GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.13
ANSWERED ON 21.07.2025

COAL SHORTAGE IN THERMAL POWER PLANTS

***13**. SHRI DEBASHISH SAMANTARAY:

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

(a) whether several thermal power plants faced coal shortages in 2024-25;

(b) the quantum of coal deficit, plant-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the long-term plans to ensure uninterrupted coal supply?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER

(SHRI MANOHAR LAL)

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

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STATEMENT REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) IN RESPECT OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.13 FOR REPLY ON 21.07.2025 REGARDING COAL SHORTAGE IN THERMAL POWER PLANTS ASKED BY SHRI DEBASHISH SAMANTARAY:

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(a) & (b): During the financial year (FY) 2024–25, receipt of coal at domestic coal based (DCB) plants was about 840 MT while there was consumption of about 832 Million Tonnes (MT). This resulted in increase of coal stock at Domestic Coal Based (DCB) plants from 47.8 MT as on 31.03.2024 to 55.5 MT as on 31.03.2025. This coal stock was sufficient for an average of about 20 days of generation at 85% Plant Load Factor (PLF). As such, there was no coal shortage in the country during FY 2024-25.

Plant-wise and State-wise details of coal receipt and coal consumption during 2024-25 and coal stock as on 31.03.2025 are given at **Annexure.**

(c): The Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged strategy involving infrastructure development, policy reforms and production enhancementin order to meet the requirement of coal for coal-based capacity. These measures include the following:

i. Ministry of Coal has initiated several steps to ramp up domestic coal production in the country in order to achieve self-reliance. Some of the major initiatives undertaken include Single Window Clearance, amendment of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 to allow captive mines to sell up to 50% of their annual production after meeting the requirement of the end use plants, production through Mine Developer and Operator (MDO) mode, increasing use of mass production technologies, new projects and expansion of existing projects, and auction of coal blocks to private companies/PSUs for commercial mining. 100% Foreign Direct Investment has also been allowed in commercial mining.

ii. The Government of India has approved the Revised SHAKTI (Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala Transparently in India) Policy for Coal Allocation to Power Sector. Revised SHAKTI Policy will support the power sector through greater flexibility, wider eligibility and better accessibility to coal.

iii. Coal Logistic Plan and Policy was launched by the Ministry of Coal to enhancesupply chain efficiency, reduce costs & promote sustainability. Under this plan, criticalRailway projects have been identified, which are essential for improving rail connectivity, ensuring timely coal supply, and reducing logistics costs, thereby enhancing the overall efficiency of coal transportation across the country.

iv. To address the issue of coal supplies to Power Sector, an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) has been constituted comprising of Chairman, Railway Board; Secretary, Ministry of Power and Secretary, Ministry of Coal.

v. Coal supply is continuously monitored by the coal companies and also by 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) which meet regularly to take various operational decisions to enhance supply of coal to Thermal Power Plants.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 13 ANSWERED IN THE RAJY SABHA ON 21.07.2025 REGARDING COAL SHORTAGE IN THERMAL POWER PLANTS

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Details of State-wise & Plant-wise Coal Receipt, Coal Consumption in 2024-25 and Coal Stock as on 31.03.2025

(Figures in Thousand Tonnes)

