

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.30
ANSWERED ON 19.07.2022

COAL AND POWER CRISIS

30 SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR:

Will the Minister of **POWER**
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that domestic coal production has failed to keep pace with the demand in view of the Order of the Ministry dated 18th May, 2022 to power generating companies (GENCOS) to import more expensive coal;
- (b) whether Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) based mechanism for billing and payment for these GENCOS and the mandatory payment of 15 per cent provisional bill is not increasing the burden on consumers; and
- (c) the targets during 2017-2022 to produce electricity from different sources-public, private and captive, as also from non-renewable and renewable sources, along with their achievements?

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.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF STARRED QUESTION NO. 30 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 19.07.2022 REGARDING COAL AND POWER CRISIS

(a): Coal is being imported for blending for the past many years because of its high calorific value. In 2018-19, it was 21.4 Million Tonnes (MT) and went up to 29.8 MT in 2019-20. The Govt of India had advised the Gencos to reduce imports and rely more on domestic coal; and the import for blending declines to 8.3 MT in 2021-22. During April 2022, the consumption of domestic coal was 65.5 MT against 59.1 MT during April 2021, registering a growth of about 11%. Further, the requirement of domestic coal during Q1 of 2022 (April-June 2022) was projected to be about 20% more than the same period of last year.

Considering high demand of domestic coal in the thermal power plants and the level of coal stocks in the plants as compared to the norms, Ministry of Power (MoP) on 28.04.2022 issued advisory to Generating Companies to import coal for blending @10% of their requirement to ensure minimum required coal stock before the onset of monsoon, so as to ensure availability of adequate stock in the power plants to cater to their demand during monsoon period when the domestic supply of coal reduces.

The domestic coal production has increased. The All India coal production (for all categories of consumers) in the year 2021-2022 was 778.19 Million Tonnes (MT) in comparison to 716.083 MT in the year 2020-2021. In the current financial year (upto June'22), the country has produced 204.876 MT of coal as compared to 156.11 MT during the same period of last year. However, the power demand has gone up exponentially because of the growth of the economy post covid and because of the 28.6 million new consumers added under Saubhagya as well as because of strengthening the transmission and distribution system. This necessitates imports.

(b): Payment of 15% is to be made by distribution licensee and they get a rebate for timely payment under the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA). The 15% provisional billing and payment is also subject to reconciliation during final billing and payment on monthly basis as per the PPA and the prompt payment rebate reduces the burden on consumers.

(c): Details of target and actual generation (Achievements) from non-renewable (conventional) sources (Thermal, Nuclear & Hydro) of 25 MW & above power station utilities, sector-wise during the period 2017-2022 and current year 2022-23 (up to June 2022) are enclosed as **Annexure-I**. The details of generation from renewable sources are enclosed at **Annexure-II**.

ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PART (c) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 30 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 19.07.2022 REGARDING COAL AND POWER CRISIS

Category	SECTOR	Monitored Capacity as on 31.06.2022 MW	Generation 2017-18 (MU)		Generation 2018-19 (MU)		Generation 2019-20 (MU)		Generation 2020-21 (MU)		Generation 2021-22 (MU)		Generation 2022-23 (upto June -22) (MU)	
			Program	Actual	Program	Actual	Program	Actual	Program	Actual	Program	Actual	Program	Actual *
Thermal	CENTRAL SECTOR	74928	340149	356170	352307	368157	375451	351167	369543	363366	366595	414624	107575	119976
	STATE SECTOR	75275	339094	320697	350620	334961	374986	309668	375900	290403	388240	336515	111710	102689
	PVT SECTOR	2929	18546	18804	18576	19128	18231	17698	18752	15090	17485	16963	4688	5050
	IPP SECTOR	82947	344239	341388	369997	349978	373462	364215	374338	363654	382880	346612	100085	97910
Thermal total		236078	1042028	1037059	1091500	1072224	1142130	1042748	1138533	1032514	1155200	1114714	324058	325625
Nuclear	CENTRAL SECTOR	6780	40972	38346	38500	37813	44720	46472	43880	43029	43020	47112	10530	10860
Nuclear total		6780	40972	38346	38500	37813	44720	46472	43880	43029	43020	47112	10530	10860
Hydro	CENTRAL SECTOR	15665	55028	55036	56176	55155	56617	62629	57840	60624	61044	58422	16521	16657
	STATE SECTOR	27247	73005	56989	61106	66171	66805	78298	68768	75730	74198	78792	17204	17314
	PVT SECTOR	447	1450	1516	1300	1568	1441	1488	1470	1525	1470	1590	376	371
	IPP SECTOR	3484	11917	12582	11418	11999	12069	13354	12279	12421	12832	12823	4120	3929
Hydro total		46843	141400	126123	130000	134894	136932	155769	140357	150300	149544	151627	38221	38272
Bhutan imp	IMP	0	5000	4778	5000	4407	6218	5794	7230	8766	8236	7493	2036	1724
Grand total		289701	1229400	1206306	1265000	1249337	1330000	1250784	1330000	1234608	1356000	1320947	374845	376481

* PROVISIONAL BASED ON ACTUAL-CUM-ASSESSMENT

Note: Gross Generation from fuel sources (Thermal, Hydro and Nuclear) stations of 25 MW and above only.

ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PART (c) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 30 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 19.07.2022 REGARDING COAL AND POWER CRISIS

Year wise details of RE generation	
Years	Renewable Energy Generation (MU)
2017-18	101839
2018-19	126759
2019-20	138337
2020-21	147248
2021-22	170912
2022-23 (May, 2022)	35990

* Target for Renewable Energy (RE) Generation (Excluding Large Hydro) is not fixed by CEA.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.289
ANSWERED ON 19.07.2022

GREEN ENERGY OPEN ACCESS RULE

289 # SHRI BRIJLAL:

Will the Minister of **POWER**
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has notified a new rule called 'Green Energy Open Access' and if so, the salient features thereof;
- (b) the manner in which common consumers are likely to be benefited from this scheme;
- (c) whether Government has fixed the rate of electricity under the said scheme and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the city-wise or region-wise details of this facility launched across the country so far and the number of consumers who have applied for the same till date?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : Yes, Sir. Ministry of Power has notified Electricity (Promoting Renewable Energy Through Green Energy Open Access) Rules, 2022 on 06.06.2022 in order to further accelerate our ambitious renewable energy programmes, with the objective of ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and green energy for all. The reduction of Open Access Transaction limit from 1 MW to 100 kW and appropriate provisions for cross-subsidy surcharge, additional surcharge, standby charge, will incentivise the common consumers to get Green Power at reasonable rates. Further, since the Rules also address other issues that have hindered the growth of open access, the common consumers can now get access to Renewable Energy power easily. The salient features and benefits to common consumers from this are given at **Annexure**.

(c) & (d): As per the Electricity Act 2003, the tariff is determined by the Appropriate Commission. Accordingly, the tariff for the green energy shall be determined by Appropriate Commission and shall comprise of the average pooled power purchase cost of the renewable energy, cross-subsidy charges, if any, and service charges covering the prudent cost of the distribution licensee for providing green energy to the consumers. Ministry of Power vide notification dated 08th July, 2022 notified Power System Operation Corporation (POSOCO) as Central Nodal Agency to set up and operate a single window green energy open access system for renewable energy under these Rules. National Portal will serve the consumers from all over the country.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 289 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 19.07.2022

- a. These rules are notified for promoting generation, purchase and consumption of green energy including the energy from Waste-to-Energy plants.
- b. The Green Open Access is allowed to any consumer and the limit of Open Access Transaction has been reduced from 1 MW to 100 kW for green energy, to enable small consumers also to purchase renewable power through open access.
- c. Consumers are entitled to demand supply of Green Power from Discoms. Discoms would be obligated to procure and supply green power to eligible consumers.
- d. These Rules will also streamline the overall approval process for granting open access. Time bound processing by bringing uniformity and transparency in the application as well as approval of open access through a national portal has been mandated. Approval for Green Open Access is to be granted in 15 days or else it will be deemed to have been granted.
- e. Commercial and Industrial consumers are allowed to purchase green power on voluntarily basis.
- f. Provide certainty on open access charges to be levied on Green Energy Open Access Consumers which includes transmission charges, wheeling charges, cross-subsidy surcharge and standby charges. Cap on increasing of cross-subsidy surcharge as well as the removal of additional surcharge, incentivise the consumers to go green.
- g. There shall be a uniform Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO), on all obligated entities in area of a distribution licensees. Green Hydrogen/Green Ammonia has also been included for fulfilment of its RPO.
- h. Consumers will be given Green Certificates if they consume green power.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.311
ANSWERED ON 19.07.2022

ASSESSMENT OF DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY

311 SHRI RAGHAV CHADHA:

Will the Minister of **POWER**
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any assessment of the supply and demand of electricity and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the estimated requirement of electricity in the country in the year 2022;
- (c) the quantity of electricity likely to be available from the existing and ongoing projects in the country;
- (d) whether Government has decided to set up new power generation units to meet the shortage of electricity and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and
- (e) the details of power projects to be set up by Government for the next five years, project-wise and State/UT-wise?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) to (c): Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has conducted assessment of the supply and demand of the electricity for the year 2022-23. As per the Load Generation Balance Report (LGBR) 2022-23 published by CEA, the All India Energy Requirement is assessed to be 1,505,198 Million Units (MU) as against the assessed Energy Availability 1,549,597 MU in the country for the year 2022-23.

As per the Load Generation Balance Report (LGBR) 2022-23, the details of the State/UT/Region-wise Estimated Requirement of electricity and the quantity of electricity likely to be available from the existing and ongoing projects in the country during the year 2022-23, are given at **Annexure-I**.

(d) & (e): As per the Electricity Act, 2003, Generation is a de-licensed activity and any generating company may establish, operate and maintain a generating station without obtaining a license under this Act if it complies with the technical standards related to connectivity with the grid. Concurrence of the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is required only in case of setting up of a hydro-generating station.

The project-wise and State/UT-wise details of conventional Thermal Power Projects (TPPs), Hydro Electric Projects (HEPs) and Nuclear Power Plants which are under construction are given at **Annexure-II, Annexure-III** and, **Annexure-IV** respectively.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 311 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 19.07.2022

The details of the State/UT/Region-wise Estimated Requirement of electricity and the quantity of electricity likely to be available from the existing and ongoing projects in the country for the year 2022-23

