GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.483
ANSWERED ON 06.04.2023

GENERATION OF POWER

***483. DR. VISHNU PRASAD M.K.:**

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the power generated through various means in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the power shared by Tamil Nadu to the National Grid or other States since 2019; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to enhance the power production in the country to meet the rising demand of power?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

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

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STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) IN RESPECT OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.483 FOR REPLY ON 06.04.2023 REGARDING GENERATION OF POWER ASKED BY SHRI DR. VISHNU PRASAD M.K.

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(a) : The details of power generation through various means in the country, State/UT-wise during the period from 2019-20 to 2022-23 (upto February, 2023) is given at Annexure-I.

(b): The details of power shared by the State of Tamil Nadu to the National grid or other States since 2019 is given at Annexure-II.

(c) : The following steps have been taken for meeting the increased demand for power:

(i) Measures have been taken to ensure the availability of the generation capacity. The Power Generators are required to complete the maintenance work of their plants well before the period of high demand. Planned maintenance will not be taken up during the high demand period (say April to May 2023).

(ii) Monitoring and Coordination with Ministries of Coal and Railways on a regular basis for increase in the production and dispatch of coal as much as possible.

(iii) In case of Government supply of domestic coal the generators have been asked for timely import of coal for blending purposes so that adequate coal stock is maintained in the plant.

(iv) All captive coal blocks have been asked to maximize the coal production to supplement the coal supply from domestic coal companies (CIL and SCCL).

(v) Additional arrangement for gas for running Gas based stations has been planned from GAIL, during high power demand months.

(vi) The Electricity Amendment Rule, 2022 has been notified on 29th December 2022 which mandate preparation of resource adequacy plan so as to successfully meet the power demand of the consumers.

(vii) Imported Coal Based (ICB) plants have been issued statutory directions to stock coal and generate power during high demand period.

(viii) Ministry of Power has directed NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Limited (NVVN) on 09.03.2023 for procurement of power from Gas based power Utilities other than NTPC through competitive bidding for market-based power sale in the crunch period in summer 2023 to support the peak demand.

(ix) Reservoir level of Hydro Stations are being monitored for optimum utilization of water. All hydro plants have been instructed to operate in consultation with RLDCs/ SLDCs to optimize water utilization in current month for better availability in next month.

(x) New Coal Based Capacity likely to be added by March, 2023 is 2920 MW (North Karanpura-660 MW, Barh-660 MW, Telangana-800 MW and Damodaran Sanjeevaiah-800 MW).

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PART (a) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 483 FOR ANSWER IN THE LOK SABHA ON 06.04.2023 REGARDING GENERATION OF POWER

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The details of power generation through various means in the country, State/UT-wise during the period from 2019-20 to 2022-23 (upto February, 2023) is as under:

Region	State	Fuel	Sum of Actual Gen 2022-23 (upto-February, 2023) (MU)	Sum of Actual Gen 2021-22 (MU)	Sum of Actual Gen 2020-21 (MU)	Sum of Actual Gen 2019-20 (MU)
Northern Region (NR)	Chandigarh	DIESEL				
		RENEWABLE (Excluding Hydro)	11.18	14.19	10.156	13.334
	DELHI	COAL			0	0
		NATURAL GAS	3681.2	4948.57	5304.01	6015.11
		RENEWABLE (Excluding Hydro)	476.70758	458.733451	426.703261	423.67
	HARYANA	COAL	30145.38	22847.43	13994.58	16761.85
		HYDRO				
		NATURAL GAS	2.59	120.3	901.8	555.16
		RENEWABLE (Excluding Hydro)	1299.1	1135.41922	760.748	733.500562
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	HYDRO	37204.23	36459.64	37473.47	40834.88
		RENEWABLE (Excluding Hydro)	2791.46	2043.7569	2160.295	2167.238
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	HIGH SPEED DIESEL	0	0	0	0
		HYDRO	15673.72	17074.02	17002.68	18094.12
		RENEWABLE (Excluding Hydro)	365.32012	415.8114	439.2918	443.12568
	LADAKH	HYDRO	385.96	405.98	376.21	270.28
	PUNJAB	COAL	28765.51	24175.82	17994.79	20901.67
		HYDRO	4095.32	3709.73	4747.03	5123.48
		RENEWABLE (Excluding Hydro)	3704.048102	3242.154131	2864.470113	2722.530232
	RAJASTHAN	COAL	43166.98	40846.37	36776.84	38486.35
		HYDRO	892.41	481.84	469.63	606.18
		LIGNITE	8199.19	8762.03	8478.53	7403.55
		NATURAL GAS	1350.54	1499.01	1018.69	1033.51
		NUCLEAR	6141.95	8308.85	7386.05	8451.58
		RENEWABLE (Excluding Hydro)	37215.6106	24099.31389	16516.38015	14348.95676
	UTTAR PRADESH	COAL	139167.64	130698.93	119592.96	117018.91
		HYDRO	917.3	1402.68	1572.35	1073.48
		NATURAL GAS	889.68	1148.49	2470.75	2296.54
		NUCLEAR	2877.08	3580.25	3284.81	3791.29
		RENEWABLE (Excluding Hydro)	6289.534625	6328.93703	5747.78288	5143.20028

	UTTARAKHAND	HYDRO	14763.04	14332.13	13592.49	14554.53
		NATURAL GAS	0	1012.32	721.97	1986.79
		RENEWABLE (Excluding Hydro)	855.91	872.32	1236.853	1193.9513
Western Region (WR)	CHHATTISGARH	COAL	128377.27	140870.87	134614.5	117992.27
		HYDRO	209.54	404.13	419.19	236.79
		RENEWABLE (Excluding Hydro)	1788.218927	1938.208392	1633.893886	1107.872994
	GOA	NAPTHA	0	0	0	0
		RENEWABLE (Excluding Hydro)	18.02	16.822	1.455346	0.8204
	GUJARAT	COAL	44496.5	43884.4	71637.55	79011.04
		HYDRO	5841.69	2621.51	4233.36	5414.68
		LIGNITE	5118.5	5684.02	5421.24	5579.58
		MULTI FUEL				
		NATURAL GAS	1848.85	7353.85	18877.21	13515.42
		NUCLEAR	3320.03	3503.47	3712.96	3428.6
		RENEWABLE (Excluding Hydro)	27504.52653	24839.52868	17977.39082	17716.92936
	MADHYA PRADESH	COAL	124292.42	129634.45	123089.78	114818.28
		HYDRO	7038.78	4686.72	6477.33	6281.74
		RENEWABLE (Excluding Hydro)	8190.64834	8716.7338	8517.857589	8297.876427
	MAHARASHTRA	COAL	112404.64	116485.92	98173.83	107002.16
		HYDRO	5441.12	6007.38	5548.46	5880.58
		NATURAL GAS	2219.12	6124.19	5963.43	7999.04
		NUCLEAR	8373.41	8602.18	7886.62	10536.43
		RENEWABLE (Excluding Hydro)	15740.10403	15845.6372	14232.66598	13985.78959
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	RENEWABLE (Excluding Hydro)	29.11	49.161911	11.956423	6.188802
	Daman & Diu	RENEWABLE (Excluding Hydro)		47.668342	40.044964	21.827558
Southern Region (SR)	ANDHRA PRADESH	COAL	54963.38	53326.74	46145.71	56916.07
		DIESEL	0	0	0	0
		HYDRO	3549.98	3113.83	3280.12	3013.43
		NATURAL GAS	610	2094.34	3323.24	3013.62
		RENEWABLE (Excluding Hydro)	15125.42	15662.60615	14133.82605	13993.20126
	KARNATAKA	COAL	31163.96	30505.26	19861.24	23836.42
		DIESEL	0	0	0	0
		HYDRO	12164.44	13936.46	12587.35	14014.27
		NATURAL GAS	0	0	0	0
		NUCLEAR	6777.27	7492.05	7093.92	7278.22
		RENEWABLE (Excluding Hydro)	26914.561	28634.27521	27850.331	25648.423
	KERALA	DIESEL	0.12	0	7.83	12.04
		HYDRO	7549.27	9317.44	6628.39	5454.04
		NAPTHA	0	0	101.41	0

