

**Subject: Rajya Sabha Provisional Admitted Un-Starred Question Dy. No. 712 for answer on 27.07.2015.**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Rajya Sabha Question No. 712</b>	<b>Reply</b>
(a)	Whether the bulk power generating cost in India is Rs. 6/7 per unit or more in some states;	The power generating cost of HPGCL plant in Haryana is around Rs. 4.40/unit.
(b)	If so, whether the solar power would be more expensive, despite providing massive subsidies;	The levellised tariff determined by the Commission for Solar PV projects (without subsidy) to be commissioned in the state of Haryana in FY 2014-15 is Rs. 7.45/unit for Solar PV Polycrystalline, Rs. 7.20/unit for Solar PV Thin film and Rs. 7.19/unit for Solar PV Rooftop.
(c)	If so, the details thereof and per unit cost of solar energy generation;	
(d)	Whether most of the State Electricity Board are bust with accumulated losses approaching Rs. 3,00,000 crore;	The accumulated losses of the both the Discoms in Haryana as per their audited accounts for FY 2013-14 is Rs. 24,62,039 lakhs.
(e)	If so, whether some electricity distribution companies refused to buy even small amounts of solar power that they are mandated to buy;	No. The Haryana State Discoms are purchasing the Solar Power from all the Solar Power Generators in the State.
(f)	If so, the details thereof; and	NA
(g)	The steps taken by the Government to bring down the solar power cost.	Haryana Discoms are in the process of procuring power through reverse bidding which has resulted in tariff lower than that determined by the Commission. Price discovered through recent bidding process is Rs. 6.44/unit.

**Subject: Rajya Sabha Starred Question Dy. No. 2246 for reply on 30.7.2015 regarding "Difference between electricity supply companies and Government".**

