

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.73
ANSWERED ON 23.07.2026**

RISING ELECTRICITY DEMAND

***73. SHRI VE VAITHILINGAM:
THIRU DR. S JAGATHRATCHAKAN:**

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

(a) the challenges arising from rising electricity demand during extreme summer conditions, adverse weather events, fuel availability concerns and global energy supply disruptions, particularly with regard to dependence on coal-based power generation, peak load management and ensuring reliable and uninterrupted electricity supply across regions and their impact on the country's energy security and power resilience;

(b) the measures and contingency mechanisms undertaken by the Government for maintaining uninterrupted electricity supply during peak demand conditions, including ensuring adequate coal stocks, strengthening fuel logistics, enhancing generation capacity utilisation, improving transmission and distribution efficiency, preventing energy shortages and strengthening overall grid resilience;

(c) the mechanisms adopted by the Government for addressing short-term energy security concerns while supporting diversification of the country's energy mix, reducing vulnerabilities associated with fuel dependence and balancing energy security requirements with the increasing integration of renewable energy sources into the national power system;

(d) the results achieved through efforts directed towards enhancing generation capacity utilisation, improving transmission and distribution efficiency and strengthening overall grid resilience under stress conditions; and

(e) the long-term strategy proposed by the Government for balancing energy security objectives with the accelerated transition towards renewable energy sources, while maintaining grid stability, reliability of supply and sustainable growth of the power sector?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER

(SHRI MANOHAR LAL)

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

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) IN RESPECT OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 73 FOR REPLY ON 23.07.2026 REGARDING RISING ELECTRICITY DEMAND ASKED BY SHRI VE VAITHILINGAM AND THIRU DR. S JAGATHRATCHAKAN

(a) to (e): There is adequate availability of power in the country. Present installed

generation capacity of the country is 548.86 GW (as on June, 2026). The country has addressed the critical issue of power deficiency by adding 324.7 GW of generation capacity since April, 2014 transforming the country from power deficit to power sufficient. Further, as on 30.06.2026, addition of 2,18,267 circuit kilometre (ckm) of Transmission lines, 9,47,405 MVA of Transformation capacity and 84,390 MW of Inter-Regional capacity has been done since 2014. Thus, total inter-regional transmission capacity has become 1,20,340 MW, enabling reliable transfer of power across regions.

In view of development of El Nino conditions in the current year, the requirement of electricity has risen significantly. During April to June 2026, overall rise in electricity peak demand was around 12% as compared to corresponding period last year and further, it is expected to remain high. As on date, the all-time high All-India peak demand of 270.8 GW was successfully met in the month of May 2026, and in July, 2026, further, All-India peak demand again exceeded 270 GW twice, which was also met successfully. All-time high Variable Renewable Energy (VRE) generation of 103.7 GW (i.e. Solar-75 GW and Wind-28.7 GW) was recorded in the month of July, 2026.

Ministry of Power has diversified its electricity generation by optimal energy mix to strengthen the energy security and sustainable growth of power sector. Government has taken various measures for maintaining uninterrupted electricity supply, adequate coal stocks, strengthening fuel logistics, enhancing capacity addition-generation, transmission & distribution, energy transition through Renewable Energy sources and strengthening overall grid resilience & energy security. Details of short term and long-term measures taken by Government is given at Annexure-I and Annexure-II respectively.

The efforts already made towards enhancing generation capacity utilisation, transmission and distribution efficiency and grid resilience have yielded encouraging results:

- (i) The coal (including Lignite) based generation capacity in the country is about 230.8 GW and its share in the total electricity supplied from April to June 2026 is 69.54 %. Further, the maximum generation achieved from such power plants is about 188.8 GW (around 75% of the total generation - 251.4 GW) during non-solar peak demand hours. As on 18.07.2026, 41.4 Million Tonnes (MT) coal stock is available at the Thermal Power Plants, sufficient for 13 days at 85% Plant Load Factor (PLF). Also, sufficient coal is being received by the Thermal power Plants at present to meet the daily demands. Gas based generation is less than 2 % of overall basket of generation resources and the geopolitical issues in Middle East has had minimum impact on energy availability in the country.**

- (ii) Government of India has been supporting States/ UTs through schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) to improve access and quality of power supply to all consumers. Under these schemes, projects worth Rs. 1.85 lakh Cr. were executed for strengthening of power distribution infrastructure. These schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022. A total of 18,374 villages were electrified under DDUGJY and a total 2.86 crore households under SAUBHAGYA.**
- (iii) With the concerted efforts of Central and State Government, the average hours of supply in rural areas have increased from 12.5 hours in FY 14 to 22.6 hours in FY 26 and in urban areas the same has increased from 22.1 hours in FY 14 to 23.4 hours in FY 26.**
- (iv) The Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) loss of distribution utilities at national level have reduced from 22.62 % in FY14 to 15.04 % in FY25.**
- (v) The gap between the Average Cost of Supply (ACS) and the Average Revenue Realised (ARR), a key indicator of whether utilities are recovering their costs, narrowed sharply from ₹0.78 per unit to ₹0.06 per unit in FY25**
- (vi) A defining milestone was achieved on 29 July 2025, when India recorded its highest-ever renewable energy share in electricity generation. On that day, renewable sources met 51.5 per cent of the country's total electricity demand of 203 GW.**
- (vii) A record generation capacity addition of 64,695 MW was achieved during 2025-26. Out of this, 50,905 MW came from renewable energy sources (excluding large hydro) which represents the highest ever capacity addition in a single year, surpassing the previous record of 34,054 MW achieved in FY 2024-25.**
- (viii) India's national transmission network achieved the feat of being the world's largest synchronous national grid on 14th January 2026. India's transmission network has crossed a major milestone with 5.08 lakh circuit kilometres (ckm) of transmission lines and reaching a total transformation capacity of 1,469 gigavolt amperes (GVA).**
- (ix) The energy shortage declined sharply to 0.0% in FY 2025-26, compared to 4.2% in FY 2013-14, reflecting a significant improvement in supply adequacy.**
- (x) India has achieved its commitment made at COP-26 by achieving the NDC goal of 50% of its installed electric power capacity from non-fossil fuel sources in 2025 i.e. five years ahead of the committed timeline of 2030.**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PARTS (a) TO (e) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN
REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 73 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON
23.07.2026 REGARDING RISING ELECTRICITY DEMAND**

Details of short-term measures

- (i) Optimal utilization of generation from all available sources for ensuring supply of electricity to the consumers. The un-requisitioned surplus generation is to be facilitated for sale in the power exchanges.**
- (ii) Ensure optimized scheduling of hydro generation for conservation of reservoir storage and utilization mainly during peak demand periods.**
- (iii) All generating utilities are to ensure maximum availability of their units to meet the growing demand.**
- (iv) Ensure adequate availability of fuel at power stations with regular monitoring to resolve any incipient supply issues.**
- (v) Regular monitoring of outages and maintenance activities to minimize system distress, and completion within the committed timelines to ensure reliable system operation.**
- (vi) Transmission utilities to monitor the transmission system for maximum availability.**
- (vii) Facilitate and expedite grid connectivity, operational clearances, and system readiness for renewable energy projects, particularly facilitating smooth wind-based generation integration and Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS).**
- (viii) Ensure adequate and reliable power supply on agricultural feeders to support irrigation requirements. Efforts should be made to shift the agricultural load to day-time/Solar hours and deployment of decentralized solar pumps in drought prone belts may be prioritized.**
- (ix) Facilitate utilization of the available renewable capacity in the power market beyond the contracted/PPA capacity.**
- (x) Distribution licensees to promote and implement energy efficiency measures to ensure optimal utilization of electricity among consumers specifically for the optimization of the predominant cooling, pumping loads etc. and charging of Electric Vehicle (EV) during day time/Solar hours.**
- (xi) Close monitoring of the progress of under-construction generating units and facilitate necessary coordination for timely commissioning.**

(xii) Power stations to implement conservation of fuel, water etc. by adopting the best operational practices.

(xiii) Close coordination be maintained among National Load Dispatch Center (NLDC), Regional Load Dispatch Centers (RLDC)s, State Load Dispatch Centers (SLDCs), DISCOMs, generating and transmission utilities for contingency preparedness.

(xiv) To address the issues of coal supplies to power sector, an Inter-Ministerial Sub Group comprising of representatives from Ministries of Power, Coal, 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.

(xv) Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) comprising Chairman, Railway Board; Secretary, Ministry of Coal and Secretary, Ministry of Power, meeting is being held regularly to closely review coal supplies to Thermal Power Plants.

(xvi) The scheduled maintenance of thermal units is planned in advance by taking into consideration the demand scenario for different months. It is a standard practice to minimize scheduled maintenance during the peak months. Central Electricity Authority (CEA) further monitors & permits deferment on case-to-case basis based on the technical parameters of the plant if increased demand necessitates so.

