

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.338
ANSWERED ON 19.03.2015

THEFT OF POWER

†*338. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKER:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether power theft is adversely affecting the growth of power sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to formulate a plan in consultation with the States to check the power theft in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof including penal provisions proposed for guilty?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER,
COAL AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) to (d) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF STARRED QUESTION NO. 338 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.03.2015 REGARDING THEFT OF POWER.

(a) : Yes, Madam. Power theft including Technical losses in the distribution system is adversely affecting the growth of power sector. The technical losses and commercial losses which capture the losses on account of theft also, are being measured as AT&C (Aggregate Technical & Commercial) Losses.

(b) : As per the Report on Performance of Power Utilities published by Power Finance Corporation (PFC), the Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) Losses at national level during the year 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 (for 36 utilities only), Discom wise are given at Annex-I.

For checking theft of electricity, the Electricity Act, 2003 has incorporated specific provisions for detection of theft, speedy trial of theft related offences and also for the recovery of the charges of electricity stolen. The Electricity Act, 2003 provides a legal framework for making theft of electricity a cognizable offence. Based on the feedback from the States and other stakeholders, the Central Government has further strengthened the theft related provisions in the Act by enacting the Electricity (Amendment) Act, 2007. By this amendment, theft of electricity has been explicitly made a cognizable and non-bailable offence.

The details of cases related to theft of electricity filed in Special courts set up by various States/Union Territories during last 4 years i.e 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 & 2014-15 (up to Nov. 2014), number of theft cases in which prosecution has taken place and number of theft cases in which the penalty has been awarded/judgment passed by the Courts during above years as received from States/UTs are enclosed at Annex-II.

(c) : The reduction of technical and commercial losses is one of the critical components for improving distribution segment which comes within the purview of the State Governments and State Electricity Regulatory Commissions. The Central Government supplements the efforts of States through various schemes for improvement of the distribution sector of the state, such as Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), National Electricity Fund (NEF) and Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) etc. Additional financial assistance under IPDS & DDUGJY is available to States and is linked to the outcome of performance in terms of reduction in AT&C losses as per the trajectory finalized by Government of India in consultation with the State Utilities. Also, benefits under NEF & FRP are linked to reduction in AT&C losses. Details in respect of these schemes and AT&C loss trajectory are at Annex-III & Annex IV.

(d) : The penal provisions on theft of electricity have been made more stringent by incorporating the provisions under Section 151B of Electricity Act, 2003 through an amendment by the Government of India in the year 2007 wherein offence punishable under sections 135 to 140 and section 150 of Electricity Act, 2003 including theft of electricity is cognizable and non-bailable.

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN PART (b) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 338 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.03.2015 REGARDING THEFT OF POWER.

DISCOMS WISE AT&C LOSSES (%)					
Region	State	Utility	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
Eastern	Bihar	BSEB	59.24	59.40	
		NBPDCL		50.76	41.93
		SBPDCL		45.77	48.70
	Bihar Total		59.24	54.63	46.33
	Jharkhand	JSEB	42.77	47.49	
	Jharkhand Total		42.77	47.49	
	Orissa	CESCO	46.15	43.61	
		NESCO	39.54	39.61	36.47
		SESCO	52.60	49.36	41.18
		WESCO	43.46	41.87	41.24
	Orissa Total		44.66	42.94	
	Sikkim	Sikkim PD	58.32	53.51	
	Sikkim Total		58.32	53.51	
	West Bengal	WBSEDCL	32.90	34.43	32.05
West Bengal Total		32.90	34.43	32.05	
North Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	65.55	60.26	
	Arunachal Pradesh Total		65.55	60.26	
	Assam	APDCL	29.47	31.85	30.25
	Assam Total		29.47	31.85	30.25
	Manipur	Manipur PD	44.80	85.49	
	Manipur Total		44.80	85.49	
	Meghalaya	MeECL	44.85		
		MePDCL		26.60	
	Meghalaya Total		44.85	26.60	
	Mizoram	Mizoram PD	36.59	27.55	32.53
	Mizoram Total		36.59	27.55	32.53
	Nagaland	Nagaland PD	22.85	75.30	
	Nagaland Total		22.85	75.30	
	Tripura	TSECL	33.76	24.86	27.81
Tripura Total		33.76	24.86	27.81	
Northern	Delhi	BSES Rajdhani	16.65	15.16	
		BSES Yamuna	25.54	17.94	
		TPDDPL	15.67	13.12	9.75
	Delhi Total		18.56	15.22	
	Haryana	DHBVNL	27.53	28.31	38.25
		UHBVNL	29.06	36.97	33.78
	Haryana Total		28.27	32.55	36.26
	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB			
		HPSEB Ltd.	18.04	9.64	16.45
	Himachal Pradesh Total		18.04	9.64	16.45
	Jammu & Kashmir	J&K PDD	71.16	60.87	
	Jammu & Kashmir Total		71.16	60.87	
	Punjab	PSPCL	18.96	17.58	
	Punjab Total		18.96	17.58	
	Rajasthan	AVVNL	28.12	19.90	
		JDVVNL	23.83	18.97	
	JVVNL	23.18	20.91	31.08	
Rajasthan Total		24.81	20.00		

Northern	Uttar Pradesh	DVVN	40.50	45.69	36.07
		KESCO	30.48	37.61	34.29
		MVVN	44.42	45.83	
		Pash VVN	35.95	33.39	23.49
		Poorv VVN	52.37	52.37	29.12
	Uttar Pradesh Total		41.95	42.85	
	Uttarakhand	Ut PCL	25.84	23.18	
Uttarakhand Total		25.84	23.18		
Northern Total			30.34	28.84	
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	17.77	15.64	17.54
		APEPDCL	10.53	10.15	6.57
		APNPDCL	17.26	13.09	20.80
		APSPDCL	12.19	12.74	11.77
	Andhra Pradesh Total		15.27	13.70	14.77
	Karnataka	BESCOM	22.57	20.45	18.93
		CHESCOM	28.99	30.42	36.40
		GESCOM	23.96	18.28	30.45
		HESCOM	23.62	20.44	20.44
		MESCOM	17.94	14.57	14.83
	Karnataka Total		23.29	20.78	22.35
	Kerala	KSEB	12.17	10.53	
	Kerala Total		12.17	10.53	
	Puducherry	Puducherry PD	18.91	9.13	16.18
	Puducherry Total		18.91	9.13	16.18
	Tamil Nadu	TNEB			
	TANGEDCO	21.70	20.71	22.35	
Tamil Nadu Total		21.70	20.71	22.35	
Western	Chhattisgarh	CSEB			
		CSPDCL	29.05	25.12	
	Chhattisgarh Total		29.05	25.12	
	Goa	Goa PD	15.12	14.14	
	Goa Total		15.12	14.14	
	Gujarat	DGVCL	13.14	10.40	10.83
		MGVCL	14.40	14.94	14.77
		PGVCL	28.03	30.41	24.12
		UGVCL	14.01	14.37	9.10
	Gujarat Total		19.26	19.87	15.93
	Madhya Pr.	MP MK VVCL	45.85	29.97	29.60
		MP PK VVCL	34.43	28.16	
		MP PuKVCL	34.94	36.40	34.83
	Madhya Pradesh Total		38.26	31.15	
Maharashtra	MSEDCL	21.63	21.95	14.39	
Maharashtra Total		21.63	21.95	14.39	
Grand Total			26.63	25.39	23.04
* Figures of 2013-14 are provisional(for 36 utilities out of total 55 Utilities)					
Source: PFC					

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN PART (b) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 338 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.03.2015 REGARDING THEFT OF POWER.