Sl.No.	Name of State/ TPS	Capacity as on 31.03.2025 (MW)	Total coal receipt	Consumption	Stock as on 31.03.2025
	Andhra Pradesh				
1	Dr. N.TATA RAO TPS	2,560	11,599	11,386	369
2	RAYALASEEMA TPS	1,650	7,863	7,813	140
3	SIMHADRI	2,000	8,890	9,161	295
4	DAMODARAM SANJEEVAIAH TPS	2,400	7,430	7,354	125
5	VIZAG TPP	1,040	3,059	3,147	79
6	PAINAMPURAM TPP	1,320	5,299	5,309	169
7	SGPL TPP	1,320	6,122	6,154	301
Total	**Andhra Pradesh**	**12,290**	**50,261**	**50,325**	**1,477**
	Assam				
1	BONGAIGAON TPP	750	3,063	2,980	301
	Bihar				
1	MUZAFFARPUR TPS	390	1,820	1,795	151
2	KAHALGAON TPS	2,340	13,887	13,729	815
3	BARH STPS	2,640	12,240	11,817	980
4	BARAUNI TPS	710	2,563	2,416	288
5	NABINAGAR TPP	1,000	5,294	5,074	383
6	NABINAGAR STPP	1,980	9,410	9,156	939
Total	**Bihar**	**9,060**	**45,213**	**43,987**	**3,555**
	Chhattisgarh				
1	DSPM TPS	500	2,823	2,765	331
2	KORBA-WEST TPS	1,340	6,778	6,548	356
3	KORBA STPS	2,600	14,138	13,832	699
4	SIPAT STPS	2,980	16,164	15,984	871
5	PATHADI TPP	600	2,850	3,000	68
6	BHILAI TPS	500	2,544	2,681	255
7	BALCO TPS	600	2,832	2,884	55
8	MARWA TPS	1,000	5,476	5,261	643
9	AKALTARA TPS	1,800	7,101	6,944	710

10	BARADARHA TPS	1,200	6,401	6,041	565
11	ADANI POWER LIMITED RAIGARH TPP	600	3,164	3,128	152
12	TAMNAR TPP	2,400	15,017	14,617	571
13	BANDAKHAR TPP	300	1,464	1,418	176
14	NAWAPARA TPP	600	2,885	2,786	261
15	OP JINDAL TPS	1,000	5,387	5,648	201
16	BINJKOTE TPP	600	2,785	2,801	250
17	LARA TPP	1,600	8,231	8,371	320
18	ADANI POWER LIMITED RAIPUR TPP	1,370	6,180	6,383	110
19	UCHPINDA TPP	1,440	5,913	5,494	1,010
20	CHAKABURA TPP	30	546	590	41
21	KASAIPALLI TPP	270	1,297	1,397	34
22	RATIJA TPS	100	706	792	25
23	SVPL TPP	63	558	637	17
Total	**Chhattisgarh**	**23,493**	**1,21,241**	**1,20,003**	**7,721**
	Gujarat				
1	SABARMATI (D-F STATIONS)	362	1,540	1,529	93
2	GANDHI NAGAR TPS	630	1,750	1,764	119
3	UKAI TPS	1,110	3,866	3,994	214
4	WANAKBORI TPS	2,270	6,946	6,918	623
Total	**Gujarat**	**4,372**	**14,102**	**14,205**	**1,049**
	Haryana				
1	PANIPAT TPS	710	3,411	3,310	567
2	RAJIV GANDHI TPS	1,200	4,169	4,060	823
3	YAMUNA NAGAR TPS	600	2,452	2,441	275
4	INDIRA GANDHI STPP	1,500	6,013	5,876	874
5	MAHATMA GANDHI TPS	1,320	4,901	5,137	550
Total	**Haryana**	**5,330**	**20,946**	**20,825**	**3,088**
	Jharkhand				
1	CHANDRAPURA(DVC) TPS	500	2,413	2,489	227
2	TENUGHAT TPS	420	1,932	1,684	274
3	BOKARO TPS `A` EXP	500	1,860	1,962	223
4	MAITHON RB TPP	1,050	4,521	4,309	633
5	KODARMA TPP	1,000	4,989	4,991	412
6	NORTH KARANPURA TPP	1,320	7,693	7,348	622
7	MAHADEV PRASAD STPP	540	2,854	2,813	77
8	JOJOBERA TPS	240	1,248	1,064	236
Total	**Jharkhand**	**5,570**	**27,510**	**26,660**	**2,704**

