

HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE R. KANTHA RAO

W.P.No.308 of 2015

ORDER:

Heard learned counsel appearing for the petitioner and learned Standing Counsel appearing for respondents 1 to 4.

This Writ Petition is filed seeking to declare the action of the respondents in collecting penalty of more than three times over and above the actual electricity consumption charges in respect of the petitioner's service connection, as arbitrary and illegal.

The petitioner is the owner and possessor of the house bearing No.9-5-42/1. In 2005, the petitioner applied for electricity connection for the said house and the respondent-authorities accorded permission and he was given electricity connection. When the petitioner made an application for obtaining panel board, the respondent-authorities directed him to deposit an amount of Rs.33,975/- and accordingly, he paid the same. While so, the respondent-authorities started collecting three times more than the actual tariff fixed by the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission and the petitioner paid the electricity charges for the month of May and June, 2014. Thereafter, the respondent-authorities continued issuing the bills by

imposing higher tariff. Hence, the writ petition.

The grievance of the petitioner is that as per G.O.Ms.No.168, dated 7.4.2012, there is no necessity to obtain occupancy certificate. As per Section 62 of the Electricity Act, 2003, the Commission shall determine and fix tariff and the respondents have to collect the charges as per tariff, but they cannot charge more than the prescribed tariff.

In similar set of facts and circumstances, learned Single Judge of this Court in W.P.No.32906 of 2014, held as under:

“In this view of the matter, demand and collection of electricity consumption charges at three times the normal charges from the petitioner cannot be sustained and the same is declared as illegal. The respondents are directed to adjust the excess tariff, if any, collected so far, from the petitioner’s future C.C. bills.

Before closing this case, this Court feels it imperative to observe that the petitioner cannot violate law and insist on the power distribution licensee to continue to supply power to it without obtaining Occupancy Certificate, which, admittedly, is a mandatory requirement under Section 455 of the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act, 1955. The respondents are, therefore, left free to call upon the petitioner to produce the Occupancy Certificate in accordance with the said provision within a stipulated time. If the petitioner fails to produce such certificate, they shall be free to disconnect the power supply to him and terminate the power supply agreement. The respondents are also left free to refuse release of power supply to other similarly situated

consumers if they fail to produce Occupancy
Certificates within a stipulated time.”

As the issue involved in this writ petition is
identical and squarely covered by the aforesaid
judgment of this Court, this writ petition is also disposed
of in terms thereof. There shall be no order as to costs.

Miscellaneous petitions, if any, pending in this writ
petition shall stand closed.

JUSTICE R. KANTHA RAO

20th January, 2015
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