Information regarding Theft cases of Electricity filed/registered in Special courts States/UTs

Sl. No	Name of States/UTs	No of Theft cases of Electricity registered in Special courts	No of Theft cases in which prosecution taken place	No of Theft cases in which Judgement passed/penalty awarded
	STATES			
1	<u>Gujarat</u>			
	2011-12	2111	903	156
	2012-13	2540	1191	104
	2013-14	3168	1406	92
	2014-15(up to 11/2014)	2450	1290	65
2	<u>Chhattisgarh</u>			
	2011-12	3037		1300
	2012-13	2654	-	1541
	2013-14	2856		1680
	2014-15(up to 11/2014)	3329		1503
3	<u>Karnataka</u>			
	2011-12	20887	183	54
	2012-13	15871	193	18
	2013-14	12672	365	7
	2014-15(up to 11/2014)	6902	224	5
4	<u>Madhya Pradesh</u>			
	<u>A. PKVVCL</u>			
	2011-12	23957	18102	5282
	2012-13	24948	17539	6561
	2013-14	20014	15977	3284
	2014-15(up to 11/2014)	15394	12848	1299
	<u>B. MPPKVVCL</u>			
	2011-12	22150	22042	692
	2012-13	25071	24914	1205
	2013-14	18663	18081	1172
	2014-15(up to 11/2014)	19033	19012	153
	<u>C. MPMKVVCL</u>			
	2011-12	14675	11253	4977
	2012-13	15937	13345	5381
	2013-14	16466	12778	3965
	2014-15(up to 11/2014)	13467	8595	1763
5	<u>Maharashtra</u>			
	2011-12	13066	3772	
	2012-13	22767	4732	-
	2013-14	17443	4625	
	2014-15(up to 11/2014)	14017	4793	
6	<u>Telangana</u>			
	2011-12	63817	25	6
	2012-13	74399	14	17
	2013-14	64083	62	12
	2014-15(up to 11/2014)	44564	73	27
7	<u>Odisha</u>			
	2011-12	445		
	2012-13	491		
	2013-14	546		
	2014-15(up to 11/2014)	256		
	* Excluding SOUTHCO & Other Energy Police stations of Odisha as Financial year-wise data not available			

8	<u>Tamil Nadu GEDCO</u>			
	<u>Chennai South Region</u>			
	2011-12	1	1	0
	2012-13	1	1	0
	2013-14	0	0	0
	2014-15(up to 11/2014)	0	0	0
	<u>Tirunelveli Region</u>			
	2011-12	10	8	2
	2012-13	0	0	0
	2013-14	2	2	0
	2014-15(up to 11/2014)	-	-	-
	<u>Madurai Region</u>			
	2011-12	4	0	4
	2012-13			
	2013-14			
	2014-15(up to 11/2014)			
	<u>Coimbatore Region</u>			
	2011-12	2	0	
	2012-13		0	
	2013-14		2	
	2014-15(up to 11/2014)		0	1
	Information in respect of Salem EDC, Namakkal EDC, Erode EDC, Gobi EDC, Chennai North Region, Villupuram Region, Trichi Region & Vellore Region of Tamil Nadu GEDCO for above years are Nil.			
9	<u>Delhi</u>			
	<u>TPDDL</u>			
	2011-12	1180	901	9
	2012-13	1198	1354	23
	2013-14	1856	1382	22
	2014-15(up to 11/2014)	1639	1340	18
	<u>BRPL</u>			
	2011-12	1060	3781	197
	2012-13	2714	4235	129
	2013-14	2724	5826	115
	2014-15(up to 11/2014)	1573	6061	79
	<u>BYPL</u>			
	2011-12	1490	75	23
	2012-13	1570	206	52
	2013-14	2095	169	71
	2014-15(up to 11/2014)	1451	167	59
10	<u>Andhra Pradesh</u>			
	<u>APEPDCL</u>			
	2011-12	1594	6	7
	2012-13	1760	0	4
	2013-14	1841	1	0
	2014-15(up to 11/2014)	932	1	0
11	<u>Punjab</u>			
	2011-12	779	93	29
	2012-13	1806	129	15
	2013-14	1924	73	10
	2014-15(up to 11/2014)	2134	53	5
12	<u>Mizoram</u>	Nil Information		
	2011-12			
	2012-13			
	2013-14			
	2014-15(up to 11/2014)			

13	<u>Arunachal Pradesh</u>	Special Court Not Constituted.		
	2011-12			
	2012-13			
	2013-14			
	2014-15(up to 11/2014)			
14	<u>Manipur</u>			
	2011-12	84	36	0
	2012-13	433	386	123
	2013-14	16	338	338
	2014-15(up to 11/2014)	0	0	0
15	<u>Meghalaya</u>			
	2011-12	4	-	1
	2012-13	-	2	-
	2013-14	-	2	2
	2014-15(up to 08/2014)	-	-	1
16	<u>Nagaland</u>			
	2011-12	286		
	2012-13	354		
	2013-14	1060		
	2014-15(up to 11/2014)	635		
Note:- Deptt. of Power, Nagaland has set up Anti Power Theft Mobile Squad /Anti Power Theft Police Stations.				
	<u>Union Territories</u>			
1	<u>Andman & Nicobar Islands</u>	No Theft cases have been reported in A&N Islands , Hence, no Special Court has been set up till now.		
	2011-12			
	2012-13			
	2013-14			
	2014-15(up to 11/2014)			
2	<u>Daman & Diu</u>	Nil Information		
	2011-12			
	2012-13			
	2013-14			
	2014-15(up to 11/2014)			
Note:- No information has been received from rest of the States and Union territories				

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN PART (c) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 338 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.03.2015 REGARDING THEFT OF POWER.

Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) loss (%) Trajectory drawn in consultation with States up to 2021-22

State	Source: PFC	Year wise projection with 2012-13 as base								
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Andhra Pradesh	13.63	13.38	13.13	12.88	12.58	12.28	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Arunachal Pradesh	60.26	56.76	53.26	49.76	46.26	42.76	39.26	36.00	33.00	30.00
Assam	31.85	29.85	28.35	26.85	25.35	23.85	22.00	20.00	18.50	17.00
Bihar	54.63	50.63	46.63	42.63	38.13	34.00	30.00	27.00	24.00	21.00
Chhattisgarh	25.12	24.48	22.37	20.66	19.07	17.49	16.17	15.11	14.52	14.00
Delhi	15.22	14.72	14.22	13.97	13.72	13.22	13.00	12.50	12.25	12.00
Goa	14.14	13.89	13.64	13.39	13.14	12.64	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Gujarat	19.87	18.87	17.87	16.87	15.87	15.37	15.00	14.50	14.25	14.00
Haryana	32.55	30.05	27.55	24.55	21.55	19.55	18.00	17.00	16.00	15.00
Himachal Pr.	9.53	14.50	13.50	12.50	11.50	10.50	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
J & K	60.87	55.87	51.87	47.87	43.87	39.87	35.00	30.00	26.00	22.00
Jharkhand	47.49	43.49	39.49	36.49	32.49	29.49	27.00	24.00	21.00	18.00
Karnataka	20.78	18.25	17.90	17.43	16.86	16.29	15.72	15.15	14.57	14.00
Kerala	10.53	11.15	10.80	10.50	10.25	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Madhya Pradesh	31.15	27.65	25.15	23.15	21.15	19.15	17.00	16.00	15.00	15.00
Maharashtra	21.95	20.45	18.95	17.45	16.45	15.45	15.00	14.50	14.25	14.00
Manipur	85.49	78.49	71.49	64.49	56.49	48.00	40.00	34.00	28.00	22.00
Meghalaya	26.60	33.11	31.29	29.79	28.29	26.79	25.29	23.79	22.29	20.79
Mizoram	27.55	27.02	26.14	25.77	24.59	23.49	22.13	21.13	19.75	18.62
Nagaland	75.30	67.21	64.21	59.21	53.21	47.21	41.21	35.21	29.21	24.21
Odisha	42.94	38.94	37.00	35.00	33.00	30.50	28.00	25.50	23.00	20.50
Puducherry	9.13	19.00	18.00	17.00	16.00	15.00	14.00	13.00	12.00	11.00
Punjab	17.66	17.16	16.66	16.16	15.66	15.16	15.00	14.50	14.25	14.00
Rajasthan	20.00	19.00	18.00	17.00	16.00	15.50	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
Sikkim	53.51	49.51	45.51	41.51	37.51	33.51	29.00	26.00	23.00	20.00
Tamil Nadu	20.72	20.22	19.72	19.22	18.97	18.72	18.47	18.22	18.00	18.00
Telangana			13.13	12.88	12.58	12.28	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Tripura	33.85	29.85	27.35	24.85	22.35	20.85	20.00	18.00	17.00	16.00
Uttar Pradesh	42.85	38.85	34.85	31.85	28.85	25.85	22.85	20.00	17.00	15.00
Uttarakhand	23.18	21.68	20.18	18.68	17.68	16.68	16.00	15.00	14.50	14.00
West Bengal	34.43	30.51	29.00	28.00	26.00	24.00	23.00	22.00	21.50	21.00
	25.38	23.70	22.17	20.85	19.52	18.31	17.27	16.36	15.57	14.95

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN PART (c) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 338 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.03.2015 REGARDING THEFT OF POWER.

