



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

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No. NEPRA/Appeal/038/2025/ 105/

November 04, 2025

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Sharafat Ali,
S/o. Muhammad Ali,
Plot No. B-776, Block-1,
Metroville-1, SITE, Karachi
Cell No. 0333-2309582 | 2. Chief Executive Officer,
K-Electric Ltd, KE House,
39-B, Sunset Boulevard,
DHA-II, Karachi |
| 3. Asif Shajer,
General Manager (Regulations),
K-Electric Ltd, KE House,
39-B, Sunset Boulevard,
DHA-II, Karachi | 4. Tatheera Fatima,
Advocate, 1 st Floor, Block F,
Elander Complex, Elander Road,
Karachi |
| 5. POI/Electric Inspector,
Karachi Region-II, Government of Sindh,
Plot No. ST-2, Block-N, North Nazimabad,
Near Sarina Mobile Market,
Main Sakhi Hasan Chowrangi,
Karachi | |

Subject: **Appeal No.038/2025 (K-Electric vs. Sharafat Ali) Against the Decision Dated 14.01.2025 of the Provincial Office of Inspection to Government of the Sindh Karachi Region-II, Karachi**

Please find enclosed herewith the decision of the Appellate Board dated 04.11.2025 (04 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 of the Appellate Board on the NEPRA website



National Electric Power Regulatory Authority

Before The Appellate Board

In the matter of

Appeal No.038/POI-2025

K-Electric Limited

.....Appellant

Versus

Sharafat Ali S/o. Muhammad Ali,
Plot No.B-776, Block-1, Metroville-1, Site, Karachi

.....Respondent

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

For the Appellant:

Ms. Tatheera Fatima Advocate
Hafiz M. Salman DGM
Mr. Usman Moeen DGM
Mr. Wamiq Ahmed AM

For the Respondent:

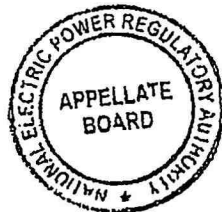
Mr. Sharafat Ali
Mr. Imtiaz Advocate

DECISION

1. Brief facts leading to the filing of the instant appeal are that Mr. Sharafat Ali (hereinafter referred to as the "Respondent") is an industrial consumer of K-Electric Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Appellant") bearing Ref No.0400015916816 (AP-087424) with a sanctioned load of 30 kW and the applicable Tariff category is B-1. As per the site inspection report dated 09.08.2024, the Respondent was stealing electricity through bypassing the meter and the connected load was observed as 9.4 kW. Therefore, a detection bill of Rs.743,218/- for 6,941 units for six months for the period from 04.02.2024 to 05.08.2024 was charged to the Respondent.
2. Being aggrieved, the Respondent filed a complaint before the Provincial Office of Inspection, Karachi Region-II, Karachi (hereinafter referred to as the "POI") and challenged the above detection bill. The complaint was decided by the POI vide the decision dated 14.01.2025, wherein the detection bill of Rs.743,218/- for 6,941 units for six months for the period from 04.02.2024 to 05.08.2024 was cancelled.
3. Subject appeal has been filed against the afore-referred decision dated 14.01.2025 of the POI (hereinafter referred to as the "impugned decision") by the Appellant before the NEPRA, wherein the Appellant raised the preliminary objection regarding the jurisdiction of POI and contended that the POI is not empowered to decide the case of theft of electricity wherein the meter has been bypassed as per verdict of apex court. The Appellant stated

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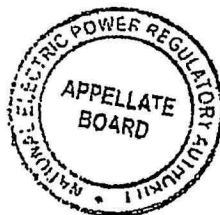
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that the Respondent was stealing electricity through kunda, and the connected load was noticed as 9.4 kW during the checking dated 09.08.2024; therefore, a detection bill of Rs.743,218/- for 6,941 units for six months for the period from 04.02.2024 to 05.08.2024 was charged to the Respondent on the basis of the connected load. The Appellant further contended that the above detection bill was served to the Respondent after the completion of codal formalities; however, the POI cancelled the same based on the consumption trend and did not consider the pictorial evidence of theft of electricity. As per the Appellant, the POI is not well aware of the provisions of CSM, whereas the Respondent is violator of the provisions of CSM in respect of dishonest abstraction of electricity as well as illegal extension of load. The Appellant opposed the finding of the POI with regard to the prior notice and submitted that no notice is required to be served on consumers for conducting a raid in case of the theft of electricity. As per the Appellant, the determination of the POI based on consumption of the corresponding month of the year 2022 is not based on merit, as the drop in consumption confirms that the Respondent was stealing electricity. The Appellant finally prayed for setting aside the impugned decision.

