requirement under Section 134(3)(C) of the Companies Act, 2013, with respect to Directors' Responsibility Statement, it is hereby confirmed that:

- (a) in preparation of annual accounts, applicable accounting standards had been followed and there are no material departures from those standards;
- (b) the directors had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent to give a true and fair view of state of affairs of the company at the end of financial year and of excess income of company for that period;
- (c) the directors had taken proper and sufficient care for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with provisions of this Act for safeguarding assets of company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
- (d) the directors had prepared annual accounts on a going concern basis;
- (e) the directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

STATEMENT ON COMPLIANCE OF APPLICABLE SECRETARIAL STANDARDS

The Company has complied with all applicable Secretarial Standard during the financial year 2018 - 2019.

DETAILS IN RESPECT OF FRAUDS REPORTED BY AUDITORS UNDER SECTION 143(12) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 OTHER THAN THOSE WHICH ARE REPORTABLE TO THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

There have been no frauds reported by the auditors pursuant to Section 143(12) of the Companies Act 2013

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

The provisions of Section 149 pertaining to appointment of Independent Directors do not apply to the Company.

COMPANY'S POLICY RELATING TO DIRECTORS APPOINTMENT, PAYMENT OF REMUNERATION AND OTHER MATTERS PROVIDED UNDER SECTION 178(3) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013.

The provision of Section 178(1) relating to constitution of Nomination and Remuneration Committee are not applicable to the Company and hence the Company has not devised any policy relating to appointment of Directors, Managerial remuneration, Directors qualifications, positive attributes, independence of Directors and other related matters as provided under Section 178(3) of the Companies Act, 2013.

AUDITORS' REPORT

There are no qualifications, reservations or adverse remarks or disclaimers made by Mr P Mahendran, Chartered Accountant (Membership No. 029194) in his report. The provisions relating to submission of Secretarial Audit Report is not applicable to the Company.

PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS MADE UNDER SECTION 186 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

There were no loans, guarantees or investments made by the company during the year under review pursuant to Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.

PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS OR ARRANGEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES

There are no contracts or arrangements entered into by the Company with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013.

MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS AFFECTING THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

There have been no material changes and commitments affecting financial position of the Company which have occurred between the end of financial year of the Company to which financial statements relate and date of the report.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION, FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

Since the Company falls under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013, the information pertaining to conservation of energy, technology absorption, Foreign Exchange Earnings and outgo as required under section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8(3) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is not applicable.

STATEMENT CONCERNING DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY OF THE COMPANY

The Company does not have any Risk Management Policy as elements of risk threatening the Company's existence are very minimal.

DETAILS OF POLICY DEVELOPED AND IMPLEMENTED BY THE COMPANY ON ITS CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY INITIATIVES

The Company has not developed and implemented any Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives as the said provisions are not applicable.

DISCLOSURE OF COMPOSITION OF AUDIT COMMITTEE AND VIGIL MECHANISM

Since the Company falls under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013, the provisions of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 6 and 7 of the Companies (Meetings of the Board and its Powers) Rules, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

ANNUAL EVALUATION OF THE BOARD ON ITS OWN PERFORMANCE AND OF THE INDIVIDUAL DIRECTORS

The Board has not undertaken an annual evaluation of its own performance and of Individual Directors as the said provisions is not applicable to the company.

DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

The Members, at their 20th Annual General Meeting held on 22nd September 2018, have appointed following member as Directors of the Company.

S. No.	Name of the Director	Address
1.	Mr. K Premanathan Managing Director	M/s. Anand Engineering Products Pvt Ltd D-56, Developed Plot Estate Theevakudi, Trichy - 620 015
2.	Mr. R Saravanan Managing Director	M/s. Sandfits Foundries Pvt Ltd Sf. No. 200/1A, Trichy Road Ravathur Pirivu, Kannampalayam Post, Coimbatore - 641 402

Mr K Sathiavan, Mr R Krishnaswamy, Dr. K Venkatachalam and Dr. C B Senthilkumar are retiring by rotation. Mr K Sathiavan, Mr R Krishnaswamy, Dr. K Venkatachalam are not eligible for re-election, as they had been elected for two consecutive terms at office as Director. Dr. C B Senthilkumar being eligible, may seek re-election. The directors recommend the re-appointment.

SUBSIDIARIES, JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

The Company does not have any Subsidiaries, Joint ventures or Associate Companies.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Since the Company has not accepted any fixed deposits covered under Chapter V of the Companies Act, 2013, there are no deposits remaining unclaimed or unpaid as at 31st March 2019. Accordingly, the question of default in repayment of deposits or payment of interest thereon, during the year, does not arise.

DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS OR COURTS OR TRIBUNALS IMPACTING THE GOING CONCERN STATUS AND COMPANY'S OPERATION IN FUTURE

There is no significant and material order passed by regulators or courts or tribunals impacting going concern status and company's operation in future.

INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEMS AND THEIR ADEQUACY

The Company has implemented and evaluated Internal Financial Controls which provide a reasonable assurance in respect of providing financial and operational information, complying with applicable statutes and policies, safeguarding of assets, prevention and detection of frauds, accuracy and completeness of accounting records. Further, the Board annually reviews effectiveness of the Company's internal control system.

AUDITORS

Mr P Mahendran (Membership No. 029194), Chartered Accountant, Coimbatore is Statutory Auditor of the Company. He was appointed for five years from conclusion of 19th annual general meeting until conclusion of 23rd Annual General Meeting at a remuneration to be decided by the Board of Directors in consultation with auditors from time to time.

PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

Since the Company falls under Section 8 of The Companies Act, 2013, provisions of Rule 5(1) of Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, does not apply to the Company.

The disclosure referred to the Rule 5(2) of Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 does not apply to the Company as there was no employee who was in receipt of remuneration in aggregate at the rate of not less than Rs.1,02,00,000/- if employed throughout the year or Rs. 8,50,000/- per month if employed for part of the year.

TECA'S ENDEAVORS

TECA had taken initiatives in matter of promoting interests of its members during the year 2018-2019. A summary of these efforts is given in **Annexure - 2 and Annexure - 3**.

ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY SITUATION IN INDIA IN THE YEAR 2018-19 AND ANTICIPATED POWER SUPPLY SITUATION IN THE YEAR 2019 - 2020

A write up on major developments in Electricity Sector in India during last year is enclosed as **Annexure - 4**.

THE EVENTS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS MADE IN ELECTRICITY SECTOR IN INDIA DURING THE YEAR 2018-19

Details on events and announcements made in electricity sector in India during year 2018-2019 are annexed herewith as **Annexure 5**.

ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY SITUATION IN TAMIL NADU IN THE YEAR 2018-19

A write up on electric power supply situation in Tamil Nadu during year 2018-2019 is given in **Annexure-6**.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH MEMBERS

a. TECA News Clippings

TECA has been circulating TECA News Clippings through email on regular basis. These circulars inform important developments in electricity sector to keep our members abreast of developments in the country. TECA has received appreciation from members on these circulars.

b. Website

TECA has updated information about important Circulars, Event alerts, orders of TANGEDCO and TNERC orders, TN Power Generation and Consumption data, Announcements, Energy Conservation Tips and other activities of TECA. Kindly visit our website at URL www.tecaonline.in

c. WhatsApp

TECA has formed a WhatsApp group. The Board of Directors, Past Presidents, Members and Special Invitees are members of this group, in which latest information and comments, news on electricity, Governments announcements, TANGEDCO circulars, etc. are shared among participants. Members who wish to join group are requested to contact TECA.

PERIODICAL MEETINGS OF MEMBERS

TECA conducts meeting / Seminars of members on monthly basis. The purpose of meeting is to exchange views on technical and commercial matters of importance to its members. These meeting were held at various places all over Tamil Nadu on the following dates.

Sl. No.	Date	Place
1	07.05.2018	SIEMA Building, Coimbatore
2	30.05.2018	Hotel ATRIUM', Erode.
3	06.08.2018	SIEMA Building, Coimbatore
4	10.12.2018	SIEMA Building, Coimbatore
5	28.01.2019	Hotel POOPYS, Madurai
6	09.03.2019	SIEMA Building, Coimbatore

Members are invited to participate future technical meetings. The date and time of meeting can be ascertained from TECA's office.

DISCLOSURE UNDER THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013

There have been no complaints received from any person during the financial year 2018-2019 and hence no complaint is outstanding as on 31.03.2019 for redressal.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Board of Directors wishes to place on record its sincere thanks and appreciation for co-operation and support given by members and look forward to their continuous support.