Sr. No.	Rajya Sabha Question No. 2246	Reply																																																																					
(a)	What is the average cost of production in thermal and hydro power plants – state-wise details;	The average power generation cost of HPGCL plants in Haryana is around Rs. 4.40/unit.																																																																					
(b)	What is the existing power tariff per unit for domestic/commercial and industrial consumption-state-wise details;	<p>The existing power tariff per unit for domestic/commercial and industrial categories are as under:-</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="762 622 1460 2072"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="762 622 1086 730">Category of consumers</th> <th data-bbox="1086 622 1315 730">Energy Charges (Paisa / kWh or/ kVAh)</th> <th data-bbox="1315 622 1460 730">Fixed Charges</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="3" data-bbox="762 730 1460 768"><b>Domestic Supply</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" data-bbox="762 768 1460 837"><b>Category I: (Total consumption up to 100 units per month)</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="762 837 1086 875">0 - 50 units per month</td> <td data-bbox="1086 837 1315 875">270/kWh</td> <td data-bbox="1315 837 1460 875"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="762 875 1086 913">51-100</td> <td data-bbox="1086 875 1315 913">450/kWh</td> <td data-bbox="1315 875 1460 913"></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" data-bbox="762 913 1460 983"><b>Category II: (Total consumption more than 100 units/month and up to 500 units/month)</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="762 983 1086 1021">0-250</td> <td data-bbox="1086 983 1315 1021">500/kWh</td> <td data-bbox="1315 983 1460 1021">Nil</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="762 1021 1086 1059">251-500</td> <td data-bbox="1086 1021 1315 1059">605/kWh</td> <td data-bbox="1315 1021 1460 1059">Nil</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" data-bbox="762 1059 1460 1128"><b>Category III: (Total consumption more than 500 units/month)</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="762 1128 1086 1261">Above 500 units</td> <td data-bbox="1086 1128 1315 1261">675/kWh (flat rate no telescopic benefits)</td> <td data-bbox="1315 1128 1460 1261">Nil</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" data-bbox="762 1261 1460 1299"><b>Non Domestic</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="762 1299 1086 1368">Upto 5 kW (LT)</td> <td data-bbox="1086 1299 1315 1368">605/kWh</td> <td data-bbox="1315 1299 1460 1368">Nil</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="762 1368 1086 1438">Above 5 kW and Up to 20 kW (LT)</td> <td data-bbox="1086 1368 1315 1438">675/kWh</td> <td data-bbox="1315 1368 1460 1438">Nil</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="762 1438 1086 1507">Above 20 kW upto 50 kW (LT)</td> <td data-bbox="1086 1438 1315 1507">615/kVAh</td> <td data-bbox="1315 1438 1460 1507">170/kW</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="762 1507 1086 1617">Existing consumers above 50 kW upto 70 kW (LT)</td> <td data-bbox="1086 1507 1315 1617">650/kVAh</td> <td data-bbox="1315 1507 1460 1617">170/kW</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="762 1617 1086 1686">Consumers above 50 kW (HT)</td> <td data-bbox="1086 1617 1315 1686">630/kVAh</td> <td data-bbox="1315 1617 1460 1686">170/kW</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" data-bbox="762 1686 1460 1724"><b>HT Industry (above 50 kW)</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="762 1724 1086 1762">Supply at 11 KV</td> <td data-bbox="1086 1724 1315 1762">615/kVAh</td> <td data-bbox="1315 1724 1460 1762">170/kVA</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="762 1762 1086 1800">Supply at 33 KV</td> <td data-bbox="1086 1762 1315 1800">605/kVAh</td> <td data-bbox="1315 1762 1460 1800">170/kVA</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="762 1800 1086 1870">Supply at 66 kV or 132 kV</td> <td data-bbox="1086 1800 1315 1870">595/kVAh</td> <td data-bbox="1315 1800 1460 1870">170/kVA</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="762 1870 1086 1908">Supply at 220 kV</td> <td data-bbox="1086 1870 1315 1908">585/kVAh</td> <td data-bbox="1315 1870 1460 1908">170/kVA</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="762 1908 1086 1946">Supply at 400 kV</td> <td data-bbox="1086 1908 1315 1946">575/kVAh</td> <td data-bbox="1315 1908 1460 1946">170/kVA</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="762 1946 1086 2072">Arc furnaces/ Steel Rolling Mills</td> <td data-bbox="1086 1946 1315 2072">645 Paisa per kVAh if supply</td> <td data-bbox="1315 1946 1460 2072">200/kVA</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category of consumers	Energy Charges (Paisa / kWh or/ kVAh)	Fixed Charges	<b>Domestic Supply</b>			<b>Category I: (Total consumption up to 100 units per month)</b>			0 - 50 units per month	270/kWh		51-100	450/kWh		<b>Category II: (Total consumption more than 100 units/month and up to 500 units/month)</b>			0-250	500/kWh	Nil	251-500	605/kWh	Nil	<b>Category III: (Total consumption more than 500 units/month)</b>			Above 500 units	675/kWh (flat rate no telescopic benefits)	Nil	<b>Non Domestic</b>			Upto 5 kW (LT)	605/kWh	Nil	Above 5 kW and Up to 20 kW (LT)	675/kWh	Nil	Above 20 kW upto 50 kW (LT)	615/kVAh	170/kW	Existing consumers above 50 kW upto 70 kW (LT)	650/kVAh	170/kW	Consumers above 50 kW (HT)	630/kVAh	170/kW	<b>HT Industry (above 50 kW)</b>			Supply at 11 KV	615/kVAh	170/kVA	Supply at 33 KV	605/kVAh	170/kVA	Supply at 66 kV or 132 kV	595/kVAh	170/kVA	Supply at 220 kV	585/kVAh	170/kVA	Supply at 400 kV	575/kVAh	170/kVA	Arc furnaces/ Steel Rolling Mills	645 Paisa per kVAh if supply	200/kVA
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			is at 11 kV (see note 2 below)	
		<b>LT Industry - up to 50 kW</b>		
		Upto 10 KW	595/kVAh	Nil
		Above 10 KW and upto 20 KW	625/kVAh	
		Above 20 KW and upto 50 KW	600/kVAh	Rs.170 /kW
		Existing consumers above 50 kW upto 70 kW (LT)	625/ kVAh	levied on 80% of CL
(c)	What is the production cost in thermal and hydro power plants run by Public Sector organizations vis-à-vis Private companies – state-wise; and	<p>The State owned generation company is HPGCL and its cost of generation is determined by the Commission and the cost of generation for FY 2015-16 is around Rs. 4.40/unit.</p> <p>The private power generation company in the state of Haryana is Jhajjar Power Limited having its 1320 MW (660MWx2) plant at Jhajjar. The tariff of this plant has been discovered through Case-II bidding. The average cost of generation of JPL Plant at Jhajjar is Rs. 4.45 per unit.</p>		
(d)	What is the tariff between Government/Public Sector run Electricity Supply Companies vis-à-vis private electric supply companies state-wise details.	There is no private electric supply company in the State of Haryana.		