4. Notice dated 14.03.2025 was sent to the Respondent for filing reply/para-wise comments to the appeal within ten (10) days. In response, the Respondent submitted his reply on 26.03.2025 wherein he denied the allegation of theft of electricity through bypassing the meter and contended that neither an inspection was carried out in his presence nor the prior notice was served by the Appellant. The Respondent supported the impugned decision and prayed for dismissal of the appeal.
5. Hearing in the matter was conducted at the NEPRA Regional Office Karachi on 27.09.2025, which was attended by both parties. The representatives for the Appellant contended that the detection bill of Rs.743,218/- for 6,941 units for six months for the period from 04.02.2024 to 05.08.2024 was debited to the Respondent based on connected load, i.e., 9.4 kW, on account of theft of electricity through kunda as observed during the inspection dated 09.08.2024. The Appellant further contended that the impugned finding of the POI based on the consumption pattern is not correct and the same is liable to be reviewed at the appellate stage. The Appellant defended the charging of the impugned detection bill and prayed that the same be declared as justified and payable by the Respondent. On the other hand, the Respondent appearing in person along with his counsel, denied the allegation of theft of electricity leveled by the Appellant and averred that the entire proceedings were carried out unilaterally by the Appellant. As per the

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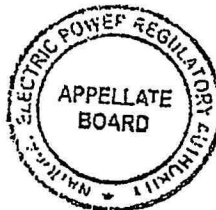
Respondent, the Appellant failed to prove theft of electricity through material evidence; as such, there is no justification to debit any detection bill on false and fabricated stories. The Respondent finally supported the impugned decision and prayed for upholding the same.

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

6.1 In its appeal, the Appellant has claimed that the Respondent was involved in the theft of electricity through kunda. In such cases of direct theft, the Appellant was *inter alia*, required to process the case as direct theft of electricity, information of such offense be provided to the police in writing by the concerned officer not below Grade 17, disconnection of the electricity be varied out immediately under the supervision of concerned officer and the removed material was preserved as proof before the court during trial as per Clause 9.1 of the CSM-2021. However, in the instant case, the Appellant neither lodged an FIR nor disconnected the electricity of the premises as per the above-referred procedure to establish direct theft. Thus, the preliminary objection of the Appellant, without adhering to the procedure as laid down in CSM-2021, has no weightage and the same is rejected.

6.2 As regards the charging of the detection bill of Rs.743,218/- for 6,941 units for six months for the period from 04.02.2024 to 05.08.2024, the Appellant did not provide the detection proforma to this forum for assessment. This shows gross negligence on the part of the Appellant to defend their case. To further verify the contention of the Appellant, the consumption data of the Respondent is reproduced below:

Month	Units	Month	Units	Month	Units	Month	Units
Jan-22	213	Jan-23	178	Jan-24	214	Jan-25	280
Feb-22	168	Feb-23	211	Feb-24	161	Feb-25	230
Mar-22	351	Mar-23	283	Mar-24	329	Mar-25	337
Apr-22	383	Apr-23	0	Apr-24	289	Apr-25	386
May-22	989	May-23	267	May-24	418	May-25	281
Jun-22	202	Jun-23	416	Jun-24	339	Jun-25	275
Jul-22	212	Jul-23	939	Jul-24	656	Jul-25	0
Aug-22	712	Aug-23	1308	Aug-24	912	Aug-25	23
Sep-22	133	Sep-23	336	Sep-24	1415	Sep-25	110
Oct-22	70	Oct-23	544	Oct-24	491		
Nov-22	75	Nov-23	648	Nov-24	245		
Dec-22	712	Dec-23	402	Dec-24	219		
Average	352	Average	461	Average	474	Average	214



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As evident from the above table, the consumption of the Respondent during the disputed period is slightly less than the consumption of the period before the dispute and higher than the corresponding months of the succeeding year. The average consumption of the Respondent during the disputed year is highest as compared to the average consumption of the years 2022, 2023, and 2024, which does not even support the contention of the Appellant w.r.t the charging of the above detection bill. The Appellant even failed to prove theft of electricity before the POI, as well as before this forum.

7. In view of the foregoing discussion, we are of the considered view that the detection bill of Rs.743,218/- for 6,941 units for six months for the period from 04.02.2024 to 05.08.2024 is unjustified, and the same is cancelled, which is also the determination of the POI.
8. Forgoing in view, the appeal is dismissed.

Abid Hussain
Member/Advisor (CAD)

Naweed Illahi Sheikh
Convener/DG (CAD)

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

Dated: 04-11-2025