		RENEWABLE (Excluding Hydro)	1801.604	1614.624	1092.12259	804.744
	LAKSHADWEEP	RENEWABLE (Excluding Hydro)	0.094653	0.303539	0.449882	0.657422
	LAKSHDWEEP	DIESEL	9.46			
	PUDUCHERRY	NATURAL GAS	212.55	251.13	232.15	255.79
		RENEWABLE (Excluding Hydro)	11.22	12.24	6.39	4.14
	TAMIL NADU	COAL	39142.42	36802.55	32329.41	42880.83
		DIESEL	0	0	0	0
		HYDRO	5708.02	5212.07	5212.71	4765.24
		LIGNITE	19538.64	22647.99	16605.91	19995.63
		NAPTHA	0.83	0	0	0
		NATURAL GAS	1684.91	1732.22	2264.73	2869.99
		NUCLEAR	14323.56	15625.26	13664.72	12986.33
		RENEWABLE (Excluding Hydro)	25819.2431	24061.28457	21659.04504	19763.885
	TELANGANA	COAL	45699.87	51550.06	44760.76	47347.78
		HYDRO	5933.43	5626.63	3645.38	4507.04
		RENEWABLE (Excluding Hydro)	6698.1832	7345.8912	6933.368599	6794.23255
Eastern Region (ER)	BIHAR	COAL	50463.55	43940.4	33866.14	35360.76
		HYDRO				
		RENEWABLE (Excluding Hydro)	252.9042427	239.8317165	226.6063646	358.6790305
	WEST BENGAL	COAL	79406.42	83216.77	72735.07	71395.39
		HIGH SPEED DIESEL	0	0	0	0
		HYDRO	3284.83	3189.84	3212.28	2916.38
		RENEWABLE (Excluding Hydro)	1796.048373	1845.089042	1530.695295	1475.040798
	JHARKHAND	COAL	27697.33	28338.72	27219.97	26072.08
		HYDRO	297.6	547.96	223.09	150.96
		NAPTHA				
		RENEWABLE (Excluding Hydro)	18.234419	28.705427	26.4677	24.17372
	ODISHA	COAL	58723.08	60161.29	55206.47	41525.2
		HYDRO	5145.22	5230.63	6859.97	6728.77
		RENEWABLE (Excluding Hydro)	1103.480981	1081.103649	877.769077	783.196322
	ANDAMAN NICOBAR	DIESEL	185.88	117.24	118.48	96.19
		HYDRO				
		RENEWABLE (Excluding Hydro)	35.197798	34.770515	39.509953	17.301852
	SIKKIM	DIESEL				
		HYDRO	11364.66	11493.9	10879.5	11027.36
		RENEWABLE (Excluding Hydro)	11.32538	12.35496	55.96286	60.618875

Northern Eastern Region (NER)	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	HYDRO	4617.31	4161.28	3451.34	1786.46
		RENEWABLE (Excluding Hydro)	24.5737	2.13	2.096	2.238496
	ASSAM	COAL	4700.3	4201.45	2976.74	3929.96
		HYDRO	467.46	676.24	270.87	1291.68
		MULTI FUEL				
		NATURAL GAS	3075.06	3399.1	2721.4	2808.73
		RENEWABLE (Excluding Hydro)	252.17	122.103799	51.513945	58.765535
	MANIPUR	DIESEL	0	0	0	0
		HYDRO	469.4	455.48	621.62	366.59
		RENEWABLE (Excluding Hydro)	7.50995	6.722	7.711	4.2041
	MEGHALAYA	HYDRO	940.91	841.82	1151.99	1018.29
		RENEWABLE (Excluding Hydro)	67.430362	44.67697521	56.792036	62.73
	MIZORAM	DIESEL				
		HYDRO	195.81	137.44	158.85	177.02
		RENEWABLE (Excluding Hydro)	54.0096558	28.0939456	33.5201	50.0029
	NAGALAND	COAL				
		HYDRO	173.77	100.55	203.86	180.85
		RENEWABLE (Excluding Hydro)	108.708712	63.4745	69.7674	75.87
	TRIPURA	HYDRO				
		NATURAL GAS	6447.23	6332.25	7043.21	6092.94
		RENEWABLE (Excluding Hydro)	6.033964	7.619388478	15.617836	28.103087
IMPORT	Bhutan (IMP)	HYDRO	6720.9	7493.2	8765.5	5794.48
INDIA	ALL INDIA	TOTAL				
Grand Total			1487097.872	1491859.367	1381893.938	1389159.72

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PART (b) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 483 FOR ANSWER IN THE LOK SABHA ON 06.04.2023 REGARDING GENERATION OF POWER

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The details of power shared by the State of Tamil Nadu to the National grid or other States since 2019

Year	From Entity	From Embedded Entity	To Entity	To Embedded Entity	MUs	Total Energy (MU)in the year
January - December 2019	TAMILNADU	TANGEDCO	Delhi	BYPL	23.93	128.85
	TAMILNADU	TANGEDCO	Meghalaya	MePDCL	9.60	
	TAMILNADU	TANGEDCO	Punjab	PSPCL	45.11	
	TAMILNADU	TANGEDCO	West Bengal	IPCL_WB	50.16	
	TAMILNADU	TANGEDCO	Maharashtra	AEML	0.06	
January - December 2020	TAMILNADU	TANGEDCO	Delhi	BYPL	135.41	854.90
	TAMILNADU	TANGEDCO	DELHI	BRPL	51.00	
	TAMILNADU	TANGEDCO	PUNJAB	PUNJAB	111.87	
	TAMILNADU	TANGEDCO	HARYANA	HARYANA	377.23	
	TAMILNADU	TANGEDCO	PUNJAB	PUNJAB	179.39	
January - December 2021	TAMILNADU	TANGEDCO	DELHI	BRPL	59.49	1202.98
	TAMILNADU	TANGEDCO	DELHI	TPDDL	48.45	
	TAMILNADU	TANGEDCO	PUNJAB	PUNJAB	359.09	
	TAMILNADU	TANGEDCO	HARYANA	HARYANA	686.87	
	TAMILNADU	TANGEDCO	DELHI	BYPL	47.21	
	TAMILNADU	TANGEDCO	KARNATAKA	NESTLEIND	0.19	
	TAMILNADU	TANGEDCO	ODISHA	GIL_CDGANJAM	0.54	
	TAMILNADU	TANGEDCO	ODISHA	VSL	0.63	
	TAMILNADU	TANGEDCO	DVC	TSL	0.52	
January - December 2022	TAMILNADU	TANGEDCO	HIMACHAL PRADESH	HP	1.56	811.97
	TAMILNADU	TANGEDCO	DELHI	BRPL	197.51	
	TAMILNADU	TANGEDCO	DELHI	BYPL	74.40	
	TAMILNADU	TANGEDCO	PUNJAB	PUNJAB	516.80	
	TAMILNADU	TANGEDCO	MP	MPSEB_Beneficiary	21.70	
2023 (January to 19th March 2023)	TAMILNADU	TANGEDCO	MP	MPSEB_Beneficiary	189.50	218.00
	TAMILNADU	TANGEDCO	RAJASTHAN	RUVNL	28.50	

Energy sold by the State of Tamil Nadu (including imbedded entities through Power Exchanges) is as under:

Year	MUs
2019	181.72
2020	81.40
2021	285.65
2022	827.34
2023(upto 19th March, 2023)	269.18

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.491
ANSWERED ON 06.04.2023

GUIDELINES FOR CONTROL OF CHARGES LEVIED BY DISCOMS

***491. SHRI KANUMURU RAGHU RAMA KRISHNA RAJU:**

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that DISCOMS are levying high wheeling charges which subsequently results in high electricity bills;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has issued any guidelines for control of such exorbitant charges levied by DISCOMS;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

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

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STATEMENT

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) IN RESPECT OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 491 FOR REPLY ON 06.04.2023 REGARDING GUIDELINES FOR CONTROL OF CHARGES LEVIED BY DISCOMS ASKED BY SHRI KANUMURU RAGHU RAMA KRISHNA RAJU.