	Karnataka				
1	RAICHUR TPS	1,720	6,737	6,544	337
2	BELLARY TPS	1,700	6,604	6,600	199
3	KUDGI STPP	2,400	8,268	8,419	429
4	YERMARUS TPP	1,600	3,822	3,842	256
Total	**Karnataka**	**7,420**	**25,431**	**25,405**	**1,221**
	Madhya Pradesh				
1	AMARKANTAK EXT TPS	210	984	938	101
2	SANJAY GANDHI TPS	1,340	5,722	5,542	454
3	SATPURA TPS	1,330	2,551	2,476	190
4	SHREE SINGAJI TPP	2,520	10,253	10,205	415
5	VINDHYACHAL STPS	4,760	23,412	23,014	1,352
6	GADARWARA TPP	1,600	5,702	5,824	379
7	KHARGONE STPP	1,320	4,927	5,213	254
8	BINA TPS	500	2,144	2,122	205
9	ANUPPUR TPP	1,250	5,989	5,884	545
10	SASAN UMTPP	3,960	18,035	18,202	379
11	NIGRI TPP	1,320	5,498	5,377	422
12	MAHAN TPP	1,200	4,709	5,041	116
13	SEIONI TPP	600	2,944	2,720	216
14	NIWARI TPP	90	461	466	64
Total	**Madhya Pradesh**	**22,000**	**93,331**	**93,024**	**5,091**
	Maharashtra				
1	BHUSAWAL TPS	1,870	6,351	6,335	441
2	CHANDRAPUR(MAHARASHTRA) STPS	2,920	12,644	12,317	981
3	KHAPARKHEDA TPS	1,340	7,490	7,490	171
4	KORADI TPS	2,190	9,906	10,073	326
5	NASIK TPS	630	2,749	2,703	132
6	PARLI TPS	750	3,020	3,116	70
7	PARAS TPS	500	2,260	2,275	96
8	ADANI POWER LIMITED TIRODA TPP	3,300	13,207	13,714	398
9	DAHANU TPS	500	2,235	2,278	119
10	AMRAVATI TPS	1,350	6,112	6,192	228
11	GMR WARORA TPS	600	2,908	2,911	74
12	MAUDA TPS	2,320	10,065	9,865	686
13	WARDHA WARORA TPP	540	2,718	2,523	390
14	DHARIWAL TPP	600	3,061	3,069	228
15	SOLAPUR STPS	1,320	4,562	5,005	245
16	SHIRPUR TPP	300	1,032	1,002	163
17	BELA TPS	270	1,279	1,265	120
Total	**Maharashtra**	**21,300**	**91,598**	**92,133**	**4,869**

	Odisha				
1	IB VALLEY TPS	1,740	8,968	9,051	245
2	DARLIPALI STPS	1,600	8,841	8,715	361
3	TALCHER STPS	3,000	16,308	16,263	608
4	VEDANTA TPP	600	2,059	2,003	106
5	KAMALANGA TPS	1,050	6,089	5,983	247
6	DERANG TPP	1,200	6,278	6,414	1,059
7	Maadurga Thermal Power Company Ltd.	60	77	84	3
8	JSW Energy Utkal Limited	350	938	812	281
Total	**Odisha**	**9,600**	**49,558**	**49,325**	**2,909**
	Punjab				
1	GH TPS (LEH.MOH.)	920	3,059	2,961	378
2	ROPAR TPS	840	3,027	3,019	518
3	RAJPURA TPP	1,400	5,609	5,661	349
4	TALWANDI SABO TPP	1,980	7,298	7,323	274
5	GOINDWAL SAHIB TPP	540	1,987	1,861	286
Total	**Punjab**	**5,680**	**20,980**	**20,825**	**1,804**
	Rajasthan				
1	KOTA TPS	1,240	6,642	6,432	294
2	SURATGARH STPS	1,320	4,748	4,350	498
3	SURATGARH TPS	1,500	5,716	5,566	284
4	CHHABRA-I PH-1 TPP	500	1,404	2,373	152
5	CHHABRA-I PH-2 TPP	500	3,539	2,477	159
6	CHHABRA-II TPP	1,320	5,247	4,863	485
7	KALISINDH TPS	1,200	4,828	4,654	283
8	ADANI POWER LIMITED KAWAI TPP	1,320	5,343	5,246	271
Total	**Rajasthan**	**8,900**	**37,466**	**35,960**	**2,425**
	Tamil Nadu				
1	METTUR TPS	840	3,941	4,052	162
2	NORTH CHENNAI TPS	1,830	8,560	8,350	523
3	TUTICORIN TPS	1,050	5,781	5,574	329
4	METTUR TPS - II	600	2,078	2,053	143
5	VALLUR TPP	1,500	6,816	6,819	574
6	NTPL TUTICORIN TPP	1,000	3,997	3,959	337
Total	**Tamil Nadu**	**6,820**	**31,172**	**30,808**	**2,069**
	Telangana				
1	BHADRADRI TPP	1,080	4,220	4,020	356
2	RAMAGUNDEM STPS	2,600	10,827	10,623	820
3	KAKATIYA TPS	1,100	3,909	3,907	348