State/UT/Region	Energy Requirement	Energy Availability	Surplus(+) / Deficit(-)	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)
Chandigarh	1,610	1,680	(+) 70	(+) 4.3
Delhi	35,580	29,610	(-) 5,970	(-) 16.8
Haryana	61,820	59,330	(-) 2,490	(-) 4.0
Himachal Pradesh	11,770	14,330	(+) 2,560	(+) 21.8
UT of J&K and Ladakh	20,490	17,140	(-) 3,350	(-) 16.3
Punjab	65,830	67,870	(+) 2,040	(+) 3.1
Rajasthan	104,280	104,010	(-) 270	(-) 0.3
Uttar Pradesh	147,390	151,050	(+) 3,660	(+) 2.5
Uttarakhand	14,450	12,830	(-) 1,620	(-) 11.2
Northern Region	463,220	457,850	(-) 5,370	(-) 1.2
Chhattisgarh	34,293	35,358	(+) 1,066	(+) 3.1
Gujarat	137,555	143,428	(+) 5,873	(+) 4.3
Madhya Pradesh	94,655	103,999	(+) 9,344	(+) 9.9
Maharashtra	178,257	190,247	(+)11,990	(+) 6.7
Daman & Diu	2,820	2,820	0	0.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8,950	8,950	0	0.0
Goa	4,560	5,153	(+) 593	(+)13.0
Western Region	461,090	489,955	(+)28,865	(+) 6.3
Andhra Pradesh	73,438	74,505	(+) 1,067	(+) 1.5
Karnataka	81,549	98,933	(+)17,384	(+)21.3
Kerala	28,204	26,550	(-) 1,654	(-) 5.9
Tamil Nadu	119,789	122,319	(+) 2,530	(+) 2.1
Telangana	80,899	76,038	(-) 4,861	(-) 6.0
Puducherry	3,145	3,545	(+) 400	(+)12.7
Southern Region	387,024	402,852	(+)15,828	(+) 4.1
Bihar	41,102	45,136	(+) 4,034	(+) 9.8
Damodar Valley Corporation	23,959	22,385	(-) 1,574	(-) 6.6
Jharkhand	11,680	10,750	(-) 930	(-) 8.0
Odisha	39,000	40,487	(+) 1,487	(+) 3.8
West Bengal	59,118	57,637	(-)1,481	(-) 2.5
Sikkim	661	1,368	(+) 707	(+)107.0
Eastern Region	175,520	177,764	(+) 2,244	(+) 1.3
Arunachal Pradesh	851	1,373	(+) 521	(+) 61.2
Assam	11,244	11,400	(+) 156	(+) 1.4
Manipur	1,041	1,334	(+) 294	(+)28.2
Meghalaya	2,216	2,882	(+) 667	(+)30.1
Mizoram	706	974	(+) 268	(+)38.0
Nagaland	872	1,167	(+) 296	(+)33.9
Tripura	1,577	2,932	(+)1,355	(+)85.9
North-Eastern Region	18,344	21,176	(+)2,832	(+)15.4
ALL INDIA	1,505,198	1,549,597	(+)44,399	(+) 2.9

ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (d) & (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 311 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 19.07.2022

The project-wise and State/UT-wise details of under construction conventional Thermal Power Projects (TPPs)

Sl. No.	Project Name/ Implementing Agency	Sector	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)
	Bihar			
1	Barh STPP-I (NTPC)	Central	U-2	660
2	Barh STPP-I (NTPC)	Central	U-3	660
3	Buxar TPP (SJVN)	Central	U-1	660
			U-2	660
	Sub-total: Bihar			2640
	Telangana			
4	Telangana STPP St- I, (NTPC)	Central	U-1	800
			U-2	800
5	Yadadri TPS (TSGENCO)	State	U-1	800
			U-2	800
			U-3	800
6	Yadadri TPS	State	U-4	800
7	Yadadri TPS	State	U-5	800
	Sub-total: Telangana			5600
	Jharkhand			
8	North Karanpura STPP, (NTPC)	Central	U-1	660
9	North Karanpura STPP(NTPC)	Central	U-2	660
			U-3	660
10	Patratu STPP	Central	U-1	800
11	Patratu STPP	Central	U-2	800
12	Patratu STPP	Central	U-3	800
	Sub-total: Jharkhand			4380
	Andhra Pradesh			
13	Dr. Narla Tata Rao TPS St-V (APGENCO)	State	U-1	800
14	Sri Damodaran Sanjeevaiah TPP St-II (APPDCL)	State	U-1	800
	Sub-total: Andhra Pradesh			1600
	Karnataka			
15	Yelahanka CCPP (KPCL)	State	GT+ST	370
	Sub-total: Karnataka			370
	Uttar Pradesh			
16	Ghatampur TPP (NUPPL)	Central	U-1	660
			U-2	660
			U-3	660

17	Khurja SCTPP (THDC)	Central	U-1	660
18	Jawaharpur STPP (UPRVUNL)	State	U-1	660
			U-2	660
19	Obra-C STPP (UPRVUNL)	State	U-1	660
			U-2	660
20	Panki TPS Extn. (UPRVUNL)	State	U-1	660
21	Khurja SCTPP	Central	U-2	660
	Sub-total: Uttar Pradesh			6600
	Tamil Nadu			
22	Udangudi STPP Stage I (TANGEDCO)	State	U-1	660
23	Ennore SCTPP (TANGEDCO)	State	U-1	660
24	Ennore SCTPP	State	U-2	660
25	Udangudi STPP Stage I (TANGEDCO)	State	U-2	660
26	Uppur Super Critical TPP	State	U-1	800
27	Uppur Super Critical TPP	State	U-2	800
28	North Chennai TPP St-III (TANGEDCO)	State	U-1	800
	Sub-total: Tamil Nadu			5040
	Maharashtra			
29	Bhusawal TPS (MAHAGENCO)	State	U-6	660
	Sub-total: Maharashtra			660
	West Bengal			
30	Sagardighi Thermal Power Plant Ph-III	State	U-1	660
	Sub-total: West Bengal			660
	Total			27550

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (d) & (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 311 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 19.07.2022

The project-wise and State/UT-wise details of under construction conventional Hydro Electric Projects (HEPs)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Sector	District	I.C. (No. X MW)	Cap. Under Execution (MW)	River/Basin
	(Executing Agency)					
	Andhra Pradesh					
1	Polavaram (APGENCO/ Irrigation Dept., A.P.)	State	East & West Godavari	12x80	960.00	GodavariEFR
2	Pinnapuram (Greenko AP01 IREP Private Limited)	Private	Kurnool	4x240+2x120	1200.00	Pennar Basin
	Sub-total: Andhra Pradesh				2160.00	
	Arunachal Pradesh					
3	Subansiri Lower (NHPC) #	Central	Lower Subansiri	8x250	2000.00	Subansiri/ Brahmaputra
	Sub-total: Arunachal Pradesh				2000.00	
	Assam					
4	Lower Kopli (APGCL)	State	Dima Hasao & Karbi Anglong	2x55+2x2.5+1x5	120.00	Kopili
	Sub-total: Assam				120.00	
	Himachal Pradesh					
5	Parbati St. II (NHPC)	Central	Kullu	4x200	800.00	Parbati/Beas/Indus
6	Luhri-I (SJVN)	Central	Kullu/Shimla	2x80+2x25	210.00	Satluj/Indus
7	Dhulasidh (SJVN)	Central	Hamirpur / Kangra	2x33	66.00	Beas
8	Uhl-III (BVPCL)	State	Mandi	3x33.33	100.00	Uhl/Beas/ Indus
9	Shongtong Karcham (HPPCL)	State	Kinnaur	3x150	450.00	Satluj/ Indus
10	Tidong-I (Statkraft IPL)	Private	Kinnaur	100.00	100.00	Tidong/Satluj/Indus
11	Kutehr (JSW Energy Ltd)	Private	Chamba	3x80	240.00	Ravi/ Indus