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PARTS (a) TO (e) OF THE STATEMENT LAID IN
REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 73 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON
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Details of long-term measures

(i) **Capacity addition from non-fossil Sources:** Thrust is on capacity addition from non-fossil sources, which now exceeds 54% of the total installed electricity generation capacity. Further, Government has planned to achieve 500 GW of non-fossil fuel based installed generation capacity by 2030. As per the National Generation Adequacy Plan prepared by CEA in March 2026, the non-fossil fuel based installed capacity is likely to increase to 786 GW by 2035-36.

(ii) **Capacity addition from Conventional Sources:** It is projected to increase the installed capacity of coal-based plants to 315 GW by 2035-36. Keeping in view energy security, no new imported coal-based power plants have been planned.

(iii) **Nuclear power** has huge potential to ensure long term energy security and is vital for India's clean energy transition towards Net Zero by 2070. It is a clean and environment friendly source of base load power. The lifecycle emissions of nuclear power are comparable to those of renewables like hydro and wind. The Government of India has set an ambitious target of 100 GW nuclear power capacity by 2047.

(iv) **Energy Storage Systems** are being encouraged. Roadmap to 100 GW of Hydro Pumped Storage Projects by 2035-36 has been prepared. As per the National Generation Adequacy Plan prepared by CEA in March 2026, the likely BESS installed capacity and PSP installed capacity in 2035-36 is 80 GW and 94 GW respectively

(v) **100% Inter State Transmission System (ISTS)** charges have been waived for inter-state sale of solar and wind power for projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025 (with waiver tapering off 25% annually till June 2028), for co-located BESS projects commissioned by June 2028, for Hydro PSP projects where construction work awarded by June 2028, for Green Hydrogen Projects commissioned till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects commissioned till December 2032.

(vi) **Standard Bidding Guidelines** for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm & Dispatchable RE (FDRE) projects have been issued.

(vii) **Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE)** has issued Bidding Trajectory for issuance of RE power procurement bids of 50 GW per annum by 'Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies' (REIAs) from FY 2023-24 to FY 2027-28.

(viii) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route

(ix) Laying of new transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been funded under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.

(x) To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2032.

(xi) To boost RE consumption, Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) followed by Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) trajectory has been notified till 2029-30. The RCO which is applicable to all designated consumers under the Energy Conservation Act 2001 will attract penalties on non-compliance. RCO also includes specified quantum of consumption from Decentralized Renewable Energy sources.

(xii) Development of intra-state transmission network is being planned to keep pace with RE capacity addition. Strong inter connection of Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) RE schemes with the intra-state network to ensure better reliability in terms of anchoring voltage stability, angular stability, losses reduction etc. is being done.

(xiii) Encouraging setting up of RE projects with storage facilities for optimal utilization of transmission facilities.

(xiv) CEA (Technical Standards for Connectivity to the Grid) Regulations lay down the minimum technical requirements for the RE generating plants to ensure safe, secure and reliable operation of the grid

(xv) “Strategy for Establishments of Offshore Wind Energy Projects” has been issued.

(xvi) To achieve the objective of increased domestic production of Solar PV Modules, the Govt. of India is implementing the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules.

(xvii) The Ministry of Heavy Industries has launched the PLI scheme namely “National Programme on Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery Storage,” approved in May 2021 with a total outlay of ₹18,100 crore to establish 50 GWh of domestic Advanced Chemistry Cell manufacturing capacity, out of which 10 GWh is earmarked for Grid Scale Stationary Storage (GSSS) applications.

(xviii) Ministry of Power has issued guidelines for the installation and operation of EV charging infrastructure in Sep’24 and guidelines for installation and operation of battery swapping and battery charging stations in Jan’25, facilitating the development of a robust, accessible charging network for electric vehicles.

(xix) Ministry of Power (MoP) has notified Electricity (Amendment) Rules 2022, for enabling Energy Storage System (ESS).

(xx) MoP in March, 2022 notified the Guidelines for Procurement and Utilization of Battery Energy Storage Systems as part of Generation, Transmission and Distribution assets, along with Ancillary Services.

(xxi) MoP has notified Guidelines to promote development of Pumped Storage Projects in the country on 10th April, 2023.

(xxii) Government of India, in September 2023, approved a Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme for development of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS). BESS capacity of 13.22 GWh is under implementation with a budgetary allocation of Rs 3,760 Cr. under this scheme. Considering the increasing demand of BESS, Ministry of Power, in June 2025, has approved another VGF scheme for development of 30 GWh BESS capacity with a financial support of Rs 5,400 Cr from Power System Development Fund (PSDF).

(xxiii) MoP, vide order dated 01.08.2025, has increased the limit for concurrence of hydro generating stations, off- stream open loop and on-stream PSP by Central Electricity Authority from ₹1,000 crore to ₹3,000 crore. Further, off-stream closed loop PSPs has been exempted from the requirement of concurrence from the Authority.

(xxiv) Tariff Based Competitive Bidding (TBCB) guidelines have been issued for procurement of power from Pumped Storage Projects.

(xxv) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) issued an advisory on 18.02.2025 recommending the co-location of Energy Storage Systems (ESS) with solar power projects to enhance grid stability and cost efficiency.

(xxvi) CEA (Measures Relating to Safety and Electric Supply) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2025 has been notified on 30.03.2026, which includes the safety requirements for BESS.

(xxvii) CEA's (Technical Standards for Construction of Electrical Plants and Electric Lines) Amendment Regulations, 2026 has been notified to specify the construction standards for BESS.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.696
ANSWERED ON 23.07.2026**

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW HIGH-CAPACITY POWER TRANSMISSION LINES

†696. SHRI AMRA RAM:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the construction of new high-capacity power transmission lines and towers are causing damage to farmers' agricultural land, crops and irrigation systems and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of farmers affected by these projects and the details of the compensation provided to them during the last five years, State-wise;

(c) whether there is a wide disparity in the rates and procedure of providing compensation to farmers affected by such power transmission lines in various States;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government proposes to formulate a uniform and fair compensation policy nationwide, and provide appropriate annual or one-time compensation to farmers for land-use restrictions under towers and power line corridors; and

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

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (f): (i) During the construction of transmission lines and towers, temporary damage on agricultural land, standing crops and, in some cases, irrigation facilities may occur depending upon the terrain, route alignment and site conditions. However, Transmission Service Providers (TSPs) make efforts to minimise such impacts through optimisation of transmission line alignment, adoption of suitable tower designs, and use of appropriate construction methodologies.

(ii) The Right of Way (RoW) for transmission lines is acquired in accordance with the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003. Compensation towards damage to crops, trees, other losses during construction, and for diminution in land value under the RoW corridor, is provided to landowners in accordance with the applicable policies of the respective State Governments. In this regard, Ministry of Power, Government of India issued guidelines dated 14.06.2024 regarding payment of compensation for ROW for transmission lines. Supplementary guidelines were issued on 21.03.2025, which were further amended on 15.12.2025. State Governments may adopt these guidelines in their entirety or issue their own modified guidelines. In the absence of State Government guidelines, these guidelines issued by the Central Government shall apply for determining compensation.

(iii) The transmission projects/ schemes are implemented across the country by various agencies including Public Sector Undertakings, State Transmission Utilities and Private Transmission Service Providers (TSP). State-wise details of the number of farmers affected or the details of compensation provided to them under transmission projects, is not maintained by this Ministry.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.697
ANSWERED ON 23.07.2026**

IMPLEMENTATION OF VIABILITY GAP FUNDING SCHEME FOR BESS

**697. SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:
SMT. KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:
SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:
SMT. MALA RAJYA LAXMI SHAH:
SHRI P C MOHAN:
SMT. SHOBHANABEN MAHENDRASINH BARAIYA:
SHRI KALI CHARAN SINGH:**

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

- (a) the progress made so far in the implementation of the Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS), including the energy storage capacity approved and commissioned thereunder;**
- (b) the policy, financial and technical measures taken by the Government to promote standalone and co-located Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) projects for strengthening the integration of renewable energy;**
- (c) the manner in which Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) have been envisaged to meet peak power demand, ensure grid reliability and stability and facilitate the effective integration of renewable energy;**
- (d) whether the Government proposes to provide any additional policy, financial or incentive support to promote rapid expansion of energy storage technologies, domestic manufacturing, attract investment and encourage their wider adoption across the States and if so, the details thereof; and**
- (e) whether any Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) projects have been sanctioned, approved or proposed in Akola district or the Maharashtra under the Viability Gap Funding Scheme and if so, the details thereof including the storage capacity, financial assistance sanctioned, the present status of implementation and the expected timeline for commissioning?**

A N S W E R

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER
(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

- (a) Ministry of Power is administering two Viability Gap Funding (VGF) schemes for the development of total 43.8 GWh of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS). The details, including the implementation status of the two schemes, are as under:**

.....2.

