

Minutes of the Conference of Power and Renewable Energy Ministers of

States & UTs held on 3rd July, 2020

(Through VC)

1. The 11th Conference of Power and Renewable Energy Ministers of States and UTs was held under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Union Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Power and New & Renewable Energy on 3rd July, 2020 through VC. The list of participants is annexed. Following is the gist of discussions held and decisions taken.

2. While welcoming the participants, Secretary (Power) stated that the conference was being held at a very difficult time, when the nation was facing multiple challenges on account of the COVID pandemic. He commended the power sector fraternity for working tirelessly in ensuring uninterrupted power supply to all, especially hospitals and other essential establishments, during these challenging times. He specially lauded the efforts of all concerned in ensuring the stability of the grid during the 9 minutes 9 PM 'lights off' event on 05.04.2020. He expressed his concern at the fragile financial health of the State Discoms whose aggregate ACS-ARR gap continued to be negative despite significant investments in infrastructure: it was about Rs.0.72 Paise per unit in 2018-19. The aggregate annual losses of State DISCOMs mounted to more than Rs. 85,000 crore in year 2018-19 and AT&C losses continue to be high at 22% while the aggregate net-worth of DISCOMs is negative. The pandemic may exacerbate the financial stress in the power sector, but he urged the participants to use this crisis as an opportunity to take bold measures to address some of the perennial ills of the sector.

3. Welcoming the delegates, the Hon'ble Minister stated that the power sector had seen a quantum jump in access to electricity, from very high energy deficit scenario to energy surplus condition, 100% village electrification and near 100% electricity access to households. The transmission system has also been strengthened and the nation is now connected into one grid in which electricity can be transmitted from one region to another without any congestion. However, DISCOMs' health remains the biggest challenge. As on 31.3.2020, DISCOMs owed Rs.2.25 lakh crore to GENCOs and Transmission companies. This has a cascading effect on the finances of the power sector. It also impairs the ability of DISCOMs to supply 24x7 quality supply. Reforms are essential to enhance the sustainability of the sector. He briefly dwelt on the agenda items of the conference.

4. Hon'ble Union Minister stated that the draft Electricity (Amendment) Bill 2020 has been proposed keeping in mind the best interest of the public at large. The Bill attempts to address the issues of solvency of the power sector. Maintaining sanctity of contracts, strengthening the Appellate Tribunal and promoting growth of renewable and hydro power are some of the other major objectives that the Bill seeks to achieve. He emphasized that the Bill will be finalized after consultations with all concerned. The conference was also part of the consultative process. In view of the comments received, some proposals with regard to a single selection committee for the Electricity Regulatory Commissions and DBT are proposed to be modified. He invited suggestions from the participants on the draft Bill.

5. The Hon'ble Minister assured the States of all possible help in this hour of crisis. He briefly touched upon the main features of the Liquidity Infusion Scheme and urged the States to take benefit of the same. He further informed that Ministry of Power (MOP) was in the process of formulating "Reforms Linked Result Based Scheme for Distribution" by merging the ongoing schemes, namely, Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY). He apprised that the release of funds under the new scheme shall be conditional to reforms.

6. The Hon'ble Minister expressed the commitment of the MOP to the cause of self-reliance, as envisioned by the Hon'ble Prime Minister under 'Atmanirbhar Bharat'. Therefore, all steps will be taken to promote purchase of goods manufactured domestically and promote manufacturing, at competitive prices, of goods and equipment, not being produced in India. As steps in this direction, he informed that prior permission for import of power related equipment has been made mandatory and anti-dumping duty has been imposed on solar panels. Moreover, testing of imported equipment in designated laboratories, would be necessary in order to check the presence of malware in imported equipment for avoiding the possibility of cyber-attacks. He informed that more steps are on the anvil to enhance the competitiveness of domestic industry in renewable energy manufacturing sector. He urged the States to stop import of goods that are manufactured domestically and promote the cause of "Atmanirbhar Bharat".