4	RAMAGUNDEM-B TPS	63	17	21	4
5	KOTHAGUDEM TPS (NEW)	1,000	4,634	4,336	438
6	KOTHAGUDEM TPS (STAGE-7)	800	3,201	2,988	287
7	SINGARENI TPP	1,200	5,142	5,005	322
8	TELANGANA STPP PH-1	1,600	7,021	6,469	631
9	YADADRI TPS	800	149	30	209
Total	**Telangana**	**10,243**	**39,121**	**37,399**	**3,414**
	Uttar Pradesh				
1	ANPARA TPS	2,630	12,049	11,907	909
2	HARDUAGANJ TPS	1,265	3,913	3,868	525
3	JAWAHARPUR STPP	1,320	1,941	1,591	369
4	OBRA TPS	1,660	6,147	6,060	389
5	PANKI TPS EXT	660	51	0	120
6	PARICHHA TPS	920	4,156	4,115	273
7	DADRI (NCTPP)	1,820	6,778	6,795	527
8	RIHAND STPS	3,000	14,400	14,474	921
9	SINGRAULI STPS	2,000	10,698	10,408	640
10	TANDA TPS	1,760	7,096	7,138	611
11	UNCHAHAR TPS	1,550	6,740	6,829	280
12	ROSA TPP Ph-I	1,200	4,962	4,785	433
13	ANPARA C TPS	1,200	5,486	5,318	327
14	MAQSOODPUR TPS	90	310	323	68
15	KHAMBARKHERA TPS	90	305	317	81
16	BARKHERA TPS	90	290	312	72
17	KUNDARKI TPS	90	310	307	53
18	UTRAULA TPS	90	311	309	60
19	PRAYAGRAJ TPP	1,980	7,368	7,660	593
20	LALITPUR TPS	1,980	7,884	7,882	572
21	MEJA STPP	1,320	5,535	5,504	411
22	GHATAMPUR TPP	660	360	391	0
23	KHURJA TPP	660	397	323	186
Total	**Uttar Pradesh**	**28,035**	**1,07,488**	**1,06,617**	**8,419**
	West Bengal				
1	DISHERGARH TPP	12	44	44	8
2	BAKRESWAR TPS	1,050	5,413	5,401	176
3	MEJIA TPS	2,340	10,796	10,627	567
4	BANDEL TPS	270	1,488	1,411	99
5	D.P.L. TPS	550	2,589	2,648	102
6	KOLAGHAT TPS	840	3,944	3,983	70

7	SAGARDIGHI TPS	1,600	7,989	7,972	266
8	SANTALDIH TPS	500	2,650	2,717	31
9	BUDGE BUDGE TPS	750	3,279	3,476	197
10	SOUTHERN REPL. TPS	135	276	308	54
11	FARAKKA STPS	2,100	9,431	9,376	874
12	DURGAPUR STEEL TPS	1,000	4,352	4,344	389
13	HALDIA TPP	600	2,935	3,114	92
14	RAGHUNATHPUR TPP	1,200	4,264	4,358	365
15	HIRANMAYE TPP	300	1,679	1,598	73
Total	**West Bengal**	**13,247**	**61,129**	**61,375**	**3,364**

