



Before the Appellate Board  
National Electric Power Regulatory Authority  
(NEPRA)  
Islamic Republic of Pakistan

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No. NEPRA/Appeal/049/2022/ 5/6

May 29, 2024

1. Rifaqat Ali,  
S/o. Ashiq Ali,  
R/o. Arshad Bukhari Street,  
Jawed Ashraf Shaheed Road,  
Shalimar Town, Lahore
2. Chief Executive Officer,  
LESCO Ltd,  
22-A, Queens Road,  
Lahore
3. Saeed Ahmed Bhatti,  
Advocate High Court,  
66-Khyber Block, Allama Iqbal Town,  
Lahore  
Cell No. 0300-4350899,  
0333-4350899
4. Muhammad Younas Chaudhary,  
Advocate High Court,  
Muhammad Younas Chaudhary Law Chamber,  
4-Begum Road, Lahore  
Cell No. 0333-4254538
5. Assistant Manager,  
LESCO Ltd,  
Baghbanpura Sub Division,  
Lahore
6. POI/Electric Inspector  
Lahore Region, Energy Department,  
Govt. of Punjab, Block No. 1,  
Irrigation Complex, Canal Bank,  
Dharampura, Lahore

Subject: Appeal No.049/2022 (LESCO Vs. Rifaqat Ali) Against the Decision Dated 15.02.2022 of the Provincial Office of Inspection to Government of the Punjab Lahore Region, Lahore

Please find enclosed herewith the decision of the Appellate Board dated 29.05.2024 (10 pages), regarding the subject matter, for information and necessary action accordingly.

Encl: As Above

  
(Ikram Shakeel)  
Deputy Director  
Appellate Board

Forwarded for information please.

1. Director (IT) –for uploading the decision on NEPRA website



# National Electric Power Regulatory Authority

## Before The Appellate Board

In the matter of

### Appeal No.049/POI-2022

Lahore Electric Supply Company Limited .....Appellant

Versus

Rafaqat Ali S/o. Ashiq Ali, R/o. Arshad Bukhari Street,  
Jawad Ashraf Shaheed Road, Shalimar Town, Lahore .....Respondent

## APPEAL U/S 38(3) OF REGULATION OF GENERATION, TRANSMISSION, AND DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRIC POWER ACT, 1997

### For the Appellant:

Mr. Saeed Ahmed Bhatti Advocate  
Rao Kamran Shaukat XEN

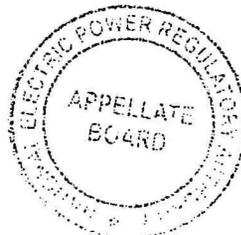
### For the Respondent:

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## DECISION

1. Brief facts leading to the filing of instant appeal are that Mr. Rafaqat Ali (hereinafter referred to as the "Respondent") is an industrial consumer of Lahore Electric Supply Company Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Appellant") bearing Ref. No.24-11354-9004613-U with sanctioned load of 180 kW and the applicable Tariff category is B-(2)b. Metering and Testing (M&T) team of the Appellant checked the metering equipment of the Respondent on 03.01.2019 and reportedly, the Respondent was found stealing electricity through tampering due to which the billing and backup meters became 66% slow due to two dead phases and 33% slow due to one dead phase respectively. Notice dated 03.01.2019 was issued to the Respondent regarding the above discrepancy and electricity of the premises was disconnected by the Appellant and the metering equipment was removed from the site. Thereafter, an FIR No.21/2019 dated 04.01.2019 was registered against the Respondent due to the theft of electricity and impugned meters were