7. **Electricity Act, 2003(Amendment) Bill 2020:**

7.1 Shri Ghanshyam Prasad, Joint Secretary (OM & RR), Ministry of Power made a presentation on the main amendments proposed in the Bill. He apprised that the proposals contained in the draft Electricity Act, 2003(Amendment) Bill 2020, focus on enhancing sustainability, promoting green energy, and strengthening the regulatory framework.

7.2 The Chief Ministers, Power Ministers and the State representatives expressed their views and gave suggestions on the proposed draft amendments in the Electricity Act. Many states were concerned that the amendments proposed in the Act may overreach on the powers of States. Some states supported the amendments. Ministry of Power, Government of India assured the States that the Government of India will take into account all the comments and suggestions made before finalizing the Bill.

a) Electricity Contract Enforcement Authority (ECEA):

7.3 Some States were of the view that the purpose of the new authority can be served even by strengthening and empowering the existing ERCs. They were of the opinion that Electricity Contract Enforcement Authority (ECEA) may become a parallel structure and may create a possibility for conflict in jurisdiction with ERCs. It was clarified by the Ministry of Power that the Authority has been proposed to be set up to ensure sanctity of contracts and separate the regulatory and adjudication functions. The proposed Authority will have the powers to pronounce judicial orders and enforce it through a decree. It was pointed out that the State and Central Commissions do not have these powers. The ECEA will not curtail the rights and power of State Government/ Union Territories in any manner as none of the powers of the States/UTs are proposed to be transferred to it.

b) Distribution Sub-Licensees:

7.4 Some States suggested that the purpose of introducing this concept is not clear as their role appears to be similar to that of franchisee. There was a need to clarify the role, responsibilities, regulatory mechanism of sub-licenses and distinguish it from the existing concept of franchisee. Some States felt that this may be a step to privatise electricity distribution in the country and were not in favour of it. The Ministry of Power pointed out that these were only enabling provisions for use by DISCOMs which may want to give out some areas to Franchisees / Sub-licensees at their discretion. The provisions relating to Distribution Franchisee already existed in the Act and were being successfully used by Distribution Companies to improve performance and enhance efficiencies. Therefore the apprehensions regarding privatization are unwarranted.

c) Subsidy/ DBT:

7.5 On subsidy through DBT mechanism, some States were of the opinion that this may have implementation issues, recovery challenges, and add to costs. It was informed by the Ministry of Power that keeping in mind the implementation difficulties, it has been provided that DBT can be implemented by transferring the subsidy to the account of the consumer either in the Bank or in the DISCOM. It was explained that many State Governments do not release timely subsidy to the DISCOMs, thereby creating liquidity stress in the entire value chain of the power sector. DBT in electricity will improve energy accounting and ensure that the DISCOMs get paid for the electricity supplied to the consumers while allowing the State Governments to give any quantum of subsidy they want to whichever section they want to.

d) Cross-subsidy:

7.6 Some States felt that the existing power of the SERCs to fix cross-subsidy was sought to be taken away. It was apprised that some SERCs have been found wanting in fulfilling the responsibility cast on them by the Electricity Act to progressively reduce cross-subsidies. Despite the requirement of the Tariff Policy to reduce cross-subsidies to within 20% of average cost of supply, they are in excess of 50% in some States. It was pointed out that there was no proposal to eliminate cross-subsidy. The Bill provides for the SERCs to reduce cross subsidies as per the provisions of the Tariff Policy. The Tariff Policy is prepared after consultation with all the stakeholders and the views of the State Governments are taken into consideration before finalising its provisions. Moreover, State Governments wishing to give subsidies over and above the cross subsidised tariff can provide direct subsidies to further reduce tariff for the needy.

e) Single Selection Committee for Chairperson/Members of Regulatory Commissions:

7.7 Some States were not in favour of having one Selection Committee for SERCs and CERC and urged that the existing provision relating to State-wise Selection Committees for SERCs may be continued. Clarifying that the power of appointment to the State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC) will remain with the State Government concerned, it was informed that one standing Selection Committee will obviate the need to constitute the committees again and again and also bring in uniformity in selection criteria and standards. However, in view of the comments received from the State

Governments, it was now proposed to continue with the State Level Selection Committee for SERCs with the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned as Chairperson and the Chief Secretary of the State concerned and a representative of the Ministry of Power not below the rank of Joint Secretary as Members.

f) RPO/HPO:

7.8 Some States suggested to let SERCs specify RPO targets in view of the differing RE potential in States. Some States opined that the proposed penalties are very high while some were not in favour of the concept of RGO. It was explained that the amendments have been proposed with the purpose of promoting green power for ensuring the health of the environment, it was pointed out that recognising the differences in potential of renewable energy in various areas of the country, renewable energy targets have been linked to consumption of renewable energy rather than development of renewable energy. Moreover, to provide a level playing field to renewable energy deficit States, inter-state transmission charges and losses have been waived to enable them to buy power from renewable energy rich states without any extra cost.

7.9 Hon'ble Power Minister of Gujarat strongly supported the proposed amendments and mentioned that we need to make changes in view of the learnings of the past 17 years since the Electricity Act was passed. He further stated that the proposed amendments are the need of hour and the process should be completed within a fixed timeline. The proposed amendments, after considering the views of State Governments, should be quickly introduced in the coming session of the Parliament.

7.10 The Hon'ble Minister thanked the participants for their valuable suggestions and assured that they will be kept in mind while finalising the proposals. It was requested to support the reforms in the interest of the sector.

8. Liquidity infusion scheme:

8.1 Joint Secretary (Distribution) made a presentation on the '**Liquidity Infusion Scheme**' under the '**Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan**'. He detailed the salient features of the scheme. He informed that so far, States/DISCOMs had expressed willingness for availing loans aggregating to Rs 97,652 crore against which loan applications for Rs 33,226 crore have been received by PFC and REC. PFC and REC have sanctioned loans amounting to Rs 20,574 crore of which Rs 4842 crore have been disbursed. He urged the

States and Discoms to complete the formalities quickly as concessional funding will be available only to loans sanctioned till 15th July 2020, with disbursal of first tranche by 31st July, 2020.

8.2 Some States requested to extend the window for borrowings at concessional rates of interest till August 2020.

8.3 Himachal Pradesh requested to extend the cut-off date for the dues from 31st March 2020 to 30th June 2020. Odisha requested to include the dues of the current year also in the Scheme.

8.4 Tamil Nadu and Bihar requested that the UDAY working capital limits be relaxed in order to enable them to obtain these loans. They were apprised that the necessary approvals are under process.

8.5 Delhi, Rajasthan and Karnataka requested to include the dues of State Gencos also in the purview of the Scheme.

8.6 Himachal Pradesh, Odisha and Tripura requested to decrease the rate of interest.

8.7 Karnataka intimated that the DISCOMs would be sending their request for loan sanctions to PFC and REC in two - three days. They requested to revisit old PPAs as they were paying capacity charges without scheduling power. They also requested to reverse the adjustment sequence of payments by Discoms to first adjust principal amount and then adjust LPS.

8.8 Chhattisgarh informed that they have an arrangement of power procurement by Telangana, and requested to cover their dues from Telangana under the scheme.

8.9 It was assured that MoP will look into all the issues and take suitable decision.

9. Reforms linked Distribution Scheme:

9.1 Joint Secretary Distribution made a presentation on the “**Reforms Linked Distribution Scheme**”. He outlined that the main objectives of the scheme are to (i) improve the reliability and quality of power supply; (ii) enhance the financial and operational performance of Utilities; and (iii) reduce AT&C losses to 12-15% and ACS-ARR gaps to 0 by 2024-25.