For and on behalf of the Board

(Sd/-)
S R Rabindar
President
(DIN: 00450841)

(Sd/-)
N Pradeep
Secretary
(DIN: 02895081)

Place : Coimbatore

Date : 08.07.2019

LIST OF ANNEXURES

Annexure - 1	Extract of Annual Return in Form MGT - 9
Annexure - 2	TECA's Endeavors
Annexure - 3	Legal proceedings of TECA
Annexure - 4	Electric Power supply situation in India during year 2018-19 & Anticipated Power supply situation for the year 2019-2020
Annexure - 5	Important Events and Announcements made for Electricity Sector in India during the year 2018-2019
Annexure - 6	Electric Power supply situation in Tamil Nadu in the year 2018-2019 & Anticipated Power Supply Position in Tamil Nadu for the year 2019-2020

Annexure - 1

**FORM NO. MGT-9
EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN
as on the financial year ended on 31.03.2019**

[Pursuant to section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 12(1) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014]

I. REGISTRATION AND OTHER DETAILS :

i)	CIN	U37102TZ1998GAP008524
ii)	Registration Date	07/08/1998
iii)	Name of the Company	TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY CONSUMERS' ASSOCIATION
iv)	Category / Sub-Category of the Company	Company Limited by guarantee / Guarantee and association Company
v)	Address of the Registered office and contact details	1st Floor, SIEMA Building, 8/4, Race Course, Coimbatore - 641018
vi)	Whether listed company	No
vii)	Name, Address and Contact details of Registrar and Transfer Agent	Not Applicable

II. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

The Company, being a not-for-profit association, incorporated for welfare and to safeguard rights and interests of electricity consumers, is not engaged in any business activity and hence disclosure of the same does not arise.

III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

The Company does not have a Holding, Subsidiary or Associate Companies.

IV. SHARE HOLDING PATTERN

The company does not have any share capital as it is a company limited by guarantee and hence disclosure pertaining to share holding pattern is not applicable to the company.

V. INDEBTEDNESS

The Company being a not-for-profit association has not borrowed funds from any party and hence disclosure pertaining to indebtedness of the company does not arise.

VI. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

The company being a not-for-profit association has no directors drawing any remuneration from the company and has also not appointed any Key Managerial Personnel and hence the disclosure of the remuneration to the paid to the Directors and Key Managerial Personnel does not arise.

VII. PENALTIES/ PUNISHMENT/ COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES

During the year under review, no penalty/ punishment was imposed on the Company, Directors or other officers in default and no offence was compounded by the Company, Directors or other officers in default and hence disclosure of the same does not arise.

For and on behalf of the Board

Place : Coimbatore
Date : 08.07.2019

(Sd/-)
S R Rabindar
President
(DIN: 00450841)

(Sd/-)
N Pradeep
Secretary
(DIN: 02895081)

Board of Directors Report 2018-19**Annexure - 2****TECA's Endeavors****1. Meetings held / Attended**

- a) TECA organised a Technical Presentation on "Energy Efficiency Campaign" by Mr. Dhiren Jani, Business Marketing Manager (South), M/s Chicago Pneumatic Compressors, Pune on 30th May 2018 at 'Hotel ATRIUM', Erode.

Mr. M Chandrasekar BE(Hons), Chief Engineer, Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Company (TANGEDCO), Erode Region had participated and gave a Special Address on "TANGEDCO Initiatives and Developments". Around 130 members participated from all over Tamil Nadu.



- b) TECA organised a Technical Presentation on "Why not Energy Conservation through V Belts "by Mr KS Subramanian Head Business, M/s.Mistuboshi V Belts on 10th December 2018 at 'COINDIA', ND Hall, Coimbatore. Around 75 members from all over Tamil Nadu had participated.



- c) TECA organised a Technical Seminar on "Innovative Solution for Air Technology" by SG Pneumatics at Madurai on 28th January 2019 at Hotel POOPYS, Madurai. Around 70 members participated from all over Tamil Nadu.



2. TECA's Representations for the period 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019

A) Representations to TANGEDCO

05.10.2018	TANGEDCO Chairman Appointment : TECA Sent a letter to TANGEDCO chairman to seek an appointment on 05.10.2018.
28.11.2018	Representation to TANGEDCO CFC : TECA Sent a representation to CFC, revenue on Bill issuing, Cheque payment denial and promotion of electronic payment for services etc on 28.11.2018



B) Representations to Ministry of Power

1. TECA sent Comments / Suggestions / Objections on 20.06.2018 to Ministry of Power, Govt of India on Comments to the proposed amendments in Tariff Policy, 2016.
2. TECA sent comments and suggestions on 20.10.2018 with regard to amendments proposed to The Electricity Act 2003 as notified vide communication No.42/6/2011-R&R (Vol-VIII) dated 07.09.2018 published in website of Ministry of Power.

C) Circulars sent to members for the period from 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019

Sl.No.	Date	Subject
1	18.04.2018	Supreme Court Guidelines for appointment of Chair Person and Members for State Electricity Regulatory Commissions.
2	19.04.2018	T&D Loss-Working Instruction issued by TANGEDCO HQ - Communicated
3	19.04.2018	TNERC Order No. 6 of 2018 dated 13.04.2018 on "Order on Generic Tariff for Wind Power and related issues"
4	19.04.2018	Order passed by APTEL on REC Pricing -in Appeal Petitions filed by Non Solar and Solar REC Generators.
5	19.04.2018	Tamil Nadu Government Order to curtail Open Access for below less than 1 MW requirement
6	25.04.2018	Requesting members who are availing OA power below 1 MW to provide the details to TECA
7	28.04.2018	Intimation of Interim Stay granted by High Court in the matter of TN Govt GO's on Open Access for less than 1 MW requirement
8	08.05.2018	Copy of Interim stay order passed by High Court on TN G.O to curtail Open Access for less than 1 MW requirement
9	24.05.2018	Intimation of proposal of Draft amendments in provisions relating to Captive Generating Plant as per Electricity Rules, 2005
10	02.06.2018	Highlights, Q & A on Technical seminar held at Erode
11	20.07.2018	Demand raised on T&D Loss-Instruction issued by TANGEDCO vide CFC Revenue Memo No. CFC/REV/DFC/REV/AS.3/D.No. 415/18 dated 07.05.2018.
12	20.07.2018	Collection of Meter Rent and GST @ 18%
13	20.07.2018	Instruction given for TANGEDCO demand on CGP Verification details
14	23.07.2018	Request for installments to pay TANGEDCO Demand Notice raised on T & D loss arrears
15	02.08.2018	Technical Committee Meeting Notice

Sl. No.	Date	Subject
16	16.08.2018	TECA representation sent to TANGEDCO Chairman on " Online facility to apply New HT Service Connection, Addition or Alteration of Loads".
17	16.08.2018	TECA representation sent to CFC on HT Bills by NEFT/RTGS
18	16.08.2018	TECA representation sent to Ministry of Power on amendments proposed vide draft Notification No.23/23/2005-R & R(Vol-IV) dated 22.05.2018
19	16.08.2018	TECA Invites proposal for Energy Award
20	21.08.2018	CGP Verification and Data collection case status
21	22.08.2018	Details requested for TECA Energy Award
22	01.09.2018	TECA's 20th AGM Meeting Notice
23	18.09.2018	TECA's 20th AGM Meeting Invitation
24	28.09.2018	Invites comments and inputs on Draft Tamil Nadu Solar Energy Policy 2018 issued TEDA
25	28.09.2018	High Court Order: Withdrawal of 'Deemed Demand Benefit' by TANGEDCO
26	29.09.2018	Hon'ble Supreme Court Judgment dtd 26.09.2018 on linking Aadhaar to Provident Fund
27	03.10.2018	Intimation of High Court order that OA consumer is eligible to claim Deemed Demand Benefit
28	06.10.2018	Seeking comments from members on Proposed Amendment of Electricity Act, 2003-
29	08.10.2018	Training Programme on "Low Voltage Switchgear Selection and Maintenance" conducted by SITRA & L&T Ltd"
30	09.10.2018	CGP verification matter (for appeal filed by TANGEDCO) Final Order passed by Division Bench of Madurai Court.
31	12.10.2018	TECA Comments on Proposed Amendment of Electricity Act, 2003 & TN Solar Policy 2018
32	13.10.2018	Madurai High Court order on CGP verification

Sl.No.	Date	Subject
33	26.10.2018	Instruction sent by CE/NCES to implement TNERC Order No. 6 of 2018 relating to Wind Energy
34	21.11.2018	Hon. High Court order withheld enforcement of TANGEDCO's Circular (CFC/FC/DFC/AAO.HT/AS.3/REV/D.N.115/13 dated 29.07.2013).
35	05.12.2018	Appeal sent to members for contribution towards solar power panel for Gandhi Memorial Museum located at Madurai
36	10.12.2018	Technical Seminar Invitation " Why not Energy Conservation through V - Belts"
37	11.12.2018	One day Conference cum exhibition on "Energy Efficiency for a Sustainable Future" organised by SITRA
38	26.12.2018	Intimation of Meeting on Collateral Free Loan Facilities for Traders and MSMEs at Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
39	26.12.2018	Intimation on TANGEDCO's new billing software
40	05.01.2019	a) T&D Loss Quantum-Revised by TNERC per Order RP No. 4 of 2017 dated 13.03.2018 (effective 11.08.2017)
		b) Madras High Court restricts TANGEDCO from raising bills on increased quantum of T&D Loss (effective from 11.08.2017)
		c) High Court Order copy, comments and communication.
41	09.01.2019	TECA Calendar for the year 2019
42	17.01.2019	Technical Seminar Invitation on "Innovative Solution for Air Technology"
43	15.02.2019	CFC instruction to all SE's on Implementation of OA software
44	16.02.2019	Harmonics - Notification of CEA Obligation of 11 kV and above connected consumers.
45	19.02.2019	Preparation of HT Bills for the month of January 2019
46	20.02.2019	Captive Generating Plant (CGP)
47	21.02.2019	TNERC order - Interest on Security Deposit for the year 2018-19.
48	28.02.2019	Training Programme on AMR project issues
49	04.03.2019	Industrial Visit & Technical Sub Committee Meeting on 09.03.2019

Annexure - 3**Legal Proceedings of TECA****1. Equitable Distribution of Electricity filed before TNERC**

TECA had filed a petition before TNERC (MP 43 of 2012 on 04.12.2012) seeking equitable distribution of electricity (based on Madras High Court Orders in Writ Petitions No 11292 and 11998 of 2011 and TNERC Order No. M.P.No. 15 of 2011 dated 22.03.2012).