Various schemes for improvement of Distribution Sector

Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS):

The Government has approved IPDS with the objectives of:

- (i) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network in the urban areas;
- (ii) Metering of distribution transformers /feeders / consumers in the urban areas.
- (iii) IT enablement of distribution sector and strengthening of distribution network as per CCEA approval dated 21.06.2013 for completion of targets laid down under Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (RAPDRP), which is now subsumed under IPDS, for 12th and 13th Plans by carrying forward the approved outlay for RAPDRP to IPDS. The scheme will help in reduction in AT&C losses, establishment of IT enabled energy accounting /auditing system, improvement in billed energy based on metered consumption and improvement in collection efficiency.

The outlay for first two items is Rs.32, 612 crores including a budgetary support of Rs.25, 354 crore from the Government of India. For component (iii) indicated above the scheme of R-APDRP as approved by CCEA for continuation in 12th and 13th Plans is subsumed in this scheme as a separate component relating to IT enablement of distribution sector and strengthening of distribution network for which CCEA has already approved the scheme cost of Rs 44,011 crore including a budgetary support of Rs 22,727 crore. This outlay is carried forward to the new scheme of IPDS in addition to the outlay indicated above. Budget provision for IPDS scheme for FY14-15 is Rs.100 crore.

Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY): The Government has approved the Scheme of "Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)" with following components:

- (i) to separate agriculture and non agriculture feeders facilitating judicious supply of electricity to agricultural and non-agricultural consumers in rural areas, and
- (ii) Strengthening and augmentation of sub transmission and distribution infrastructure in rural areas, including metering of distribution transformers/feeders/consumers.
- (iii) The ongoing scheme of RGGVY in 12th and 13th Plans is subsumed in DDUGJY as a distinct component for rural electrification, for which Government has already approved to carry forward the balance amount of RGGVY to DDUGJY

Estimated outlay of components at (i) and (ii) of the above scheme is Rs. 43,033 crore including a budgetary support of Rs. 33,453 crore from Government of India during the entire implementation period.

For component (iii) the scheme of RGGVY as approved by CCEA for continuation in 12th and 13th Plans is subsumed in this scheme as a separate rural electrification component for which CCEA has already approved the scheme cost of Rs 39,275 crore including a budgetary support of Rs 35,447 crore. This outlay is carried forward to the new scheme of DDUGJY in addition to the outlay indicated above. Budget provision for DDUGJY scheme for FY14-15 is Rs.500 crore.

The Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP):

The Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) of State owned Discoms was approved and notified by the Central Government in October 2012, to enable financial turnaround of State Discoms. The Scheme for Financial Restructuring of State Owned Discoms was formulated and approved by the Government keeping in view the declining operational performance and financial health of State Discoms and to ensure their long term viability, which have accumulated huge losses and unsustainable debt. The scheme contains measures to be taken by the State Discoms and State Government for achieving financial turnaround by restructuring their debt with support through a Transitional Finance Mechanism by Central Government. Bonds worth Rs.56,908 cr. have been issued and Short Term Liabilities(STL) amounting to Rs.51,204 Cr. have been restructured by the lenders. Reduction in AT&C losses is one of the pre-conditions for financial benefits under this scheme.

National Electricity Fund (NEF):

Government of India launched the National Electricity Fund (Interest Subsidy Scheme) in July 2012 to provide Interest Subsidy on loans raised by both public and private Distribution Companies (DISCOMS), for capital works sanctioned by financial institutions to improve the infrastructure in distribution sector during the financial year 2012-13 and 2013-14. Under National Electricity Fund, interest subsidy aggregating to Rs.8466 crores spread over 14 years is available. Projects sanctioned are worth Rs.26,406.77 crore. The preconditions for eligibility are linked to reform measures taken by the States and the amount of Interest Subsidy is linked to the progress achieved in reforms linked parameters.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3717
ANSWERED ON 19.03.2015

ENERGY EFFICIENT NORMS FOR POWER PLANTS

3717. SHRI R. PARTHIPAN:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has identified certain thermal power plants/ stations under the Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE);
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor including the targets assigned for the purpose; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to improve Demand Supply Managements and also to design and operate power plants as per energy efficient norms across the country?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER,
COAL AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) & (b) : Yes, Madam. The Government has identified 144 thermal power plants/stations for improving energy efficiency and thereby reducing fuel consumption under Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme of the Ministry of Power (MoP) being implemented by Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE). The energy savings of 3.211 million ton of oil equivalent/year is targeted to be achieved by these thermal power plants by the end of first PAT cycle which is from 1.4.2012 to 31.3.2015.

(c) : (i) The steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to improve Demand Supply Management are as follows:-

1. Advanced planning of generation projects for 12th Five Year Plan in detail and perspective planning for 13th Plan.

.....2.

2. Rigorous monitoring of under execution projects - All the under execution projects are monitored at the highest level to resolve the bottlenecks and to ensure that the projects are commissioned on time.

(ii) The following steps are being taken to design and operate the power plants as per energy efficiency norms across the country:-

1. Renovation & Modernisation (R&M) and Life Extension (LE) of existing old thermal power stations are taken up for improving plant performance. R&M and LE works of total capacity of 18776 MW have been completed.
2. Mapping studies of 85 thermal power generating units were carried out during 2007-09 in the country under Indo-German Energy Programme (IGEN). The mapping studies were carried out by using Epsilon Professional Software to identify gaps in operating parameters vis-à-vis design parameters pertaining to overall energy efficiency of the plant. This has enabled power utilities to take remedial measures to enhance operational efficiency of their plants. The 15 different thermal power generating utilities have been supplied 55 Epsilon Professional Software and around 100 engineers from 15 different utilities have been trained to use Epsilon Professional Software.
3. Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has notified Technical Standards for Construction of Electric Plants and Electric Lines Regulations - 2010 which lay down the requisite efficiency criteria to be complied by the stations coming up in the country.
4. Old & in-efficient thermal units are being retired in a phased manner. A total capacity of about 3000 MW has already been retired till date.
5. Supercritical technology is being adopted to enhance the efficiency of coal fired power generation and reduce the specific coal consumption in production of power. A capacity addition of 24750 MW based on supercritical technology has already been achieved till date.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3739
ANSWERED ON 19.03.2015

RESTRUCTURING OF POWER DISCOMS

†3739. SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has proposed or proposes to introduce a scheme to restructure the power discoms;
- (b) if so, the details along with time frame fixed in this regard;
- (c) whether the Government has received any proposal from the States for extending the cut-off date of this scheme; and
- (d) if so, the details and status thereof along with action taken thereon?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER,
COAL AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) & (b) : No, Madam. However, a scheme had been formulated and notified on 05.10.2012 by the Government for Financial Restructuring of the State owned Distribution Companies (DISCOMs). The scheme was available to all participating State Owned Discoms having accumulated losses and facing difficulty in financing operational losses. At present, the States of Haryana, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are participating under the Financial Restructuring Plan. The Scheme's availability period expired on 31.03.2014.

(c) : The State Governments of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have requested for extending the cut-off date of the scheme.

(d) : As of now, extending the cut-off date of the FRP Scheme has not been found feasible.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3744
ANSWERED ON 19.03.2015

GENERATION OF POWER FROM RIVER KOSI

†3744. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is considering to conduct a study for generation of power from river Kosi by utilising the vast influx of water from Himalaya and Nepal; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER,
COAL AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) & (b) : Government of India and Government of Nepal have agreed to set up Sapta Kosi High Dam Multipurpose Project, a mutual cooperation project. The project is located on river Kosi about 1.6 km upstream of Barakhshetra in Nepal, to generate power by utilising the vast influx of water from the Himalayas in Nepal.

A feasibility report on the project was prepared by Central Water Commission in 1981. The project would afford irrigation and flood control benefits in Bihar and power generation (15730 MU) of which a significant portion would be available to India. In addition, development of Inland Waterways through Kosi and Ganga rivers would be additional important component of the project.

The Detailed Project Report (DPR) of the project was targeted to be completed by February, 2015. However, due to prevailing Law & Order situation in Nepal, the progress of works has been adversely affected.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3746
ANSWERED ON 19.03.2015

UTILISATION OF CSR FUNDS BY NTPC

3746. SHRI PONGULETI SRINIVASA REDDY:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the funds utilised under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) by NTPC Ramagundam Unit in Telangana and Simhadri in Andhra Pradesh under the administrative control of the Ministry during each of the last years and the current year;
- (b) whether the NTPC Simhadri has declared damages by recent Hudhud cyclone that hit coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the funds sanctioned/utilised under CSR, project-wise;
- (d) whether the complaints of irregularities and misappropriation of funds under the CSR have been reported during the said period; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard along with the steps taken by the Government for proper allocation and utilisation of CSR funds in future?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER,
COAL AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) : The details of funds utilized by NTPC Ramagundam in Telangana and NTPC Simhadri in Andhra Pradesh under CSR during the last three years and current year are at Annex.