Appeal No.049/POI-2022



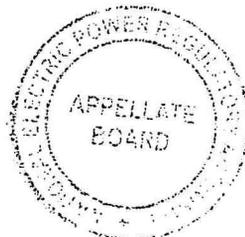
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- handed over to police. Resultantly, a detection bill of Rs.15,778,598/- against 510,200 units+2,133 kW MDI for seventeen (17) months for the period from August 2017 to December 2018 was charged by the Appellant to the Respondent based on the difference of readings between the billing and backup meters and added to the bill for January 2019.
2. Being aggrieved, the Respondent filed a complaint before the Provincial Office of Inspection, Lahore Region, Lahore (hereinafter referred to as the "POI") on 09.11.2020 and challenged the above detection bill. During the pendency of the case before the POI, the Honorable Additional Session Judge Lahore vide order dated 09.11.2021 convicted the Respondent and he was sentenced to pay the fine of Rs.3000/-. Subsequently, the matter was disposed of by the POI vide the decision dated 15.02.2022, wherein the detection bill of Rs.15,778,598/- against 510,200 units+2,133 kW MDI for seventeen (17) months for the period from August 2017 to December 2018 was cancelled and the Appellant was directed to charge the revise bills w.e.f November 2018 and onwards till the replacement of the impugned meter as per corresponding consumption of the previous year. The Appellant was further directed to overhaul the billing account of the respondent after adjustment of payments made against the impugned detection bill and restore the electricity of the premises by installing a new meter.
  3. Subject appeal has been filed against the afore-referred decision dated 15.02.2022 of the POI (hereinafter referred to as the "impugned decision") by the Appellant before the NEPRA, wherein it is contended that the billing meter of the Respondent was found tampered during the M&T checking dated 03.01.2019 for the dishonest abstraction of electricity, therefore FIR No.21/2019 dated 04.01.2019 was registered against the Respondent and a detection bill of Rs.15,778,598/- against 510,200 units+2,133 kW MDI for seventeen (17) months for the period from August 2017 to December 2018 was charged to the Respondent. As per Appellant, the POI misconceived the real facts of the case as the above detection bill was debited to the Respondent on account of dishonest abstraction of energy under Section 26-A of the Electricity Act, 1910, reliance in this regard was placed on the various judgments of the honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan reported in PLD 2012 SC 371, PLD 2006 SC 328 and 2004 SCMR Page 1679. According to the Appellant, the POI failed to consider the consumption data and did not peruse the documentary evidence in true spirit. The Appellant submitted that the POI failed to decide the matter within 90 days from the date of receipt of the complaint as required under





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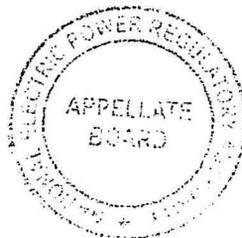
Section 26(6) of the Electricity Act 1910, hence the impugned decision became ex-facie, corum non-judice, and void. The Appellant further submitted that the POI failed to appreciate that the complaint could not be entertained as no notice as required under Section 26(6) of the Electricity Act 1910 was served upon the Appellants before filing the same. The Appellant prayed that the impugned decision is not sustainable in law and the same is liable to be set aside.

#### 4. Proceedings by the Appellate Board

Upon filing of the instant appeal, a Notice dated 11.04.2022 was sent to the Respondent for filing reply/para-wise comments to the appeal within ten (10) days, which were filed on 01.06.2022. In his reply, the Respondent prayed for dismissal of the appeal *inter alia* on the following grounds that the Appellant conducted unilateral checking of the metering equipment as neither the Respondent nor his representative was associated in the alleged checking; that the said checking report is not binding upon the Respondent as per esteemed judgments of the honorable Lahore High Court reported as *NLR 1985 CLJ 512 (Lhr.)*, *PLJ 2015 Lahore 989* and *PLJ 2017 Lahore 835*; that the false and fabricated FIR was registered against the Respondent and the electricity of the premises was disconnected by the Appellant; that the POI is the competent forum to adjudicate the instant matter as per judgment reported as *PLJ 2000 Lahore 266*; that the impugned decision is comprehensive, self-contained and well reasoned and the same is liable to be maintained.