9.2 States were apprised that the scheme entails demand based infrastructure creation by the State Discoms contingent to submission of action plans for improving operational and financial performance. Funds under the scheme would be released in proportion to the achievement by the DISCOMs against the mutually agreed targets in the action plan.

9.3 Delhi and Odisha suggested that the Scheme be extended to private DISCOMs also. Odisha also suggested that the existing schemes be extended till 31st March, 2021, so that all the works sanctioned under them can be completed.

10. Other issues raised by States:

10.1 Punjab stated that some of the old PPAs with NTPC had expired in the year 1997. Despite, not scheduling any power from some of the power plants covered under the PPA, PSPCL was being required to pay capacity charges. Punjab should not be forced to pay capacity charges for such power plants. Punjab also requested that ISTS charges be reduced further by at least 50% during COVID period.

10.2 Bihar made an appeal for ‘One Nation One Tariff’ in line with ‘One Nation One Grid’, ‘One Nation One Frequency’ and ‘One Nation One Ration Card’. The issue of non-availability of pre-paid meters was also highlighted.

10.3 J&K requested to set up a thermal power plant to meet the base load requirement of J&K.

10.4 Odisha requested to make all large hydro power projects, irrespective of their date of commissioning, to be eligible for meeting the requirements of Hydro Power Obligation (HPO). They suggested that the Tariff Policy should be a guiding policy and not a binding policy.

10.5 Kerala suggested to make eligible all large hydro power projects for meeting HPO and requested to keep the interest of the farmers in mind in all policies. They requested for further reduction in capacity charges.

10.6 Haryana highlighted the substantial reduction of AT&C losses and the improved performance of its DISCOMs, which was commended and appreciated. In view of the contribution of the farmers to the economy, especially during COVID times, it was requested to take care of the interest of farmers while framing new policy/law. Haryana requested for Rs 1600 crore funding under PSDF.

10.7 Goa requested for allotment of power from the 15% unallocated quota. It further requested to reduce fixed charges of NTPC.

10.8 Jharkhand requested that DVC be advised not to regulate power due to default in payment. They were advised to make payments in instalments.

10.9 Andhra Pradesh made a request for release of Rs 250 crore under SAUBHAGYA scheme.

10.10 Assam expressed its concern at the high tariff of Bongaigaon power plant and sought a reduction in the same.

10.11 Bihar and Maharashtra raised the issue of coal grade slippage resulting into inefficiencies in power sector and requested Ministry of Power to convene a meeting with Ministry of Coal to resolve the issue. This was agreed to.

10.12 It was assured that all the issues will be examined and appropriate action taken.

11. Deliberation held on Renewable Energy Sector:

11.1 The conference of Power and Renewable Energy Ministers of States & UTs was held on 3rd July, 2020 through Video Conferencing. A brief presentation was made by the Ministry officials highlighting major agenda points such as implementation of PM-KUSUM scheme & solar rooftop scheme Phase II, compliance of RPO, etc.

11.2 Hon'ble Minister during the RE session stated that PM-KUSUM scheme will not only benefit farmers by providing day time reliable power and additional income but will also help States and Discoms in reduction of subsidy burden on electricity consumption for agriculture. Similarly, RTS Ph-II has provisions for providing subsidy to small residential consumers and incentives to Discoms for promoting decentralized RTS plants. He further added that feeder level solarisation being proposed for Component-C of PM-KUSUM Scheme has the benefits of ease of implementation and recovery of investment in 3-4 years. The Ministry is in discussion with NABARD to provide soft loans to States/Discoms for this purpose and Central PSUs like SECI, NTPC, PGCIL, etc. will help States in implementation of feeder level solarisation. He informed that for separation of agriculture feeders, States can also avail of assistance under a new scheme for reforms being prepared by MoP. Emphasizing the need for conservation of water, Hon'ble Minister suggested use of micro-irrigation techniques along with solarisation of pumps. He suggested convergence of PM-KUSUM with PM-KSY or other schemes of State promoting micro irrigation. He informed that a letter to State Agriculture Ministers have been sent for this purpose, wherein it has also been requested to identify one Block,

where all the agriculture pumps will be solarised. Similarly, he suggested States to develop a city, preferably a city of tourist/historic importance, as a model solar city by tapping all potential available for generation of solar energy. The selected Blocks and the solar cities will be presented as Models for replication in other Blocks/Cities.