12	Tangnu Romai (TRPG)	Private	Shimla	2x22	44.00	Pabbar/Tons/ Yamuna/ Ganga
Sub-total: Himachal Pradesh					2010.00	
UT of Jammu & Kashmir						
13	Pakal Dul (CVPPPL)	Central	Kishtwar	4x250	1000.00	Marusadar/ Chenab / Indus
14	Parnai (JKSPDC)	State	Poonch	3x12.5	37.50	Jhelum/ Indus
15	Kiru (CVPPPL)	Central	Kishtwar	4x156	624.00	Chenab/ Indus
16	Lower Kalnai (JKSPDC)	State	Kishtwar	2x24	48.00	Chenab/ Indus
17	Ratle (RHEPPL / NHPC)	Central	Kishtwar	4x205 + 1x30	850.00	Chenab/Indus
18	Kwar (CVPPPL)	Central	Kishtwar	4x135	540.00	Chenab
Sub-total: Jammu & Kashmir					3099.50	
Kerala						
19	Pallivasal (KSEB)	State	Idukki	2x30	60.00	Mudirapuzha/ Periyar/ Baypore Periyar/ WFR
20	Thottiyar (KSEB)	State	Idukki	1x30+1x10	40.00	Thottiyar/ Periyar/ / Baypore Periyar/ WFR
Sub-total: Kerala					100.00	
Madhya Pradesh						
21	Maheshwar (SMHPCL)	Private	Khargone & Khandwa	10x40	400.00	Narmada/CIRS
Sub-total: Madhya Pradesh					400.00	
Maharashtra						
22	Koyna Left Bank (WRD, MAH)	State	Satara	2x40	80.00	Koyna/ Krishna/EFR
Sub-total: Maharashtra					80.00	
Punjab						
23	Shahpurkandi (PSPCL/ Irrigation Deptt., Pb.)	State	Gurdaspur	3x33+3x33+1x8	206.00	Ravi/ Indus
Sub-total: Punjab					206.00	
Sikkim						
24	Teesta St. VI NHPC	Central	South Sikkim	4x125	500.00	Teesta/Brahmaputra
25	Rangit-IV (NHPC)	Central	West Sikkim	3x40	120.00	Rangit/ Teesta/ Brahmaputra

26	Bhasmey (Gati Infrastructure)	Private	East Sikkim	2x25.5	51.00	Rangpo/ Teesta/ Brahmaputra
27	Rangit-II (Sikkim Hydro)	Private	West Sikkim	2x33	66.00	Greater Rangit/ Teesta/ Brahmaputra
28	Panan (Himagiri)	Private	North Sikkim	4x75	300.00	Rangyongchu/ Teesta/ Brahmaputra
	Sub-total: Sikkim				1037.00	
	Tamil Nadu					
29	Kundah Pumped Storage Phase-I,II&III)	State	Nilgiris	4x125	500.00	Kundah/Bhavani/ Cauvery/EFR
	Sub-total: Tamil Nadu				500.00	
	Uttarakhand					
30	Vishnugad Pipalkoti (THDC)	Central	Chamoli	4x111	444.00	Alaknanda/Ganga
31	Naitwar Mori (SJVNL)	Central	Uttarkashi	2x30	60.00	Tons/Yamuna/Ganga
32	Tapovan Vishnugad (NTPC)	Central	Chamoli	4x130	520.00	Dhauliganga / Alaknanda & /Ganga
33	Tehri PSS (THDC)	Central	Tehri Garhwal	4x250	1000.00	Bhilangna/Bhagirathi/ Ganga
34	Lata Tapovan (NTPC)	Central	Chamoli	3x57	171.00	Dhauliganga /Alaknanda & Ganga
35	Phata Byung (LANCO)	Private	Rudraprayag	2x38	76.00	Mandakini/Alaknanda Ganga
	Sub-total: Uttarakhand				2271.00	
	West Bengal					
36	Rammam-III (NTPC)	Central	Darjeeling	3x40	120.00	Rammam/ Rangit/Teesta Brahmaputra
	Sub-total: West Bengal				120.00	
	Total:				14103.50	

Part of the project lies in Dhemaji district of Assam.

ANNEXURE-IV

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (d) & (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 311 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 19.07.2022

The details of under construction Nuclear Power Plants of 8,700 MW of capacity in the country

Sl. No.	Description of Nuclear Plant	Installed Capacity (MW)	State
1.	PFBR NEW Unit 1	500	Tamil Nadu
2.	Kakrapara A.P.S. Unit 3-4	1400	Gujarat
3.	Rajasthan A.P.S. Unit 7-8	1400	Rajasthan
4.	Kudankulam Unit 3-4	2000	Tamil Nadu
5.	Gorakhpur Unit 1-2	1400	Haryana
6.	Kudankulam Unit 5-6	2000	Tamil Nadu
	TOTAL:	8700 MW	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.312
ANSWERED ON 19.07.2022

POWER SUPPLY SHORTAGE

312 SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:

Will the Minister of **POWER**
be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the average hours of continued power supply per day in both electrified rural areas and urban areas, State-wise, since the start of 2022, till date;
- (b) the average hours of power cuts across electrified rural areas and urban areas, State-wise, since the start of 2022 till date;
- (c) whether the Ministry has taken steps to increase the average hours of continued power supply;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps being taken to increase the overall power generation?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : As reported by the States on the National Power Portal (NPP), the State-wise details of average hours of power supply and average outage in a day (which also incorporates power cuts) for both electrified rural areas and urban areas during the year FY 2021-22 and for current year FY 2022-23 till May, 2022 at **Annexure**.