Status :

The petition was admitted by TNERC on 4th December 2012. Several sessions were heard. On 27.02.2014, our advocates informed commission the need for forming a committee for examining existing Load Shedding Protocol. They requested for a forming a protocol for equitable distribution in the state. A study of protocol followed in state of Maharashtra was also recommended.

Accordingly, TNERC directed its Secretary to constitute a Committee, consisting members of TANGEDCO, SLDC, consumers and one representative from TECA and CODISSIA to study details of load shedding prevailing in our state. On behalf of TECA, Past President Mr D Balasundaram was nominated to represent before this Committee. The Other members are Dr. K S Palaniswamy (Consumer Representative, Chennai), Mr K Ilango (Past President -CODISSIA also the Past Vice President-TECA), Chief Engineer-Commercial (TANGEDCO), Chief Engineer-Operation (TANTRANSCO)

The First meeting of this Committee was held on 18.03.2014. In this meeting, Committee Members requested for following details from TANGEDCO.

1. Details of load shedding at the time of critical period (when load shedding was maximum)
2. Details of load shedding during current period with details of planned (projected) relief in different group timings.
3. Details of emergency load shedding over and above normal load shedding followed during emergency by TANTRANSCO.

After receipt of said details from TANGEDCO/TANTRANSCO, second meeting of committee was held on 20.05.2014. During this meeting, committee members indicated that, as per details received by them, Madras City was not in purview of Load shedding. Members insisted that there should be equitable distribution of load shedding throughout the state. Scientific procedures need be adopted, load shedding protocol should be in place for different level of shortages in the grid, which are equitable.

During the hearing held on 16-11-2018, the Commission directed the Respondent to file Protocol of load shedding in the event of any future load shedding. Accordingly, the TANGEDCO has filed the latest Protocol dated 29-12-2018 to be followed in case of unexpected load shedding for the areas including Greater Chennai.

After Several hearing Hon'ble Commission approves Load Shedding Protocol submitted by TANGEDCO after some modification and passed final order dated 22.02.2019.

2. Equitable Distribution of electricity filed before (CCI)

The Southern India Engineering Manufactures' Association (SIEMA) had filed a petition before the Competition Commission of India (CCI) (petition No. 38 of 2013) seeking equitable distribution of

Electricity throughout Tamil Nadu. The first hearing took place on 26.06.2013. Considering the magnitude of the matter, the full commission sat for hearing for a very detailed hearing, which lasted for over 2 hours.

Status :

The Commission passed an order dated 08.10.2013 which directs The Director General (Investigation) of Competition Commission, to investigate the matter for violation of provisions of the Competition Act. In the event of Director General finding any company in violation of the provision of the Act, it shall further investigate, the role of persons who were at the time of such contravention and were in charge of and responsible for conduct of business of the company involved, so as to fix responsibility of such persons under section 48 of the Act. DG shall give opportunity of hearing to such persons in terms of section 48 of the Act. The report of DG to be submitted within 60 days from receipt of the order.

Based on this order, the Office of the Director General (Investigation), sent a notice to The Chairman cum Managing Director, TANGEDCO to provide the information along with supporting documents.

However, TANGEDCO filed a writ petition in Madras High Court (WP No. 35047 of 2013 and M.P. No. 1 of 2013) seeking to quash the order of the Competition Commission of India and Notice of its Director General (Investigation). Informant SIEMA had appointed a legal counsel to contest petition at High Court.

The last hearing was held on April 19, 2018

3. Electricity Tax on Demand Charges & Self-Generation Tax

The Supreme court held that levy of electricity tax on Demand Charges as invalid (Order dated 15.05.2007 in SPIC Vs Electricity Inspector, Govt. of Tamil Nadu in Civil Appeal No.2551 of 2007).

Subsequently, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly, brought an amendment (2007 Amendment). TECA contested this amendment in Madras High Court which confirmed validity of the act (Judgement dated 15.06.2012 in Writ Appeals No 11016 and 11017).

Further to Madras High Court order, TECA filed a Special Leave Petition at Supreme Court (SLP Nos. 35425-35426 of 2012).

The SLP was dismissed citing TECA being not a direct power consumer. However, SLP's of TECA members were admitted and Supreme Court granted interim stay for collection of electricity tax (viz., SLP (Civil) Nos 3653/2013, 11249/2013, 21500/2013 etc).

Regarding, Self-Generation Tax, the Court served notice to the Government for reply and proceedings are pending.

However Individual members of our association filed separately and obtain interim order stating that "the respondents are restricted from taking any coercive steps for disconnecting supply of electricity to petitioners' premises, subject to the petitioners' paying all the charges /dues except the tax calculated on the basis of maximum demand"

This matter was listed for several times. Last hearing was held on 27.11.2018. Hon'ble Supreme Court has granted leave on the matter. Hereafter, SLP will be converted in to a Civil Appeal and will be listed for hearing in due course.

4. Levy of Excess demand and Energy Charges for violation of Peak Hour restrictions

TNEB retrospectively (after 10 months), levied charges for excess demand and energy for Peak Hours from 1.11.2008 which was based on TNERC order (in MP No. 42 of 2008 dated 28.11.2008). This was contested by TECA at TNERC (vide MP No.4 of 2010). TNERC passed an order dismissing TECA's petition, holding that Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is entitled to impose Excess Demand Charges and Excess Energy Charges during peak hours as in consonance with TNERC's order (dated 28.11.2008).

TECA and other associations filed further appeals before Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (Nos. 111, 114, 119, 120, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 141 of 2010).

APTEL passed an order as following (dated 11.01.2011):

"There is no clarity in TNERC order (dated 28.11.2008) about excess demand charges and excess energy charges for violation of restrictions during evening peak hours. Only by its order (dated 04.05.2010), the Commission made it clear that excess demand and energy charges were applicable for such violations. Therefore, TNERC could authorise TANGEDCO to collect excess charges for violation, only from the date of that order, which is 04.05.2010".

Status :

This order was challenged by TANGEDCO in Supreme Court (vide Civil Appeal No.1090-1099 of 2011 and 2859 of 2011). TECA and its members are respondents in this appeal. The last hearing was held on 03.11.2017. Further hearing was not heard till date.

5. Solar Power Obligation

The Government of Tamil Nadu launched "Tamil Nadu Solar Energy Policy 2012" (vide G.O.(Ms) No.121/Energy (C) 2 dated 19.10.2012). This envisages generation of 3000 MW of Solar Energy by 2015. TNERC empowered the state electricity distribution company, TANGEDCO, to administer the 'Solar Power Obligation' mandated by the State Government's solar policy (vide order No.1 of 2013 dated 07.03.2013). This Order fixes an Obligation of consumption of Solar Power on HT and LT Commercial Consumers @ 3% for 2013 and 6% for 2014.

TECA has filed before Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (Appeal No.92 of 2013). Our appeal was admitted by the APTEL, Chennai Circuit Bench (on 24.05.2013).

Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (vide order dated 21.01.2014) set aside the order (No. 1 of 2013) passed by Tamil Nadu Electricity Regulatory Commission. The gist of Order is as following:

- i) The State Commission in discharge of its functions under the Electricity Act, 2003 has to be guided by the directions of the State Government (u/s 108 of the 2003 Act) but the same are not mandatory and binding. The State Commission being an independent statutory authority is not bound by any policy directions which hampers its statutory functions.
- ii) The State Commission has to be guided by the directions of the State Government (u/s 108) of the Act only in discharge of the functions assigned to it under the 2003 Act. Such directions have to be implemented only under the functions and powers assigned to the State Commission under the 2003 Act. The Act only provides for specifying the purchase obligation from the renewable energy sources (under Section 86(1)(e)). Thus, the directions of the State Government for SPO can only be considered by the State Commission in exercise of its powers (under Section 86(1)(e) of the Act).