#### 5. Hearing

Hearing was fixed for 20.01.2024 at NEPRA Regional Office Lahore, wherein learned counsel appeared for the Appellant whereas no one represented the Respondent. During the hearing, learned counsel for the Appellant reiterated the same version as contained in memo of the appeal and contended that the billing meter of the Respondent was checked by the M&T team on 03.01.2019, wherein it was declared tampered, therefore FIR No.21/2019 dated 04.01.2019 was lodged against the Respondent and the detection bill amounting to Rs.15,778,598/- against 510,200 units+2,133 kW MDI for seventeen (17) months for the period from August 2017 to December 2018 was debited to the Respondent. As per learned counsel for the Appellant, the POI neither checked the disputed meter nor perused the consumption data and cancelled the above detection bill. According to learned counsel for the Appellant, the Respondent admitted theft of





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electricity before the Additional Session Judge Lahore, hence he was sentenced to pay the fine of Rs.3000/- by the honorable Additional Session Judge Lahore vide order dated 09.11.2021. Learned counsel for the Appellant defended the charging of the impugned detection bill and prayed that the same be declared as justified and payable by the Respondent.

6. Arguments heard and the record perused. Following are our observations:

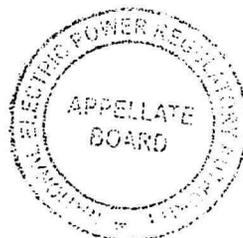
6.1 **Preliminary objection of the Appellant regarding jurisdiction of the POI:**

At first, the preliminary objection of the Appellant regarding the jurisdiction of the POI needs to be addressed. In the instant appeal, the learned counsel for the appellant (LESCO) challenged the jurisdiction of the Provincial Office of Inspection to adjudicate the complaint of the Respondent (Consumer) under Section 38 of the NEPRA Act regarding dishonest abstraction of energy. The Appellant contends that in the cases of detection bills, the Electric Inspector of the Government of Punjab Lahore Region Lahore is the competent forum to deal with such cases u/s 26(6) of the Electricity Act, 1910.

6.2 In order to come up with an opinion on the above-said proposition of law, it is necessary to analyze the relevant laws. Section 26(6) of the Electricity Act, 1910 deals with the disputes between consumers and a licensee over electricity meters and grants power to the Electric Inspector to resolve the same. The said provision reads as under:

*“(6) Where any difference or dispute arises between a licensee and a consumer as to whether any meter, maximum demand indicator or other measuring apparatus is or is not correct the matter shall be decided, upon the application of either party, by an Electric Inspector, within a period of ninety days from the date of receipt of such application, after affording the parties an opportunity of being heard, and where the meter, maximum demand indicator or other measuring apparatus has, in the opinion of an Electric Inspector, ceased to be correct, the Electric Inspector shall estimate the amount of energy supplied to the consumer or the electrical quantity contained in the supply, during such time as the meter, indicator or apparatus has not, in the opinion of the Electric Inspector, been correct; and where the Electric Inspector, fails to decide the matter of difference or dispute within the said period or where either the licensee or the consumer decline to accept the decision of the Electric Inspector, the matter shall be referred to the Provincial Government whose decision shall be final:*

*Provided that, before either a licensee or a consumer applies to the Electric Inspector under this subsection, he shall give to the other party not less than seven days' notice of his intention so to do.”*



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- 6.3. Section 3 (2) (a) of Punjab ((Establishment and Powers of Office of Inspection) Order, 2005 empowers the POI to deal with the complaints in respect of metering, billing, and collection of tariff and other connected matters and pass necessary orders. According to Section 10 of the above-said order:

*“An aggrieved person may file an appeal against the final order made by the Office of Inspection before the Government or if the Government by general or special order, so directs, to the advisory board constituted under section 35 of the Electricity Act, 1910, within 30 days, and the decision of the Government or the advisory board, as the case may be, shall be final in this regard.”*

- 6.4. Section 38 of the NEPRA Act also provides a mechanism for the determination of disputes between the consumers and the distribution licensee. The said provision reads as under:

*“38. Provincial offices of inspection.-(1) Each Provincial Government shall-*  
*(a) Establish offices of inspection that shall be empowered to*