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(a) & (b) : The wheeling charges are levied by a Distribution licensee for conveyance of electricity through their distribution network. The wheeling charges vary from State to State. The various components of retail tariff, including wheeling charge, is determined by respective State Electricity Regulatory Commissions(SERC)/Joint Electricity Regulatory Commissions (JERC) in accordance with the principles laid down in the Electricity Act & the Tariff Policy and takes into account the cost of supply.

(c) to (e) : The Tariff Policy recognizes that consumer interest is best served by ensuring viability and sustainability of the entire value chain viz., generation, transmission and distribution of electricity, while at the same time facilitating power supply at reasonable rate to consumers. The Appropriate Commissions are therefore entrusted to ensure viability of the generation, transmission and distribution in terms of recovery of all prudent costs.

Under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) launched by Government of India, timely issuance of tariff order and true-up order is one of the pre-qualification criteria for evaluating the DISCOMs for availing financial assistance under the Scheme. Further, Ministry of Power, has introduced additional prudential guidelines for sanctioning of working capital loans to State DISCOMs/TRANSCOs/GENCOs. These essentially entail that loans to DISCOMs and other State owned utilities would be contingent on their performance against prescribed conditions which includes timely issuance of tariff order and true-up order. Furthermore, in line with recommendations of the Fifteenth Finance Commission, Ministry of Finance (GoI) launched a program in June, 2021 to allow additional borrowing space of 0.5% of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) to State Governments, which is conditional on them undertaking and sustaining specific reforms in the power sector. Certain entry level conditions which include timely issuance of tariff order and true-up order, ensure that the additional borrowing by DISCOMs stands evaluated and justified.

Section 61 and 62 of the Electricity Act specifies the guiding principles namely cost of service, efficiency, and the interests of consumers for determining tariffs for the generation, supply, transmission, wheeling and retails sale of electricity.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.500
ANSWERED ON 06.04.2023

DEMAND FOR POWER IN SUMMER SEASON

500. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI A. RAJA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made an estimate regarding the demand of power in the coming summer season in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the measures taken/proposed to be taken to meet high electricity demand during the peak months to prevent load shedding in various parts of the country?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

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

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STATEMENT

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) IN RESPECT OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 500 FOR REPLY ON 06.04.2023 REGARDING DEMAND FOR POWER IN SUMMER SEASON ASKED BY SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI AND SHRI A. RAJA

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(a) & (b) : As per the latest Load Generation Balance Report (LGBR), the month-wise details of Anticipated All India Energy Requirement and Peak Demand for 2023-24 for summer months are given at Annexure.

(c) : The months of April, 2023 and May, 2023 have been declared as high demand period. During the current year 2023-24, the peak demand is expected to be around 229 GW during the summer period. The following steps have been taken for meeting the increased demand for power;

(i) Measures have been taken to ensure the availability of the generation capacity. The Power Generators have been asked to complete the maintenance work of their plants well before the period of high demand. No planned maintenance will be taken up during the high demand period (say April & May 2023).

(ii) Monitoring and Coordination with Ministries of Coal and Railways, on a regular basis for increase in the production and dispatch of coal as much as possible.

(iii) All Power Generators have been asked for timely import of Coal for blending purposes so that adequate coal stock is maintained in the plant.

(iv) All captive coal blocks have been asked to maximize the coal production to supplement the coal supply from domestic coal companies (CIL and SCCL).

(v) Additional arrangement for gas for running Gas based stations has been planned from GAIL, during high power demand months.

(vi) Imported Coal Based (ICB) Plants have been issued statutory directions to stock coal and generate power during high demand period.

(vii) Ministry of Power has directed NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Limited (NVVN) on 09.03.2023 for procurement of power from Gas based power Utilities other than NTPC through competitive bidding for market-based power sale in the crunch period in summer 2023 to support the peak demand.

(viii) Reservoir level of Hydro Stations are being monitored for optimum utilization of water. All hydro plants have been instructed to operate in consultation with RLDCs/ SLDCs to optimize water utilization in current month for better availability in next month.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PARTS (a) & (b) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 500 FOR ANSWER IN THE LOK SABHA ON 06.04.2023 REGARDING DEMAND FOR POWER IN SUMMER SEASON

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The month-wise details of Anticipated All India Energy Requirement and Peak Demand for 2023-24 for summer months (April, 2023 to June, 2023) are as under:

Month	All India Energy Requirement (in MUs)	All India Peak Demand (in MW)
April, 2023	142,097	229,018
May, 2023	141,464	218,609
June, 2023	139,860	224,173

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.5532
ANSWERED ON 06.04.2023

STATE ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSIONS

5532. SHRI THIRUNAVUKKARASAR SU.:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of posts are lying vacant in the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs);

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has issued any direction to the States to fill up the vacancies in a time bound manner in order to avoid its impact on investments/supply of quality power to consumers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which all vacant posts are likely to be filled up?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) to (e) : Section 82 of the Electricity Act, 2003 empowers State Government to appoint Chairpersons and Members of State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC). The details of the State-wise vacancy position in SERCs as provided by Forum of Regulators (FoR) is at Annexure.

The Central Government has advised the State Governments from time to time to take all necessary steps for filling up the vacant posts of Chairpersons/Members in concerned SERC within stipulated time as per provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5532 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 06.04.2023

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STATUS OF VACANCIES IN STATE ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSIONS (SERCs)
[STATUS AS ON : 31.03.2023]

S. NO.	NAME OF SERC/JERC	POST(s)	VACANT POST(s)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh State Electricity Regulatory Commission (APSERC)	Chairperson	1 [Chairperson : Since 01-01-2020]
2.	Bihar Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC)	Chairperson + 2 Members	1 [1 Member : Since 08-08-2021]
3.	Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC)	Chairperson + 2 Members	2 [Chairperson : Since 10-01-2023] AND [1 Member : Since 10-01-2021]
4.	Haryana Electricity Regulatory Commission (HERC)	Chairperson + 2 Members	1 [1 Member : Since 08-10-2021]
5.	Meghalaya State Electricity Regulatory Commission (MSERC)	Chairperson + 1 Member	1 [1 Member : Since 01-01-2023]
6.	Punjab State Electricity Regulatory Commission (PSERC)	Chairperson + 2 Members	1 [1 Member : Since 05-05-2022]
7.	Uttar Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (UPERC)	Chairperson + 2 Members	1 [1 Member : Since 05-10-2022]
8.	Uttarakhand Electricity Regulatory Commission (UERC)	Chairperson + 2 Members	1 [Chairperson: Since 17-04-2019]
9.	West Bengal Electricity Regulatory Commission (WBERC)	Chairperson + 2 Members	1 [1 Member : Since 29-04-2022]

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.5537
ANSWERED ON 06.04.2023

STREET LIGHTING NATIONAL PROGRAMME

†5537. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched the Street Lighting National Programme (SLNP) in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the said programme is being implemented/proposed to be implemented only in few States in the country at present;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(d) the time/date by which all the States are likely to be covered under the said programme; and

(e) the details of the targets set/achieved so far in this regard?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) : Yes Sir. The Hon'ble Prime Minister on 5th January, 2015 launched Street Lighting National Programme (SLNP), which is being implemented by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture company of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) of Ministry of Power to replace conventional Street Lights with smart and energy efficient LED Street Lights across India.

(b) & (c) : The programme is being implemented across the country.

(d) : Street Light National Programme (SLNP) is a voluntary programme. Under the programme, EESL had set an objective of converting an estimated number of 1.34 crores existing conventional Street Lights across all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/Gram Panchayats (GPs) of the country with energy efficient LED Street Lights in 5 years. For the same, EESL enters into agreement with ULBs/GPs directly or through the concerned State/UT Governments before replacement of Street Lights is taken up by EESL.