TPP: Thermal Power Plant
TPS: Thermal Power Station
STPP: Super Thermal Power Plant
STPS: Super Thermal Power Station

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.152
ANSWERED ON 21.07.2025

NUMBER OF DPRS CLEARED AND THE TOTAL INSTALLED CAPACITY APPROVED

152. DR. SUMER SINGH SOLANKI:

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

(a) the number of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) cleared and the total installed capacityapproved;

(b) whether any steps have been undertaken to enable speedy approvals of PumpedStorage Plant(PSP);

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any private sector organisation has been engaged in the preparation andsubmission of Pumped Storage Plant (PSPs);

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether any mechanism has been adopted to ensure that these projects areimplemented in a time-bound and efficient manner, if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a): Total 89 number of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of Hydro Electric Projects (HEPs) with aggregate capacity of 47,780 MW and 12 number of DPRs of Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) with aggregate capacity of 15,350 MW have been concurred by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) since 2002-03.

(b) & (c): The following steps have been taken to expedite the approval of DPR of PSPs: -

i. CEA has issued revised Guidelines in July 2024 for formulation of DPRs of PSPs by reducing the number of pre-DPR chapters.

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ii. After consultation with the Geological Survey of India (GSI), the requirement for exploratory drifts in underground powerhouses has been eliminated for projects located in the peninsular region**,** addressing delays typically caused during S&I activities**.**

iii. CEA has launched the "JalVidyut DPR" portal for monitoring Survey and Investigation (S&I) activities of HEPs and PSPs. The portal enables real-time tracking of workflows and pending tasks across appraising agencies and developers, helping to identify and address delays effectively.

(d) & (e): The private sector has also been involved in the preparation and submission of DPRs of PSPs. Presently, 29 number of PSPs under private sector with aggregate capacity of 48,700 MW are at S&I stage for preparation of DPRs.

(f) The following measures have been taken by the Government of India to ensure the timely completion of hydro power projects:

a. Guidelines to reduce the incidence of time and cost overruns in hydro power projects has been issued on 08.11.2019.

b. Dispute Avoidance Mechanism through Independent Engineers in construction contracts of CPSEs executing hydro power projects has been introduced on 27.09.2021.

c. Dispute Resolution through Conciliation Committees of Independent Experts (CCIEs) for contractual disputes in projects implemented by CPSUs/statutory bodies under the administrative control of Ministry of Power has been introduced on 29.12.2021.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.153
ANSWERED ON 21.07.2025

KEY UPDATES ON ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE AND PERFORMANCE

153. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) Measures implemented to upgrade transmission networks for the integration of solarand wind power;

(b) the current peak power deficit at the national level; and

(c) the number of smart meters installed under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a): Following measures have been implemented, to upgrade transmission networks for the integration of solar and wind power:

i. A 340 Giga Watt (GW) Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) network has been planned to evacuate 230 GW of solar and wind power connected to ISTS. As of now, out of the total planned capacity, 48 GW has been completed, 159 GW is under construction, 21 GW is under bidding, and 112 GW is under planning. Transmission schemes are approved by the Ministry of Power or the competent authority in line with the scheduled commissioning dates of renewable energy capacities.

ii. For Intra-State Transmission System (InSTS), Green Energy Corridor (GEC)-I Scheme is under implementation in the States of Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, and Maharashtra with a cost of Rs 10,141.68 Crore. GEC-II Scheme is under implementation in the States of Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh at a cost of Rs 12,031.33 Crore. Further, States have been advised to prepare respective plans for InSTS with a 10 year horizon.

(b): In FY 2025-26, the peak power deficit at national level till the month of June'2025 is given below:

Month/Year	Peak Demand	Peak Met	Demand not Met	
	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
April, 2025	2,35,321	2,35,190	131	0.1
May, 2025	2,30,993	2,30,993	0	0.0
June, 2025*	2,43,118	2,42,493	625	0.3
April, 2025 - June, 2025*	2,43,118	2,42,493	625	0.3

*Figures for June, 2025 are provisional.