*(i) Enforce compliance with distribution companies' instructions respecting metering, billing, electricity consumption charges and decisions of cases of theft of energy; and*

*(ii) make determination in respect of disputes over metering, billing and collection of tariff and such powers may be conferred on the Electric Inspectors appointed by the Provincial Government under section 36 of the Electricity Act, 1910 (Act IX of 1910), exercisable, in addition to their duties under the said Act.*

*(b) Establish procedures whereby distribution companies and consumers may bring violations of the instructions in respect of metering, billing and collection of tariff and other connected matters before the office of inspection; and*

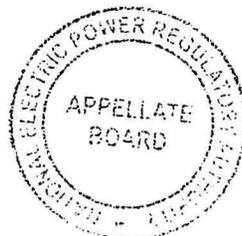
*(c) Enforce penalties determined, by the Provincial Government for any such violation.*

*(2) The Provincial Governments may, upon request by the Authority, submit to the Authority—*

*(a) .... (b) ...*

*(3) Any person aggrieved by any decision or order of the Provincial Office of Inspection may, within thirty days of the receipt of the order, prefer an appeal to the Authority in the prescribed manner and the Authority shall decide such appeal within sixty days.”*

- 6.5. Here question arises whether disputes related to Section 26(6) of the Electricity Act, 1910 can be heard and decided by the POI, and thereafter appeal lies before the Advisory Board



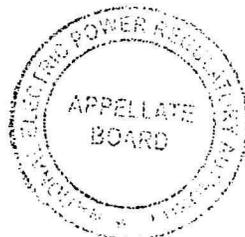
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or NEPRA. Both enactments are special laws and provide a mechanism for the determination of disputes between consumers and licensees. Under section 38(1)(a)(ii) of the NEPRA Act, the Provincial Office of Inspection (POI) is empowered to make the determination in respect of disputes over metering, billing and collection of tariff and such powers are conferred on the Electric Inspectors appointed by the Provincial Government under section 36 of the Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), exercisable, in addition to their duties under the said Act. Through the Regulation of Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power (Amendment) Act, 2011 (XVIII of 2011), subsection (3) to section 38 of the NEPRA Act was inserted on 29.09.2011 whereby an appeal before NEPRA against the decision of POI regarding metering, billing, and collection of the tariff was provided. It is observed that the Provincial Office of Inspection is no different person rather Electric Inspector conferred with the powers of the Provincial Office of Inspection for deciding disputes between the consumers and the licensees over metering, billing and collection of tariffs.

- 6.6. Further Section 45 of the NEPRA Act enumerates the relationship of the NEPRA Act with other laws and provides that the provisions of the Act, Rules, and Regulations made and licenses issued thereunder shall have the effect notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained and any other law. Rule and Regulation for the time being in force and any such law Rules or Regulations shall to the extent of any inconsistency, cease to have effect from the date this Act comes into force.
- 6.7. The honorable Lahore High Court in its reported Judgement *2018 PLD 399* decided that an appeal against the decision of the Provincial Office of Inspection (POI)/Electric Inspector lies with the Authority. Salient points of the judgment are as under:
- (i) Section 26(6) of the Electricity Act, 1910 the ambit and scope of dispute is confined only to the electricity meters/other measuring apparatuses while the scope of Section 38 of the NEPRA Act is much wider in comparison. Section 38 of the NEPRA Act empowers the Provincial Office of Inspection not only to enforce compliance with the instructions of the distribution companies regarding metering, billing, electricity consumption charges and decisions in cases of theft of energy but also requires it to make determinations in respect of disputes over metering, billing, and collection of tariff.
  - (ii) The reading of the NEPRA Act quite clearly demonstrates that the dispute resolution



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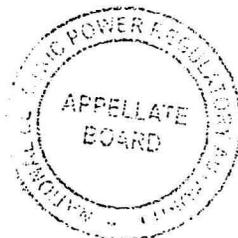
mechanism provided in the Electricity Act, 1910 has now been replaced by the NEPRA Act, which law is later and is also much wider in its scope as it encompasses disputes over metering, billing and collection of tariff.