(c) & (d): Interruptions in supply of electricity are generally on account of constraints of distribution network, or financial constraints with some Distribution Companies not having the resources to pay for power. Supply and distribution of electricity to all consumers is done by the State Power Utilities. Government of India has assisted the States through its various earlier schemes including Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Distribution Scheme (IPDS) to achieve the objective of providing uninterrupted power supply to all households. Ministry of Power has now launched the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) with the goal of achieving 24x7 power supply along with improving the financial viability of State owned Distribution Companies.

.....2.

(e): At present, the peak demand for power in the country is 2,12,646 MW, against which there is an available installed generation capacity of 4,03,759.59 MW, as of June, 2022. This installed Capacity is more than sufficient to meet the peak demand of the country. Further, the following additional capacities are targeted to be added, to increase the overall power generation in the country over the next few years:

- (i) **Thermal:** 39 projects with a combined total capacity of 27,550 MW of generation capacity are proposed for commissioning till 2026-27.
- (ii) **Hydro:** 36 projects with a combined total capacity of 14,103.5 MW of generation capacity are in various stages of construction.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 312 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 19.07.2022

Average Hours of Power Supply in a day (HH.hh) in urban and rural feeders as on 08.07.2022

Sl. No.	State Name	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23 (up to May 2022)	
		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
1	Andhra Pradesh	23.89	23.62	23.82	23.30
2	Arunachal Pradesh	22.73 [#]			
3	Assam	23.66 [#]		23.70 [#]	
4	Bihar	23.55	20.39	23.39	20.77
5	Chhattisgarh	23.81	21.25	23.83	21.61
6	Delhi	24.00 [#]		23.98 [#]	
7	Goa	23.65 [#]			
8	Gujarat	23.96	23.50	23.96	23.76
9	Haryana	23.63	16.26	23.46	14.05
10	Himachal Pradesh	23.90	13.26		14.05
11	Jammu and Kashmir	22.28 [#]		19.83 [#]	
12	Jharkhand	23.31 [#]			
13	Karnataka	23.59	17.56	23.81	16.88
14	Kerala	23.93	19.61	23.90	0.00
15	Ladakh	23.81 [#]			
16	Madhya Pradesh	23.88	19.35	23.98	22.70
17	Maharashtra	23.99	23.16	23.99	23.93
18	Manipur	23.65 [#]			
19	Meghalaya	23.93 [#]		23.95 [#]	
20	Mizoram	23.86 [#]			
21	Nagaland	23.45 [#]			
22	Odisha	23.65	23.02		0.00 [#]
23	Punjab	23.68	22.11	23.51	0.00
24	Rajasthan	23.89	21.29	23.77	21.21
25	Tamil Nadu	23.98	22.15		
26	Telangana	23.93	21.89	23.76	22.30
27	Tripura	23.90	19.93	23.90	19.21
28	Uttar Pradesh	23.52	15.90		
29	Uttarakhand	23.61	21.56	23.53	21.16
30	West Bengal	23.81	23.48	23.80	23.38
31	ALL INDIA TOTAL	23.80	20.61	23.78	21.48

* As per data furnished by States on NPP

[#]States are not mapped on NPP for rural areas

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.313
ANSWERED ON 19.07.2022

IMPACT OF SHORTAGE OF COAL ON ELECTRICITY GENERATION

313 # SMT. GEETA ALIAS CHANDRAPRABHA:

Will the Minister of **POWER**
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the generation of electricity has declined due to the shortage of coal in the country;
and
- (b) if so, the details of steps taken by Government to resolve this problem?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) : No, Sir. In fact the coal based generation has increased from 256.7 Billion Units (BU) during 2021-22 (April-June) to 307.9 Billion Units (BU) during 2022-23 (April-June), registering a growth of about 20%.

(b) : The Central Government has taken the following steps to ensure coal supply to power plants for unhindered power generation:-

- (i) An Inter-Ministerial Sub Group comprising of representatives from Ministry 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.
- (ii) For augmentation of coal supply and power generation capacity, a Secretary level Inter-Ministerial committee has been set up 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) Ministry of Power has advised power plants to maintain adequate coal in their power plant to meet the demand of electricity.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.314
ANSWERED ON 19.07.2022

POLICY TO ENHANCE SALE OF ELECTRIC VEHICLES

314 SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:

Will the Minister of **POWER**
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has laid down advanced Charging Infrastructure Regulations and Procedures for all major cities in order to encourage the sale of electric vehicles;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the incentive schemes, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of the Power requirement for the charging infrastructure at present and the Power demand projection in the coming years; and
- (d) the details of source of power for the charging infrastructure in the country?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : Ministry of Power issued the revised consolidated Guidelines & Standards for charging infrastructure on 14.01.2022. The salient features as stipulated in the guidelines and standards are as under:

- i. Tariff for supply of electricity for Public Charging Station (PCS) shall be a single part tariff and shall not exceed “Average Cost of Supply” till 31st March, 2025.
- ii. DISCOMs may leverage on funding from the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) under “Part A – Distribution Infrastructure” for the general upstream network augmentation necessitated due to the upcoming charging infrastructure in various areas. The cost of such works carried out by the DISCOMs with the financial assistance from Government of India under Revamped Scheme shall not be charged from the consumers for Public Charging Stations for EVs.
- iii. Housing Societies, Malls, Office Complexes, Restaurants, Hotels, etc. are allowed to install PCS for charging of vehicles including charging of visitor’s vehicles permitted to come in its premises.
- iv. Charging stations meant for 100% in-house/captive utilization are free to choose charging specifications as per requirement.