**Subject: Rajya Sabha Provisional Admitted Question Dy. No. U1701 for reply on 03.08.2015 regarding "Power Purchase Agreements".**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Rajya Sabha Question No. U1701</b>	<b>Reply</b>
(a)	whether it is fact that the States have entered into a long term power purchase agreement with the power distribution companies and if so, the names of the States and the cost thereof per unit; and	Discoms in Haryana are fully owned by the State Government and they have signed long term power purchase agreement with various power generating companies including state owned HPGCL. The average cost of generation for HPGCL plants, as approved by the Commission for FY 2015-16 is around Rs. 4.40/unit.
(b)	whether it is also a fact that the consumers are facing the burden of higher electricity rates due to the said agreement and if not, the details of the rates at which electricity is being made available by the power plants at present?	The nature of long term PPAs are 'take or pay'. Hence, at times when power required is lower than that agreed to in the long term PPA, the consumers are still required to pay for the fixed cost.

**Subject: Rajya Sabha Starred Question Dy. No.S3983 for reply on 03.08.2015 regarding “Losses of Power Distribution Companies”.**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Rajya Sabha Question No. S3983</b>	<b>Reply</b>
(a)	Whether it is a fact that even today electricity connections are being issued in the country without electricity meter, if so, details of the loss to power distribution companies due to this; and	No. All the connections are being released by Discoms in Haryana with electricity meter.
(b)	Whether it is also a fact that the reason for increasing losses to the power distribution companies is non-payment of bills by consumers on regular basis if so, the details of the measures taken by Government to tackle this problem?	It is a fact that non-payment of bills by consumers on regular basis is one of the reasons for increasing losses to the power distribution companies. Various schemes have been launched by the State Govt. to tackle this problem such as surcharge waiver scheme where the consumer pays his outstanding dues along with current dues and the surcharge is waived off by the Discoms. Recently, Discoms have also launched a scheme called ‘Mhara Gaon Jag Mag Gaon’, as per which if a village clears its electricity dues (after waiving off the surcharge) and the village regularly pays the bill to the extent of 90% of the power supplied then the village will get increased supply of 18 to 21 hours a day.

**Subject: Rajya Sabha provisionally admitted Starred Question Dy. No. S364 for reply on 30.11.2015 regarding "POWER THEFT".**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Rajya Sabha Question No. S364</b>	<b>Reply</b>
(a)	whether Government has undertaken any study to assess the power theft, which is rampant across the country;	Relates to Government.
(b)	if so, the details of power theft which were detected and reported during the last five years, State-wise; and	NA
(c)	the steps taken by Government to curb rampant power theft across the country?	Relates to Government.

**Subject: Rajya Sabha provisionally admitted Unstarred/Starred Question Dy. No. S207 for reply on 07.12.2015 regarding "Open Access System".**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Rajya Sabha Question No. S207</b>	<b>Reply</b>
(a)	whether Government is giving a package of incentives and disincentives for States to operationalise an open access system in the power sector; and	Relates to Central/State Government.
(b)	if so, the details thereof and the response of each State in this regard?	Relates to Central/State Government.

**Subject: Rajya Sabha provisional admitted Unstarred/Starred Question Dy. No. S2189 for reply on 07.12.2015 regarding "Hike in Power Tariffs".**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Rajya Sabha Question No. S2189</b>	<b>Reply</b>
(a)	whether Government is contemplating to increase electricity tariffs after having consultation with the States;	Relates to Central/State Government.
(b)	the new policy with Government to increase the electricity tariffs gradually;	Relates to Central/State Government.
(c)	Whether the potential impacts of increase in electricity tariffs on common men have been looked into;	Relates to Central/State Government.
(d)	whether government is considering to provide financial help to the states in order to bail out the State Electricity Boards?	Relates to Central/State Government.