(b) & (c) : In Simhadri Super Thermal Power Station various equipments like station transformer, lightening arrestors, pump houses, civil structures, overhead lines and communication systems etc. were damaged due to Hudhud Cyclone. Station remained under blackout from 10.41 hours on 12.10.2014 to 11.01 hours on 16.10.2014. The expenditure to repair the damages was estimated to be about Rs.34 crores. NTPC Simhadri lost approx. 373 million units due to cyclone Hudhud and disruption in power evacuation system caused by it. Insurance claims have been lodged to the extent recoverable as per power policy.

(d) : No, Madam.

(e) : NTPC follows Companies Act, Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) guidelines and NTPC Policy for CSR and Sustainability for allocation and utilization of CSR funds.

ANNEX

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3746 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.03.2015.

S. No.	Year	Amount spent under CSR (Rs. Lakhs)		Activities undertaken
		Ramagundam	Simhadri	
1.	2011-12	319.88	144.74	<p>Activities have been taken up in the areas of Education, Community Health & Family Welfare, Sanitation, Water, Roads, other Infrastructure, Solar lighting system, Skill Development/ Vocational Training, Women Empowerment, Support to Physically Challenged Person, Rural Sports and culture, Support during Natural Calamities etc.</p> <p>Activities undertaken by NTPC Simhadri in the wake of Hudhud:</p> <p>Drinking water supply in tankers to nearby affected villages, road clearance work by removing the fallen trees, medical assistance and sanitation works, assistance in restoration of distribution networks, distribution of fruit bearing plants in neighbouring villages etc.</p>
2.	2012-13	694.59	123.16	
3.	2013-14	462.21	211.94	
4.	2014-15	411.37*	126.42* (amount includes CSR work done in Hudhud work affected areas also)	

* Unaudited figure till 28th Feb., 2015

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3789
ANSWERED ON 19.03.2015

CAPACITY OF POWER PROJECTS

†3789. DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has decided to give the status of mega power plants to the power plants having capacity of more than 1000 megawatt;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the benefits power plants are likely to get from this;
- (c) whether small power plants are proposed to be given financial incentives; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER,
COAL AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) to (d) : The Mega Power Policy was introduced in November, 1995 for providing impetus to development of large size power projects in the country and deriving benefit from economies of scale and quick capacity addition. Under Mega policy, fiscal benefits in the form of zero customs duty for import of capital equipment, deemed export benefits and income tax waiver are extended to the certified Mega power projects.

As per the Government of India guidelines dated 14.12.2009, the power projects with the following threshold capacity shall be eligible for the benefit of mega power policy:

- (i) A thermal plant of capacity 1000 MW or more; or

.....2.

- (ii) A thermal plant of capacity of 700 MW or more located in States of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K), Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura; or
- (iii) A hydel power plant of capacity of 500 MW or more; or
- (iv) A hydel power plant of a capacity of 350 MW or more, located in the States of J&K, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura.

Subsequently, in order to compensate the disadvantages suffered by the domestic power equipment manufacturing industry on account of higher interest rates, local taxes and infrastructural inadequacies, create a level playing field to the domestic power equipment manufacturing industry vis-à-vis foreign vendors and promote self-sufficiency in this vital sector, Govt. of India vide decision dated 19.07.2012 discontinued the mega power policy for new projects. However, the projects certified as Mega Power Projects and having provisional mega status before 19.07.2012 will continue to get mega benefits.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3800
ANSWERED ON 19.03.2015

INVESTMENT IN POWER SECTOR BY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

3800. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the power sector is finding difficulties to raise investment from banks and financial institutions;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with action taken thereon;
- (c) whether the banks have committed to increase their investment in power sector; and
- (d) if so, the details and the status thereon?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER,
COAL AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) to (d) : No, Madam. Depending upon viability of projects, promoters are able to raise investment from banks and Financial Institutions. Banks and Financial Institutions also plan their investment proposals based on the need and availability of funds.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3812
ANSWERED ON 19.03.2015

RESCHEDULING OF LOANS TO POWER COMPANIES

3812. DR. A. SAMPATH:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to reschedule the loans to power companies and make available fuel at affordable price to rescue the power plants including the gas based power plants in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, company-wise; and
- (c) the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to start the pending power plants in a running condition?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER,
COAL AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) to (c) : No, Madam. Government has no proposal to reschedule loans to power companies. Commercial Banks and Financial Institutions such as Power Finance Corporation and Rural Electrification Corporation etc. take commercial decision and reschedule loans whenever justified.

Government of India is making all out efforts for additional availability of gas by way of taking necessary steps to increase domestic production of gas and facilitating import of RLNG. Government of India is also in the process of exploring possibilities for pooling of domestic gas with imported RLNG for supplying to all the stranded gas based plants.

Government of India, Ministry of Coal had promulgated an ordinance stipulating the methodology to be followed for allocation of cancelled coal blocks through auction/allotment. It is expected that this will benefit both categories i.e. those waiting for long term linkage as well as those affected by coal block deallocation. So far, 9 Coal mines have been auctioned for Power Sector. Reverse auction will result in lower cost of fuel.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3820
ANSWERED ON 19.03.2015

ENERGY SECURITY

3820. SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the public sector companies propose to purchase assets from abroad to ensure energy security; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER,
COAL AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) & (b) : The Public Sector Companies under Ministry of Power do not propose to purchase assets from abroad to ensure Energy Security.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3837
ANSWERED ON 19.03.2015

ACQUISITION OF TRIBAL LAND

3837. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) the area of land acquired in tribal areas for setting up of power plants during the last three years and the current year, location-wise;
- (b) the number of tribal families affected and the amount of compensation paid to them along with the members of the affected families who have been provided employment, plant-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of acquisition of land on tribal community and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has received any complaints/representations in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the remedial action taken by the Government to safeguard the interest of tribal community?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER,
COAL AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) to (e) : Information received by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) from both government companies and private developers in respect of tribal land acquired, number of tribal families affected, amount of compensation paid, number of affected families who were provided employment during last three years and current year is enclosed as Annex.

Complaints are sometimes made in acquisition of land for projects including power projects. Central Government in association with State Governments have taken possible action to mitigate the problems of affected people by giving them suitable direct or indirect employment, work contract etc. in addition to compensation for the land taken over.

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3837 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.03.2015.

Information received from Developers in respect of Hydro Projects and Thermal Projects regarding Tribal land acquired, Compensation paid, Number of Tribal families affected during last three years and current year.

Sl. No	Name of Project, executing agency & Installed capacity	State	Year of commissioning	Total land acquired tribal/ forest land (ha)	Number of tribal families affected (nos)	Compensation paid (in Rs.)	No of persons of affected families who were provided employment
Hydro Projects							
1	Chutak NHPC (44 MW)	J&K	2012-13	69.80	132	2.229 crores	Nil
2	Nimoo Bazgo NHPC (45 MW)	J&K	2013	378	19	1.40 crores	Nil
3	Subansiri Lower NHPC (2000 MW)	Arunachal Pradesh	ongoing	4035.56	77	51.29 crores	8
4	Kishanganga NHPC (330 MW)	J&K	ongoing	216.95 (Gurez-tribal area)	489	249.10 crores	Nil
5	Vishnugad Pipalkoti THDC (444 MW)	Uttarakhand	ongoing	Nil	Estimated No. of Tribal Families Affected - 13 So far 02 landless families have been relocated and paid house compensation & additional grant of Rs. 10 lac each.		03 persons of tribal families have been provided indirect employment on contract basis.
6	Gautami Godawari WRD,Nashik (1.2 MW)	Maharashtra	Ongoing	2.72 *	-	-	-
7	Nilwande Low Level WRD,Nashik (7 MW)	Maharashtra	Ongoing	1.18 *	-	-	-
8	Mukane WRD,Nashik (1.45 MW)	Maharashtra	Ongoing	0.17 *	-	-	-
9	Waki WRD,Nashik (1.15 MW)	Maharashtra	Ongoing	0.3 *	-	-	-
10	Waldevi WRD,Nashik (0.9 MW)	Maharashtra	Ongoing	0.36 *	-	-	-
11	Bhawali WRD, Nashik (0.5 MW)	Maharashtra	Ongoing	1.16 *	-	-	-
12	Mankulam, KSEB (40 MW)	Kerala	Ongoing	3.439	10	0.339 crores	
13	Serlui 'B' P&ED, Mizoram (12 MW)	Mizoram	Ongoing	30 sq. Km	79	The displaced families were rehabilitated with active participation of the affected families.	NIL