(i) Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme through Budgetary Support: The Central Government approved the Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for the development of 4 GWh of Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) capacity with a budgetary outlay of ₹3,760 crore. Subsequently, owing to the decline in BESS prices, the capacity supported under the Scheme has been enhanced to 13.8 GWh within the approved budgetary outlay. As on date, Battery Energy Storage Purchase Agreements (BESPAs) have been executed for 12.7 GWh, financial closure has been achieved for 6.54 GWh, 0.5 GWh capacity has been commissioned and VGF amounting to ₹168.04 crore has been disbursed.

(ii) Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme for development of 30 GWh of BESS supported through Power System Development Fund (PSDF): Ministry of Power, vide order dated 09.06.2025, initiated VGF scheme for development of 30 GWh of BESS with financial support of ₹5,400 crore from the Power System Development Fund. Under this scheme, 25 GWh has been allocated to 15 States for meeting their storage requirements, while 5 GWh has been allocated to NTPC Ltd. to support electricity demand during non-solar hours and optimize the utilization of existing thermal and transmission infrastructure. As on date, Letters of Award (LoAs) have been issued for 22.43 GWh, Battery Energy Storage Purchase Agreements (BESPAs) have been executed for 19.65 GWh, and financial closure has been achieved for 5 GWh capacity. Further, sanction for the disbursement of ₹180 crore towards VGF, consequent upon the achievement of financial closure, has been issued.

(b) & (d) : For the integration of renewable energy, Government has undertaken a series of coordinated policy, regulatory, demand-side, and supply-side measures to promote the development and deployment of Energy Storage Systems (ESS), including Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS). The details of these measures are provided in the Annexure-I.

(c) : Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) can play a vital role in meeting peak electricity demand and ensuring grid reliability by storing electricity during periods of low demand or high renewable energy generation and supplying it during periods of peak demand. BESS enables time-shifting of energy, enhances grid flexibility, facilitates the integration of renewable energy, and reduces dependence on expensive peak power. Generating companies can use BESS to maximize the value of their generation by shifting off-peak energy to peak periods, while grid operators and distribution licensees can utilize BESS for peak load and congestion management, demand-supply balancing and ensuring reliable and quality power supply to consumers. BESS with Grid Forming Inverters may also help in stable grid operation.

(e) : The details of BESS capacity allocated to Maharashtra is as under:

(i) Under the Viability Gap Funding for development of BESS scheme through budgetary support, 500 MWh has been allocated to Maharashtra, providing a VGF support of Rs.135 Crores. Maharashtra has commissioned the entire allocated capacity. Further, no Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) project has been commissioned in Akola district under the 500 MWh commissioned capacity.

(ii) Under Viability Gap Funding for development of BESS scheme, supported through PSDF, 4000 MWh BESS capacity has been allocated to Maharashtra, providing a VGF support of Rs.720 Crores. Tendering for this capacity is under process. The Operational Guidelines of the Scheme, notified on 09.06.2025, provide that projects are to be commissioned within 18 months from the date of signing of the Battery Energy Storage Purchase Agreement (BESPA).

**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (b) & (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION
NO. 697 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 23.07.2026**

I. Policy and Regulatory Measures

- 1. The Electricity Rules were amended in December 2022 to explicitly recognize Energy Storage Systems (ESS) as an integral part of the power system, enabling their participation across generation, transmission and distribution functions.**
- 2. In October 2022, ESS were included in the Harmonised Master List of Infrastructure of the Ministry of Finance, facilitating access to long-tenure and lower-cost financing.**
- 3. In June 2023, the Government issued Guidelines for Preparation of Resource Adequacy Plans by State utilities, under which energy storage has been incorporated as a key planning resource for meeting peak demand and ensuring system reliability.**
- 4. A National Framework for Promotion of Energy Storage Systems was issued in September 2023, providing a comprehensive roadmap for deployment, market integration and regulatory facilitation of storage technologies.**

II. Demand-Side Enablers and Market Development Measures

- 5. Waiver of Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) charges has been provided for co-located BESS projects commissioned up to June 2028, to improve project viability. For non co-located BESS, 100% ISTS charges waiver has been extended for projects commissioned by June 2025 with 25% annual reduction in waiver thereafter.**
- 6. In January 2022, CERC allowed storage-based resources to provide ancillary services, including secondary and tertiary reserves, enabling ESS to support real-time grid balancing alongside conventional generators.**
- 7. Tariff-Based Competitive Bidding (TBCB) Guidelines for procurement of BESS by distribution licensees were notified in March 2022, creating a transparent mechanism for large-scale storage procurement.**
- 8. Under the Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules, 2020, amended in December 2022, consumers using diesel generator sets have been mandated to shift to cleaner backup solutions, including energy storage, within timelines specified by State Commissions.**

9. Electricity supplied from BESS has been allowed to participate in the High-Price Day-Ahead Market, launched in March 2023, enabling storage to respond to peak price signals similar to gas-based generation.

III. Supply-Side and Manufacturing-Focused Measures

10. The Ministry of Heavy Industries is implementing a Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme with an outlay of ₹18,100 crore for establishing 50 GWh of Advanced Chemistry Cell manufacturing capacity, of which 10 GWh is earmarked for grid-scale stationary storage.

11. CERC has allowed separate grid connectivity during non-solar hours, enabling additional renewable capacity at existing substations and facilitating storage-based shifting of power to evening and night hours (September 2025).

12. Through amendment of the Electricity Rules in September 2025, energy storage systems have been permitted to be developed, owned, leased or operated by consumers, expanding the range of ownership and business models.

13. In February 2025, CEA issued an advisory on co-location of ESS with solar power projects, recommending storage capacity of at least 10% of installed solar capacity for a minimum duration of two hours, to improve dispatchability of solar power.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.707
ANSWERED ON 23.07.2026**

ROADMAP ON PUMPED STORAGE PROJECTS

**707. SHRI SUBBARAYAN K:
COM. SELVARAJ V:**

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

- (a) whether the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has brought out a roadmap on Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) revealing that the progress in translating the pumped storage potential into commissioned capacity has been uneven and slow; and**
- (b) if so, the details of the bottlenecks identified in the execution of such projects and the remedial measures proposed to be taken in this regard?**

A N S W E R

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER
(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

(a) : The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has prepared a roadmap to achieve 100 GW of Pumped Storage Project (PSPs) capacity addition by 2035-36. The roadmap presents a comprehensive assessment of the current status of pumped storage development in the country, State-wise assessed potential, and the projected capacity addition trajectory up to 2035-36, keeping in view the increasing penetration of Variable Renewable Energies (VREs) and the corresponding need for long duration storage. The report also outlines key policy, regulatory and institutional measures required for expeditious development and improved viability of PSPs, including aspects related to project clearances, transmission planning, and manufacturing preparedness.

(b) : The development of Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) is impacted by various challenges including difficulties in carrying out survey and investigation activities in forest areas, issues related to land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R), Eco-Sensitive Zones, high initial capital costs, and delays in the creation of essential infrastructure. To address these challenges and facilitate accelerated development of PSPs, the following measures have been taken:

- (i) Ministry of Power (MoP) has notified Guidelines to promote development of Pumped Storage Projects in the country on 10.04.2023.**

- (ii) Budgetary Support towards Cost of Enabling Infrastructure, i.e., roads/bridges, railway sidings, ropeways, communication infrastructure and transmission line from power house to nearest pooling point.**
- (iii) To provide a transparent, fair, standardized procurement framework based on open competitive bidding with appropriate risk-sharing between various stakeholders, MoP vide Gazette notification dated 06.02.2025, has notified tariff based competitive bidding (TBCB) guidelines for procurement of storage capacity/stored energy from pumped storage plants.**
- (iv) The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), vide its notification dated 26.06.2025, has provided for 100% waiver of Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) charges for Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) for a period of 25 years from the Commercial Operation Date (COD), in respect of projects for which the construction work is awarded on or before 30.06.2028.**
- (v) The Government of India, vide Gazette notification dated 01.08.2025, has revised the capital expenditure limit for schemes related to setting up hydro generating stations to ₹3,000 crore, requiring the concurrence of the CEA. Further, the Government has exempted off-stream closed-loop pumped storage schemes, irrespective of the quantum of capital expenditure, from the requirement of concurrence by the CEA.**
- (vi) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has revised Guidelines for formulation and concurrence of Detailed Project Report (DPR) of PSPs. Under the revised guidelines, the timeline for concurrence of DPR has been reduced from 90 days to 50 days for PSPs. Further, the clearance of Inter-State Aspects is not required for PSPs.**
- (vii) Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC), vide its notification dated 18.05.2023, has enabled appraisal of PSPs under B2 category subject to certain conditions.**
- (viii) The MoEF&CC on 14.08.2023, has issued specific Terms of Reference (TOR) for the proposals involving off stream PSPs wherein collection of baseline data for one season (other than monsoon) is prescribed for off stream closed loop PSPs and collection of baseline data for two seasons (pre-monsoon & post-monsoon) is prescribed for off stream open loop PSPs.**
- (ix) The MOEF&CC on 20.08.2024, has extended the provisions relating to survey in the forest areas for mining projects to other development projects including hydel/PSPs.**
- (x) MOEF&CC vide letter dated 10.09.2025 has enhanced the number of boreholes for undertaking survey and explorations in the forest area for mining and developmental projects including hydel / PSPs.**

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.730
ANSWERED ON 23.07.2026**

POLICY TO REDUCE OVER-DEPENDENCE ON COAL

730. SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB:

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

- (a) whether the Government has formulated any policy to reduce over-dependence on coal and promote the integration of renewable energy sources and if so, the details thereof; and**
- (b) the outcome of such measures in terms of improving power supply reliability and sustainability during the last three years?**

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a): India's updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) outlines voluntary actions for transitioning towards a low-carbon pathway, including increasing the share of non-fossil-fuel-based energy and reducing the emissions intensity of GDP. The updated NDC target inter alia contains the target of achieving about 50% cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based sources by 2030. The target of 50% of installed electric capacity from non-fossil fuel sources was achieved nearly five years ahead of schedule.