- iii) The contention of the State Commission that SPO and RPO are two different obligations and the RPO has been fixed under RPO Regulations 2010 (under Section 86(1)(e)) and SPO as per implementation of Policy directions of the State Government (under Section 108) is not legally valid. The State Commission has to consider the directions of the State Government (under section 108) in the matter of discharge of its functions under the Act and not in a general way outside the functional scope of the Act. The State Commission had no power to issue an SPO order as per the directions of the State Government (u/s 108) in addition and contrary to RPO obligations specified in the RPO Regulations 2010.
- iv) The State Commission can specify the RPO/SPO on the total consumption of the distribution licensee and not selectively and directly on some categories of consumers of the distribution licensee. The SPO obligation as provided in the impugned order is contrary to the State Commission's Renewable Energy Regulations 2010 and is beyond the powers of the State Commissions. The impugned order is also discriminatory to some categories of consumers of the distribution licensee.
- v) The State Commission has simply tried to implement the directions of the State Government by passing the impugned order without considering its own functions and powers under the 2003 Act and its own Renewable Energy Regulations notified under the Act and even without considering the other important issues raised by the objectors.

In view of above, the Appeals are allowed, and the impugned order is set aside. No order as to costs.

Against this order Tamil Nadu Government, TANGEDCO and TNERC have filed before Supreme Court in Civil appeal (No. 7945 and 7946 of 2014). This appeal came before Supreme Court on 16.11.2016.

These Appeals were dismissed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court as the advocates for both the TANGECO and respondent were not present in the court on that day.

However, TANGEDCO filed an application for restoration of the Appeal as the dismissal was not on merits.

This appeal was admitted by Hon'ble court and last hearing was held on 20.08.2019

6) SOS Charges

TNERC has issued Comprehensive Wind Energy Tariff (Order No.3 dated 31.03.2016) wherein the Scheduling System Operation charges has been revised and re-fixed at 40% of the conventional charges to be collected from each WEG machine under preferential tariff / REC at rate of Rs.800 per day/Rs.2000 per day, respectively from the month of 01.04.2016.

Accordingly, TANGEDCO (vide Memo.No.CE/NCES/SE/EE/WPP/AEE2 /F.Order No.3, dt:31.03.2016/ D.1553 /2016, dtd. 18.08.2016) instructed to collect Scheduling and System Operation Charges (SOS) at Rs. 800/day/ Machine for Non-REC and Rs. 2000/day/Machine for REC WEGs from consumers. The increase in charges was found almost 11 times of existing charges

This issue was challenged by our Association before the High Court of Judicature at Madras (vide W.P. No. 39720 & W.P No. 39721 of 2016).

After analyzing the facts, Hon'ble High Court was pleased to issue an Interim order (dated 14.11.2016) to collect Rs. 300 per for both the type of wind mills irrespective of the capacity of WEG's (instead of Rs.800 for Non REC windmills and Rs. 2000 for REC windmills).

Further hearing was not held until today.

Annexure - 4

ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY SITUATION IN INDIA IN THE YEAR 2018-19

India has emerged as fastest growing major economy in the world and is expected to be one of top three economic powers of the world over next 10-15 years, backed by its strong democracy and partnerships.

India is world's seventh-largest economy by nominal GDP and the third-largest by purchasing power parity (PPP). The country ranks 139th in per capita GDP (nominal) and 119th in per capita GDP (PPP) as of 2018. Since 2014, India's economy has been the world's fastest growing major economy, surpassing China. The long-term growth perspective of the Indian economy is positive due to its young population, English proficiency, corresponding low dependency ratio, healthy savings and investment rates, and increasing integration into the global economy.

India is firmly set on a path of economic growth that is estimated to usher in prosperity like never before. The World Bank has forecast a growth rate of 7.5 per cent in Fiscal Year 19-20, driven by continued investment strengthening, particularly private-improved export performance and resilient consumption. The real GDP growth is estimated at 7.2 per cent in FY-2018-19

As witnessed over the past two centuries, energy has been the driving force behind the process of economic development: greater access to energy has fostered economic growth as well as other indicators of human development. Successive Governments have been constantly pondered on ways to secure energy security of the country.

India's per capita energy consumption currently is almost one-third the global average, and trails far behind the mean figure for the developed world. Energy consumption in India has grown at a compound annual growth rate of about 6% during the last decade

Although power generation has grown more than 100-fold since independence, growth in demand has been even higher due to accelerating economic activity. The primary energy consumption in India grew by 7.9% in 2018 and is the third biggest after China and USA with 5.8% global share in 2018. The total primary energy consumption from crude oil (239.1 Mtoe; 29.55%), natural gas (49.9 Mtoe; 6.17%), coal (452.2 Mtoe; 55.88%), nuclear energy (8.8 Mtoe; 1.09%), (31.6 Mtoe; 3.91%) and renewable power (27.5 Mtoe hydroelectricity; 3.40%) is 809.2 Mtoe (excluding traditional biomass use) in the calendar year 2018. India is largely dependent on fossil fuel imports to meet its energy demands - by 2030, India's dependence on energy imports is expected to exceed 53% of the country's total energy consumption. Given India's growing energy demands and limited domestic oil and gas reserves, the country has ambitious plans to expand its renewable and most worked out nuclear power programme. The share of renewables in total generation has increased from 6 per cent in 2014-15 to 10 per cent in 2018-19.

The utility electricity sector in India has one national grid with an installed capacity of 357.875 GW as of 30 June 2019. India will add 131.31 GW of power generation capacity during 2019 to 2022, Parliament was informed. In 2018-19, all India electrical energy requirement was 1274.59 bn kWh and energy supplied was 1267.52 bn kWh. The all India peak demand was 177.022 GW and peak demand met was 175.528 GW for 2018-19 (shortage of 0.6%). The government targets to increase renewable capacity to 175GW in FY22, and further to 275GW in FY27. India also envisages increasing the contribution of nuclear power to

overall electricity generation capacity from 4.2% to 9% within 25 years. The country has five nuclear reactors under construction (third highest in the world) and plans to construct 18 additional nuclear reactors (second highest in the world) by 2025.

India's electricity sector is dominated by fossil fuels, and in particular coal, which in 2017-18 produced about three fourths of all electricity. However, the government is pushing for an increased investment in renewable energy. The National Electricity Plan of 2018 prepared by the Government of India states that the country does not need additional non-renewable power plants in the utility sector until 2027, with the commissioning of 50,025 MW coal-based power plants under construction and achieving 275,000 MW total installed renewable power capacity.

The growth of renewable infrastructure investment in India has been driven by concerns over air and water pollution, international climate commitments relating to carbon emission control, the need to improve energy security and reduce reliance on fossil fuel imports, and most prominently by the rapidly falling price of renewable energy. The 2016/17 year was transformational for India: During that year just 8 GW of net new thermal capacity came online, a 60% drop compared to the previous four-year average. At the same time, renewable energy installations more than doubled to a record 15.7 GW.

The total energy consumption is expected to grow by 128% by 2035. Demand for gas is expected to expand by 155%, followed by coal (121%) and oil (118%), while demand for renewables, nuclear and hydro are estimated to rise by 656%, 334%, and 99%, respectively

Power Generation

The Indian electricity sector is presently going through a major transformation. The accelerated pace of generation capacity addition over the past few years has led to a situation wherein the electricity supply potential is greater than the economic demand, a scenario witnessed never before in the history of the Indian electricity sector. We have also been witnessing changes in the energy mix due to enhanced policy focus on climate change, energy security concerns, etc., due to which the penetration of renewable electricity, especially from wind and solar energy, has been increasing steadily and is projected to grow much faster in the coming years.

With electricity production of 1,249.20 BU in India in FY19, the country witnessed growth of around 55.72 per cent over the previous fiscal year. Over FY10-FY19, electricity production in India grew at a CAGR of 5.50 per cent.

According to the NLDC data, the all India peak demand met reached a new high of 183 GW in May 2019, an increase of 7% over 171 GW peak demand met in May 2018. On an all India basis, the energy met was 118 bn kWh in May 2019. It is a rise of 4% compared to 113 bn kWh last year.

CEA Monthly Executive Report published in June 2019, India has an installed capacity (MW) of all regions as on 30.06.2019 as follows.