(e) : Being a voluntary programme, no specific targets have been set for SLNP. Till date, EESL has installed more than 1.28 Cr. LED Street Lights across 29 States/UTs

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.5540
ANSWERED ON 06.04.2023

UNAVAILABILITY OF COAL IN POWER PLANTS

5540. SHRI MARGANI BHARAT:
DR. BEESETTI VENKATA SATYAVATHI:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to deal with logistical constraints in the coal supply chain such as issues with the availability of rakes to transport coal by rail, as well as challenges in transporting coal during monsoon season that may lead to unavailability of coal in power plants;

(b) whether the Government has made coordinated efforts with Ministries of Railways, Coal and Power to prevent any problems in supply of coal given that shortage of trains to transport coal is worsening the fuel supply crisis;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has made efforts to plan in advance for the coal transport arrangement so as to prevent any shortage of coal supply to power plants; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) to (e) : Following steps have been taken by the Government to deal with logistical constraints in the coal supply chain:

i. An Inter-Ministerial Sub Group comprising of representatives from Ministries of Power, Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Railways, Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) meet regularly to take various operational decisions to enhance supply of coal to thermal power plants as well as for meeting any contingent situations relating to Power Sector including to alleviate critical coal stock position in power plants.

.....2.

ii. **A Secretary level Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) meet regularly to ensure that the medium and long term requirements of coal are met. The IMC comprises of Chairman, Railway Board, Secretary, Ministry of Coal, Secretary, Ministry of Environment Forests and Climate Change as Members and Secretary, Ministry of Power as Convener.**

iii. **In year 2022, for augmentation of Railway Wagons, contracts for 84,178 new wagons have been issued, against which supplies have commenced and are likely to be completed in next 3 years time. The wagon contracts issued in year 2022 are comprising of supply of 39,763 BOXNHL wagons and 3500 BOBRN wagons for augmenting coal loadings and also for supply of 40,000 BCNA wagons for augmenting transportation of agri commodities.**

iv. **In addition to above, to facilitate coal movement, Railway focus is on completion of capacity augmentation projects. During Financial Year 2021-22, 1984 Km multi-tracking has been commissioned and in this FY, till date, 1574 Km multi-tracking has been commissioned.**

v. **The coal based power plants in consultation with Ministry of Railways and Coal Companies plan lifting of coal from the mines/ private washeries/ goods sheds.**

vi. **Ministry of Power vide letter dated 9.1.2023 has directed Central, State Gencos and IPPs to take necessary action and plan to import coal through a transparent competitive procurement for blending at the rate of 6% by weight so as to have coal stocks at their power plants for smooth operations till September, 2023.**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.5546
ANSWERED ON 06.04.2023

UJWAL DISCOM ASSURANCE YOJANA

5546. MS. RAMYA HARIDAS:
SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total outstanding dues owed by power Distribution Companies (DISCOMS) to generation firms (GENCOS), State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the reforms deliberated upon in consultation with the States and all stakeholders;

(c) the details of the gap between Average Cost of Supply (ACS) and Average Revenue Realised (ARR) excluding Regulatory Assets and Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) till date, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of the accumulated losses of all DISCOMS in the country, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the details of the relief/rehabilitation package being provided to DISCOMS to come out from the financial crisis?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) : As per the information available on PRAAPTI portal, the total dues of power distribution companies (DISCOMs) towards Generating Companies as on 28.03.2023 are:

Sl. No.	Particular	Amount in Rs. Crore
1	Balance Legacy Dues (after payment of 8 EMIs)	91,061
2	Current Dues (Excluding disputed and before default trigger date)	28,449

State/UT-wise details of the total outstanding dues owned by Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) to Generation Firms (GENCOS) are given at Annexure-I.

.....2.

(b) : Recognizing the cash flow problems arising out of outstanding receivables of Generating Companies from DISCOMs and in order to increase basic payment discipline in the power sector value chain, sustenance of which has been matter of concern due to increasing receivables to GENCOs, Government of India promulgated Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and Related Matters) Rules, 2022 on 03.06.2022. These rules entail obligations upon the DISOCMs to clear their legacy dues as existing on 03.06.2022 in a time bound phased manner in equated monthly installments with benefits of non-applicability of late payment surcharge after 03.06.2022. These Rules also provide framework for time bound clearance of current dues through establishment of a Payment Security Mechanism and disincentives of progressive withdrawal of open access as well as power regulations if the provisions of the Rules are not followed. DISCOMs can avail loans from PFC Ltd. and REC Ltd. to clear their dues to Generating Companies. With the implementation of Electricity (LPS and Related Matters) Rules, 2022, remarkable improvement has been seen in recovery of outstanding dues. Against legacy dues of Rs.1,38,378 crores as on 03.06.2022, 13 States/ UTs have timely paid installment of Rs.47,317 crores (8 EMIs). Further, 20 States/ UTs reported to have no outstanding dues as on 03.06.2022.

(c) & (d) : As per the "Report on Performance of Power Utilities" published by Power Finance Corporation Limited (PFC), State/ UT-wise details of the gap between Average Cost of Supply (ACS) and Average Revenue Realised (ARR) excluding Regulatory Assets and Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) from FY 2019-20 to 2021-22 are given at Annexure-II.

State/UT-wise details of the accumulated losses of all DISCOMs in the country from FY 2019-20 to 2021-22 are given at Annexure-III.

(e) : Government of India have been implementing various performance linked and result oriented schemes with the objective to have a financially secure, viable and sustainable power sector (distribution segment in particular). Various initiatives undertaken by Ministry of Power (MoP) includes Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and Related Matters) Rules, 2022, Additional Borrowing space of 0.5% of GSDP to the States linked to power sector reforms, Corporate Governance Guidelines, Additional Prudential Norms for lending by Power Finance Corporation (PFC) Limited and Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) Limited, based on the performance of the utilities, Liquidity Infusion Scheme (LIS) and PM KUSUM Scheme. These initiatives have been designed to tackle financial and operational issues to bring in the desired financial discipline in DISCOMs and State Governments.

In addition to above initiatives, under RDSS, in order to attain the key objective of loss reduction in distribution and to reap the benefits of economies of scale, pre-paid Smart Meters are to be installed in a mission mode. Pre-paid Smart meters including System Metering are important interventions in reducing distribution losses in the Utilities and in facilitating automatic measurement of energy flows and energy accounting as well as auditing without any human intervention. Along with installation of pre-paid Smart Metering and the associated Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI), System metering at Feeder and Distribution Transformer level with communicating feature would also be taken up to facilitate proper energy accounting every month for identification of high loss areas.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5546 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 06.04.2023

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State/UT-wise details of total dues available from DISCOMs and PRAAPTI Portal as on 28.03.2023

(All figures in Rs. in cr.)

Sl. No.	State		Balance Legacy Dues (i.e. dues prior to 03.06.2022) of all suppliers*	Overdues (i.e. dues after to 03.06.2022) of all supplier*
1	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Central Power Distribution Company Limited	5,868	34
		Andhra Pradesh Eastern Power Distribution Company Limited		48
		Andhra Pradesh Power Purchase Coordination Committee		905
		Andhra Pradesh Southern Power Distribution Company Limited		497
2	Assam	Assam Power Distribution Company Limited	-	108
3	Bihar	North Bihar Power Distribution Company Ltd.	143	1,041
		South Bihar Power Distribution Company Ltd.	182	1,089
4	Chandigarh	Chandigarh Electricity Department	-	58
5	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Company Limited	3,330	738
6	Delhi	BSES Rajdhani Power Limited	-	3
		BSES Yamuna Power Limited	-	17
		The New Delhi Municipal Council	-	117
7	DNH & DD	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu Power Distribution Corporation Limited	-	252
8	Gujarat	Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited	-	639
9	Haryana	Haryana Power Purchase Centre	-	696
10	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board Limited	-	156
11	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu And Kashmir State Power Trading Company Limited	8,721	27
12	Jharkhand	Jharkhand Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited	3,894	196
13	Karnataka	Bangalore Electricity Supply Company Ltd.	6,274	1,007
		Chamundeshwari Electricity Supply Corporation Limited	1,040	45
		Gulbarga Electricity Supply Company Ltd.	1,703	255
		Hubli Electricity Supply Company Ltd.	1,973	442
		Mangalore Electricity Supply Company Ltd.	104	2
14	Kerala	Kerala State Electricity Board Limited	-	165
15	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Power Management Co Ltd	6,800	2,243
16	Maharashtra	Best Undertaking	-	2
		Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd	14,174	6,338

17	Manipur	Manipur State Power Distribution Company Limited	54	39
18	Meghalaya	Meghalaya Power Distribution Corporation Limited	-	715
19	Mizoram	Mizoram Power Department	-	37
20	Nagaland	Nagaland Power Department	-	37
21	Odisha	Grid Corporation of Odisha	-	457
22	Punjab	Punjab State Power Corporation Limited	-	481
23	Rajasthan	Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	2,046	544
		Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	4,892	901
		Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd.	4,575	658
24	Sikkim	Sikkim Power Department	-	3
25	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Generation & Distribution Corporation Limited	14,024	2,638
26	Telangana	Telangana State Northern Power Distribution Company	1,703	249
		Telangana State Southern Power Distribution Company	4,152	1,076
27	Tripura	Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited	-	84
28	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd	5,410	3,290
29	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand Power Corporation Limited	-	61
30	West Bengal	Damodar Valley Corporation	-	50
		West Bengal State Electricity Distribution Company Ltd.	-	4
	Grand Total		91,061	28,449

*Supplier means Gencos, Transco & Trader.