11.3 Considering the Government of India's commitment under the Paris Climate Agreement (i) to reduce greenhouse gas emission intensity by 33 to 35 per cent below 2005 levels and (ii) to achieve 40 per cent of its installed electric power capacity from non-fossil sources by 2030, Hon'ble Minister requested all States/UTs to take appropriate measures for either installing the required solar and non-solar power capacity within their State or procuring such capacity from outside the State for ensuring timely RPO compliance.

After detailed discussions with State/UTs the following was decided:-

1. State/UTs may separate agricultural feeders and solarize the separated feeder with solar power under PM-KUSUM scheme's new component with assistance from Central government.
2. States/UTs may identify one Block where all the agricultural pumps will be solarised under PM-KUSUM scheme. States may nominate nodal officers for this purpose.
3. All States/UTs may send their demand under different components of the PM-KUSUM scheme for sanctioning. If no demand is received from a State/UT, then other interested States/UTs may be allocated additional capacity.
4. Many consumers want to install rooftop solar but have no information about whom to approach for this purpose. Therefore, States/UTs may encourage solar rooftop installation through wider publicity & information dissemination programs.
5. States/UTs may finalize the rates and empanel the vendors for the rooftop solar scheme through transparent bidding at the earliest.
6. DISCOMs in States/UTs which have not sought capacity under Phase-II of Rooftop solar scheme may submit their demand at the earliest.
7. States/UTs may identify one city for complete solarisation of the city and nominate a nodal office for this purpose. The Ministry is already undertaking 100% solarization of Konark in Odisha and Modhera in Gujarat.
8. SERCs may align their RPO trajectory as per Central trajectory declared by Ministry of Power.
9. States/UTs may ensure strict RPO compliance.

10. DISCOMs filling annual plans with SERCs may also include details of RE procurement.

Suggestions received/ issues raised by State/UT Governments are as follows:-

Bihar: It is very difficult to verify that solar cells/modules being used under solar rooftop program phase II are domestically produced or not. MNRE should publish a list of domestic manufacturers of solar cells/modules for verification purpose. Assistance may be provided to State governments for capacity building for implementation of the schemes. Advance subsidy may be released to States at the earliest.

Odisha: Model for solarization of Konark sun temple should be replicated for other prominent religious sites. All RE ministries of state/UTs may be 100% solarized at the earliest for demonstration purpose. Speedy environmental clearances may be given to SHP projects. Backward blocks may be considered for 100% solarisation of all agriculture pumps.

Himachal Pradesh: MNRE may settle subsidy claim for additional achievement made in solar rooftop under phase-I at the earliest.

Rajasthan: Allocation under component A of PM-KUSUM scheme and solar rooftop scheme phase-II may be increased. SECI's pending proposals in the State may be cleared at the earliest. Schemes like solarization of Konark and Modhera may be taken up for a few cities in Rajasthan.

J & K: New SHP projects may be sanctioned at the earliest. Proposal for 10000 solar pumps may be considered for sanction under PM-KUSUM Scheme.

Maharashtra: SERCs may decide their own RPO trajectory & penal provisions in case of RPO non-compliance as per State conditions. Additional capacity may be allocated to Maharashtra under Rooftop Solar programme and PM-KUSUM Programme.

Goa: Allocation under solar rooftop scheme phase-II may be increased. Benchmark cost in the State of Goa should be increased due to different types of rooftop structures in the state.