	Thermal				Nuclear	Hydro	RES	Grand Total	
	Coal	Lignite	Gas	Diesel					Total
	194489	6260	24937	638	226324	6780	45400	79372	357875

As per the data available in Ministry of Power the power supply position in the country during 2018-19 and 2019-20 is as follows

Year	Energy				Peak			
	Requirement	Availability	Surplus(+)	Deficits(-)	Peak Demand	Peak Met	Surplus Deficits(-)	(+)
(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	%	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	%	
2018-19	12,74,595	12,67,526	-7,070	-0.6	1,77,022	1,75,528	-1,494	-0.8
2019-20 (Upto June)	3,47,771	3,46,208	-1,563	-0.4	1,83,673	1,82,533	-1,140	-0.6

Power Distribution in India

The distribution sector reforms are crucial for the growth of the country's energy sector. The power sector has witnessed admirable improvements over the last few years across the entire value chain, from fuel supply (highest coal production growth in over two decades), to generation (highest ever capacity addition), transmission (highest ever increase in transmission lines) and consumption. However, a strong and efficient distribution sector is an essential prerequisite for the development of a robust, self-sustaining power sector. The State Power Sector entities play a major role in power distribution in India. Government of India has drawn up various schemes like IPDS, Saubhagya, DDUGJY, UDAY, etc. for strengthening the distribution sector and bringing about the necessary improvements. Further, Ministry of Power had formulated the Integrated Rating Methodology in July 2012 to enable annual assessment of state distribution utilities' performance on a range of parameters.

Transmission and distribution losses in India

The Transmission and Distribution (T&D) loss and the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) loss are often quoted metrics to assess the health of the electricity distribution sector. T&D loss is calculated as the difference between input in the T&D network and sales to consumers. AT&C loss is calculated as the difference between the energy input in the distribution network and revenue collected for the same. . T&D losses together with loss in revenue collection give AT&C losses.

The average AT&C losses in the country are hovering around 27% and these losses are higher on both technical and commercial heads. There are many states where the transmission and distribution (T&D) loss is as high as 40%. According to the data compiled by ministry of power reveals that around 22 percent of electricity produced in India got lost during distribution in May 2018, Though the losses have come down significantly in last 12 months from 27.3 percent during the same month from the previous year.

It would have to be clearly recognized that Power Sector will remain unviable until T&D losses are brought down significantly and rapidly.

T&D reform is critical, without a successful discom and T&D system reform, India's electricity system will continue to be a major impediment to sustained strong economic growth for India, both directly and because of the massive negative impost of the thermal power generation and discom sectors are imposing on the Indian banking system."

There are many states where the transmission and distribution (T&D) loss is as high as 40%. For instance, Odisha lost around 38.2 percent electricity during distribution and transmission in May 2018, worst performance among all states for which data is available.

Odisha is followed by Madhya Pradesh (37.7 percent) and West Bengal (31.44 percent). However, there are few states which have T&D losses way below the national average. Himachal Pradesh lost only 9.5 percent of electricity, lowest among all states. Tamil Nadu (14 percent) and Kerala (15.26 percent) followed by Himachal Pradesh.

While higher technical losses are due to old and dilapidated conductors, longer lines serving distant and remote loads, old and inefficient distribution transformers and incorrect configuration leading to load imbalances, higher commercial losses are due to stealing of power, poor billing, low collection efficiency and faulty metering. In the absence of a proper energy accounting and auditing system in place for most of the utilities, the actual figures for the AT&C loss could be higher than what gets reported. Arresting the AT&C losses and reducing them year-on-year on a sustained pace will require disciplined approach by the utilities, mostly comprising behavioural changes to the functioning of the field personnel engaged in technical and commercial management of the distribution network and the customers respectively. NITI Aayog has proposed privatisation of state discoms and the use of a franchisee model to reduce AT&C losses in the domestic power sector.

The T & D losses come nearly one-fifth of their revenue through various technical and commercial reasons. As per information available with the government, the following are the major factors responsible for AT&C losses.

- Technical Losses
- Overloading of existing lines and substation equipment
- Low HT : LT lines ratio- Higher amount of current flow in the system results in higher losses.
- Poor repair and maintenance of equipment
- Non-installation of sufficient capacitors/reactive power equipment
- Commercial Losses
- Low metering/billing/collection efficiency
- Theft, pilferage of electricity and tampering of meters
- Low accountability of employees
- Absence of Energy Accounting and Auditing

Poor financial health prevents utilities from supplying uninterrupted power countrywide, which is needed to fulfill the power-for-all goal. This can be achieved by installing smart meters on all connections. Widespread use of smart meters could be a game changer for ailing Indian distribution utilities.

Recent Development in power Sector

The key challenges before the new government in the power sector include ensuring uninterrupted supply across the country and improving the financial health of the state-owned electricity discoms. The

UDAY for revival of discoms has not met the targets - cumulative financial losses of discoms grew 44% to ₹ 216.58 bn at the end of FY19, reversing the declining trend since the scheme was launched in November 2015. Financially-weak discoms trigger a domino effect in the sector, as they are unable to pay power producers on time, who in turn fail to service their debt.

The Union power ministry has proposed a "power sector council" to address issues between the Union and state governments as part of the ministry's 100-day action plan. With power being on the concurrent list of the Constitution, many sectoral issues get stuck due to differences between the Union and the state governments. The council will help the Union and the state governments work on a common agenda and ensure round-the-clock power to all. Other proposals by the power ministry include separation of the wire and electricity supply business, setting up of a pan-India power distributor and building renewable energy management centres across India. With electricity being on the concurrent list, it is for states to ensure reliable and affordable electricity to consumers. To be sure, the decision-making of the so-called power sector council would preclude legislative and regulatory domains of the centre and states. The ministry's 100-day plan also includes setting up a national electricity distribution company, proposed as an equal joint venture (JV) between NTPC Ltd and Power Grid Corp of India Ltd. The proposed firm may enter into JVs with the state discoms and help bridge market and credit risks at a time when state-owned discoms are struggling with their finances on account of losses and borrowings. The power ministry is ushering in a payment security mechanism on the principles of the pre-paid system to ensure prompt payment to gencos. This is part of structural changes being implemented to address issues facing the sector and attract investments needed for improving quality of life with reliable and sustainable electricity supply.

Under the new mechanism, discoms will have to furnish LCs to 'load despatchcentres' before power from generation companies is allowed to flow to states. The despatchcentres will limit the flow of power to the quantum covered by the LCs provided. Load despatchcentres are nodal control points - akin to large railway junctions - that function at the national, regional and state levels to facilitate smooth and safe flow of power within and across states. The ministry order will empower the despatchcentres to follow the PPA provision and cut supply.

ANTICIPATED POWER SUPPLY POSITION IN INDIA FOR THE YEAR 2019-20

The Indian electricity sector is presently going through a major transformation. The accelerated pace of generation capacity addition over the past few years has led to a situation wherein the electricity supply potential is greater than the economic demand, a scenario witnessed never before in the history of the Indian electricity sector. We have also been witnessing changes in the energy mix due to enhanced policy focus on climate change, energy security concerns, etc., due to which the penetration of renewable electricity, especially from wind and solar energy, has been increasing steadily and is projected to grow much faster in the coming years. The demand patterns have also undergone changes due to inter-alia urbanization, increased space conditioning loads, and adoption of energy efficiency initiatives. India's power demand increased by around 65 TWh, or 5.4%, a slower rate than the previous year.

According to Ministry of power the electricity generation target of conventional sources for the year 2019-20 has been fixed as 1330 Billion Unit (BU). i.e. growth of around 6.46% over actual conventional generation of 1249.337 BU for the previous year (2018-19). The conventional generation during 2018-19 was 1249.337 BU as compared to 1206.306 BU generated during 2017-18, representing a growth of about 3.57%.

So far this year, capacity addition in power sector is just 2.5% of the target as power plants continue to operate around 60% of their installed capacity. Last year, 73% of the 8,100MW capacity addition target was met despite the 2018-19 target being 40% lower than the previous year.

The Government of India has released its roadmap to achieve 175 GW capacity in renewable energy by 2022, which includes 100 GW of solar power and 60 GW of wind power. The Union Government of India is preparing a 'rent a roof' policy for supporting its target of generating 40 gigawatts (GW) of power through solar rooftop projects by 2022.

Coal-based power generation capacity in India, which currently stands at 191.09 (As of May 2019) GW is expected to reach 330-441 GW by 2040.

India could become the world's first country to use LEDs for all lighting needs by 2019, thereby saving Rs. 40,000 crore (US\$ 6.23 billion) on an annual basis.

All the states and union territories of India are on board to fulfil the Government of India's vision of ensuring 24x7 affordable and quality power for all by March 2019, as per the Ministry of Power and New & Renewable Energy, Government of India.

Government Initiatives

The Government of India has identified power sector as a key sector of focus so as to promote sustained industrial growth. Some initiatives by the Government of India to boost the Indian power sector :

- As of September 2018, a draft amendment to Electricity Act, 2003 has been introduced. It discusses separation of content & carriage, direct benefit transfer of subsidy, 24*7 Power supply is an obligation, penalisation on violation of PPA, setting up Smart Meter and Prepaid Meters along with regulations related to the same.
- UjwalDiscoms Assurance Yojana (UDAY) was launched by the Government of India to encourage operational and financial turnaround of State-owned Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMS), with an aim to reduce Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses to 15 per cent by FY19.
- As of August 2018, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy set solar power tariff caps at Rs 2.50 (US\$ 0.04) and Rs 2.68 (US\$ 0.04) unit for developers using domestic and imported solar cells and modules, respectively.
- The Government of India approved National Policy on Biofuels - 2018, the expected benefits of this policy are health benefits, cleaner environment, employment generation, reduced import dependency, boost to infrastructural investment in rural areas and additional income to farmers.