- v. DISCOMs have been directed to provide electricity connection to PCS in accordance with the timelines specified in the “Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules 2020”.
- vi. The connection for a PCS shall be provided within 7 days in metro cities, 15 days in other municipal areas and 30 days in rural areas. Appropriate Commission may specify a lesser time limit than the aforementioned limit.
- vii. Any PCS/chain of charging station may also obtain electricity from any generation company through open access. Open access shall be provided within 15 days for this purpose.
- viii. Guidelines also include the details of requirements of Public Charging Infrastructure (PCI), PCI for long range EVs and/or heavy duty EVs, Location of PCS, Database of Public EV charging stations, Tariff for supply of electricity to EV PCS and service charge at PCS.
- ix. Land available with Government/Public entities shall be provided to Government/Public entity on a revenue sharing basis at a fixed rate of Re.1/kWh (used for charging) to be paid to the land-owning agency, initially for a period of 10 years.

For providing the incentives for the promotion of Electric Vehicles, Ministry of Heavy Industries is administering the Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India (FAME India) Scheme. Phase 1 of the scheme was launched on 1st April 2015 with an outlay of Rs. 895 Crore and 2nd Phase of FAME Scheme commenced from 1st April 2019 with an outlay of Rs.10,000 Crore.

Further, two Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes have been launched by the Government of India for Electric Vehicles. One PLI Scheme has been launched for auto sector with component viz. "Champion OEM Incentive scheme" which is a ‘sales value linked’ scheme, applicable on Battery Electric Vehicles and Hydrogen Fuel Cell Vehicles of all segments. Another PLI Scheme for Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) with an outlay of Rs.18,100 crore has also been launched.

(c) : As per the studies being carried out by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for demand estimation for 2031-32, the provisional requirement of 69 BU (Billion Units) for EVs has been considered.

(d) : The Charging Stations take connection from DISCOMs which in turn take the supply of electricity from the Grid. The power is supplied to grid from both Non-Renewable and Renewable Sources.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.315
ANSWERED ON 19.07.2022

PURCHASE OF POWER EQUIPMENTS FROM LOCAL MARKETS

315 SHRI SANJEEV ARORA:
SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of **POWER**
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made it mandatory for Thermal and Hydro Power producers to purchase power equipments from local markets and if so, the details thereof and the aims and objective behind the move;
- (b) whether Thermal and Hydro Power producers face a lot of problems in purchasing power equipments from local markets;
- (c) if so, the measures being taken by Government to make sure that the equipments are made available in the local markets; and
- (d) whether Government has also proposed a scheme for setting up Manufacturing Zones for Power and Renewable Energy equipment 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) to (d) : Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) issued Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India)-(PPP-MII), order 2017 (and its subsequent amendments), for encouraging “Make in India” and promoting manufacturing and production of goods and services in India with a view to enhancing income and employment. It is also a step towards making India “Self-Reliant”. In pursuance of DPIIT order dated 16.09.2020, Ministry of Power has also issued PPP-MII order dated 16.11.2021 in respect of power sector equipment indicating the equipment/ material/ components for which there is sufficient local capacity and competition available.

Ministry of Power (MoP) and Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) have initiated a scheme jointly for Setting up a Manufacturing Zone for power and renewable energy sector on pilot basis with a budgetary outlay of Rs.400 crore over a period of five years from Financial Year (FY) 2022-23 to 2026-27.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.316
ANSWERED ON 19.07.2022

WORK DONE UNDER PM SAUBHAGYA

316 # SMT. KANTA KARDAM:

Will the Minister of **POWER**
be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of work done under Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana- "SAUBHAGYA" in Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) the amount of funds sanctioned, allocated and utilized for the said work during the last three years and current year; and
- (c) the State-wise number of villages which are currently being electrified in the country including Uttar Pradesh?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) & (b) : The Government of India launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana – Saubhagya in October, 2017 with the objective of achieving universal household electrification, by providing electricity connections to all unelectrified households in rural areas and all poor households in urban areas in the country. Under the aegis of Saubhagya, as on 31.3.2019, all the states, including Uttar Pradesh have reported 100% electrification of all the willing un-electrified households, with Uttar Pradesh electrifying 79,80,568 households.

After 31.3.2019, Uttar Pradesh has further electrified another 12,00,003 additional households, which were earlier unwilling but later on exhibited willingness to obtain electricity connections. Specifically, under Saubhagya, the details of sanctions, release and utilization of funds, after 31.3.2019 are as follows:

Rs.in crore

Original Sanctioned Costs of Saubhagya since launch October, 2017	Grants released to Uttar Pradesh				Utilized
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Total	
6,188	26	52	117	195	182

(c) : As reported by the States, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages stand electrified on 28.4.2018 across the country under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojna (DDUGJY), including those in Uttar Pradesh. The Government of India has issued guidelines on 12.03.2022 for electrification of non-willing balance un-electrified households, if any, identified before 31.03.2019, prior to Saubhagya, under the recently launched scheme i.e. Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.317
ANSWERED ON 19.07.2022

POWER GENERATION THROUGH VARIOUS SOURCES

317 # DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of **POWER**
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any plan to generate power by using various sources such as coal, nuclear, natural gas, hydro-energy, solar energy to provide electricity to each and every household of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time limit fixed for achieving the target of providing electricity to each and every household and the State-wise/Union Territory-wise details thereof, including Rajasthan?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) & (b): At present, the total electricity requirement of all consumers including the household consumers in the country is met from various sources of installed generation capacities. The present source-wise generation capacity as on 30-06-2022 in the country is as below:

(In MW)

A. Thermal	2,36,065.42
Coal	2,10,699.50
Gas	24,856.21
Diesel	509.71
B. Nuclear	6,780.00
C. Renewable Energy Sources	1,60,914.18
Hydro (large & small)	51,738.07
Solar	57,705.72
Wind	40,788.03
Biomass & others	10,682.36
Grand Total (A+B+C)	4,03,759.59

There is enough generation capacity available to meet the electricity demand of all consumers including the Household consumers.