12. The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the chair.

**List of Participants in the Conference of Power and Renewable Energy Ministers
of States/UTs held on 03.07.2020 through VC**

S.No.	Name of the State	Name of Participant
1	Andhra Pradesh	Sh. BalineniSrinivasa Reddy, Minister of Energy
		Sri S Ramana Reddy, IRPS, MD NREDCAP
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Shri G. S. Meena, Commissioner (Power)
3	Assam	Sh. Chandra Mohan Patowary, Cabinet Minister
		Shri NirajVerma, Principal Secretary, Power (E),
		Mr.V.K.Pipersenia, IAS, Chairman, APDCL, APGCL & AEGCL
		Mr.Rakesh Agarwal, IAS, MD, APDCL
4	Bihar	Sh. Bijendra Prasad Yadav, Minister of Power
		Sh. PratyayaAmrit, Pr. Secretary(Energy)
5	Chhattisgarh	Mohammad QaiserAbdulhaque, Special Secretary (Energy)
6	Gujarat	Sh. SaurabhbhaiPatell, Minister of Energy
		Smt. SunainaTomar, IAS Additional Chief Secretary, Energy and Petrochemicals Department.
		Smt. Shahmeena Husain, IAS, MD Gujarat UrjaVikas Nigam Limited(GUVNL)
7	Haryana	Sh. Ranjit Singh, Minister of Power & NRE
		Sh. ShatrujeetKapur, IPS, CMD, UHBVNL & DHBVNL
		Dr.Hanif Qureshi, Director General, New & Renewable Energy Department
8	Himachal Pradesh	Sh.RamSubhag Singh,Addl. Chief Secretary(Power),
9	Goa	Sh. Puneet Kumar Goel, Secretary(Power)

10	Jharkhand	Shri L.Khiangte, Addl. Secretary(Power)
11	Karnataka	Sh. Mahendra Jain, IAS, Additional Chief Secretary (Power)
		Dr. N. Manjula Shah, IAS, Managing Director (KPTCL)
		Sh. M.B. Rajesh Gowda, Managing Director (BESCOM)
		Sh. H.N. Gopala Krishna, IAS, Managing Director (CESC)
		Smt. SnehalRayamane, IAS, Managing Director (MESCOM)
		Sh. Muni Raju, Managing Director (HESCOM)
		Dr. R. Ragapriya, IAS, Managing Director (GESCOM)
12	Kerala	Sh. M.M. Mani, Minister for Electricity
		Dr. Dinesh Arora, IAS, Secretary (Power)
		Sh. N.S. Pillai, IA&AS, Chairman & Managing Director, KSEB
		Sh. B Pradeep, Chief Engineer (Commercial & Tariff)
13	Madhya Pradesh	Sh. Sanjay Dubey, Principal Secretary, Energy Department
		Sh. AkashTripathi, Managing Director, MP Power Management Co. Ltd., Bhopal
14	Maharashtra	Dr.NitinKashinathRaut, Minister of Energy
		Dr. Dinesh Waghmare, Chairman & Managing Director (MSETCL) Additional charge of CMD (MSEDCL)
		Sh. Aseem Kumar Gupta, IAS, Principal Secretary (Energy) Govt. of Maharashtra,
15	Manipur	Sh. Th. Bishwajit Singh, Minister of Power
		Sh. Raghumani Singh, IAS, Commissioner (Power)
		Sh. L Priyokumar Singh, Managing Director, MSPDCL
16	Meghalaya	Sh. James Sangma, Minister of Power
		Sh. ParveenBakshi, IAS, Power Secretary