Achievements

Following are the achievements of the government in the past four years :

India's rank jumped to 24 in 2018 from 137 in 2014 on World Bank's Ease of doing business - "Getting Electricity" ranking.

- Energy deficit reduced to 0.7 per cent in FY18 from 4.2 per cent in FY14.
- As of April 28, 2018, 100 per cent village electrification achieved under DeenDayalUpadhyaya Gram JyotiYojana (DDUGJY).

The Important Events and announcements in the Electricity Sector in India during 2018-19 and 2019-20(Upto 31st July 2019)

Date	Events
19.06.2018	To give confidence to wind industry, Government declares national targets for off-shore wind power
29.07.2018	Government constitutes High Level Empowered Committee headed by Cabinet Secretary to address the issues of Stressed Thermal Power Projects
13.08.2018	Smt. Justice Manjula Chellur took Oath as Chairperson, of Appellate Tribunal for Electricity
24.08.2018	India's first inter-state transmission system (ISTS) auction, was commissioned in Bhuj, Gujarat.
14.09.2018	Power Ministry launches ambitious program on energy efficiency in Chillers
06.02.2019	The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has approved the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy's proposal for implementation of the Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) Scheme Phase-II for setting up 12,000 MW grid-connected Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Power Projects, by the Government Producers with Viability Gap Funding (VGF) support of Rs. 8,580 crore for self-use or use by Government or Government entities, both Central and State Governments.
19.02.2019	The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has given its approval for the Phase-II of Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Programme for achieving cumulative capacity of 40,000 MW from Rooftop Solar (RTS) Projects by the year 2022. The programme will be implemented with total central financial support of Rs.11,814 crore.
31.05.2019	Shri RK Singh took over as the Union Minister of State (IC) for Power and New & Renewable Energy
27.06.2019	Power Minister has approved the formation of a three member Dispute Resolution Committee to consider the unforeseen disputes between solar/wind power developers and SECI/NTPC, beyond contractual agreement.
28.06.2019	Power Ministry approves implementation of Payment Security Mechanism for purchase of power by DISCOMs as mandated by law
17.07.2019	Power Ministry announced Procedure for Scheduling of power to distribution Company in the event of Non-maintenance of Letter of credit
25.07.2019	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy amends bidding guidelines for wind power projects
26.07.2019	Shri Subhash Chandra Garg assumes charge as Secretary, Ministry of Power

Electric Power supply situation in Tamil Nadu during 2018-2019

Tamil Nadu is one of the most urbanized and industrial states of India. Urbanization in Tamil Nadu is highest in the country with urban areas accounting for as high as 48.4% of State's population, as against national average of 31.2%. Tamil Nadu has a strong presence of manufacturers of engineering and auto components, textiles, leather, sugar etc. The state's industrial policy (1992) laid the foundation for the rapid growth of new industries that facilitated the electronics and automobile industry revolution in Tamil Nadu by attracting major projects from industrial giants.. Reliable supply of electricity is essential for achieving a higher economic growth and social development of the State.

A continuous increase in energy demand from all sectors is expected in the years to come, The Government of Tamil Nadu is according top most priority for development of power infrastructure in the State. Strategic steps are being taken to provide quality and uninterrupted power supply for all the sectors in the State by adding to installed capacity. A massive addition of power to the tune of 13,995 MW has been added to the grid since 2011 by commissioning of new power stations in State and Central sectors, through medium and long term power purchase agreements and through addition of renewable energy.

Power demand in the state has crossed 16,000 MW for the first time. It touched 16,151 MW on 5th April 2019 surpassing the previous high of 15,847 MW on 13th March 2019. The daily average State consumption has increased from 200 MU during 2011 to 345 million units in 2019 and the maximum consumption was 369.94 MU on 12.04.2019. There is an increase of 4% during this year in maximum demand met, compared with previous year. As an indication of growing appetite for electricity in the State, the state's per capita electricity consumption has reached 1,389 units in 2017-18, compared with 1,011 units in 2012-13.

Tamil Nadu is the 3rd largest consumer of electricity accounting for nearly 9% of total energy consumption in India. The state has been maintaining almost 24 hours power supply to all categories of consumers. The utility has undertaken several measures with focus on reduction of T&D losses and considerable capacity addition which have led to the improvement in power supply. The peak demand met in state has increased at a CAGR of 6.4% over the last five years leading to steep decline in the peak deficit.

Tamil Nadu is one of the early achievers of 100% village electrification and has the largest wind and solar power generation capacity across the country. Over the past few years, the utility has incurred significant capital expenditure to improve access and reliability of supply in the State. With the continued commitment of State Government and enormous efforts of utilities, the state has overcome obstacles in generation, transmission and distribution.

Tamil Nadu operates the most diversified electricity generation fleet in India, with renewables alone constituting to 40% of installed capacity as of March 2019. The state is also a leader in wind-power and solar generation. A significant part of Tamil Nadu's energy is contributed by thermal stations. The hydroelectric plants particularly along the Kaveri River and its tributaries provide options of Hydro Energy.

As per the state board record, Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Limited has an installed capacity of 18,747.28 MW which includes TANGEDCO owned State projects, share from the Central Generating Stations(CGS) and Private Power Purchase.

Other than this, the State has installations in renewable energy sources like wind mill, solar, biomass and cogeneration up to 10,479.61 MW.

Installed capacity (in MW) of Tamil Nadu as on 30.06.2019

Sector	Thermal				Nuclear	Hydro	MNRE	Grand Total	
	Coal	Gas	Diesel	Total					
State	4320.00	0.00	524.08	0.00	4844.08	0.00	2178.20	122.70	7144.98
Private	4587.67	250.00	503.10	211.70	5552.47	0.00	0.00	12753.06	18305.53
Central	3025.32	1364.20	0.00	0.00	4389.52	1448.00	0.00	231.90	6069.42
Total	11932.99	1614.20	1027.18	211.70	14786.07	1448.00	2178.20	13107.66	31519.93

Source : CEA Executive Summary on Power Sector- June 2019

Tamil Nadu being the leader in Renewable Energy with an installed capacity of 12,180 MW has harnessed 12,601 million units of wind energy and 3,554 million units of solar energy during 2018-19.

Tamil Nadu is amongst the States with the highest solar insolation in India. According to data tabled in Rajya Sabha Tamil Nadu has rooftop solar power capacity of 151.62 MW against 1,700.54 MW for all of India.

In February, the Tamil Nadu government unveiled a policy that reiterates the state's pioneering efforts in renewable energy. The state plans an installed capacity of 9,000 MW of solar energy by 2023. With an installed capacity of 2,034 MW as on March 2018, the state will install nearly 7,000 MW of solar energy capacity over the next four years.

The Tamil Nadu Solar Policy 2019 could have been a springboard for the State to regain its leadership position within India. Looking only at the utility category of solar energy, the State needs to undertake the following to realize its stated ambitions:

A well-planned generation fleet that can accommodate the diurnal cycles of solar energy.

An honest and fundamental revamp and reform of TANGEDCO's financials to make the utility attractive to developers.

Regular tracking of the utility to ensure adherence to RPO norms.

Better feed-in tariff and long-term certainty to small-scale consumers

Anticipated Power Supply Position in Tamil Nadu for the year 2019-20

Tamil Nadu is one of the most urbanized and industrial states of India. A continuous increase in energy demand from all sectors is expected in the years to come. To meet the increasing energy demand in a sustainable manner, it is essential that the Government of Tamil Nadu formulates and implements energy policies that are driven by a clear vision.

For a State like Tamil Nadu which faces ever increasing demand for quality power, special emphasis is being given towards augmenting power to meet the rising demand.

The Government of Tamil Nadu is giving topmost priority for development of power infrastructure in the State. Besides strategic steps are being taken to improve the efficiency of Transmission and Distribution networks by continuous augmentation of the network to provide quality and uninterrupted power supply to all category of consumers.

The State Utilities (TANGEDCO and TANTRANSCO) continuously plan for infrastructure projects and improvement schemes in Generation, Transmission and Distribution sectors to meet the growing load demand of the State.

With the objective of managing the increasing demand for electricity in the State and to maintain the State power surplus in the coming years also, a massive capacity addition to the tune of 17,100 MW of thermal and hydel power projects and 750 MW of solar power project have been proposed in a phased manner.