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ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (c) & (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5546 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 06.04.2023

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	2019-20			2020-21			2021-22 (Provisional)		
	Average Cost of Supply (ACS)	ARR on Tariff Subsidy received (excluding Regulatory Income and Revenue Grant under UDAY for loan takeover)	Gap on Tariff Subsidy received (excluding Regulatory Income and Revenue Grant under UDAY for loan takeover)	Average Cost of Supply (ACS)	ARR on Tariff Subsidy received (excluding Regulatory Income and Revenue Grant under UDAY for loan takeover)	Gap on Tariff Subsidy received (excluding Regulatory Income and Revenue Grant under UDAY for loan takeover)	Average Cost of Supply (ACS)	ARR on Tariff Subsidy received (excluding Regulatory Income and Revenue Grant under UDAY for loan takeover)	Gap on Tariff Subsidy received (excluding Regulatory Income and Revenue Grant under UDAY for loan takeover)
State Sector									
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	24.17	4.94	19.24	27.99	4.90	23.08	-	-	-
Andaman & Nicobar PD	24.17	4.94	19.24	27.99	4.90	23.08	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	5.94	6.12	(0.18)	6.51	5.57	0.94	6.31	5.97	0.34
APCPDCL				6.59	5.90	0.69	6.81	6.24	0.56
APEPDCL	5.61	5.72	(0.11)	6.78	5.79	0.99	6.18	6.24	(0.06)
APSPDCL	6.10	6.33	(0.22)	6.28	5.26	1.02	6.19	5.66	0.53
Arunachal Pradesh	7.62	2.72	4.90	6.99	2.02	4.97	6.04	2.32	3.73
Arunachal PD	7.62	2.72	4.90	6.99	2.02	4.97	6.04	2.32	3.73
Assam	5.46	6.50	(1.04)	6.77	6.67	0.10	6.36	6.66	(0.3)
APDCL	5.46	6.50	(1.04)	6.77	6.67	0.10	6.36	6.66	(0.3)
Bihar	6.26	5.35	0.91	6.24	5.52	0.72	6.41	5.77	0.65
NBPDCL	6.65	6.08	0.57	6.29	5.49	0.81	6.48	5.8	0.68
SBPDCL	5.95	4.76	1.19	6.20	5.54	0.65	6.36	5.74	0.62
Chandigarh	4.16	4.44	(0.27)	4.15	4.56	(0.41)	4.63	4.13	0.5
Chandigarh PD	4.16	4.44	(0.27)	4.15	4.56	(0.41)	4.63	4.13	0.5
Chhattisgarh	4.97	4.95	0.02	4.91	4.85	0.06	5.01	4.8	0.21
CSPDCL	4.97	4.95	0.02	4.91	4.85	0.06	5.01	4.8	0.21
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5.06	5.09	(0.03)	4.59	5.06	(0.47)	4.89	5.06	(0.17)
DNHPDCL	5.06	5.09	(0.03)	4.59	5.06	(0.47)	4.89	5.06	(0.17)
Daman & Diu	4.74	4.23	0.52	4.70	4.75	(0.05)	-	-	-
Daman & Diu PD	4.74	4.23	0.52	4.70	4.75	(0.05)	-	-	-
Goa	4.66	4.05	0.61	4.82	4.32	0.50	5.13	4.55	0.58
Goa PD	4.66	4.05	0.61	4.82	4.32	0.50	5.13	4.55	0.58
Gujarat	5.42	5.48	(0.05)	5.15	5.22	(0.07)	5.57	5.62	(0.06)
DGVCL	6.61	6.68	(0.06)	6.16	6.24	(0.07)	6.45	6.5	(0.04)
MGVCL	5.61	5.71	(0.10)	5.52	5.63	(0.11)	5.67	5.77	(0.1)
PGVCL	4.96	5.00	(0.04)	4.71	4.78	(0.06)	5.15	5.2	(0.06)
UGVCL	5.00	5.05	(0.05)	4.83	4.88	(0.05)	5.29	5.33	(0.04)
Haryana	5.65	5.71	(0.06)	5.22	5.33	(0.12)	5.61	5.76	(0.15)
DHBVNL	5.51	5.55	(0.04)	5.08	5.16	(0.08)	5.55	5.6	(0.05)
UHBVNL	5.83	5.92	(0.09)	5.40	5.57	(0.18)	5.7	5.98	(0.28)
Himachal Pradesh	5.06	5.09	(0.03)	5.14	5.03	0.11	5.27	5.17	0.1
HPSEBL	5.06	5.09	(0.03)	5.14	5.03	0.11	5.27	5.17	0.1
Jammu & Kashmir	4.18	2.15	2.03	4.13	2.32	1.81	-	-	-
JKPDD	4.18	2.15	2.03	4.13	2.32	1.81	-	-	-
Jharkhand	6.33	5.45	0.87	6.09	4.17	1.92	6.29	5.06	1.23
JBVNL	6.33	5.45	0.87	6.09	4.17	1.92	6.29	5.06	1.23
Karnataka	6.59	6.22	0.37	7.11	6.27	0.83	7.26	7.89	(0.64)
BESCOM	7.13	6.56	0.57	7.26	6.56	0.69	7.38	7.74	(0.36)
CHESCOM	5.51	5.26	0.26	6.80	5.73	1.07	6.61	7.57	(0.95)
GESCOM	7.03	6.28	0.75	6.89	6.00	0.90	7.44	8.42	(0.98)
HESCOM	5.81	5.98	(0.17)	7.12	6.10	1.02	7.67	8.11	(0.44)
MESCOM	6.23	6.10	0.13	7.01	6.29	0.72	6.22	7.86	(1.64)
Kerala	5.63	5.53	0.10	6.54	5.84	0.70	5.55	5.8	(0.25)
KSEBL	5.63	5.53	0.10	6.54	5.84	0.70	5.55	5.8	(0.25)
Lakshadweep	25.18	4.60	20.58	23.70	4.26	19.44	-	-	-
Lakshadweep ED	25.18	4.60	20.58	23.70	4.26	19.44	-	-	-