14	Integrated Kashang, HPPCL (243 MW)	Himachal Pradesh	Ongoing	56.4282	184	45.3726 Crores	Employed on contract basis=1; Indirect Employed =52 through Outsourcing
15	Shongtong Karcham, HPPCL (450 MW)	Himachal Pradesh	Ongoing	71.4721	144	22.0287 crores	In HPPCL (outsourced basis)=4 On roll of contractor=5
16	TIDONG-I NSL POWER (100 MW)	Himachal Pradesh	Ongoing	3.2011	28	2.5829 crores	15 member of affected families were employed and many other's given work contracts.
17	Kameng, NEEPCO (600 MW)	Arunachal Pradesh	Ongoing	710	99	3.56 crores	64
18	Pare NEEPCO (110 MW)	Arunachal Pradesh	Ongoing	208.669	277	16.46 crores	31
19	Tuirial NEEPCO (60 MW)	Mizoram	Ongoing	5380	NIL	-	-
20	PANAN HEP HIMGIRI (300 MW)	Sikkim	Ongoing	56.6784	87	11.36 crores	9**
21	Myntdu Leshka MePGCL (126 MW)	Meghalaya	2012-13	156.88	45	13.13 crores	-
22	New Umtru MePGCL (40 MW)	Meghalaya	Ongoing	15.64	50	0.76 crores	-
Thermal Project							
1	Satpura Thermal Power Station - MP Power Generating Co. Ltd - 2x250 MW	MP	Commissioned U- 10 - 2012-13 U-11- 2013-14	130.87 Hectare (acquired in 2010 in 11 th Plan)	59	8.477 Crores	NIL
2.	Monarchak Gas based Power Project NEEPCO 101 MW	Tripura	Ongoing	0.0243 Ha	3	0.0081 Crores	NIL
3.	Darlipalli STPP NTPC 2x800 MW	Odisha	Ongoing	529.06 Hectares (12 th Plan)	313	65.57 Crores	-do-
4	4x210 MW TPP , CSPGCL Korba West -	Chhattisgarh	Commissioned	113.02 Hectares	25	0.731 Crores	Total No. of persons who were provided employment - 15 Total No. of persons of Tribal families who were provided employment - 06

5	1x500 MW Extn. TPP CSPGCL, Korba West	Chhattisgarh	Commissioned 2012-13	221.703 Hectares	91	2.086 Crores	Total No. of persons who were provided employment - 40 Total No. of persons of Tribal families who were provided employment - 21
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* The Land is already in possession with Govt. of Maharashtra. The projects are being developed under privatization from the developers. The land is given to the developer for construction of power house, control room, TRC/TRP, Switch Ward, Security cabin, site office and quarters etc. on Lease agreement. Hence, neither tribal families are affected nor employments are provided to the families.

** As per MOU with Sikkim Govt. one person from every displaced family shall be provided employment during the process of construction of the project. 09 (Nine) such persons have already been provided employment and the remaining persons from affected families shall be provided employment during construction stage.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3845
ANSWERED ON 19.03.2015

COST OF POWER GENERATION

3845. SHRI SANJAY KAKA PATIL:
SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is cost difference in the power generated from domestic coal and imported coal; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER,
COAL AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) & (b) : Yes, Madam.

Cost of the power generation for thermal power plants largely depends on cost of the fuel, heat value of the fuel, distance of the fuel source from thermal project. Other factors affecting cost are type of technology used (i.e. Super- Critical or Sub-critical), operation & maintenance charges, cost of inventory of fuel and spares, financing cost of the project, etc.

Since, the price, heat value and transportation cost are different for domestic coal and imported coal, there is cost difference in power generated from domestic coal and imported coal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3851
ANSWERED ON 19.03.2015

ACCOUNTABILITY OF POWER UTILITIES

3851. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the World Bank has observed that India needs to free power utilities and regulators from political and administrative interference to ensure accountability and competition;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether the Government representatives are nominated/appointed on the boards of power utilities; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with reasons therefor?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER,
COAL AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) & (b) : No, Madam. In one of the Reports, the World Bank has made several suggestions. One of the suggestions is on regulatory autonomy, effectiveness and accountability, and insulation of utilities from State Government to prevent interference with internal operations. The Government has taken various initiatives to bring about reforms in this sector, including the launch of two new schemes of 'Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana' and 'Integrated Power Development Scheme'.

(c) & (d) : As per procedure and for efficient management, the Government of India has appointed its representatives on the Boards of the Central Power Utilities.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3874
ANSWERED ON 19.03.2015

WASTAGE OF POWER

†3874. SHRI NITYANAND RAI:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the power is getting wasted in the country, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government to check its wastage; and
- (c) whether the Government proposes to fix any time limit to achieve the international norms laid down in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER,
COAL AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) : Power is lost during Transmission and Distribution (T&D). T&D losses, as a measure of grid losses, have been replaced by Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) Losses for better clarity. T&D losses together with loss in revenue collection give AT&C losses. Statement indicating the percentage of AT&C losses from 2011-12 to 2013-14 in various Discoms is at Annex-I.

(b) & (c) : The factors responsible for AT&C losses are indicated at Annex-II.

There are no universally accepted standards for T&D losses. However, the equipment and material used in electricity transmission and distribution has to comply with the applicable statutory requirements and the respective national standards. The reduction of technical and commercial losses is one of the critical components for improving distribution segment which comes within the purview of the State Governments and State Electricity Regulatory Commissions. The Central Government supplements the efforts of States through various schemes for improvement of the distribution sector of the state, such as Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), National Electricity Fund (NEF) and Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) etc. Additional financial assistance under IPDS & DDUGJY is available to States and is linked to the outcome of performance in terms of reduction in AT&C losses as per the trajectory finalized by Government of India in consultation with the State Utilities. Also, benefits under NEF & FRP are linked to reduction in AT&C losses. Details in respect of these schemes and AT&C loss trajectory are at Annex-III & Annex IV

ANNEX-I

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3874
ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.03.2015.

DISCOMS WISE AT&C LOSSES (%)						
Region	State	Utility	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*	
Eastern	Bihar	BSEB	59.24	59.40		
		NBPDCL		50.76	41.93	
		SBPDCL		45.77	48.70	
	Bihar Total			59.24	54.63	46.33
	Jharkhand	JSEB	42.77	47.49		
		Jharkhand Total		42.77	47.49	
	Orissa	CESCO	46.15	43.61		
		NESCO	39.54	39.61	36.47	
		SESCO	52.60	49.36	41.18	
		WESCO	43.46	41.87	41.24	
	Orissa Total			44.66	42.94	
	Sikkim	Sikkim PD	58.32	53.51		
	Sikkim Total			58.32	53.51	
	West Bengal	WBSEDCL	32.90	34.43	32.05	
West Bengal Total			32.90	34.43	32.05	
North Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh		Arunachal PD	65.55	60.26	
	Arunachal Pradesh Total			65.55	60.26	
	Assam	APDCL	29.47	31.85	30.25	
	Assam Total			29.47	31.85	30.25
	Manipur	Manipur PD	44.80	85.49		
	Manipur Total			44.80	85.49	
	Meghalaya	MeECL	44.85			
		MePDCL			26.60	
	Meghalaya Total			44.85	26.60	
	Mizoram	Mizoram PD	36.59	27.55	32.53	
	Mizoram Total			36.59	27.55	32.53
	Nagaland	Nagaland PD	22.85	75.30		
	Nagaland Total			22.85	75.30	
	Tripura	TSECL	33.76	24.86	27.81	
Tripura Total			33.76	24.86	27.81	
Northern	Delhi	BSES Rajdhani	16.65	15.16		
		BSES Yamuna	25.54	17.94		
		TPDDPL	15.67	13.12	9.75	
	Delhi Total			18.56	15.22	
	Haryana	DHBVNL	27.53	28.31	38.25	
		UHBVNL	29.06	36.97	33.78	
	Haryana Total			28.27	32.55	36.26
	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB				
		HPSEB Ltd.	18.04	9.64	16.45	
	Himachal Pradesh Total			18.04	9.64	16.45
	Jammu & Kashmir	J&K PDD	71.16	60.87		
	Jammu & Kashmir Total			71.16	60.87	
	Punjab	PSPCL	18.96	17.58		
	Punjab Total			18.96	17.58	
Rajasthan	AVVNL	28.12	19.90			
	JDVVNL	23.83	18.97			
	JVVNL	23.18	20.91	31.08		
Rajasthan Total			24.81	20.00		