- (iii) Electricity being the Federal subject exclusively, any dispute in regard thereto between distribution companies and their consumers will necessarily have to be adjudicated upon by the Provincial Office of Inspection as per the dictate of the NEPRA Act.
- (iv) Prior to the passing of the Eighteenth Amendment in the Constitution, electricity was placed in the concurrent list. With the introduction of the Eighteenth Amendment through the Constitution (Eighteen Amendment) Act, 2010 the concurrent list was abolished, and electricity was placed at Entry 4 of Part II of the Fourth Schedule where after it became exclusively a Federal subject.
- (v) The two enactments i.e. Electricity Act, of 1910 and the NEPRA Act continue to exist side by side providing two different appellate fora to hear appeals against the orders of the Electric Inspector and the Provincial Office of Inspection. Both enactments are special laws. In a similar situation, the honorable High Court while rendering judgment in Writ Petition No. 6940 of 2013 titled "S.M. Food Makers and others v. Sui Northern Gas Pipelines, etc" held as follows:

*"It is now well settled that the general rule to be followed in case of conflict between two statutes is that the later abrogates the earlier one".*

- (vi) The Lahore High Court, in the above circumstances, declared that the decision rendered on a complaint filed before the Electric Inspectors shall be treated to have been given by the Provincial Office of Inspection and that the appeal against the decision of the Electric Inspector / Provincial Office of Inspection after the enactment of subsection (3) of Section 38 of the NEPRA Act shall lie before the Authority as defined in NEPRA Act.

6.8. Further, the observations of the Lahore High Court were also endorsed by the honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan vide its Judgement dated 08-03-2022 in Civil Petition 1244 of 2018 titled "LESCO, etc. v/s PTV & another" whereby it was held that a comparative reading of section 10 of Punjab (Establishment and Powers of Office of Inspection) Order, 2005 as well as section 38(3) of the NEPRA Act makes it abundantly clear that provisions of section 10 of the 2005 Order and section 38(3) are clearly in conflict. In view of the fact



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that the Ordinance is a Federal statute and admittedly the subject of electricity falls within the Federal Legislative List, it would clearly prevail over the 2005 Order.

6.9. In view of the above-quoted provisions of laws and Judgments, we are of the considered view that the disputes under section 26(6) of the Electricity Act and 38(1)(a)(ii) are to be adjudicated by the Provincial Office of Inspection and NEPRA is the competent forum to decide the appeals. In view of the foregoing, the objection of the Appellant is dismissed.

**6.10. Objection regarding the time limit for POI to decide the complaint:**

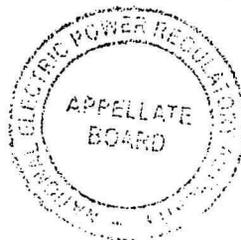
As per the record, the Respondent filed his complaint before the POI on 09.11.2020 under Section 38 of the NEPRA Act. POI pronounced its decision on 15.02.2022 after the expiry of 90 days from the date of receipt of the complaint. The Appellant has objected that the POI was bound to decide the matter within 90 days under Section 26(6) of the Electricity Act, 1910. In this regard, it is observed that the forum of POI has been established under Section 38 of the NEPRA Act which does not put a restriction of 90 days on POI to decide complaints. Section 38 of the NEPRA Act overrides provisions of the Electricity Act, 1910. Reliance in this regard is placed on the judgments of the honorable Lahore High Court Lahore reported in *PLJ 2017 Lahore 627* and *PLJ 2017 Lahore 309*. Keeping in view the overriding effect of the NEPRA Act being later in time, and the above-referred decisions of the honorable High Court, hence the objection of the Appellant is rejected.

**6.11. Objection regarding prior notice before approaching the POI:**

As regards another objection of the Appellant for not issuing notice as per the Electricity Act, 1910 by the Respondent before filing a complaint to the POI, it is elucidated that the matter was adjudicated by the POI under Section 38 of the NEPRA Act, 1997 and as per procedure laid down in Punjab (Establishment and Powers of Office of Inspection) Order, 2005, which do not require for service of any notice before approaching the POI. The above objection of the Appellant is not valid and, therefore overruled.