Third version of India's NDCs were submitted in March 2026 to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), to achieve 60% cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2035.

In line with these targets, Government of India has consistently diversified its electricity generation mix to strengthen the energy security. As on 30.06.2026, the country's total installed generation capacity has reached to 5,48,858 Mega Watt (MW), comprising of 2,51,489 MW (45.82 % of total installed capacity) of fossil-fuel sources i.e. Coal & Lignite, Gas, Diesel and 2,97,369 MW (54.18 % of total installed capacity) of non-fossil fuel sources i.e. Solar, Wind, Hydro, Nuclear and Biomass. The Government has taken several steps for promotion of Renewable Generation and its integration. The details are enclosed at Annexure-I.

(b) : During the last three years, there has been steady increase in the share of Renewable Energy in meeting the country's electricity demand, along with a continuous reduction in the gap between energy requirement and energy supplied in the country. The details of all India energy requirement and supply status as well as percentage contribution from renewable energy sources, for last three years, are enclosed at Annexure-II.

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 730 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 23.07.2026

Measures taken for Promotion of Renewable Generation and its integration

- i. Thrust is on capacity addition from non-fossil sources, which now exceeds 54% of the total installed electricity generation capacity. Further, Government has planned to achieve 500 Giga Watt (GW) of non-fossil fuel based installed generation capacity by 2030. During Financial Year 2025-26 alone, India added around 55.3 GW of non-fossil generation capacity, including 44.6 GW of solar capacity and 6.1 GW of wind capacity.
- ii. Nuclear power has huge potential to ensure long term energy security and is vital for India's clean energy transition towards Net Zero by 2070. It is a clean and environment friendly source of base load power. The lifecycle emissions of nuclear power are comparable to those of renewables like hydro and wind. The Government of India has set an ambitious target of 100 GW nuclear power capacity by 2047.
- iii. 100% Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges have been waived for solar and wind power projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025, for large Hydro projects for which construction work is awarded and Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) is signed on or before 30.06.2025, for Green Hydrogen Projects commissioned till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects commissioned till December 2032. The ISTS charges waiver tapering off 25% annually thereafter.
- iv. To encourage Renewable Energy (RE) consumption, Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) followed by Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) trajectory has been notified till 2029-30. The RCO which is applicable to all designated consumers under the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 will attract penalties on non-compliance.
- v. Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) and Green Day Ahead Market (GDAM) have been launched to facilitate sale of Renewable Energy Power through power exchanges.
- vi. Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm & Dispatchable Renewable Energy (FDRE) projects have been issued.
- vii. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.
- viii. To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2032.
- ix. Central Financial Assistance (CFA) is being provided to the States for setting up Transmission infrastructure for Renewable Energy (RE) integration within their State under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme.
- x. Setting up of Regional Energy Management Centers (REMCs) for better forecasting of renewable power and to assist grid operators to manage variability and intermittency of renewable power.
- xi. Flexibilization of thermal generation is mandated to address the variability of RE generation.

- xii. **Scheme for setting up of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power projects is being implemented to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale.**
- xiii. **Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri KisanUrja Suraksha evamUtthaanMahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, National Programme on High Efficiency Solar Photo Voltaic (PV) Modules, New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya MahaAbhiyan (PM JANMAN) and DhartiAabhaJanjatiya Gram UtkarshAbhiyan (DA JGUA), National Green Hydrogen Mission, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects have been launched.**
- xiv. **"Strategy for Establishment of Offshore Wind Energy Projects" has been issued.**
- xv. **Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme has been launched to achieve the objective of localization of supply chain for solar PV Modules.**
- xvi. **Development of Energy Storage Systems (ESS) has been promoted for integration of large scale RE in the grid with the following measures:**
 - a. **ISTS Charges Waiver: 100% waiver for BESS projects commissioned by June 2025 with 25% annual reduction in waiver thereafter and Hydro Pumped Storage Projects (PSP) projects wherein construction work is awarded by June 2028. For Co-located Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) projects, 100% ISTS charges waiver has been extended for the projects commissioned upto June 2028. For Co-located PSP projects, 100% ISTS charges waiver has been extended for the projects for which construction work is awarded by June 2028.**
 - b. **Viability Gap Funding is provided for development of 43.8 GWh BESS capacity.**
 - c. **Closed loop off-stream PSP projects have been exempted from the requirement of concurrence by the Central Electricity Authority.**
 - d. **PLI scheme has launched the with a total outlay of ₹18,100 crore to establish 50 GWh of domestic Advanced Chemistry Cell manufacturing capacity, out of which 10 GWh is earmarked for Grid Scale Stationary Storage applications.**
 - e. **Tariff Based Competitive Bidding Guidelines for Procurement of BESS and PSP have been notified.**
 - f. **Guidelines to promote development of PSP in the country has been notified.**
 - g. **Central Electricity Authority (CEA) issued an advisory on 18.02.2025 recommending the co-location of Energy Storage Systems (ESS) with solar power projects to enhance grid stability and cost efficiency.**
 - h. **CEA (Measures Relating to Safety and Electric Supply) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2025 has been notified on 30.03.2026, which includes the safety requirements for BESS.**
 - i. **CEA's (Technical Standards for Construction of Electrical Plants and Electric Lines) Amendment Regulations, 2026 has been notified to specify the construction standards for BESS.**

ANNEXURE-II**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 730 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 23.07.2026**

Financial Year	Energy Requirement (Billion Units)	Energy Supplied (Billion Units)	Energy not Supplied (Billion Units)	% Share of RE Energy (including large Hydro) in Energy Supplied
2023-24	1626.1	1622.0	4.1	22%
2024-25	1694.0	1692.4	1.6	24%
2025-26	1707.5	1707.0	0.5	28%

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.783
ANSWERED ON 23.07.2026**

POWER SUPPLY IN WESTERN UTTAR PRADESH

783. SHRI ZIA UR REHMAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of frequent power outages, inadequate transmission infrastructure and poor power supply in Western Uttar Pradesh;**
- (b) if so, the details of steps taken to improve power supply, transmission and distribution in the region;**
- (c) whether similar power sector issues are prevalent in other parts of the country; and**
- (d) if so, the details of national reforms undertaken to ensure reliable and affordable electricity supply?**

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (d): 1. Present installed generation capacity of the country is 548.86 GW (as on June, 2026). The country has addressed the critical issue of power deficiency by adding 324.7 GW of generation capacity since April, 2014 transforming the country from power deficit to power sufficient. Further, 2,18,267 circuit kilometre (ckm) of Transmission lines, 9,47,405 MVA of Transformation capacity and 84,390 MW of Inter-Regional capacity has been added since 2014. The total inter-regional transmission capacity has become 1,20,340 MW, enabling reliable transfer of power across regions.

2. The details of Power supply position in terms of Energy in the country and in the State of Uttar Pradesh (UP) during last four Financial Years (FY) and current FY 2026-27 (up to June, 2026) are given at Annexure-I. The Energy supplied has been commensurate to the Energy requirement with only a marginal gap which is generally on account of constraints in the State transmission/ distribution network.

3. As reported by Uttar Pradesh Power Transmission Corporation Ltd. (UPPTL), there is adequate transmission infrastructure provision in Western Uttar Pradesh to meet the demand. Continuous steps are taken by UPPTL to supply quality power. Further, as reported by the State, average daily hours of supply details are enclosed at Annexure-II.

4. Electricity being a concurrent subject, the supply and distribution of electricity is responsibility of the respective State Government / Utility. Hence, it is the responsibility of the respective utility to take necessary actions to provide reliable and quality power to the consumers. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments.

The Government have taken the following steps to ensure uninterrupted power supply to all sectors:

4.1 Generation and Storage Planning:

(i) As per National Electricity Plan (NEP), installed generation capacity in 2031-32 is likely to be 874 GW. With a view to ensure generation capacity remains ahead of projected peak demand, all the States, in consultation with CEA, have prepared their “Resource Adequacy Plans (RAPs)”, which are dynamic 10-year rolling plans and includes power generation as well as power procurement planning.