(c): Under the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), 2.27 crore smart meters have been installed till 30thJune 2025.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.154
ANSWERED ON 21.07.2025

FURTHER IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICAL SAFETY STANDARDS

154. DR. AJEET MADHAVRAO GOPCHADE:

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

(a) action taken by Government on the suggestion/representation received for studying thelegislation of South Korea and Queensland (Australia) related to electrical safety;

(b) the details of elements/ issues that have been identified from the afore-cited legislationsfor implementation in the country to improve further electrical safety standards, particularlygiven that numerous fires are caused by electrical short circuits;

(c) the details of engagements with State Governments, including advisories by the CentralGovernments, to promote electrical safety during the last five years; and

(d) whether Government contemplates enacting a legislation for electrical safety to protectprecious human lives, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) & (b) : Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has been advised to examine the suggestions received and global best practices, and, if necessary, amend the relevant Regulations in consultation with stakeholders, while fully safeguarding the principles of Ease of Living and Ease of Doing Business, as emphasised by the Government of India.

(c) & (d): In accordance with the provisions of Section 53(a) and Section 177(2)(b) of the Electricity Act, 2003, CEA notified the Central Electricity Authority (Measures relating to Safety and Electric supply) Regulations, 2010 , as amended from time to time , to ensure electrical safety and protect human lives. CEA, after consultations with State Governments and other stakeholders, on 8th June 2023 replaced these regulations by the Central Electricity Authority (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2023.

The provisions of these Regulations are discussed with State Governments on regular basis through meetings, conferences, and seminars. Advisories are also issued to State Governments with the objective of enhancing electrical safety.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.155
ANSWERED ON 21.07.2025

RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS IN GUJARAT

155. SHRI NARHARI AMIN:

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

(a) whether Government has approved the transmission projects worth ₹22,540 crore asrecommended by the National Committee for Transmission (NCT), specifically for Gujaratand its renewable energy zones, if so, the details of the key proposals, project locationswithin Gujarat and expected capacity addition and timelines for commissioning; and

(b) the current status of the Gujarat Offshore Wind Energy Project, including, total offshorewind capacity proposed, progress made on the tendering process and expected timelinesfor project execution and commissioning?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a): The Ministry of Power has approved nine transmission schemes worth Rs. 22,540 Crore, as recommended by the National Committee on Transmission (NCT) in its 20th meeting held on 25.06.2024. Of these, four schemes relate to Renewable Energy Zones (REZs) in Gujarat. The revised estimate of these four schemes is Rs. 10,225 Crore. The details of these schemes are attached at **Annexure**.

(b): The Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) issued a tender on 13th September 2024 for developing a 500 Mega Watt (MW) offshore wind energy project off the Gujarat coast under the Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme. The Request for Selection (RfS) was issued on 10.07.2025, and as per the RfS, the project is expected to be executed and commissioned within six years from the date of signing the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) between the selected developer and SECI.

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ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 155 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 21.07.2025

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Details of transmission schemes approved by Ministry of Power for REZs in Gujarat (based on the recommendations of 20th NCT)

1. **Augmentation of Bhuj-II Pooling Station** for evacuation of 1.5 Giga Watts (GW) Renewable Energy (RE) power from Bhuj area

   (i) Mode: Regulated Tariff Mechanism (RTM)
   (ii) Cost: Rs. 587 Crore
   (iii) Implementing Agency: POWERGRID Bhuj Transmission Limited
   (iv) Implementation schedule: December 2026

2. **Transmission System for Offshore Wind Zone Phase-1 (500 MW VGF off the coast of Gujarat)** for evacuation of 0.5 GW RE power