**6.12. Detection bill of Rs.15,778,598/- against 510,200 units+2,133 kW MDI for seventeen (17) months for the period from August 2017 to December 2018**

In the instant case, the Appellant claimed that M&T on 03.01.2019 detected that the impugned meter of the Respondent was intentionally tampered and lodged an FIR against



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the Respondent. Thereafter, the Appellant debited a detection bill of Rs.15,778,598/- against 510,200 units+2,133 kW MDI for seventeen (17) months for the period from August 2017 to December 2018 to the Respondent, which was challenged by the Respondent before the POI.

- 6.13. Having found the above discrepancies, the Appellant was required to follow the procedure stipulated in Clause 9.1(b) of the CSM-2010 to confirm the illegal abstraction of electricity by the Respondent and thereafter charge the Respondent accordingly. However, in the instant case, the Appellant has not followed the procedure as stipulated under the ibid clause of the CSM-2010. From the submissions of the Appellant, it appears that the billing meter of the Respondent was checked and removed by the Appellant in the absence of the Respondent.
- 6.14. As per the judgment of the Supreme Court of Pakistan reported in PLD 2012 SC 371, the POI is the competent forum to check the metering equipment, wherein theft of electricity was committed through tampering with the meter and decide the fate of the disputed bill, accordingly. However, in the instant case, the Appellant did not produce the impugned meter before the POI for verification of the allegation regarding tampering.
- 6.15. If presumed, the Respondent admitted theft of electricity through tampering with the meter and he was convicted by the honorable Additional Session Judge Lahore vide order dated 09.11.2021, in such cases, the Appellant may debit the detection bill maximum of six months to the Respondent as per Clause 9.1c(3) of the CSM-2010, whereas the Appellant debited the detection bill for seventeen months to the Respondent due to the theft of electricity, which is in contravention of above-mentioned clause of the CSM-2010.
- 6.16. In view of the foregoing discussion, we are of the considered view that the detection bill of Rs.15,778,598/- against 510,200 units+2,133 kW MDI for seventeen (17) months for the period from August 2017 to December 2018 charged by the Appellant to the Respondent is unjustified and the same is liable to be cancelled as already determined by the POI.
- 6.17. The discrepancy in the impugned meter of the Respondent was observed by the Appellant on 03.01.2019 and the Respondent admitted theft of electricity through tampering with the meter, hence, it would be fair and appropriate to debit the detection bill for six months retrospectively i.e. July 2018 to December 2018 to the Respondent and the basis of said detection bill be made as per sanctioned load of the Respondent, calculation in this regard is done below:



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Period: July 2018 to December 2018

- A. Total units to be charged = S/L (kW) x LF x No. of Hrs. x No. of Months  
= 180 x 0.5 x 730 x 6 = 394,200 units
- B. Total units already charged = 7160+46640+53440+55040+34080+42960 = 303,520 units
- C. Net chargeable units = A- B = **90,680 units**

6.18. The Respondent is liable to be charged net 90,680 units as detection bill. The impugned decision is liable to be modified to this extent.

7. In view of what has been stated above, it is concluded that:

7.1 the detection bill of Rs.15,778,598/- against 510,200 units+2,133 kW MDI for seventeen (17) months for the period from August 2017 to December 2018 charged to the Respondent is unjustified and the same is cancelled.

7.2 The Respondent may be charged the revised detection bill for net 90,680 units for six months retrospectively i.e. July 2018 to December 2018.

7.3 The billing account of the Respondent may be overhauled, accordingly.

8. The impugned decision is modified in the above terms.

  
Abid Hussain  
Member/Advisor (CAD)

  
Muhammad Irfan-ul-Haq  
Member/ALA (Lic.)

  
Naweed Illahi Sheikh  
Convener/DG (CAD)

Dated: 29-05-2024