(ii) All the States were advised to initiate process for creating/ contracting generation capacities; from all generation sources, as per their Resource Adequacy Plans.

(iii) In order to augment the power generation capacity, the Government of India has initiated following capacity addition programme:

(a) Thermal Capacity Addition: The projected thermal (coal and lignite) capacity requirement by the year 2035-36 is estimated at approximately 3,15,000 MW as against the 2,11,855 MW installed capacity as on 31.03.2023. To meet this requirement, Ministry of Power has envisaged to set up an additional minimum 1,05,000 MW coal and lignite based thermal capacity.

Further, following initiatives have also been undertaken: -

Thermal capacities of around 21,080 MW have been commissioned since April 2023 till 30.06.2026. In addition, 47,545 MW of thermal capacity (including 4,845 MW of stressed thermal power projects) is currently under construction. The contracts of 16,000 MW have been awarded and are due for construction. Also, 22,760 MW of coal and lignite-based candidate capacity has been identified which is at various stages of planning in the country.

(b) Hydro Capacity Addition: 13,373 MW of Hydro Electric Projects are under construction. 16,448 MW of Hydro Electric Projects are under various stage of development and targeted to be completed by 2031-32.

(c) Nuclear Capacity Addition: 8000 MW of Nuclear Capacity is under construction and targeted to be completed by 2031-32. 5600 MW of Nuclear Capacity is under various stages of planning and approval.

(d) Renewables Capacity Addition: 1,47,720 MW Renewable Capacity including 119,580 MW of Solar (including Hybrid-Solar) and 27,720 MW of Wind (including Hybrid-wind) is under construction while 47,830 MW of Renewable Capacity including 44,440 MW of Solar is at various stages of planning and targeted to be completed by 2029-30.

(e) Addition of Energy Storage Systems: As on 30.06.2026, 15,870 MW/95,220 MWh Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) are under construction. Further, a total of 6,580 MW/39,480 MWh capacity of Pumped Storage Projects (PSPs) are concurred and yet to be taken up for construction. As on 30.06.2026, 15,754 MW/42,530 MWh Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) capacity are under construction, 11,747 MW/38,425 MWh has been awarded and 19,192 MW/67,574 MWh BESS capacity are under tendering stage.

4.2 Promotion of Renewable Energy (RE) Generation:

- (i) 100% Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges have been waived for solar and wind power projects to be commissioned by 30th June 2025 (with waiver tapering off 25% annually till June 2028), for co-located BESS projects commissioned by June 2028, for Hydro PSP projects where construction work awarded by June 2028, for Green Hydrogen Projects commissioned till December 2030 and for offshore wind projects commissioned till December 2032.**
- (ii) Standard Bidding Guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar, Wind, Wind-Solar Hybrid and Firm & Dispatchable RE (FDRE) projects have been issued.**
- (iii) Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies (REIAs) are regularly inviting bids for procurement of RE power.**
- (iv) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted up to 100 percent under the automatic route.**
- (v) To augment transmission infrastructure needed for steep RE trajectory, transmission plan has been prepared till 2032.**
- (vi) Laying of new intrastate transmission lines and creating new sub-station capacity has been supported under the Green Energy Corridor Scheme for evacuation of renewable power.**
- (vii) Scheme for setting up of Solar Parks and Ultra Mega Solar Power projects is being implemented to provide land and transmission to RE developers for installation of RE projects at large scale.**
- (viii) Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, National Programme on High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, New Solar Power Scheme (for Tribal and PVTG Habitations/Villages) under Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) and Dharti Aabha Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA JGUA), National Green Hydrogen Mission, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme for Offshore Wind Energy Projects have been launched.**
- (ix) To encourage RE consumption, Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) followed by Renewable Consumption Obligation (RCO) trajectory has been notified till 2029-30. The RCO which is applicable to all designated consumers under the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 will attract penalties on non-compliance.**

- (x) **“Strategy for Establishment of Offshore Wind Energy Projects” has been issued.**
- (xi) **Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) has been launched to facilitate sale of RE power through exchanges.**
- (xii) **Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme has been launched to achieve the objective of localization of supply chain for solar PV Modules.**

4.3 Transmission:

Inter and Intra-State Transmission System has been planned and implementation of the same is taken up in matching time frame of generation capacity addition. As per the National Electricity Plan, about 1,91,474 ckm of transmission lines and 1,274 GVA of transformation capacity is planned to be added (at 220 kV and above voltage level) during the ten-year period from 2022-23 to 2031-32.

In addition to the above, the Ministry of Power has issued guidelines dated 14.06.2024, 21.03.2025 and 15.12.2025 regarding the payment of compensation for Right of Way (RoW) for transmission lines, wherein the land rate has been linked to the prevailing market rate. These guidelines address the key challenges of RoW arising from landowners demanding higher compensation than the rates determined by the State Government.

4.4 Distribution:

(a) Further, Government of India has supplemented the efforts of the States earlier through schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) and currently under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), to help them achieve the objective of providing quality and reliable supply of power.

(b) Government of India launched RDSS in July 2021 with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution Sector. The scheme has an outlay of Rs. 3,03,758 Cr. and estimated Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) from Central Government of Rs. 97,631 Cr. Under the scheme, financial assistance is being provided to the Distribution Utilities (excluding Private Sector Utilities) for loss reduction infrastructure works and smart metering works. Projects worth Rs. 1.53 lakh crore for loss reduction infrastructure and Rs. 1.31 lakh crore for smart metering works have been sanctioned under the scheme which would help improve the reliability and quality of power supply in the country.

(c) In addition to above, to support the power distribution utilities to improve their Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses, the key initiatives taken in addition to RDSS are as under:

- i. Additional Borrowing consent of 0.5% of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) to State Governments, which is conditional on them undertaking specific reforms in the power sector.**

ii. Additional Prudential Norms for sanctioning of loans to State owned power utilities contingent on the performance of power distribution utilities against prescribed conditions.

iii. Rules 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 is passed through.

iv. Rules and Standard Operating Procedure issued for proper subsidy accounting and their timely payment.

(d) With the concerted efforts of Central and State Governments, the average hours of supply in rural areas have increased from 12.5 hours in FY 14 to 22.6 hours in FY 26 and in urban areas the same has increased from 22.1 hours in FY 14 to 23.4 hours in FY 26.

ANNEXURE-I**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 783 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 23.07.2026**

Power Supply position in the country and in the State of UP in terms of Energy requirement and Energy supplied.

Financial Year (FY)	All India				Uttar Pradesh			
	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied		Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)
2022-23	15,13,497	15,05,914	7,583	0.5	1,44,251	1,43,050	1,201	0.8
2023-24	16,26,132	16,22,020	4,112	0.3	1,48,791	1,48,287	504	0.3
2024-25	16,93,959	16,92,369	1,590	0.1	1,65,090	1,64,786	304	0.2
2025-26	17,07,493	17,06,985	508	0.0	163,501	163,475	26	0.0
2026-27 (Upto Jun, 2026)	4,83,117	4,82,435	682	0.1	49,411	49,401	10	0.0

ANNEXURE-II**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 783 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 23.07.2026**

Average daily supply hours of Uttar Pradesh

Month	Rural		Urban			Emergency power cut
	Except Bundelkhand (Scheduled 18 hrs)	Bundelkhand (Scheduled 20 hrs)	Nagar Panchayat (Scheduled 21:30 hrs)	Tehsil Headquarter (Scheduled 21:30 hrs)	Janpad Headquarter (Scheduled 24 hrs)	
April 2025	18:28	20:05	21:31	21:36	24:00	-
May 2025	18:36	20:12	21:35	21:37	24:00	-
June 2025	18:34	20:13	21:36	21:40	24:00	-
July 2025	18:19	20:05	21:30	21:30	24:00	-
August 2025	19:04	20:39	21:55	21:53	24:00	-
September 2025	18:37	20:19	21:44	21:41	24:00	-
October 2025	22:19	22:50	23:15	23:19	24:00	-
November 2025	18:41	20:19	21:37	21:36	24:00	-
December 2025	18:21	20:03	21:31	21:31	24:00	-
January 2026	18:47	20:16	21:39	21:39	24:00	-
February 2026	18:52	20:24	21:44	21:46	24:00	-
March 2026	19:01	20:27	21:53	21:50	24:00	-
April 2026	19:21	20:40	22:02	21:52	24:00	-
May 2026	20:04	21:22	22:23	22:26	24:00	-
June 2026	22:51	23:41	23:54	23:56	24:00	-
July 2026 (upto 19-07-26)	22:35	23:38	23:50	23:53	24:00	-

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.793
ANSWERED ON 23.07.2026**

DELAYS IN IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL ENERGY PROJECTS

793. SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note that India's energy governance is presently distributed across multiple Ministries including Coal, Petroleum and Natural Gas, New and Renewable Energy, Power and Atomic Energy leading to a fragmented institutional framework and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether such fragmentation has resulted in overlapping responsibilities, regulatory bottlenecks, delays in implementation of national energy projects and sub-optimal allocation of financial and administrative resources and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has proposed to establish an Integrated Ministry of Energy to ensure coordinated planning and management of all energy sources including coal, natural gas, biomass, nuclear and renewable energy as complementary components of a unified national energy strategy rather than competing sectors; and

(d) if so, the details of the roadmap, consultations undertaken and the timeline for implementation?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (d): This subject is beyond the purview of the Ministry of Power. However, it is submitted that, while India's energy governance is presently distributed across multiple Ministries, coordination across the energy sector is ensured through established institutional mechanisms, including inter-Ministerial consultations, Sectoral Group of Secretaries, NITI Aayog and Cabinet Secretary.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.801
ANSWERED ON 23.07.2026**

POWER SECTOR LITIGATIONS

801. SMT. ROOPKUMARI CHOUDHARY:

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

- (a) the details of the total number of litigations relating to the power sector pending across the country, State-wise;**
- (b) the details of such litigations pending before the Supreme Court, High Courts, the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL), the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs), forum-wise and other judicial or quasi-judicial authorities along with the major issues involved therein;**
- (c) whether the Government has assessed the financial and operational impact of such litigations on the power sector;**
- (d) if so, the details thereof including the estimates of the value of claims involved, State-wise; and**
- (e) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite the resolution of power sector disputes, reduce litigation and strengthen institutional mechanisms for dispute resolution across the country?**

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) & (b): As per the information available with the Ministry of Power through the Legal Information Management and Briefing System (LIMBS) of the Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice, approximately 1,303 court cases involving the Ministry were pending before various judicial forums. In addition, as on 30th June, 2026, around 2,911 matters were pending before the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL). Similarly, 1,193 petitions were pending at Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) as on 30th June, 2026. These cases relate to a wide range of issues in the electricity sector, including General Network Access (GNA), connectivity, compensation for Right of Way requirements for laying transmission lines, compliance with the Indian Electricity Grid Code (IEGC), Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) enforcement and other contractual disputes, Change in Law claims, tariff determination and true-up of tariffs, Force Majeure claims, and matters relating to the Deviation Settlement Mechanism (DSM), among other regulatory and commercial issues.

(c) & (d): The financial and operational implications of these cases vary depending on the nature of the dispute, the parties involved, and the stage of adjudication. Since each case is decided on its own facts and merits, it may not be feasible to quantify the overall financial or operational impact. The actual implications are contingent upon the final outcome of the proceedings and the directions issued by the concerned courts, Appellate Tribunal or Regulatory Commission.

(e): (i) Electricity Act, 2003 ("Act") provides a comprehensive institutional framework for dispute resolution in the power sector. Under Sections 79 and 86 of the Act, CERC and State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs), respectively, are empowered to adjudicate disputes involving entities within their jurisdiction or to refer such disputes for arbitration.

(ii) Under Section 110 of the Act, the Central Government has established the APTEL to hear appeals against the orders of the adjudicating officer and the Regulatory Commissions. Section 125 provides that any person aggrieved by a decision or order of APTEL may file an appeal before the Supreme Court of India within sixty days from the date of communication of such decision or order.

(iii) Section 158 of the Act empowers the Regulatory Commission to nominate arbitrators for arbitration of disputes referred under the Act.

(iv) Special Courts have been constituted/designated in the States in accordance with the provisions of the Act for the speedy trial of offences under the Act.

(v) A dispute avoidance mechanism through the engagement of an Independent Engineer has been put in place for hydro projects executed by Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) under the Ministry of Power to facilitate early resolution of contractual issues and prevent disputes at the inception stage.

(vi) Ministry of Power has established the Conciliation Committee of Independent Experts (CCIE) to provide a fast-track, amicable alternative dispute resolution process for contractual disputes in projects implemented by CPSUs and statutory bodies under the control of the Ministry.

(vii) To reduce disputes relating to the laying of transmission lines and Right of Way (RoW), Ministry of Power has issued guidelines for compensation towards damages caused during transmission line construction. These guidelines are reviewed and revised periodically to address stakeholders' concerns and facilitate timely implementation of transmission projects.

(viii) CERC has implemented the "SAUDAMINI" e-Court initiative to facilitate end-to-end digital management of regulatory proceedings.

(ix) APTEL has introduced virtual hearing facility, thereby improving accessibility, convenience, and the efficiency of judicial proceedings.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.814
ANSWERED ON 23.07.2026**

**STRENGTHENING ELECTRICITY TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION
INFRASTRUCTURE**

814. DR. KIRSAN NAMDEO:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken or proposes to undertake projects for strengthening the electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure, including construction of new substations and upgradation of power lines in the Gadchiroli-Chimur Parliamentary Constituency, considering the growing industrial, mining and rural electrification requirements;

(b) if so, the details of such projects including their estimated cost, the timeline for completion and the present status thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure uninterrupted and quality power supply to remote and tribal villages in the constituency particularly in naxal-affected areas?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (c): (i) As reported by the State Government of Maharashtra, 10 year Long-Term Plan (2026-27 to 2035-36) includes projects for strengthening the Intra-State transmission System (InSTS) infrastructure in the Gadchiroli-Chimur Parliamentary Constituency. The proposed projects particularly in Sironcha, Hedri, Illur (Ashti), Etapalli, Allapalli, and Konsari areas, ensure uninterrupted and quality power supply to remote and tribal villages.

The details of under implementation InSTS projects are enclosed in Annexure.

.....2.

(ii) System Strengthening works under Maharashtra Power Distribution Enhancement Program (MPDEP) funded by Asian Development Bank (ADB) with an estimated cost of ₹ 76.47 crore and the 66 kV Level Elimination Scheme (special scheme) with an estimated cost of ₹ 11.28 crore are also under implementation in the Gadchiroli-Chimur Parliamentary Constituency.

(iii) Presently, under Inter State Transmission System (ISTS), High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) project for evacuation of RE from Khavda Area to Nagpur, at an anticipated cost of ₹24,819 crore with Schedule Commercial Operation Date (SCOD) as May 2029, is under implementation. The project shall facilitate the drawl of Power for meeting the load requirement of Maharashtra, including nearby Chimur / Gadchiroli area.

(iv) Under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), Projects with estimated cost of ₹527.81 sanctioned for Gadchiroli-Chimur Parliamentary Constituency are under implementation.

ANNEXURE**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 814 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 23.07.2026**

The details of the under implementation InSTS projects in Gadchiroli-Chimur Parliamentary Constituency are as under:-

Sr. No	Name of Projects	Estimated cost (₹ in Crore.)	SCOD
1	Establishment of new substation 132 kV Sironcha S/s.	76.69	March-2028
2	2nd Ckt stringing on 132 kV Ashti-Allapalli line along with end bays.	13.05	March-2027
3	Establishment of new substation 132/33kV Deori, District- Gondia.	92.65	March-2028
4	2nd Ckt stringing on 132 kV MulSindewahi (30km) (RE).	10.39	March-2028
5	2nd Ckt stringing on 132 kV BramhapuriSindewahi (53km) (RE).	7.0	March-2028
6	ICT Addition at 220 kV Nagbhid S/S (1x100) MVA 220/132kV.	11.5	March-2029

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.821
ANSWERED ON 23.07.2026**

FRAUDULENT CARBON CREDIT TRANSACTIONS

821. SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:

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

- (a) the specific measures taken/proposed to be taken to prevent fraudulent carbon credit transactions in India's evolving carbon market framework;**
- (b) the manner in which the Government proposes to balance economic growth with carbon reduction targets set for 2027 and 2030;**
- (c) the mechanisms put/proposed to be put in place to ensure private sector compliance with carbon reduction targets; and**
- (d) the manner in which the Government proposes to integrate the learnings from international best practices discussed at Prakriti 2025 into India's climate policy framework?**

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a): As per Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS), notified in June, 2023 (as amended), the Grid Controller of India is the registry for the Indian carbon market. In order to prevent fraudulent carbon credit transactions, the functions assigned to the registry for the Indian carbon market include maintaining secure data base and records of all transactions. This registry is also the meta-registry for India.

(b): The mandatory compliance of greenhouse gas emission intensity (GEI) targets under CCTS covers only emission intensive industries, designated as "Obligated Entities" whose annual energy consumption are above certain thresholds. Further, while finalizing the GEI targets for different obligated entities, the marginal abatement cost of possible technological measures in the units of obligated entities are taken into consideration to ensure that such entities are given pragmatic and achievable targets.

(c): Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) has published Detailed Procedure for Compliance Mechanism under CCTS in July 2024 which covers comprehensive Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) framework to ensure accurate, transparent, and credible compliance. An essential aspect of the MRV framework is the verification process, which requires annual verification of GHG emissions data. Further, the environmental compensation may be levied and penalty may be imposed under Environment Protection Act in case of non-compliance of GEI targets by obligated entities.