Madhya Pradesh	5.77	5.08	0.69	5.85	4.62	1.23	6.02	5.76	0.26
MPMaKVVCL	5.69	4.88	0.81	5.63	4.40	1.23	5.64	5.64	(0.01)
MPPaKVVCL	5.63	5.54	0.09	5.93	5.18	0.74	6.71	6.08	0.63
MPPoKVVCL	6.02	4.75	1.27	6.02	4.24	1.77	5.65	5.51	0.13
Maharashtra	6.69	6.34	0.36	6.37	5.87	0.51	6.36	6.45	(0.09)
MSEDCL	6.70	6.30	0.39	6.33	5.83	0.50	6.36	6.45	(0.09)
BEST	6.64	7.22	(0.58)	7.93	7.18	0.75	8.46	7.08	1.38
Manipur	7.00	6.94	0.06	6.70	6.62	0.07	8.93	8.62	0.31
MSPDCL	7.00	6.94	0.06	6.70	6.62	0.07	8.93	8.62	0.31
Meghalaya	5.71	3.85	1.86	5.63	3.94	1.69	4.42	3.92	0.5
MePDCL	5.71	3.85	1.86	5.63	3.94	1.69	4.42	3.92	0.5
Mizoram	8.19	7.62	0.57	11.19	5.11	6.08	-	-	-
Mizoram PD	8.19	7.62	0.57	11.19	5.11	6.08	-	-	-
Nagaland	8.71	7.50	1.21	9.30	7.53	1.76	8.11	2.39	5.72
Nagaland PD	8.71	7.50	1.21	9.30	7.53	1.76	8.11	2.39	5.72
Puducherry	5.78	4.81	0.97	4.97	4.93	0.04	-	-	-
Puducherry PD	5.78	4.81	0.97	4.97	4.93	0.04	-	-	-
Punjab	6.07	5.90	0.17	5.65	5.66	(0.01)	5.64	5.91	(0.27)
PSPCL	6.07	5.90	0.17	5.65	5.66	(0.01)	5.64	5.91	(0.27)
Rajasthan	6.81	5.32	1.49	6.68	5.99	0.69	6.37	6.62	(0.25)
AVVNL	6.89	6.15	0.74	6.67	6.31	0.36	6.46	7.03	(0.56)
JdVVNL	6.83	4.51	2.31	6.68	5.49	1.19	6.42	6.28	0.14
JVVNL	6.73	5.45	1.29	6.67	6.21	0.46	6.25	6.64	(0.39)
Sikkim	5.22	3.51	1.71	4.42	3.82	0.60	4.32	3.68	0.64
Sikkim PD	5.22	3.51	1.71	4.42	3.82	0.60	4.32	3.68	0.64
Tamil Nadu	6.76	5.01	1.75	7.17	5.13	2.04	7.48	5.79	1.68
TANGEDCO	6.76	5.01	1.75	7.17	5.13	2.04	7.48	5.79	1.68
Telangana	6.41	5.33	1.09	6.46	5.39	1.06	6.61	6.52	0.08
TSNPDCL	6.28	5.48	0.80	6.43	5.32	1.11	6.91	6.82	0.09
TSSPDCL	6.48	5.25	1.22	6.47	5.43	1.04	6.48	6.4	0.08
Tripura	4.90	4.60	0.30	4.84	4.85	(0.00)	5.34	5	0.34
TSECL	4.90	4.60	0.30	4.84	4.85	(0.00)	5.34	5	0.34
Uttar Pradesh	6.39	6.04	0.34	6.86	5.93	0.93	7.42	6.86	0.56
DVVNL	5.89	5.66	0.22	5.97	5.11	0.87	6.91	5.76	1.15
KESCO	8.06	7.44	0.62	9.58	9.07	0.51	8.59	8.01	0.57
MVVNL	6.70	6.37	0.33	7.13	6.74	0.39	8.41	7.57	0.84
PaVVNL	6.28	5.97	0.31	7.18	6.06	1.12	7.18	6.98	0.2
PuVVNL	6.50	6.02	0.48	6.74	5.45	1.29	7.15	6.95	0.2
Uttarakhand	4.94	4.74	0.21	4.74	4.65	0.10	4.9	4.9	0
UPCL	4.94	4.74	0.21	4.74	4.65	0.10	4.9	4.9	0
West Bengal	5.82	5.40	0.42	6.12	5.16	0.96	5.22	5.42	(0.2)
WBSEDCL	5.82	5.40	0.42	6.12	5.16	0.96	5.22	5.42	(0.2)
Private Sector									
Delhi	7.42	7.22	0.20	7.25	6.81	0.44	6.86	7.07	(0.21)
BRPL	7.57	7.21	0.36	7.71	6.92	0.79	7.23	7.51	(0.28)
BYPL	7.16	6.75	0.41	7.06	6.40	0.66	6.91	6.91	0
TPDDL	7.41	7.59	(0.17)	6.80	6.98	(0.18)	6.39	6.68	(0.29)
Gujarat	6.53	7.05	(0.52)	6.56	7.21	(0.65)	-	-	-
Torrent Power Ahmedabad	6.63	7.21	(0.58)	6.62	7.22	(0.61)	-	-	-
Torrent Power Surat	6.30	6.68	(0.38)	6.41	7.17	(0.75)	-	-	-
Maharashtra	6.91	7.88	(0.97)	7.14	7.12	0.02	7.36	7.71	(0.35)
AEML	6.91	7.88	(0.97)	7.14	7.12	0.02	7.62	8.08	(0.45)
Odisha	4.78	4.44	0.34	4.37	3.99	0.38	4.61	4.99	(0.37)
CESU	4.64	4.23	0.41				-	-	-
TPCODL				3.49	3.37	0.12	4.63	4.77	(0.14)
NESCO Utility	4.86	4.60	0.26	4.81	4.56	0.25	-	-	-
SOUTHCO Utility	4.81	3.84	0.97	5.25	3.65	1.60	-	-	-
TPSODL				3.56	3.91	(0.35)	4.18	4.4	(0.22)
WESCO Utility	4.88	4.84	0.04	5.05	4.37	0.68	-	-	-
TPWODL				4.21	4.57	(0.36)	4.55	5.29	(0.74)
Uttar Pradesh	6.35	7.17	(0.83)	5.76	7.31	(1.55)	6.47	7.58	(1.11)
NPCL	6.35	7.17	(0.83)	5.76	7.31	(1.55)	6.47	7.58	(1.11)
West Bengal	6.48	6.97	(0.49)	6.65	7.04	(0.39)	6.8	7.06	(0.26)
CESC	6.54	7.05	(0.52)	6.75	7.14	(0.39)	6.85	7.16	(0.31)
IPCL	5.76	5.82	(0.06)	5.52	5.90	(0.39)	6.26	5.98	0.28
Grand Total	6.14	5.64	0.50	6.19	5.49	0.71	6.29	6.14	0.15

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ANNEXURE-III

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (c) & (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5546 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 06.04.2023

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Accumulated Losses (Rs. cr)			
	As on March 31, 2020	As on March 31, 2021	As on March 31, 2022 (Provisional)
State Sector			
Andhra Pradesh	(29,143)	(28,707)	(31,195)
APCPDCL		(9,407)	(10,208)
APEPDCL	(7,971)	(7,539)	(7,172)
APSPDCL	(21,172)	(11,761)	(13,815)
Assam	(959)	(1,251)	(893)
APDCL	(959)	(1,251)	(893)
Bihar	(14,673)	(16,615)	(19,456)
NBPDCL	(4,670)	(5,472)	(6,854)
SBPDCL	(10,003)	(11,143)	(12,602)
Chhattisgarh	(7,290)	(7,710)	(8,924)
CSPDCL	(7,290)	(7,710)	(8,924)
Chandigarh	-	-	(748)
Chandigarh PD	-	-	(748)
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	140	370	476
DNHPDCL	140	370	476
Goa	-	-	(1,177)
Goa PD	-	-	(1,177)
Gujarat	79	455	801
DGVCL	298	402	493
MGVCL	244	290	393
PGVCL	(577)	(412)	(338)
UGVCL	114	175	252
Haryana	(28,978)	(28,341)	(28,404)
DHBVNL	(13,581)	(13,342)	(13,322)
UHBVNL	(15,396)	(14,999)	(15,082)
Himachal Pradesh	(1,521)	(1,694)	(1,810)
HPSEBL	(1,521)	(1,694)	(1,810)
Jharkhand	(6,261)	(8,461)	(11,271)
JBVNL	(6,261)	(8,461)	(11,271)
Karnataka	(5,645)	(9,821)	(14,413)
BESCOM	(1)	207	(2,712)
CHESCOM	(1,242)	(1,966)	(2,388)
GESCOM	(1,995)	(3,113)	(3,101)
HESCOM	(2,638)	(5,128)	(6,422)
MESCOM	231	178	211
Kerala	(12,104)	(14,589)	(19,200)
KSEBL	(12,104)	(14,589)	(19,200)
Ladakh	-	-	(7)
Ladakh PD	-	-	(7)
Madhya Pradesh	(52,981)	(56,881)	(59,546)
MPMaKVVCL	(23,240)	(24,690)	(24,947)
MPPaKVVCL	(10,492)	(10,187)	(11,977)
MPPoKVVCL	(19,249)	(22,004)	(22,621)