(c): Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) was launched in October, 2017 with the objective to achieve universal household electrification for providing electricity connections to all un-electrified households in rural areas and all poor households in urban areas in the country. Under Saubhagya scheme, as on 31.03.2021, all the States have reported 100% electrification of all the willing un-electrified households, identified before 31.03.2019.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.318
ANSWERED ON 19.07.2022

STREET LIGHTING NATIONAL PROGRAM (SLNP)

318 DR. ASHOK KUMAR MITTAL:

Will the Minister of **POWER**
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is implementing Street Lighting National Program (SLNP) and if so, the details of the scheme along with the number of street lights installed so far, State-wise;
- (b) whether SLNP is currently being implemented only in a few selected States and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the total number of local bodies which have entered into contract with Energy Efficiency Services Ltd. (EESL) for replacement of street lights with LED lights under SLNP so far, State-wise; and
- (d) whether Government has made any study on the implementation of the project 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) : Hon'ble Prime Minister launched National LED Programme on 5th January, 2015 under which Street Light National Programme (SLNP) was formulated to replace conventional street lights with energy efficient LED street lights.

Till date, Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) has installed over 1.25 crore LED street lights in Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and Gram Panchayats (GPs) across India. The details of Number of LED street lights installed by EESL in the States/UTs are at **Annexure-I**.

(b) : SLNP is being implemented in States/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) who have signed the implementation agreement with EESL. At present, EESL is implementing Street Light National Programme in 23 States and 6 Union Territories. EESL has given proposals to all States/UTs and as and when the respective State/UT administration approves the same and agreements are signed with the ULBs, replacement of street lights is taken up by EESL.

(c) : Presently 1,615 of ULBs have entered into contract with EESL for replacement of conventional street lights with LED street lights under SLNP. The details of such ULBs are at **Annexure-II**.

(d) : SLNP so far is estimated to have resulted in annual saving of 8.5 billion units equivalent to Rs.6800 crore.

ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION
NO. 318 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 19.07.2022

Sl. No.	State / UT	No. of LED street lights installed by EESL
1	Andhra Pradesh	29,47,706
2	Andaman & Nicobar	14,995
3	Assam	28,875
4	Bihar	5,66,086
5	Chandigarh	46,496
6	Chhattisgarh	3,81,199
7	Delhi	3,74,961
8	Goa	2,07,183
9	Gujarat	8,92,624
10	Haryana	85,139
11	Himachal Pradesh	62,662
12	Jammu & Kashmir	1,55,133
13	Jharkhand	5,34,306
14	Karnataka	13,226
15	Kerala	4,33,979
16	Lakshadweep	1,000
17	Madhya Pradesh	2,17,274
18	Maharashtra	10,69,332
19	Odisha	3,44,667
20	Puducherry	1,520
21	Punjab	1,24,483
22	Rajasthan	10,71,796
23	Sikkim	1,073
24	Tamil Nadu	7,876
25	Telangana	14,32,279
26	Tripura	76,426
27	Uttar Pradesh	12,63,324
28	Uttarakhand	1,25,727
29	West Bengal	90,256
Total		1,25,71,603

ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION
NO. 318 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 19.07.2022

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of ULBs Enrolled (As on date)
1.	Chandigarh	1
2.	Andaman & Nicobar	1
3.	Andhra Pradesh	109
4.	Assam	3
5.	Bihar	143
6.	Chhattisgarh	168
7.	Goa	14
8.	Gujarat	148
9.	Haryana	1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	48
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	2
12.	Jharkhand	43
13.	Kerala	27
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6
15.	Maharashtra	355
16.	Delhi	1
17.	Odisha	109
18.	Punjab	16
19.	Rajasthan	192
20.	Telangana	143
21.	Tripura	21
22.	Uttar Pradesh	56
23.	Uttarakhand	2
24.	West Bengal	6
Total		1,615

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.319
ANSWERED ON 19.07.2022

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF STATE ELECTRICITY BOARDS

319 SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR:

Will the Minister of **POWER**
be pleased to state:

- (a) the financial position of State Electricity Boards of various States, State-wise;
- (b) the reasons for the deteriorating condition of Electricity Boards; and
- (c) the advice given by the Union Government to the States?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) : As per the information available in the “Report on Performance of State Power Utilities” for the year 2019-20, published by Power Finance Corporation, the State-wise Profit & Loss of Distribution Utilities in India for the year 2017-18 to 2019-20 is given at **Annexure**.

(b) : The key issues impacting financial performance of distribution companies/departments are operational inefficiencies and non-payment of due by State Governments. The reasons for losses include weak Corporate Governance; tariffs not being reflective of costs; poor billing and collection efficiencies; non-payment of electricity dues by State Government departments; non-payment/short payment by the State Governments against the subsidies announced by them.

(c) : The Government of India has made several interventions to improve financial and operational efficiencies of DISCOMs linked to reform measures including Liquidity Infusion Scheme (LIS); Additional Borrowing of 0.5% of GSDP to States linked to power sector reforms; introducing additional prudential norms for lending by Power Finance Corporation (PFC) Limited and REC Limited; and Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS). Fund admissibility to States and DISCOMs in all these measures is conditional on their taking steps to improve their operational and financial efficiencies. These initiatives have been designed to tackle financial and operational issues to bring in desired financial discipline in Discoms and State Governments.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 319 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 19.07.2022

State-wise Profit & Loss of Distribution Utilities in India - Subsidy Received Basis

(Rs. in Crore)