(d): During "PRAKRITI" 2025, an international conference on carbon markets, industries, financial institutions, and other stakeholders participated in detailed deliberations on various aspects of carbon markets, greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction measures, financing for clean technologies, and related issues. Based on the outcomes of these deliberations, the Government of India is taking steps to incorporate international best practices into its climate policies, including the establishment of a robust and transparent carbon market and its alignment with global policies.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.838
ANSWERED ON 23.07.2026**

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION UNDER DDUGJY AND SAUBHAGYA

838. SHRI RAO RAJENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) the details of villages electrified under the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA) Scheme since their inception respectively, State-wise;

(b) whether field surveys and feasibility studies are carried out while allocating work under the aforementioned schemes to ensure that the quantum of work allocated remains in coherence with demand and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of measures taken for quality assurance and the various monitoring mechanisms in place to ensure optimisation of resources devolved under the aforementioned schemes including the details of measures taken to strengthen such mechanisms?

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a): Government of India has been supplementing the efforts of the States to help them achieve the objective of providing quality and reliable supply of power to all households. As reported by the States/ UTs, all the inhabited un-electrified census villages in the country were electrified and a total of 18,374 villages were electrified under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY). State-wise number of villages electrified under DDUGJY is placed at Annexure. Under DDUGJY and, thereafter, during Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA), as reported by States/UTs, electrification of all willing households was completed. A total of 2.86 crore households were electrified during SAUBHAGYA period. Both the schemes stand closed as on 31.03.2022.

(b): The scheme guidelines envisaged that as per broad scope of work, distribution utilities would formulate Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) based on field surveys. Accordingly, distribution utilities prepared the DPRs which were recommended by the State Level Standing Committee (SLSC) chaired by the Chief Secretary of the respective States.

(c): The respective distribution utilities being the Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs), were primarily responsible and accountable for assuring quality in the scheme works. The guidelines of both the schemes (DDUGJY and SAUBHAGYA) include multiple provisions for quality assurance (QA) to be followed by the PIA such as preparation of QA plan, standards for materials and field installation works, pre-dispatch inspections etc. In addition to the in-house quality checks by distribution utilities, the scheme also had provision of Third-Party Quality Monitoring at the level of nodal agency (REC Quality Monitors (RQM)) to oversee the quality assurance compliance on random sample basis.

Further, for rectification of defects reported by RQM agencies, the PIAs were pursued by the nodal agency for submission of compliance reports.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 838 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 23.07.2026

State-wise number of villages electrified under DDUGJY

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Number of villages
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1,483
2	Assam	2,732
3	Bihar	2,906
4	Chhattisgarh	1,078
5	Himachal Pradesh	28
6	J & K	129
7	Jharkhand	2,583
8	Karnataka	39
9	Madhya Pradesh	422
10	Maharashtra	80
11	Manipur	366
12	Meghalaya	1,051
13	Mizoram	54
14	Nagaland	78
15	Odisha	3,281
16	Rajasthan	427
17	Tripura	26
18	Uttar Pradesh	1,498
19	Uttarakhand	91
20	West Bengal	22
	Total	18,374

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.855
ANSWERED ON 23.7.2026**

CSR PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN BY PSUS IN TAMIL NADU

855. SMT. KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI:

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

- (a) the total number and details of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) projects undertaken by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the Ministry of Power in Tamil Nadu during the last five years along with their location, sector and nature of work;**
- (b) the funds allocated, released and utilised for CSR projects by these PSUs in each State during the last five years, State-wise, year-wise and PSU-wise;**
- (c) the timelines fixed for completion of major CSR projects in Tamil Nadu; and**
- (d) whether any delays or cost overruns have been reported and if so, the details thereof?**

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) & (b) : The Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under the administrative control of the Ministry of Power undertake Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities in accordance with the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, CSR policy of respective CPSE, Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) guidelines & amendments issued from time to time in this regard. The company wise details of CSR activities undertaken and funds spent are made available on the respective websites of CPSEs and Ministry of Corporate Affairs' CSR Portal i.e. www.csr.gov.in, in compliance with disclosure requirements under the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made there under.

(c) & (d): The timelines for completion of major CSR projects undertaken by CPSEs under the administrative control of the Ministry of Power are fixed by the respective CPSEs based on the nature, scope and execution requirements of each project and in accordance with extant rules/ policies/guidelines. No systemic delays or cost overruns have been reported in respect of CSR projects in Tamil Nadu.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.860
ANSWERED ON 23.07.2026**

EXEMPTION TO CHINESE COMPANIES TO PARTICIPATE IN POWER PROJECTS

**860. SHRI KISHORI LAL:
PROF. SOUGATA RAY:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has granted any exemptions or special permissions to Chinese companies to participate in power generation, transmission or distribution projects in the country;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof, company-wise and project-wise and the reasons for granting such exemptions;**
- (c) whether any exemptions have been granted from security clearance requirements to Chinese firms or their subsidiaries for participation in power sector projects;**
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;**
- (e) whether the Government has undertaken any national security assessment before allowing Chinese companies to participate in critical power infrastructure projects and if so, the details of the assessment framework; and**
- (f) the details of Chinese investments, joint ventures or technology collaborations presently existing in the Indian power sector, indicating the nature of investment, project location and current status?**

A N S W E R

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER
(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

(a) & (b): The Government has recently allowed following four entities, having substantial ownership by entities from land border sharing countries, for participation in the procurement bids for power projects for a period of two years w.e.f. 24.06.2026, subject to such entities complying with the prescribed

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domestic content requirements:

- i. M/s TBEA Energy India Pvt. Ltd.**
- ii. M/s Nanjing Electric India Pvt. Ltd.**
- iii. M/s New Northeast Electric India Private Limited**
- iv. M/s Taikai Electric (India) Pvt. Ltd.**

This would enhance competition, promote price stability, and address supply constraints, while supporting the objectives of the Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative.

(c) to (e): The products manufactured at such India-based facilities are subject to mandatory testing and certification as per Indian Standards by designated certifying agencies. Adequate safeguards, including required compliance with applicable cyber security standards and guidelines, are in place to address national security concerns, while facilitating competitive procurement.

(f): The details of entities, having substantial ownership by entities from land border sharing countries, as available with Ministry of Power, is at ANNEXURE.

ANNEXURE**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (f) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 860 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 23.07.2026**

Details of entities, having substantial ownership by entities from land border sharing countries presently existing in the Indian power sector

Sl. No.	Entities	Major equipment manufactured	Location
1.	TBEA Energy (India) Private Limited	Power Transformers & Reactors	Vadodara district, Gujarat
2.	New Northeast Electric India Private Limited	Gas Insulated Switchgear	Anakapalli district (near Visakhapatnam), Andhra Pradesh
3.	Taikai Electric (India) Private Limited	Gas Insulated Switchgear	Vadodara district, Gujarat
4.	Pinggao Group Power India Private Limited	Gas Insulated Switchgear	Sanand, Ahmedabad district, Gujarat
5.	ZTT India Private Limited	OPGW	Tirupati District, Andhra Pradesh
6.	Nanjing Electric India Private Limited	Insulator	Nashik district, Maharashtra
7.	G.K. Xianghe Electricals Private Limited	Insulator	Mandideep, Raisen District, Madhya Pradesh

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.919
ANSWERED ON 23.07.2026**

COAL ALLOCATION FOR THERMAL POWER PROJECTS

919. SHRI G KUMAR NAIK:

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

- (a) the details of all proposals received from State utilities and power procurement agencies for coal allocation to thermal power projects tied to long-term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) since 2024, project-wise;**
- (b) the details of coal linkages approved pursuant to such proposals along with the name of the generating company, project capacity, State and annual coal quantity allocated;**
- (c) the total quantity of coal allocated to each private sector power producer under such approvals since 2024;**
- (d) whether any additional coal allocation has been approved for expansion of capacity or exercise of options under existing tenders and if so, the details thereof; and**
- (e) whether the Government maintains data on the market share of different private power producers in thermal power capacity supported by coal linkages and if so, the details thereof?**

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

(a) to (d): The details of proposals received from State utilities and power procurement agencies for coal allocation to thermal power projects tied to long-term Power Purchase Agreement (PPAs) since 2024 under erstwhile Shakti Policy, 2017 and Revised Shakti Policy, 2025 including details of quantities allocated to each private sector Independent Power Producers (IPPs) and coal allocation approved for expansion of capacity is given at Annexure.

(e) : As on 31.03.2026, Coal India Limited (CIL) has long-term Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) of 617.7 Million Tonnes (MT) under various schemes/policies, of which 174.6 MT is with Private Sector Power Plants (IPPs) and 443.1 MT with Central & State Sector Power Plants. As such, the ratio of Private Sector (IPPs) to Central & State Sector Power Plants is 28:72.