Maharashtra	**(23,428)**	**(24,745)**	**(25,141)**
MSEDCL	**(23,428)**	**(24,745)**	**(20,194)**
BEST	**-**	**-**	**4,947**
Manipur	**(131)**	**(146)**	**(157)**
MSPDCL	**(131)**	**(146)**	**(157)**
Meghalaya	**(2,413)**	**(2,838)**	**(2,628)**
MePDCL	**(2,413)**	**(2,838)**	**(2,628)**
Puducherry	**(772)**	**(780)**	**-**
Puducherry PD	**(772)**	**(780)**	**-**
Punjab	**(8,159)**	**(6,713)**	**(5,644)**
PSPCL	**(8,159)**	**(6,713)**	**(5,644)**
Rajasthan	**(86,868)**	**(89,084)**	**(89,556)**
AVVNL	**(28,230)**	**(28,055)**	**(27,497)**
JdVVNL	**(29,765)**	**(31,497)**	**(32,962)**
JVVNL	**(28,872)**	**(29,533)**	**(29,097)**
Tamil Nadu	**(99,860)**	**(1,13,268)**	**(1,25,222)**
TANGEDCO	**(99,860)**	**(113,268)**	**(1,25,222)**
Telangana	**(42,293)**	**(48,982)**	**(49,816)**
TSNPDCL	**(12,984)**	**(15,427)**	**(15,634)**
TSSPDCL	**(29,309)**	**(33,555)**	**(34,182)**
Tripura	**(391)**	**(378)**	**(496)**
TSECL	**(391)**	**(378)**	**(496)**
Uttar Pradesh	**(85,069)**	**(70,443)**	**(77,937)**
DVVNL	**(27,754)**	**(21,912)**	**(24,957)**
KESCO	**(3,790)**	**(3,960)**	**(4,179)**
MVVNL	**(15,557)**	**(13,376)**	**(15,489)**
PaVVNL	**(17,295)**	**(20,919)**	**(21,624)**
PuVVNL	**(20,674)**	**(10,277)**	**(11,688)**
Uttarakhand	**(3,699)**	**(3,851)**	**(3,872)**
UPCL	**(3,699)**	**(3,851)**	**(3,872)**
West Bengal	**3**	**34**	**83**
WBSEDCL	**3**	**34**	**83**
Private Sector			
Delhi	**3,972**	**5,452**	**9,622**
BRPL	**1,040**	**1,811**	**4,144**
BYPL	**603**	**1,014**	**2,539**
TPDDL	**2,330**	**2,627**	**2,939**
Gujarat	**947**	**1,964**	**-**
Torrent Power Ahmedabad	**836**	**1,649**	**-**
Torrent Power Surat	**110**	**315**	**-**
Maharashtra	**(1,021)**	**(388)**	**(898)**
AEML	**(1,021)**	**(388)**	**(898)**
Odisha	**(7,152)**	**(556)**	**264**
CESU	**(4,249)**	**-**	**-**
TPCODL		**-**	**36**
NESCO Utility	**(451)**	**(577)**	**-**
SOUTHCO Utility	**(1,101)**	**-**	**-**
TPSODL		**22**	**91**
WESCO Utility	**(1,351)**	**-**	**-**
TPWODL	**-**	**(1)**	**63**
TPNWODL	**-**	**-**	**74**
Uttar Pradesh	**945**	**1,047**	**1,168**
NPCL	**945**	**1,047**	**1,168**
West Bengal	**9,825**	**10,582**	**9,761**
CESC	**9,620**	**10,353**	**9,500**
IPCL	**205**	**230**	**261**
Grand Total	**(5,04,899)**	**(5,16,336)**	**(5,49,491)**

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.5571
ANSWERED ON 06.04.2023

DOMESTIC COAL SHORTAGE

5571. SHRI NATARAJAN P.R.:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Coal has reduced the import of coal to zero while the Ministry of Power has made import of coal compulsory;

(b) if so, the reasons for the discrepancy between the said Ministries;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Government has passed a directive to blend 10 per cent imported coal to circumvent the domestic coal shortage that has increased the need to import dry fuel; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) to (d) : There are power plants designed for using high calorific value imported coal. Therefore, the imports of coal for power generation cannot be reduced to zero. Cement, Sponge Iron, Aluminum industries utilise high calorific value low ash imported coal. The coal requirement for such category of consumers cannot be substituted by domestic coal. Thus, import of coal cannot be reduced to zero. In addition, thermal power plants have been importing coal for blending purpose from 2009 onwards. With the increase in electricity demand, the supply of coal to the power plants is not commensurate with the domestic coal requirement. The gap between daily coal consumption and daily arrival of domestic coal ranged from 2.65 Lakh Tonnes to 0.5 Lakh Tonnes between the months of September, 2022 and January, 2023. If the imports for blending had not been made, the coal stocks in thermal power plants would have reduced to zero in September, 2022 and would have continued so, leading to widespread power cuts and black outs. Therefore, Ministry of Power advised Central, State Gencos and Independent Power Producers (IPPs) on 09.01.2023 to import coal through a transparent competitive procurement for blending so as to have sufficient coal stocks at their power plants for smooth operations till September, 2023.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.5658
ANSWERED ON 06.04.2023

ON-GOING POWER CRISIS IN PUNJAB

5658. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the on-going power crisis in Punjab and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware of the long power outages being carried out because of shortage of power in Punjab and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has asked State of Punjab to install pre-paid power meters in the State of Punjab without Central assistance and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether State Electricity Department does not have adequate funds to operate power plants in the State which lead to closure of power plants and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government would help the State in order to fight power crisis and if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : The details of Power Supply Position in the State of Punjab for the last three years and 2022-23 (April, 2022 to February, 2023) is given at Annexure.

.....2.

(c) : Government of India launched Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) in July, 2021 under which financial assistance is being provided to the eligible Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) including the State of Punjab on their proposals, inter-alia for installation of pre-paid smart meters and system metering with communication features by March, 2025. The number of pre-paid meters for consumers approved for the State of Punjab under RDSS is 8,784,807. The installation of meters including pre-prepaid smart meters is being done by respective Distribution Companies (DISCOMs). Under ongoing RDSS Scheme, funding is also being provided for upgradation of distribution infrastructure including IT intervention like Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA/DMS) etc. in addition to smart metering works.

(d) & (e) : The supply and distribution of electricity within the State/UTs including the State of Punjab is done by the respective State Government/Power Utility. Making arrangements for appropriate quantum of power from various sources to meet the demand of various type of electricity consumers in any State/UT is the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Power Utilities. RDSS aims at ensuring financial viability of DISCOMs. The Central Government supports the State Governments by establishing power plants in Central Sector through Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and allocating power from them to the various States / UTs.

The Central Government assists the States through its various schemes including Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and Ujjwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) to help them to strengthen their distribution systems.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5658 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 06.04.2023

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The details of Power Supply Position of the State of Punjab for the last three years i.e. from 2019-20 to 2021-22 and current year i.e. 2022-23 (period April, 2022 to February, 2023) are as under:-

Year	ENERGY [in Million Units (MU)]			
	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)
2019-20	56,776	56,770	6	0.0
2020-21	58,445	58,377	67	0.1
2021-22	62,846	62,411	436	0.7
2022-23 (upto February, 2023)	65,247	64,961	286	0.4

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.5660
ANSWERED ON 06.04.2023

ACTION PLAN FOR PUBLIC CHARGING STATIONS

5660. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) has prepared an action plan for the Public Charging Stations (PCSs) for Electric Vehicles (EVs) for Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any collaboration with the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways to create PCS along National Highways; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : Action Plan for 9 large cities have been prepared by Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) viz. Mumbai, Delhi, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Chennai, Kolkata, Surat, Hyderabad and Pune.