States /Discoms	(2017-18)	(2018-19)	(2019-20)
State Sector	(34,387)	(63,329)	(40,715)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	(605)	(645)	(678)
Andaman & Nicobar PD	(605)	(645)	(678)
Andhra Pradesh	(546)	(16,736)	1,262
APEPDCL	(258)	(5,142)	266
APSPDCL	(287)	(11,594)	996
Arunachal Pradesh	(429)	(428)	(413)
Arunachal PD	(429)	(428)	(413)
Assam	302	311	390
APDCL	302	311	390
Bihar	(1,872)	(1,845)	(2,944)
NBPDCL	(362)	(631)	(804)
SBPDCL	(1,510)	(1,213)	(2,139)
Chandigarh	321	54	179
Chandigarh PD	321	54	179
Chhattisgarh	(726)	(1,528)	(571)
CSPDCL	(726)	(1,528)	(571)
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	(12)	14	11
DNHPDCL	(12)	14	11
Daman & Diu	324	164	79
Daman & Diu PD	324	164	79
Goa	26	(172)	(271)
Goa PD	26	(172)	(271)
Gujarat	426	184	538
DGVCL	94	39	130
MGVCL	93	33	65
PGVCL	137	75	227
UGVCL	101	37	117
Haryana	412	281	331
DHBVNL	134	95	114
UHBVNL	278	186	218
Himachal Pradesh	(44)	132	28
HPSEBL	(44)	132	28
Jammu & Kashmir	(2,999)	(2,902)	(3,460)
JKPDD	(2,999)	(2,902)	(3,460)
Jharkhand	(212)	(751)	(1,111)
JBVNL	(212)	(751)	(1,111)
Karnataka	(2,003)	(1,825)	(2,594)
BESCOM	(313)	(453)	(267)
CHESCOM	(247)	(447)	(708)
GESCOM	(532)	(113)	(957)
HESCOM	(689)	(603)	(610)
MESCOM	(222)	(209)	(52)
Kerala	(784)	(135)	(270)
KSEBL	(784)	(135)	(270)
Lakshadweep	(98)	(109)	(103)
Lakshadweep ED	(98)	(109)	(103)
Madhya Pradesh	(5,191)	(9,390)	(5,028)
MPMaKVVCL	(2,703)	(4,503)	(2,048)
MPPaKVVCL	(300)	(1,346)	(227)
MPPoKVVCL	(2,189)	(3,541)	(2,753)

Maharashtra	1,620	2,413	2,321
MSEDCL	1,620	2,413	2,321
Manipur	(8)	(44)	(9)
MSPDCL	(8)	(44)	(9)
Meghalaya	(287)	(203)	(428)
MePDCL	(287)	(203)	(428)
Mizoram	87	(83)	175
Mizoram PD	87	(83)	175
Nagaland	(62)	(325)	(488)
Nagaland PD	(62)	(325)	(488)
Odisha	(792)	(1,539)	(842)
CESU	(503)	(429)	(336)
NESCO Utility	(81)	(2)	(141)
SOUTHCO Utility	(187)	(211)	(336)
WESCO Utility	(22)	(897)	(29)
Puducherry	5	(39)	(306)
Puducherry PD	5	(39)	(306)
Punjab	(2,618)	363	(975)
PSPCL	(2,618)	363	(975)
Rajasthan	686	(524)	(2,551)
AVVNL	866	(187)	(392)
JdVVNL	(541)	(373)	(2,772)
JVVNL	361	37	613
Sikkim	(29)	(3)	(62)
Sikkim PD	(29)	(3)	(62)
Tamil Nadu	(7,761)	(12,623)	(11,965)
TANGEDCO	(7,761)	(12,623)	(11,965)
Telangana	(6,387)	(9,020)	(6,966)
TSNPDCL	(2,333)	(3,805)	(1,801)
TSSPDCL	(4,054)	(5,215)	(5,165)
Tripura	28	19	(137)
TSECL	28	19	(137)
Uttar Pradesh	(5,002)	(5,902)	(3,792)
DVVNL	(2,258)	(2,378)	(629)
KESCO	64	(448)	(231)
MVVNL	(458)	(806)	(660)
PaVVNL	(1,517)	(1,290)	(1,068)
PuVVNL	(833)	(979)	(1,204)
Uttarakhand	(229)	(553)	(577)
UPCL	(229)	(553)	(577)
West Bengal	72	60	511
WBSEDCL	72	60	511
Private Sector	2,064	2,250	2,622
Delhi	507	786	885
BRPL	142	316	269
BYPL	59	135	202
TPDDL	306	336	414
Gujarat	574	307	612
Torrent Power Ahmedabad	388	233	482
Torrent Power Surat	185	74	130
Maharashtra		61	50
AEML		61	50
Uttar Pradesh	100	140	140
NPCL	100	140	140
West Bengal	883	956	934
CESC	862	937	918
IPCL	21	19	17
Grand Total	(32,324)	(61,079)	(38,093)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.320
ANSWERED ON 19.07.2022

IMPORT OF COAL BY COAL INDIA LTD.

320 SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR:

Will the Minister of **POWER**
be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for which Government decided that Coal India Ltd. with no expertise in importing coal should be the monopoly importer of coal imports, rather than those PSUs that have some experience;
- (b) whether Coal India Ltd. has adequate knowledge of the volatile nature of the international market or of commodity pricing and whether it can handle erratic shipping costs and foreign exchange rates; and
- (c) whether it will import only through Indian or mainly Indian companies and why are only Indian companies making offers?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY

(SHRI R.K. SINGH)

(a) to (c): On the basis of the request from many States, instead of importing a small quantity by each State, it was decided to aggregate the requirements and assign one Central Agency to import coal for blending in order to arrive a competitive rate. Accordingly, Government decided to import through Coal India Limited (CIL) and advised to frame appropriate modalities to supply imported coal for blending purpose to the power generators/GENCOS.

CIL invited tenders for Import of Steam Coal on destination basis. The tenders were floated on Open International Competitive Bidding basis and offers were received from Indian bidders as well as bidders having consortium partners of foreign origin.