Northern	Uttar Pradesh	DVVN	40.50	45.69	36.07
		KESCO	30.48	37.61	34.29
		MVVN	44.42	45.83	
		Pash VVN	35.95	33.39	23.49
		Poorv VVN	52.37	52.37	29.12
	Uttar Pradesh Total		41.95	42.85	
	Uttarakhand	Ut PCL	25.84	23.18	
	Uttarakhand Total		25.84	23.18	
Northern Total			30.34	28.84	
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	17.77	15.64	17.54
		APEPDCL	10.53	10.15	6.57
		APNPDCL	17.26	13.09	20.80
		APSPDCL	12.19	12.74	11.77
	Andhra Pradesh Total		15.27	13.70	14.77
	Karnataka	BESCOM	22.57	20.45	18.93
		CHESCOM	28.99	30.42	36.40
		GESCOM	23.96	18.28	30.45
		HESCOM	23.62	20.44	20.44
		MESCOM	17.94	14.57	14.83
	Karnataka Total		23.29	20.78	22.35
	Kerala	KSEB	12.17	10.53	
	Kerala Total		12.17	10.53	
	Puducherry	Puducherry PD	18.91	9.13	16.18
	Puducherry Total		18.91	9.13	16.18
	Tamil Nadu	TNEB			
		TANGEDCO	21.70	20.71	22.35
	Tamil Nadu Total		21.70	20.71	22.35
Western	Chhattisgarh	CSEB			
		CSPDCL	29.05	25.12	
	Chhattisgarh Total		29.05	25.12	
	Goa	Goa PD	15.12	14.14	
	Goa Total		15.12	14.14	
	Gujarat	DGVCL	13.14	10.40	10.83
		MGVCL	14.40	14.94	14.77
		PGVCL	28.03	30.41	24.12
		UGVCL	14.01	14.37	9.10
	Gujarat Total		19.26	19.87	15.93
	Madhya Pr.	MP MK VVCL	45.85	29.97	29.60
		MP PK VVCL	34.43	28.16	
		MP PuKVCL	34.94	36.40	34.83
	Madhya Pradesh Total		38.26	31.15	
	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	21.63	21.95	14.39
	Maharashtra Total		21.63	21.95	14.39
Grand Total			26.63	25.39	23.04
* Figures of 2013-14 are provisional(for 36 utilities out of total 55 Utilities)					
Source: PFC					

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (b) & (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3874 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.03.2015.

Main factors responsible for AT&C Losses

A. Technical Losses

Overloading of existing lines and substation equipment: The transmission lines and sub-stations are designed for optimal use. Due to high growth rate in demand for power, the lines and equipment supplying power get overloaded and require frequent up-gradation, relocation of distribution sub-stations and for provision of additional distribution transformers (DTs). Overloading of lines and equipment resulted in heavy technical losses.

Low HT: LT lines ratio: Higher amount of current flow in the system results in higher losses. Higher current flows in the low voltage (LT) lines for the same amount of power in comparison to HT lines. Therefore technical losses are more in LT lines. For achieving a better level of network losses, HT: LT ratio should be close to 1 or higher.

Poor repair and maintenance of equipment: Due to poor financial health of State power utilities, they are not able to take up regular maintenance of T&D lines and equipment, which result in higher technical loss and frequent failure of equipment. For low failure rate and low losses, it is essential to carry out timely preventive maintenance of lines and equipment.

Non-installation of sufficient capacitors/reactive power equipment: Installation of sufficient capacitors is essential in the system to maintain the power factor close to unity, so that technical losses can be kept to a minimum. However, due to non-availability of sufficient funds, utilities are not able to install sufficient capacitors/reactive power equipment.

B. Commercial Losses:

Low metering/billing/collection efficiency: The gap between Actual Cost of Supply (ACS) and Average Revenue Realization (ARR) is on account of supply of electricity to agricultural and to some other select categories of consumers, who are billed either on flat rate basis or at subsidized rates and also due to theft and pilferage of electricity. In many cases meters are faulty and electricity bills are raised on the basis of average consumption. The accuracy of the old electro-mechanical meters is also low. Further, bills to many consumers are not raised timely. Similarly, revenue collection is not made effectively, especially from the Government Departments, agricultural and rural consumers etc. This results in heavy losses and requires metering of every consumer with efficient meters, computerized billing and efficient revenue collection mechanism.

Theft, pilferage of electricity and tampering of meters: Electricity is stolen and pilfered through bypassing and tampering of electricity meters and by direct hooking of the LT lines. Majority of commercial losses are due to this reason.

Low accountability of employees: Low accountability of employees results in poor up keep of equipment, poor metering, poor serving of bills and poor revenue realization. Fixing up of responsibility and making the employees accountable for losses and failures of network are the essential measures to reduce losses on this account.

Absence of Energy Accounting and Auditing: In the absence of effective energy accounting and auditing, utilities can never know the causes and locations of the technical or commercial loss. Effective energy audit with use of Information Technology (IT) is essential for effective action against theft and avoidable technical losses.

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (b) & (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3874 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.03.2015.

Various schemes for improvement of Distribution Sector

Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS):

The Government has approved IPDS with the objectives of:

- (i) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network in the urban areas;
- (ii) Metering of distribution transformers /feeders / consumers in the urban areas.
- (iii) IT enablement of distribution sector and strengthening of distribution network as per CCEA approval dated 21.06.2013 for completion of targets laid down under Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (RAPDRP), which is now subsumed under IPDS, for 12th and 13th Plans by carrying forward the approved outlay for RAPDRP to IPDS.

The scheme will help in reduction in AT&C losses, establishment of IT enabled energy accounting / auditing system, improvement in billed energy based on metered consumption and improvement in collection efficiency.

Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana(DDUGJY):

The Government has approved the Scheme of "Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)" with following components:

- (i) to separate agriculture and non agriculture feeders facilitating judicious supply of electricity to agricultural and non-agricultural consumers in rural areas; and
- (ii) Strengthening and augmentation of sub transmission and distribution infrastructure in rural areas, including metering of distribution transformers/feeders/consumers.

The ongoing scheme of RGGVY in 12th and 13th Plans is subsumed in DDUGJY as a distinct component for rural electrification, for which Government has already approved to carry forward the balance amount of RGGVY to DDUGJY.

The Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP):

The Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) of State owned Discoms was approved and notified by the Central Government in October 2012, to enable financial turnaround of State Discoms. The Scheme for Financial Restructuring of State Owned Discoms was formulated and approved by the Government keeping in view the declining operational performance and financial health of State Discoms and to ensure their long term viability, which have accumulated huge losses and unsustainable debt. The scheme contains measures to be taken by the State Discoms and State Government for achieving financial turnaround by restructuring their debt with support through a Transitional Finance Mechanism by Central Government. Bonds worth Rs.56,908 cr. approximately have been issued and Short Term Liability(STL) amounting to Rs.51,204 Cr. approximately have been restructured by the lenders.

National Electricity Fund (NEF):

Government of India launched the National Electricity Fund (Interest Subsidy Scheme) in July 2012 to provide Interest Subsidy on loans raised by both public and private Distribution Companies (DISCOMS), for capital works sanctioned by financial institutions to improve the infrastructure in distribution sector during the financial year 2012-13 and 2013-14. Under National Electricity Fund, interest subsidy aggregating to Rs.8,466 crore spread over 14 years is available. Projects sanctioned are worth Rs.26, 000 cr. approximately. The preconditions for eligibility are linked to reform measures taken by the States and the amount of Interest Subsidy is linked to the progress achieved in reforms linked parameters.

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (b) & (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3874 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.03.2015.

Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) loss (%) Trajectory
drawn in consultation with States up to 2021-22

State	Source: PFC	Year wise projection with 2012-13 as base								
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Andhra Pradesh	13.63	13.38	13.13	12.88	12.58	12.28	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Arunachal Pradesh	60.26	56.76	53.26	49.76	46.26	42.76	39.26	36.00	33.00	30.00
Assam	31.85	29.85	28.35	26.85	25.35	23.85	22.00	20.00	18.50	17.00
Bihar	54.63	50.63	46.63	42.63	38.13	34.00	30.00	27.00	24.00	21.00
Chhattisgarh	25.12	24.48	22.37	20.66	19.07	17.49	16.17	15.11	14.52	14.00
Delhi	15.22	14.72	14.22	13.97	13.72	13.22	13.00	12.50	12.25	12.00
Goa	14.14	13.89	13.64	13.39	13.14	12.64	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Gujarat	19.87	18.87	17.87	16.87	15.87	15.37	15.00	14.50	14.25	14.00
Haryana	32.55	30.05	27.55	24.55	21.55	19.55	18.00	17.00	16.00	15.00
Himachal Pr.	9.53	14.50	13.50	12.50	11.50	10.50	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
J & K	60.87	55.87	51.87	47.87	43.87	39.87	35.00	30.00	26.00	22.00
Jharkhand	47.49	43.49	39.49	36.49	32.49	29.49	27.00	24.00	21.00	18.00
Karnataka	20.78	18.25	17.90	17.43	16.86	16.29	15.72	15.15	14.57	14.00
Kerala	10.53	11.15	10.80	10.50	10.25	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Madhya Pradesh	31.15	27.65	25.15	23.15	21.15	19.15	17.00	16.00	15.00	15.00
Maharashtra	21.95	20.45	18.95	17.45	16.45	15.45	15.00	14.50	14.25	14.00
Manipur	85.49	78.49	71.49	64.49	56.49	48.00	40.00	34.00	28.00	22.00
Meghalaya	26.60	33.11	31.29	29.79	28.29	26.79	25.29	23.79	22.29	20.79
Mizoram	27.55	27.02	26.14	25.77	24.59	23.49	22.13	21.13	19.75	18.62
Nagaland	75.30	67.21	64.21	59.21	53.21	47.21	41.21	35.21	29.21	24.21
Odisha	42.94	38.94	37.00	35.00	33.00	30.50	28.00	25.50	23.00	20.50
Puducherry	9.13	19.00	18.00	17.00	16.00	15.00	14.00	13.00	12.00	11.00
Punjab	17.66	17.16	16.66	16.16	15.66	15.16	15.00	14.50	14.25	14.00
Rajasthan	20.00	19.00	18.00	17.00	16.00	15.50	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
Sikkim	53.51	49.51	45.51	41.51	37.51	33.51	29.00	26.00	23.00	20.00
Tamil Nadu	20.72	20.22	19.72	19.22	18.97	18.72	18.47	18.22	18.00	18.00
Telangana			13.13	12.88	12.58	12.28	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Tripura	33.85	29.85	27.35	24.85	22.35	20.85	20.00	18.00	17.00	16.00
Uttar Pradesh	42.85	38.85	34.85	31.85	28.85	25.85	22.85	20.00	17.00	15.00
Uttarakhand	23.18	21.68	20.18	18.68	17.68	16.68	16.00	15.00	14.50	14.00
West Bengal	34.43	30.51	29.00	28.00	26.00	24.00	23.00	22.00	21.50	21.00
	25.38	23.70	22.17	20.85	19.52	18.31	17.27	16.36	15.57	14.95

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3882
ANSWERED ON 19.03.2015

OPEN ACCESS POLICY

3882. SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) the details and salient features of the Open Access Policy;
- (b) whether the Open Access Policy is likely to provide benefits to retail electricity consumers consuming less than 1 MW demand of power; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER,
COAL AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) : Open Access is one of key features of the Electricity Act, 2003. Open Access is defined in the Electricity Act, 2003 as the "*Non-Discriminatory provision for the use of transmission lines or distribution system or associated facilities with such lines or system by any licensee or consumer or a person engaged in generation in accordance with the regulations specified by the Appropriate Commission.*" The relevant provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 are at Annex-I.

(b) & (c) : Open Access to consumers seeks to introduce competition in the Distribution sector and is expected to result in consumer benefits in terms of affordability, reliability and price competitiveness of power through market discovered tariff. The Act itself provides for a framework of open access for the consumers with contract demand of 1 MW and above in a time bound manner. As regards other consumers (with contract demand of less than 1 MW), the Act empowers the State Commission to introduce open access in phases. As per the information available with the Forum of Regulators (FOR) Secretariat, a statement indicating the status of regulations issued by State Electricity Regulatory Commission/Joints Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERCs/JERCs) on open access is enclosed as Annex-II.

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3882 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.03.2015.

Section 42 (2) of the Electricity Act, 2003 provides that

"(2) The State Commission shall introduce open access in such phases and subject to such conditions, (including the cross subsidies, and other operational constraints) as may be specified within one year of the appointed date by it and in specifying the extent of open access in successive phases and in determining the charges for wheeling, it shall have due regard to all relevant factors including such cross subsidies, and other operational constraints:

Provided that such open access shall be allowed on payment of a surcharge in addition to the charges for wheeling as may be determined by the State Commission:

Provided further that such surcharge shall be utilised to meet the requirements of current level of cross subsidy within the area of supply of the distribution license :

Provided also that such surcharge and cross subsidies shall be progressively reduced in the manner as may be specified by the State Commission:

Provided also that such surcharge shall not be leviable in case open access is provided to a person who has established a captive generating plant for carrying the electricity to the destination of his own use:

Provided also that the State Commission shall, not later than five years from the date of commencement of the Electricity (Amendment) Act, 2003, by regulations, provide such open access to all consumers who require a supply of electricity where the maximum power to be made available at any time exceeds one megawatt.

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (b) & (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3882 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.03.2015.

Sl. No	SERCs/JERCs)	Notification of OA Regulations
1	Andhra Pradesh	Yes
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Yes
3	Assam	Yes
4	Bihar	Yes
5	Chhattisgarh	Yes
6	Delhi	Yes
7	Gujrat	Yes
8	Haryana	Yes
9	Himachal Pradesh	Yes
10	Jammu & Kashmir	Yes
11	Jharkhand	Yes
12	Karnataka	Yes
13	Kerala	Yes
14	Madhya Pradesh	Yes
15	Maharashtra	Yes
16	Meghalaya	Yes
17	Nagaland	Yes
18	Odisha	Yes
19	Punjab	Yes
20	Rajasthan	Yes
21	Sikkim	No
22	Tamil Nadu	Yes
23	Tripura	Yes
24	Uttar Pradesh	Yes
25	Uttarakhand	Yes
26	West Bengal	Yes
27	JERC-Goa & UTs	Yes
28	JERC-Manipur & Mizoram	Yes
	TOTAL	27

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3887
ANSWERED ON 19.03.2015

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR REVIVAL OF POWER PLANTS

3887. SHRI MAGANTTI VENKATESWARA RAO (BABU):

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether old power plants in the country have been proposed to be refurnished/revived with the help of World Bank/Asian Development Bank/Private Banks etc.;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, plant-wise; and
- (c) the quantum of financial assistance provided/to be provided for each such plant?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER,
COAL AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) : Yes, Madam. Some of the old power plants in the country have been proposed for renovation & modernization (R&M) with the help of Industrial Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), KfW Development Bank and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

(b) & (c) : The quantum of financial assistance involved for Energy Efficiency Renovation and Modernization (EE R&M) of coal fired thermal generating units is at Annex.

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (b) & (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3887 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.03.2015.

Plant wise financial assistance by World Bank/Asian Development Bank/Private Bank

- i) The total financial assistance provided for Energy Efficiency Renovation and Modernisation (EE R&M) at Bandel TPS (Unit-5, 210 MW) project is around US \$ 93.66 million comprising of Industrial Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) loan of around US \$ 77.01 million (Loan) and Global Environment Facility (GEF) Grant of around US \$ 16.65 million.

The total financial assistance provided for EE R&M at Koradi TPS (Unit-6, 210 MW) project is around US\$ 71.45 million comprising of IBRD loan of around US \$ 59 million (Loan) and Grant of around US \$ 12.45 million.

- ii) KfW Development Bank-Germany has earmarked a soft loan of Euro 90 million for implementation of EE R&M of two coal fired thermal generating units namely Nasik Unit-3 (210 MW) of Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Limited (MAHAGENCO) and Kolaghat Unit-3 (210 MW) of West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited (WBPDCCL).
- iii) Financial assistance involved in Renovation & Modernisation works for life extension of Umium Stage-III, (Kyrdemkulai) (2 x 30 MW), hydro power plant of Meghalaya Power Generation Corporation Ltd (MePGCL) is about Rs. 344 crores from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3902
ANSWERED ON 19.03.2015

NATIONAL MISSION FOR ENHANCED ENERGY EFFICIENCY (NMEEE)

3902. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the target set to be achieved under National Mission for Enhance Energy Efficiency (NMEEE) has been achieved;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER,
COAL AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) to (c) : The National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE) was approved during the 11th Plan period and the institutional and regulatory infrastructure are in place. The scheme has since been approved for continuation in 12th Plan period. The target of the scheme is to achieve total avoided capacity addition of 4586 MW and savings of 15.04 million tonne of oil equivalent (million toe) during 12th Plan period. While there are no separate annual targets for NMEEE, the total avoided capacity so far in 12th Plan is 3914 MW under NMEEE and other schemes for energy conservation implemented by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3903
ANSWERED ON 19.03.2015

SUPPLY OF INFERIOR QUALITY OF FUEL

3903. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the instances of supply of inferior quality of coal to thermal power stations have been reported to the Government;
- (b) if not, the details thereof along with the loss suffered by the thermal power stations as a result thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure supply of standard quality of coal to power plants to check the production cost, if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER,
COAL AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) to (c) : Some of the power utilities i.e. M.P. Power Generating Company Ltd., NTPC Ltd., Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Ltd., Haryana Power Generation Corporation Ltd., Damoder Valley Corporation, etc. have reported instances of supply of inferior quality/grade slippage in supply of coal to their power plants to Central Electricity Authority (CEA).