		Smt A. Nikhla, MCS, Chairman & Managing Director, Meghalaya Energy Corporation Ltd (MeECL)
		Sh. Samuel Diengdoh, Director, Distribution, MeECL
		Sh. EdmudKhamujai, Director, Transmission, MeECL
		Sh. M. Shangpliang, Director, Generation, MeECL
17	Mizoram	Sh. Pu R. Lalziriana, Minister of Power
		Sh. Pu. Biaklunga, IAS, Secretary (Power)
18	Nagaland	Sh. Tovihoto H Ayemi, Minister of Power
		Sh. K.D Vizo, ITS, Principal Secretary(Power)
		Sh. ShekatoSema, EIC, Dept of Power
		Sh. I. Tally, CE, (D&R), Dept. of Power
19	Odisha	Capt. Dibyasankar Mishra, Minister of Energy
		Sh. Nikunja B. Dhal, IAS, Principal Secretary (Energy)
		Dr. Saurabh Garg, IAS, CMD, GRIDCO
		Sh. Sanjev Singh, MD, OPTCL
		Sh. Santosh Das, EIC, (EI)-cum-PCEI
		Sh. Laxmidhar Das, CE, OREDA
		Sh. GyanaRanjan Das, CEO, GEDCOL
20	Punjab	Sh. Vijay InderSingla, Minister of School Education & PWD
		Sh. Anirudh Tiwari, IAS, Additional Chief Secretary (Power)
		Sh. Navjot Pal Singh Randhawa, IAS, CEO PEDDA
		Sh. MP Singh, Director, PEDDA
21	Rajasthan	Sh. B.D. Kalla, Minister of Energy
		Sh. Ajitabh Sharma, Principal Secretary (Energy)
		Sh. A.K. Gupta, Managing Director, Jaipur Discom
		Sh. Anil Gupta, MD, RREC
		Sh. T.S. Sharma, CIO Discoms

22	Sikkim	Sh. MingmaNorbu Sherpa, Minister of Power
		Sh AK Yadav, IAS, Additional Chief Secretary (PS to ACS)
		Sh. R. Thapa, Power Chief Engineer
23	Tamil Nadu	Sh. P. Thangamani, Minister of Power
		Shri S.K. Prabhakar, IAS, Principal Secretary(Energy)
		Sh. Pradeep Yadav, IAS, Chairman& Managing Director, TANGEDCO
24	Telangana	Sh. G. Jagdish Reddy, Minister of Energy
		Sh. Ajay Mishra, IAS, Special Chief Secretary (Power)
		Sh. D. Prabhakar Rao,Chairman & Managing Director, TS Genco& TS Transco
25	Tripura	Sh. JishnuDevVarma, Deputy Chief Minister
		Dr.M.S.Kele,Managing Director,TSECL
		Sh. ShashiRanjan Kumar, Principal Secretary (Power)
26	Uttar Pradesh	ShSrikant Sharma, Minister of Power
		ShArvind Kumar, Principal Secretary (Energy)
		Sh M Devaraj, Managing Director
27	Uttarakhand	Sh. BCK Mishra,Managing director, UPCL
28	West Bengal	Dr. Amit Mitra, Minister of Finance
		S. Suresh Kumar, IAS, Secretary Power

S. No.	Name of the Union Territory	Name of Participant
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Sh. Ajit Bernard, SE, Electricity Department
2	Chandigarh	Shri A. K. Sinha, Secretary (Power),
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Ms.TapasyaRaghav,Secretary (Power)
		Sh. Mohit Mishra, Chief Engineer
		Sh. C A Parmar, Dy. Secretary (Power)
4	Daman & Diu	Ms.TapasyaRaghav, Secretary (Power), Office of Collector, Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli,
5	Delhi	Sh. Satyendar Jain, Minister of Power
		SmtPadminiSingla,Secretary (Power)
6	Jammu & Kashmir	Sh. RohitKansal, IAS, Principal Secretary (Power Development),
7	Ladakh	Sh. RijzinSamphel, Commissioner (Power)
		Sh. Ghulam Ahmad Mir, Chief Engineer, PDD, Ladakh
8	Lakshadweep	Shri Vijendra Singh Rawat, IAS, Secretary(Power)
		M. Hassan, Executive Engineer Department of Electricity, Lakshadweep
9	Puducherry	Shri R. Kamalakannan, Minister of Electricity & Agriculture
		Sh. Devesh Singh, IAS, Secretary (Power)
		Shri. R. Murali, Superintending Engineer-cum-Head of Department