Ongoing Power Projects in Tamil Nadu

1. North Chennai Thermal Power Station Stage-III (1x800 MW)
2. Ennore SEZ Thermal Power Project (2 x 660 MW)
3. ETPS Expansion TPP (1 x 660 MW)
4. Uppur Thermal Power Project (2 x 800 MW)
5. Udangudi Thermal Power Project - Stage-I (2 x 660 MW)
6. Kundah pumped storage hydro-electric project- (4x125MW)

New Power Projects Proposed

The Government proposed following new power projects

1. **Ennore Replacement Thermal Power Project (1 x 660 MW)**
The project is expected to be commissioned in the year 2024-25
2. **Udangudi Thermal Power Project Stage- II (2 x 660 MW)**
The project of Stage II is expected to be commissioned in the year 2026-27
3. **Udangudi Thermal Power Project Stage-III (2 x 660 MW)**
The project of Stage III is expected to be commissioned in the year 2026-27.
4. **Sillahalla Pumped Storage Hydro Electric Project (2,000 MW- 2 Stages 8x250 MW)**
The Stage I & II of the projects are expected to be commissioned in 2025-26 and 2026-27.
5. **Kadaladi Thermal Power Project, Ramanathapuram (5x800 MW)**
6. **Cheyur Ultra Mega Power Project (5x800 MW-TANGEDCO's Share1600MW)**
7. **Kadaladi Ultra Mega Solar Photo Voltaic Power Park Project (500 MW)**
8. **Floating Solar PV Power Projects in Theni, Salem and Erode districts (250 MW)**

The Government fix the target of 9000MW of installed solar capacity by 2022, new Solar Policy 2019 came into effect on Feb 2019.

TANGEDCO had taken several measures for the reduction of AT&C losses. TANGEDCO has proposed to reduce Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses of TANGEDCO to 10% by 2030. TANGEDCO has already in the process of erecting High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS) by replacing the existing higher capacity Distribution Transformers with lower capacity so as to improve the High tension to Low Tension line length ratio (HT/LT ratio) through IDPS/ DDUGJY schemes which aids in reduction of the AT&C losses.

Thus, the State is taking earnest steps in achieving the SDG targets within the target period.

M/s. TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY CONSUMERS' ASSOCIATION - COIMBATORE

BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31.03.2019

CIN U37102TZ1998GAP008524

Source of Funds	Note	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
Capital Fund and Liabilities			
Capital Fund	1	1,49,31,142	1,22,31,267
Current Liabilities			
Short Term Provisions	2	14,353	37,576
Liabilities For Expenses Payable	3	35,756	31,785
Other Current Liabilities	4	13,13,898	13,10,034
Total		1,62,95,150	1,36,10,663
Assets			
Non Current Assets			
Fixed Assets			
Tangible Assets	5	73,456	58,137
Other Non Current Assets			
Investments		1,57,31,929	1,33,00,000
Others	6	1,11,326	91,369
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	3,78,439	1,61,157
Total		1,62,95,150	1,36,10,663

The Accompanying notes are integral part of Financial statements

As per my report even dated

For Tamilnadu Electricity Consumers' Association

Sd/-
P Mahendran BSc FCA
Chartered Accountant
M.No 029194

Sd/-
S R Rabindar
President

Sd/-
N Pradeep
Secretary

Sd/-
C B Senthilkumar
Treasurer

Place : Coimbatore

Date : 08.07.2019

M/s. TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY CONSUMERS' ASSOCIATION - COIMBATORE

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2019

CIN U37102TZ1998GAP008524

Particulars	Note	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
I Contribution from members	8	33,52,481	35,49,895
II Other Income	9	10,70,526	8,31,256
III Total Revenue (I + II)		44,23,006	43,81,150
IV Expenses			
Personnel Expenses		7,55,921	8,29,430
Power Charges		18,175	17,887
Other Expenses	10	9,34,554	7,08,639
Depreciation	11	9,281	7,723
Total Expenses		17,17,931	15,63,679
V Excess of Income before exceptional and extraordinary items and tax (III-IV)		27,05,075	28,17,471
VI Exceptional Items		-	-
VII Excess of Income before extraordinary items and tax (V-VI)		27,05,075	28,17,471
VIII Extraordinary items		-	-
IX Excess of Income before tax (VII-VIII)		27,05,075	28,17,471
X Tax Expense			
Current Tax		5,200	22,892
Tax for earlier years		-	21,298
Deferred Tax		-	-
XI Excess of Income for the period from continuing operations (IX - X)		26,99,875	27,73,281

The Accompanying notes are integral part of Financial statements

As per my report even dated

For Tamilnadu Electricity Consumers' Association

Sd/-
P Mahendran BSc FCA
Chartered Accountant
M.No 029194

Sd/-
S R Rabindar
President

Sd/-
N Pradeep
Secretary

Sd/-
C B Senthilkumar
Treasurer

Place : Coimbatore

Date : 08.07.2019

NOTES ANNEXED TO THE ACCOUNTS

Particulars	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
NOTE : 1		
Capital Fund		
Opening Balance	1,22,31,267	94,57,986
Excess of Income Over Expenditure	26,99,875	27,73,281
	1,49,31,142	1,22,31,267
NOTE : 2		
SHORT TERM PROVISIONS		
Provision For Expenses	9,153	14,684
Provision for Taxes	5,200	22,892
	14,353	37,576
NOTE : 3		
LIABILITIES FOR EXPENSES PAYABLE		
Liabilities for Expenses	13,256	31,785
Gandhi Memorial Solar Installation-Fund	22,500	-
	35,756	31,785
NOTE : 4		
OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Fund for Legal expenses	13,04,898	13,04,898
Payables	9,000	5,136
	13,13,898	13,10,034
NOTE : 5		
TANGIBLE ASSETS		
Gross Block	82,737	65,860
Less: Depreciation	9,281	7,723
	73,456	58,137
NOTE : 6		
OTHERS		
(i) Staff Salary Advance	9,000	27,000
(ii) Other Advances	84,121	2,772
(iii) Tax Deducted @ Source	18,205	47,363
(iv) Duties and Taxes	-	14,234
	1,11,326	91,369
NOTE 7		
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
(i) Cash In Hand	10,382	3,906
(ii) Indian Bank	2,34,296	74,611
(iii) Kotak Mahindra Bank	1,33,761	82,640
	3,78,439	1,61,157

NOTES ANNEXED TO THE ACCOUNTS

Particulars	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
NOTES - 8	Rs.	Rs.
CONTRIBUTION FROM MEMBERS		
Subscription	32,77,981	32,64,895
Entrance Fee	47,500	1,75,000
News Letter Income	27,000	1,05,000
Meeting, Seminar	-	5,000
TOTAL	33,52,481	35,49,895
NOTES - 9		
OTHER INCOME		
Capital gain on sale of mutual fund	10,24,881	6,11,047
Miscellaneous Income	6,103	11,751
Incentive Received From Sale of Bulb	-	27,150
Dividend Received From Mutual Fund	28,444	1,31,308
Internet advertisement income	-	50,000
Income tax refund interest	1,097	-
News Letter Advertisement Charges- Non member	10,000	
TOTAL	10,70,526	8,31,256
NOTES - 10		
OTHER EXPENSES		
Bank Charges	890	658
Books & Periodicals	4,798	2,640
Legal Expenses	2,02,580	153,000
Filing Fees - ROC and Other fees	19,400	40,000
Meeting & Seminar	1,36,431	51,751
License and taxes	4,482	529
Postage & Telegrams	1,09,291	76,783
Telephone	19,196	23,297
Printing & Stationery	1,84,755	148,138
Rent	1,07,810	103,414
Repairs & Maintenance	9,975	24,629
Staff Welfare Expenses	22,358	16,176
Membership Fee	34,485	1,940
Audit Fees	9,000	8,000
Office Maintenance	25,009	17,333
Efiling -TDS	9,753	223
Travelling Expenses	22,115	29,238
Tally Upgradation to ERP 9 Silver	3,420	8,000
Website Charges	8,806	2,891
TOTAL OF OTHER EXPENSES	9,34,554	708,639

NOTES ANNEXED TO THE ACCOUNTS

Particulars	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
Provisions for Expenses		
TDS On Contract	38	998
Telephone charges payable	1,572	1,573
Duties and Taxes		
CGST	3,772	5,123
SGST	3,772	5,123
	9,153	12,817
Liabilities for Expenses		
Professional Couriers	322	3,476
SIEMA	12,934	12,079
P. Mahendran	-	16,230
TOTAL	13,256	31,785

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY CONSUMERS' ASSOCIATION

1st FLOOR, SIEMA BUILDING, 8/4, RACE COURSE, COIMBATORE- 641 018

Note : 14 FIXED ASSETS STATEMENT AS ON 31.03.2019 (AS PER COMPANIES ACT , 1956)