In order to address their concern, Government has decided that with effect from 1st October, 2014, third party sampler would be appointed by power utilities themselves from a notified panel to ensure quality of coal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3904
ANSWERED ON 19.03.2015

REFORMS IN POWER SECTOR

3904. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is an urgent need for reforms in various important fields of power sector, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the provision of open access for consumers has remained ineffective due to unwillingness of State regulators/utilities;
- (c) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto; and
- (d) the details of steps taken by the Government for implementing reforms in power sector?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER,
COAL AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) : Government of India enacted Electricity Act, 2003 to consolidate the laws relating to generation, transmission, distribution, trading and use of electricity and generally for taking measures conducive to development of electricity industry, and for protecting interest of consumers.

Based on the experience gained over the last about 12 years in the implementation of the Electricity Act, 2003, it was felt that while there have been impressive achievements in the areas of augmentation of generation capacity, establishment of National Grid, a multi-layered regulatory framework, private sector participation, development of electricity markets and exchanges and restructuring of State Electricity Boards, at the same time, the distribution sector which is managed by States continues to be the weakest link in the power sector value chain. There have also been other issues like grid indiscipline, regulatory accountability, policy framework for enhanced renewable penetration, bringing further competition and efficiency in the distribution sector and giving choice to the consumers etc. for which it was felt that there is a need to review and amend some of the provisions in line with the overall objectives of the Act.

(b) : Open Access is one of the cornerstones of the Electricity Act, 2003 to facilitate supply of electricity from the surplus region to deficit region and to tap the source of electricity such as captive generation and renewable generation. The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission is responsible for facilitating inter-state transmission of electricity. The details of open access availed on Inter State Transmission System during last five years are given at Annex.

Open access at intra-state level remains the responsibility of State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs). At distribution level, as per information available with Forum of Regulators secretariat, most of the SERCs have notified terms and conditions of Open Access Regulations.

(c) & (d) : Electricity is a concurrent subject. Ministry of Power has all along facilitated reforms through policy directions and creating suitable environment for enabling regulations in consultations and dialogue with various stakeholders/State Governments. To bring further reforms, the Union Cabinet has approved the proposals for amendment in Electricity Act, 2003 on 10th December, 2014 as contained in the Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2014. The Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2014 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 19.12.2014. These amendments envisage competition in retail (i.e. choice to consumers to select retail suppliers), strict enforcement of Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPO) and stricter requirements for Grid Safety and Security etc. The Bill has been referred to Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy.

ANNEX

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3904
ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.03.2015.

TOTAL (Bilateral + Collective)	NO. OF TRANSACTIONS	APPROVED ENERGY(Million Units)
2008-09	15414	30521
2009-10	18128	39457
2010-11	19883	55232
2011-12	24111	66987
2012-13	32088	73153
2013-14	33917	86973
2014-15 (upto Dec'14)	28231	61701

(Source: NLDC)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3906
ANSWERED ON 19.03.2015

ESTABLISHMENT OF POWER PROJECT

3906. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:
SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the funds have been received from Banks for the power projects approved to be set up;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the loan received from Banks;
- (c) whether Government has also allotted land for these power projects; and
- (d) if so, the details and status thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER,
COAL AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) to (d) : RBI does not maintain details of loan received by the approved Power Projects. However, bank-wise information on loans outstanding to power sector as at the end of March 2013, March 2014 and December, 2014 is given in Annex.

State Governments, wherever required, facilitate allocation of land for infrastructure projects including Power Sector.

ANNEX REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3906 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 19.03.2015.

Bank-wise data on outstanding loans to Energy/Power sector as at end of March, 2013, March, 2014 & December, 2014

<i>Source: Off-site returns as reported by banks, domestic operations-Rs. Crore</i>			
Bank Name	Mar-13	Mar-14	Dec-14
Allahabad Bank	14,747	13,826	14,073
Andhra Bank	12,953	11,661	12,515
Bank of Baroda	15,991	18,754	19,880
Bank of India	22,244	26,783	30,791
Bank of Maharashtra	7,805	8,819	8,541
Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.	-	-	-
Canara Bank	31,287	38,294	45,620
Central Bank of India	25,169	29,775	33,263
Corporation Bank	11,685	11,952	13,089
Dena Bank	11,204	9,875	10,545
IDBI Bank Limited	24,642	24,687	26,502
Indian Bank	11,938	11,955	12,565
Indian Overseas Bank	14,463	15,932	18,700
Oriental Bank of Commerce	14,520	13,764	14,670
Punjab & Sind Bank	12,193	12,460	12,754
Punjab National Bank	27,874	33,525	33,779
Syndicate Bank	11,795	11,883	15,074
UCO Bank	30,924	19,166	24,001
Union Bank of India	21,520	22,045	22,901
United Bank of India	9,059	9,665	10,070
Vijaya Bank	14,737	14,633	14,074
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	4,738	5,386	6,217
State Bank of Hyderabad	5,885	6,950	7,614
State Bank of India	57,693	86,926	100,085
State Bank of Mysore	3,642	3,740	4,767
State Bank of Patiala	5,411	6,971	6,769
State Bank of Travancore	4,130	4,506	3,784
Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	288	239	246
City Union Bank Ltd.	115	125	109
Dhanlaxmi Bank Limited	212	387	226
Federal Bank Ltd.	2,611	2,044	2,336
ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	311	162	23
Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd.	2,124	3,273	2,913
Karnataka Bank Ltd.	1,629	1,567	1,431
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	1,498	1,409	1,481
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	258	330	886
Nainital Bank Ltd.	-	-	0
Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	208	223	396
South Indian Bank Ltd.	2,743	2,641	2,056
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	790	780	448
Axis Bank Ltd.	6,937	8,483	10,510
DCB Bank Ltd	20	32	16
HDFC Bank Ltd.	5,279	7,775	8,962
ICICI Bank Ltd.	9,743	12,311	13,646
IndusInd Bank Ltd.	1,164	1,049	1,701
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	372	564	1,941

Yes Bank Ltd	1,667	3,274	5,817
AB Bank Ltd	-	-	-
Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank Ltd.	-	47	228
American Express Banking Corp.	-	-	-
Antwerp Diamond Bank NV	-	-	-
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited	-	-	-
BNP Paribas	122	350	489
Bank International Indonesia	-	-	-
Bank of America, National Association	450	55	240
Bank of Bahrain & Kuwait BSC	-	12	12
Bank of Ceylon	-	-	-
Bank of Nova Scotia	-	-	-
Barclays Bank Plc	150	244	199
CTBC Bank	-	-	-
Citibank N.A.	744	638	431
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	-	-	-
Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank	-	-	11
Credit Suisse AG	-	-	-
DBS Bank Limited	390	283	290
Deutsche Bank (Asia)	553	316	796
FIRSTRAND BANK	-	-	-
HSBC Bank Oman S.A.O.G	-	-	-
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.	436	274	327
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited	-	112	221
JP Morgan Chase Bank, National Association	-	200	200
JSC VTB Bank	-	-	-
Krung Thai Bank pcl	-	-	-
Mashreq Bank PSC	-	-	10
Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd.	-	-	-
National Australia Bank	-	-	-
Rabobank International (Cooperative Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A.)	-	-	54
SBERBANK	-	-	60
Shinhan Bank	-	72	-
Societe Generale	15	49	-
Sonali Bank Ltd	-	-	-
Standard Chartered Bank	336	561	689
State Bank of Mauritius Ltd.	-	-	-
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	-	-	-
The Bank of Tokyo - Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.	-	174	162
The Royal Bank of Scotland N.V.	58	481	-
UBS AG	54	-	-
United Overseas Bank Limited	-	22	70
Westpac Banking Corporation	-	-	-
Woori Bank	-	-	-
Capital Local Area Bank Ltd	-	-	-
Coastal Local Area Bank Ltd	-	-	-
Krishna Bhima Samruddhi Local Area Bank Ltd	-	-	-
Subhadra Local Area Bank Ltd	-	-	-
TOTAL	469,525	524,490	582,269