   (i) Brief scope:
      (a) Establishment of Onshore Pooling Station at Mahuva
      (b) Mahuva Onshore Pooling Station to Vataman 400 kV line (190 km)
      (c) Establishment of Gujarat Offshore Sub-Station
      (d) Gujarat Offshore Sub-Station to Mahuva Onshore Pooling Station cables (35 km subsea cable & 10 km underground cable) along with associated transmission system
   (ii) Mode: RTM
   (iii) Cost: Rs. 6900 Crore
   (iv) Implementing Agency: POWERGRID
   (v) Implementation schedule: March 2029

3. **Augmentation of Lakadia Substation in Gujarat** for evacuation of 2.5 GW RE power from various generation projects in Lakadia RE Zone

   (i) Mode: Tariff Based Competitive Bidding (TBCB)
   (ii) Cost: Rs. 636 Crore
   (iii) Implementing Agency: Reliance Industries Limited
   (iv) Implementation schedule: June 2027

4. **Transmission System for evacuation of RE power from Raghanesda area of Gujarat** for evacuation of 3 GW RE power from Raghanesda region in Banaskantha District of Gujarat

   (i) Brief scope:
      (a) Establishment of Substation near Raghanesda along with associated transmission system
      (b) Raghanesda to Banaskantha 765 kV line (95 km)
   (ii) Mode: TBCB
   (iii) Cost: Rs. 2102 Crore
   (iv) Implementation schedule: March 2028

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.156
ANSWERED ON 21.07.2025

REVAMPED DISTRIBUTION SECTOR SCHEME

156. SHRI NARAYANA KORAGAPPA:
SHRI MOKARIYA RAMBHAI:

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

(a) the total outlay and estimated Government budgetary support for over five years underthe scheme;

(b) the number of installed and sanctioned smart meters till June, 2025;

(c) the targeted number of the smart meter to be installed by 2025;

(d) whether any steps have been taken to reduce Aggregate Technical & Commercial(AT&C) losses; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a): The Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) has an outlay of Rs.3,03,758 crores with a Gross Budgetary Support of Rs. 97,631 crores from Government of India.

(b) & (c): Till June 2025, a total of 20.33 crore Smart meters have been sanctioned under RDSS, out of which 2.27 Cr Smart meters have been installed. A total of 3.46 crore smart meters have been installed as on 30.06.2025 under various schemes. The installation of sanctioned smart meters are to be completed by the end of the scheme period (March' 2028).

(d) & (e): Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses in the distribution sector include the energy losses and the revenue losses. It represents the difference between energy available for sale (adjusted for transmission losses and trading in energy) and energy realized which is the energy billed (adjusted for trading in energy) factored by the collection efficiency.

……..2.

Under RDSS, loss reduction infrastructure works worth Rs. 1.51 lakh Crore have been sanctioned. In order to reduce the technical losses, based on action plan of the States/UTs, works have been sanctioned for network strengthening which include upgradation/augmentation of sub-stations and distribution transformers, upgrading of conductors, segregation of mixed-load feeder etc. Further, there are pre-qualification parameters under the scheme which includes timely payment of subsidy and Government department dues, no fresh creation of regulatory assets, timely publishing of financial accounts, timely filing of tariff/true-up petitions and issuance of tariff/true up orders etc. These parameters are critical to financial viability of the utilities. The release of funds under the scheme is contingent on performance of States/UTs on these and various other parameters including the performance in AT&C losses. This has helped in bringing discipline in operations of distribution utilities.

In addition, following initiatives, other than RDSS, have been taken by Government of India to improve financial viability of the distribution utilities:

i. Rules and Standard Operating Procedure have been framed for timely payment of the subsidies declared by the State Governments.
ii. Rules have been framed for implementation of Fuel and Power Purchase Cost Adjustment (FPPCA) and Cost reflective tariff so as to ensure that all prudent cost for supply of electricity are passed through.
iii. Accurate Energy Accounting.
iv. Issuing Prudential Norms for providing loans to State Power utilities, and
v. Performance based Additional borrowing space of 0.5% of GSDP.

With collective effort of Centre & States/ UTs and the reform measures taken under various schemes, the AT&C loss of distribution utilities has reduced from 21.91% in FY21 to 16.12% in FY24.

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