(c) & (d) : Ministry of Power has already issued revised consolidated Guidelines and Standards for Charging Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles (EVs) on 14.01.2022 (amended on 07.11.2022) in which following provisions have been provided:

i. **One Charging Station shall be set up at every 25 Km on both sides of highways/roads.**

ii. **For long range EVs and/or heavy duty EVs like buses/trucks etc., there shall be atleast one Fast Charging Station at every 100 Km.**

As informed by Ministry of Heavy Industries (MHI), in Phase-II of Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid & Electric Vehicles (FAME-II)-India Scheme, Rs. 1000 cr. is allocated for the development of charging infrastructure and 1576 charging stations have been sanctioned across 9 Expressways and 16 Highways. The details of charging stations sanctioned under FAME-II India Scheme are attached as ANNEXURE.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (c) & (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5660 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 06.04.2023

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EV Charging Stations sanctioned to states/UTs under FAME-II

Corridor/Expressway:

Sr. No.	Name of Corridor/Expressway	Charging Stations
1	Mumbai - Pune Expressway	10
2	Ahmadabad - Vadodara Expressway	10
3	Delhi Agra Yamuna Expressway	20
4	Bengaluru Mysore Expressway	14
5	Bengaluru Chennai Expressway	30
6	Surat - Mumbai Expressway	30
7	Agra - Lucknow Expressway	40
8	Eastern Peripheral expressway	14
9	Hyderabad ORR Expressway	16
Total		184

Highways:

Sr. No.	Name of Highways	Charging Stations
1	Delhi - Srinagar Highway	80
2	Delhi – Kolkata Highway	160
3	Agra - Nagpur Highway	80
4	Meerut to GangotriDham Highway	44
5	Mumbai - Delhi Highway	124
6	Mumbai-Panaji Highway	60
7	Mumbai - Nagpur Highway	70
8	Mumbai - Bengaluru Highway	100
9	Kolkata - Bhubaneswar Highway	44
10	Kolkata - Nagpur Highway	120
11	Kolkata - Gangtok Highway	76
12	Chennai-Bhubaneswar Highway	120
13	Chennai - Trivendram Highway	74
14	Chennai-Ballary Highway	62
15	Chennai - Nagpur Highway	114
16	Mangaldai (Assam) – Wakro (Arunachal Pradesh)	64
Total		1392

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.5697
ANSWERED ON 06.04.2023

TRANSMISSION NETWORK

5697. SHRI T.R. BAALU:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a 4,54,200 circuit kilometre Transmission Network is proposed to be established as a part of the Prime Minister's 'Gati Shakti Master Plan';

(b) if so, the details of the cost of these projects, State/UT-wise;

(c) the time by which the said project is likely to be completed; and

(d) the extent to which the proposed Transmission Network would help in completely removing the power cuts in the country?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) to (c) : Under Prime Minister's 'Gati Shakti Master Plan', the power transmission network is planned to be expanded from 4,25,500 circuit kilometer (existing as on 31.05.2020) to 4,54,200 circuit kilometer (ckm) by 2024-25 resulting in addition of nearly 28,700 ckm. This addition has been proposed in the Inter State Transmission system (ISTS) network at 220kV and above voltage level.

Based on the detailed survey, length of some transmission lines has undergone changes. Some of the transmission system are likely to be completed beyond 2024-25. Also, some new transmission projects have been considered. Hence, against the planned transmission lines addition of 28700 ckm, the transmission network to be added by 2024-25 is about 27,000 ckm. The estimated cost of these projects is around Rs. 75,000 crores. Since, these are Inter-State Transmission projects and not confined to a particular State/UT and State/UT-wise cost is not feasible to be determined.

.....2.

Summary of Capacity Addition under PM GatiShakti National Master Plan is at Annexure.

(d) : India has a robust National Grid which facilitates seamless power transfer from the resource rich areas to major load centres of the country with reliability & security. Power can be transferred from surplus regions/States to deficit regions/States. The capacity of National Grid is being expanded on a continuous basis to commensurate with the growth in electricity generation and electricity demand. As on 28-02-2023, Indian Transmission network includes 4,68,977 ckm of transmission lines (220kV and above voltage level) and 11,58,875 MVA of the transformation capacity in substations (220kV and above voltage level). The inter-regional capacity of the National Grid is 1,12,250 MW.

The country has adequate transmission capacity. Power cuts are sometimes reported due to constraints in the State line transmission network and distribution networks or financial constraints with some Distribution Companies.

The proposed Transmission projects under PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan is expected to further facilitate evacuation of power from generation projects with improved reliability of Power System Network in the country.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5697 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 06.04.2023

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Sl. No.	Name of the project	States	Tentative planned initially (ckm)	Likely capacity addition by 2024-25 (ckm)	Commissioning schedule
1	Inter-regional Links	Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, MP, UP, Maharashtra, Telangana	4000	4603	• Commissioned: 3939 ckm • Under Construction: 664 ckm Anticipated completion by Apr'23
2	Transmission system for integration of 66.5 GW potential Renewable Energy Zones (REZ)	• Rajasthan (20 GW) • Gujarat (16 GW) • MP (5 GW) • Maharashtra (7 GW) • Karnataka (7.5 GW) • Andhra Pradesh (8 GW) • Tamil Nadu (3 GW)	13500	12784	• Commissioned: 3904 ckm • Under construction: 8598 ckm • Under Tendering: 282 ckm Anticipated completion progressively from Apr'23 to Dec'24
3	Transmission system for evacuation of 20 GW potential REZ in Rajasthan	Rajasthan	6800	4400	• Under Tendering: 4400 ckm Anticipated completion by Dec'24
4	Transmission system for evacuation of 11 GW from potential REZ's in Gujarat i.e 7 GW from Khavda & 4 GW from Dholera	Gujarat	4400	0	Likely to be completed by 2025-26
		Sub-total	28700	21787	
5	Other Transmission projects		-	5201	
		Total	28700	26988	

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.5714
ANSWERED ON 06.04.2023

INSTALLATION OF SMART METERS

†5714. SHRI GOPAL JEE THAKUR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether poor consumers in Bihar are getting inflated bills since the installation of smart meters and are facing a lot of problems;

(b) if so, whether the billing amount has increased to twice or thrice after installation of new smart meters in comparison to old meters;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to send a central investigation team to Bihar for conducing comprehensive district-wise investigation in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said investigation would be completed by the team?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : As confirmed by the State of Bihar DISCOMs, smart meters consumers are billed on the basis of their actual energy consumption through the DISCOM Billing System/Software. Further, the tariff for smart meter consumers and normal meter consumers is same, which has been decided by Bihar Electricity Regulatory Commission. As per the DISCOMs, consumers with smart meters are not getting inflated bills.

.....2.

(c) to (e) : As an initiative to ensure consumer satisfaction, two independent studies were conducted by Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW) and IntelliSmart to capture consumer experience with using smart meters in six States including the State of Bihar. The findings of the study points towards smooth improved billing services. Large section of consumers have also reported ease and flexibility in bill payments. Besides greater control over electricity expenses, enhanced access to consumption & bill information and improved power supply position are some of the perceived co-benefits of smart metering.

An Expert Group has been constituted at Ministry of Power, whose main function amongst other, is Consumer interface management. The group has carried out a study to assess the consumer awareness & satisfaction among smart meter users and issue of incorrect billing was not found.

Ministry of Power has directed Nodal Agencies (REC and PFC) to conduct regular study/survey through independent third parties regarding the functioning of smart meters. The DISCOMs have been instructed to install check meters and ensure prompt redressal of complaints from consumers by DISCOMs in accordance with the provision of Electricity (Right of consumers) Rules, 2020.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.5719
ANSWERED ON 06.04.2023

AQUISITION OF COAL MINES BY NTPC

†5719. SHRI AJAY NISHAD:

Will the Minister of POWER
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) proposes to acquire coal mines in other countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the countries in which coal mines have been acquired by NTPC as on date; and

(d) the details of the amount of coal extracted from the said coal mines located in other countries?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) to (d) : No, Sir. NTPC does not propose to acquire coal mines in other countries.

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