As on 31.03.2026, Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) has long-term Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) of 83.08 Million Tonnes (MT) under various schemes/policies, of which entire 83.08 MT is with Central & State Sector Power Plants. As such, the ratio of Private Sector (IPPs) to Central & State Sector Power Plants is 0:100.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 919 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 23.07.2026

Details of proposals received from State utilities and power procurement agencies for coal allocation to thermal power projects tied to long-term Power Purchase Agreement (PPAs) since 2024:

Sl. No	Proposals received from State	Thermal Power projects (State Utilities & Power Procurement Agencies)	Sector	Capacity for which coal linkage granted (MW)	Coal linkage allocated/ earmarked (MMTPA)	SLC (LT) Approval date	Provision under which Linkage granted	Remarks
1	Punjab	Goindwal Sahib TPP ^a (PSPCL [*])	State	540	2.2	01.03.2024	Para B(i) of Erstwhile SHAKTI Policy, 2017	-
2	Maharashtra	Chandrapur TPS ^s Unit-10 (MAHAGENCO ^{**})	State	140	0.56	16.08.2024	Para B(i) of Erstwhile SHAKTI Policy, 2017	Now capacity revised from 660 MW to 800 MW. State GENCO expansion unit
3	Gujarat	Gandhinagar TPS U#6 (GSECL [#])	State	800	3.3	16.08.2024	Para B(i) of Erstwhile SHAKTI Policy, 2017	-
4	Gujarat	Sikka TPS U#5 (GSECL [#])	State	800	3.3	16.08.2024	Para B(i) of Erstwhile SHAKTI Policy, 2017	-
5	Gujarat	Ukai TPS U#8 (GSECL [#])	State	800	3.3	16.08.2024	Para B(i) of Erstwhile SHAKTI Policy, 2017	-
6	Tamil Nadu	Udangudi TPS St-I (TANGEDCO [®])	State	660	3.4	16.08.2024	Para B(i) of Erstwhile SHAKTI Policy, 2017	Grant of linkage for 50% capacity as the unit is designed for 50% domestic and 50% imported coal.
7	Tamil Nadu	Ennore SEZ (TANGEDCO [®])	State	660	3.4	16.08.2024	Para B(i) of Erstwhile SHAKTI Policy, 2017	Grant of linkage for 50% capacity as the unit is designed for 50% domestic and 50% imported coal.
8	Kerala	TBCB ⁺ is under progress. TPP ^a yet to be identified	-	500	2.69	22.08.2024	Para B(iv) of Erstwhile SHAKTI Policy, 2017	-
9	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur TPP ^a (Adani Power Limited)	Private(IPPs)	1,600	5.72	13.02.2024	Para B(iv) of Erstwhile SHAKTI Policy, 2017	-
10	West Bengal	Salboni TPP ^a (JSW Energy Limited.)	Private(IPPs)	1,600	8.21	11.06.2024/ 26.06.2024	Para B(iv) of Erstwhile SHAKTI Policy, 2017	-
11	West Bengal	Salboni TPP ^a (JSW Energy Limited.)	Private(IPPs)	1,600	7.87	11.06.2024/ 26.06.2024	Para B(iv) of Erstwhile SHAKTI Policy, 2017	-
12	Maharashtra	Raipur TPP ^a (Adani Power Ltd.)	Private(IPPs)	1,600	8.19	01.03.2024/ 04.03.2024	Para B(iv) of Erstwhile SHAKTI Policy, 2017	-
13	Maharashtra	Adani Power Limited	Private(IPPs)	1,600	8.16	11.03.2025/ 13.03.2025	Para B(iv) of Erstwhile SHAKTI Policy, 2017	Plant name not yet finalized

14	Madhya Pradesh	- Anuppur Ph-II (MP) -800 MW (Hindustan Thermal projects Ltd.) - Newzone TPP (MP) - 1600 MW (Torrent Power Ltd.) - Anuppur (MP)- 800 MW (Adani Power Ltd.)	Private(IPPs)	4,100	20.16	27.11.2024	Para B(iv) of Erstwhile SHAKTI Policy, 2017	-
15	Bihar	Pirpainti TPP ^a (Adani Power Ltd.)	Private(IPPs)	2,400	10.43	11.02.2025	Para B(iv) of Erstwhile SHAKTI Policy, 2017	-
16	Karnataka	- OPG Power Generation Ltd.(150 MW) - Baradhara TPP (DB power) (125 MW) - Kamalanga TPP (GMR Energy) (100 MW)	Private(IPPs)	2,000	10.26	11.06.2024/ 26.06.2024	Para B(iv) of Erstwhile SHAKTI Policy, 2017	-
17	Assam	Baradhara TPP (DB power) -125 MW	Private(IPPs)	500	2.55	11.06.2024/ 26.06.2024	Para B(iv) of Erstwhile SHAKTI Policy, 2017	Utilized only for 125 MW
18	Rajasthan	TBCB ⁺ is under progress. TPP yet to be identified	-	3,299	16.89	01.03.2024/ 04.03.2024	Para B(iv) of Erstwhile SHAKTI Policy, 2017	-
19	West Bengal	TBCB ⁺ is under progress. TPP ^a yet to be identified	-	800	3.1	11.06.2024/ 26.06.2024	Para B(iv) of Erstwhile SHAKTI Policy, 2017	-
20	Uttar Pradesh	TBCB ⁺ is under progress. TPP ^a yet to be identified	-	4,000	20.88	11.06.2024/ 26.06.2024	Para B(iv) of Erstwhile SHAKTI Policy, 2017	-
21	Uttarakhand	TBCB ⁺ is under progress. TPP ^a yet to be identified	-	1,320	6.72	11.03.2025/ 13.03.2025	Para B(iv) of Erstwhile SHAKTI Policy, 2017	-
22	Gujarat	TBCB ⁺ is under progress. TPP ^a yet to be identified	-	4,000	20.38	29.07.2025	Para 2 (II) (A) (ii) (b) of Window I of Revised SHAKTI Policy, 2025	-
23	Tamil Nadu	TBCB ⁺ is under progress. TPP ^a yet to be identified	-	660	3.4	29.07.2025	Para 2 (II) (A) (ii) (b) of Window I of Revised SHAKTI Policy, 2025	TBCB ⁺ is under progress for developing the stranded brownfield Ennore TPS ^s Expansion (1X660 MW) project through PPP route.
24	West Bengal	TBCB ⁺ is under progress. TPP ^a yet to be identified	-	1,600	7.32	04.12.2025	Para 2 (II) (A) (ii) (b) of Window I of Revised SHAKTI Policy, 2025	-
25	Assam	Chapar Ultra-Supercritical Thermal Power Project (Adani Power Limited)	Private(IPPs)	3,200	15.83	29.07.2025	Para 2 (II) (A) (ii) (b) of Window I of Revised SHAKTI Policy, 2025	-
26	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur TPP ^a (800 MW) (Adani Power Ltd.)	Private(IPPs)	1,000	4.83	29.07.2025	Para 2 (II) (A) (ii) (b) of Window I of Revised SHAKTI Policy, 2025	-
27	Haryana	Rajiv Gandhi TPP ^a at Hisar (HPGCL ^c)	State	800	3.14	04.12.2025	Para 2 (II) (A) (ii) (a) of Window I of Revised SHAKTI Policy, 2025	State GENCO expansion unit

28	Chhattisgarh	Marwa TPP ^{&} (2x500 MW) (CSPGCL)	State	1,000	0.4	16.03.2026	Para 2 (II) (A) (ii) (a) of Window I of Revised SHAKTI Policy, 2025	Coal linkage granted only for the balance capacity as the plant is linked to coal block
29	Madhya Pradesh	Satpura TPS ^{&} Unit 13 (1 x 660 MW) (MPPGCL)	State	660	2.9	17.06.2026	Para 2 (II) (A) (ii) (a) of Window I of Revised SHAKTI Policy, 2025	State GENCO expansion unit
30	Gujarat	Proposed power plant of Torrent Power Limited (800 MW)	Private(IPPs)	724	3.2	17.06.2026	Para 2 (II) (A) (ii) (c) of Window I of Revised SHAKTI Policy, 2025	IPP Expansion unit
31	Madhya Pradesh	-					Para 2 (II) (A) (ii) (b) of Window I of Revised SHAKTI Policy, 2025	Proposal for 2800 MW coal linkage under consideration
32	Andhra Pradesh	-					Para 2 (II) (A) (ii) (b) of Window I of Revised SHAKTI Policy, 2025	Proposal for 1600 MW coal linkage is under consideration
33	Haryana	Panipat TPS ^{&} (HPGCL)	State	-				Proposal for 800 MW coal linkage is under consideration

Legend:

* - Punjab State Power Corporation Limited (PSPCL).

** - Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Limited (MSPGCL)

- Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited (GSECL)

@ - Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Limited. (TANGEDCO)

< - Haryana Power Generation Corporation Limited (HPGCL)

& - Thermal Power Plant (TPP)

\$ - Thermal Power Station (TPS)

+ - Tariff Based Competitive Bidding (TBCB)