S.No.	ASSETS	WDV AS ON		ADDITIONS		TOTAL %	DEPRECIATION		WDV AS ON 31.03.2019
		01.04.2018		BEF. SEP	AFT. SEP		AMOUNT		
1	Air Conditioner	4,524	-	-	-	4,524	788		3,736
2	Computer	5,044	-	24,600		29,644	1,558		28,086
3	Furniture & Fixtures	30,055	-	-		30,055	2,163		27,892
4	Printer - Canon LBP 2900 & Deskjet	1,794	-	-		1,794	998		796
5	UPS	9,448	-	-		9,448	2,652		6,796
6	Printer HP Laserjet M 1136 MFP	7,272	-	-		7,272	1,122		6,150
	TOTAL	58,137	-	24,600		82,737	9,281		73,456

M/s. TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY CONSUMERS' ASSOCIATION - COIMBATORE

Cash Flow Statement for the Financial Year 2018 - 2019

CIN U37102TZ1998GAP008524

Particulars	31.03.2019	31.03.2018
Cash From operations :		
Net profit as per profit and loss A/c	26,99,875	27,73,281
Add : Provision for Tax		
Add : Preliminary expenses written off		
Add : Depreciation Written Off	9,281	7,723
Cash generated / (used) from operations before Working Capital changes	27,09,156	27,81,004
(Increase) \ Decrease in Trade and other receivables	(19,958)	(69,637)
(Increase) \ Decrease in Inventories	-	-
Increase \ (Decrease) in Trade payables and other current liabilities	(15,388)	88,072
Net Cash generated from / (used in) Operating Activities	26,73,810	27,99,438
Cash from investing activities :		
Purchase of Investments	24,31,929	31,00,000
Purchase of Assets	24,600	-
Net Cash generated from / (used in) Investing Activities	24,56,529	31,00,000
Cash from Financing Activities :		
Allotment of Equity shares		
Repayment of Loan (secured)		
Loan borrowed from Directors		
Net Cash generated from / (used in) Financial Activities	-	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	2,17,282	(3,00,562)
Add: Opening balances of cash and cash equivalents	1,61,157	4,61,719
Closing Balance of cash and cash equivalents	3,78,439	1,61,157

Notes referred above form an integral part of the financial statements

As per my report even date

Sd/-

P. Mahendran BSc FCA
Chartered Accountant
M.No. 029194

Place : Coimbatore

Date : 08.07.2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of M/s **TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY CONSUMERS' ASSOCIATION**

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of M/s **TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY CONSUMERS' ASSOCIATION** ("the Association"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, the Statement of Income and Expenditure, the cash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In my opinion and to the best of my information and according to the explanations given to me, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Association as at March 31, 2019, and profit/loss, and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

BASIS FOR OPINION

I conducted my audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. My responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of my report. I am independent of the Association in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgement, were of most significance in my audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of my audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming my opinion thereon, and I do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Reporting of key audit matters as per SA 701, Key Audit Matters are not applicable to the Association as it is an Unlisted Company.

Information other than the financial statements and auditors' report thereon

The Association's board of directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report but does not include the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon.

My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained during the course of my audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Associations Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows of the Association in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Association and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate implementation and maintenance of accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Association's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Association or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Association's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Association's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Association to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

I also provide those charged with governance with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The Association is a Company licensed to operate under section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 (erstwhile Section 25 of the Companies Act 1956) and as such the provision of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, is not applicable to the Company.

As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, I report that :

I have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of my knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of my audit.

- a. In my opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Association so far as it appears from my examination of those books
- b. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account
- c. In my opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- d. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- e. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Association and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to my separate Report in "Annexure A".
- f. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in my opinion and to the best of my information and according to the explanations given to me :
 1. The Association does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 2. The Association did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses
 3. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Association

Place : Coimbatore
Date : 08.07.2019

Sd/-
P. Mahendran
Chartered Accountant
Membership No. : 029194

Annexure 'A'

Report on Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

I have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of of **M/s TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY CONSUMERS' ASSOCIATION** ("the Association") as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with my audit of the financial statements of the Association for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Association, management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Association of **M/s TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY CONSUMERS' ASSOCIATION** ("the Association") of **M/s TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY CONSUMERS' ASSOCIATION** ("the Association") considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Association's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the Association's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

My audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. My audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion on the Association's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Association's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Association's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that,

- (1) Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the of **M/s TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY CONSUMERS' ASSOCIATION** ("the Company")
- (2) Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Association are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Association; and
- (3) Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Association's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In my opinion, the Association has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2019, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Association considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Place : Coimbatore
Date : 08.07.2019

Sd/-
P. Mahendran
Chartered Accountant
Membership No. : 029194

IMPORTANT ADDRESS

Tamil Nadu Generation & Distribution Corporation Limited

N.P.K.R.R. Maaligai
144, Anna Salai, Chennai
Phone : 044 - 28521300, 28520131
E-mail : chairman@tnebnet.org
Web : www.tangedco.gov.in

Tamilnadu Electricity Regulatory Commission (TNERC)

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Fax : 044 - 28411377
E-mail : tnerc@nic.in
Web : www.tnerc.tn.nic.in

Tamilnadu Energy Development Agency (TEDA)

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cmdteda@gmail.com
Web : www.teda.in

Ministry of Power

Government of India
Shram Shakti Bhavan
New Delhi - 110 001
Phone : 011 - 23710411, 23717474
Fax : 011 - 23710065
Web : www.powermin.nic.in

Minister for Electricity, Non Conventional Energy Development, Prohibition and Excise Government of Tamil Nadu

Thiru. P. Thangamani

Tamil Nadu Electricity Ombudsman (TNEO)

19, A Rukmini Lakshmiipathy Salai, Egmore,
Chennai - 600 008
Phone : 044 - 28411376, 28411378
E-mail : tnerc@nic.in

Energy Department

Thiru. Md. Nasimuddin IAS
Principal Secretary to Government
Government of Tamil Nadu
Secretariat, St. George Fort
Chennai - 600 009
Phone : 0422 - 25671496
Fax : 044 - 25672923
E-mail : enersec@tn.gov.in
Web : www.tn.gov.in / department / 7

Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC)

3rd & 4th Floor, Chanderlok Building
No. 36, Janpath, New Delhi - 110 001
Phone : 011 - 23353503
Fax : 011 - 23753923
E-mail : info@cercind.gov.in
Web : www.cercind.gov.in

Central Electricity Authority (CEA)

Room No. 301 (North)
Sewa Bhavan, Ramakirshnapuram
Sector - 1, New Delhi - 110 066
Phone : 011 - 26732500
(R) - 011 - 26108889
Fax : 011 - 26109212
E-mail : chair@nic.in
Web : www.cea.nic.in

Apellate Tribunal for Electricity

7th Floor, Core 4, Scope Complex,
Lodhi Road, New Delhi - 110 003
E-mail : registrar-aptel@nic.in
Tel : 011 - 24368477
Fax : 011 - 24368479
Web : aptel.gov.in

IMPORTANT OFFICIALS**STATE GOVERNMENT**

1. Minister of Electricity : Thiru. P. Thangamani
2. Chairman cum Managing Director TANGEDCO : Thiru. Vikram Kapur, I.A.S.
3. Director, Distribution - TANGEDCO : Smt. Er. M. A. Helan, M.E.
4. Director / Finance - TANGEDCO : Thiru. K. Sundaravadhanam, B.Sc., A.C.A., A.C.S.
5. Chairman - TANTRANSCO : Thiru. Vikram Kapur, I.A.S.
6. Joint Managing Director : Dr. Subodh Kumar, I.A.S.
7. Managing Director - TANTRANSCO : Thiru. S. Shanmugham B.E.
8. Director - Transmission Projects - TANTRANSCO : Thiru. T. Senthilvelan, B.E.
9. Director - Finance - TANTRANSCO : Tmt. M. Maheswari Bai, B.Com., AICWA
10. Chairman - TNERC : Thiru. M. Chandrasekar
11. Member - TNERC : Dr. T. Prabhakara Rao
12. Member - TNERC (Legal) : Thiru. K. Venkatasamy
13. Secretary - TNERC : Thiru. S. Chinnarajalu
14. Director (Tariff) -, TNERC : Thiru. M. Manoharan
15. Tamil Nadu Electricity Ombudsman (TNEO) : Thiru. S. Devarajan

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

1. Minister of Electricity : Shri. R. K. Singh
Union Government of India
2. Secretary for Ministry Power : Shri. Subash Chandra Garg
3. Chair Person - Central Electricity Authority : Shri Prakash Mhaske
4. Chair Person - Central Electricity
Regulatory Commission : Shri P. K. Pujari
5. CERC, Member : Shri Indu Sekhar Jha
6. CERC, Member : Dr. M. K. Iyer
7. Chair Person - Apellate Tribunal for Electricity : Hon'ble Mrs. (Dr.) Justice Manjula Chellar
8. Member - Apellate Tribunal for Electricity : Hon'ble Shri. Bn. Talukdar
9. Member - Apellate Tribunal for Electricity : Hon'ble Shri. Ravindra Kumar Verma
10. Member - Apellate Tribunal for Electricity : Hon'ble Shri. S. D. Dubey

20th Annual General Meeting



Energy Award Winners - 2017-18





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