CHAPTER 11

ENERGY

The Sustainable Development Goals has been declared as global development agenda declared by the United Nations for sustainable and equitable access to safe water, access to universal and quality health care and education, and promotion of a gender equal world. One of the important goals is SDG -7 are that Government is to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

1.1 The power scenario in Delhi has improved considerably after the power sector reform in July 2002 compared to other states. Now there is a need to continue the 24X7 uninterrupted power supply and to maintain the power tariff at a stable level and to make electricity affordable for every consumer. In this regard, various steps have been taken, like containing the load-shedding and by subsidizing electricity of the domestic consumers, Agricultural consumers (farmers), Special subsidy to 1984 Sikh Riots Victims and Lawyers chambers within the premises of the Court Complex in NCT of Delhi. irrespective of the load:

- Free up to consumption upto 200 units per month of entire bill amount.
- Subsidy upto ₹ 800 per month for consumption between 201 to 400 units per month.
- Provide electricity subsidy on existing tariff @ ₹ 105/kW/month on fixed charges to agricultural connections in Delhi.
- 100% electricity subsidy upto 400 Units per month, irrespective of the load, of entire bill amount comprising of fixed charges, energy charges, PPAC, all surcharges and electricity tax and waiving off all pending electricity bills of 1984 Sikh Riots Victims.
- Extend the electricity subsidy scheme to Lawyers Chambers within the premises of the Court Complex in NCT of Delhi.

Load shedding has dropped to the lowest level in last two decades at 0.019% of the total consumption.

1.2 Delhi being the national capital and hub of commercial activities in the Northern Region has very high demand for power. Prosperity of its population generates diversified demand for electricity covering every facet of life. The domestic power tariff in Delhi is the lowest amongst all the metros in the country. The growth in power consumption can also be attributed to large-scale regularization of unauthorized colonies leading to both horizontal and vertical load growth. Better road transport, telecommunication, regular power supply and economic policies have attracted industrial activities and services, thereby raising the demand for power. The priority in the energy sector

in Delhi is mainly to maintain uninterrupted power supply and to take care of the increasing power demand. Electricity prices have not been increased in Delhi since 2015. At present, there are about 47.70 lakh approx (more than 86.71% of the total domestic electricity consumers) households in Delhi who are getting electricity subsidy as compared to 2015.

1.3 Delhi has already achieved 100% electrification. Delhi, being an urban place with high load density, has seen the electricity consumption increasing from 25593 MUs in 2011-12 to 31116 MUs in 2021-22. Delhi has its unique load pattern and peak load problem due to predominant share of domestic consumption and extreme weather conditions. Power sector of Delhi is different compared to other states, while other states have power deficit, Delhi has tied up surplus power in order to cater to the increasing demand and peak load.

1.4 In order to provide relief to the stakeholders due to outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic and nationwide lockdown, DERC vide its order dated 07.04.2020, has inter alia, allowed extension in due date for payment of electricity bills during the period March 24, 2020 to June 30, 2020, moratorium for payment of fixed charges to the consumer covered under public utility, Industrial and non-domestic tariff categories, rebate on timely payments, etc. Further, DERC vide its order dated 07.09.2020, decided that for the electricity bill pertaining to consumption related to April 2020 and May 2020, the eligible Industrial and Non-domestic (Commercial etc.) consumers whose monthly Maximum Demand is less than the Contract Demand/Sanctioned Load, the Billing Demand for computation of Fixed Charges for such consumers shall be split into two parts as follows thus reducing the Fixed Charges for the unutilized capacity for April 2020 and May 2020 (Contract Demand/Sanctioned Load - MDI) for eligible Industrial and Non domestic (Commercial etc.) consumers at reduced rate of ₹ 125/kVA/month as against existing rate of ₹ 250/kVA/month.

i) 1st part: Fixed Charges for Billing Demand upto Maximum Demand shall be billed as per existing rate of ₹ 250/kVA/month; Plus

ii) 2nd part: Fixed Charges for remaining Billing Demand i.e., {Contract Demand/ Sanctioned Load minus Maximum Demand } shall be billed at 50% of existing rate i.e., ₹ 125/kVA/month.

2 Power Generation

2.1 Indraprastha Power Generation Company Limited (IPGCL) and Pragati Power Corporation Limited (PPCL) are managing following power plants in Delhi having a total installed generation capacity of 1791.2 MW. Two coal based power plants IP Station and Rajghat power house have been commercially shut down and are not functional due to environment concern.

2.2 Further, PPA of 270 MW Gas Turbine Power Station (GTPS) has been expired in March'2021. However, considering the strategic importance of operation of the station,

DERC vide Order dated 24.03.2021 granted 'In-principle' approval for Life Extension of GTPS for 10 years beyond March 2021 for 1 Module (2 GTs + 1 STG) 90 MW Base Load Capacity in (CC) on domestic gas only (no RLNG). Furthermore, DERC vide order dt. 21.10.2021 modified its previous Order dated 24.03.2021 by allowing GTPS for 90 MW Generation of power on any available fuel.

2.3 There is 1500 MW Coal Based Indira Gandhi Super Thermal Power Plant set- up in Jhajjar, Haryana by Aravali Power Company Private Limited, which is a joint Venture of NTPC Limited, IPGCL and Haryana Power Generation Corporation Limited with equity participation in the ratio of 50:25:25 respectively. The power generated is being shared equally by Delhi and Haryana. The Commercial Operation of this plant started on 26th April 2013. The Plant, under Stage-I, has 3 units of 500 MW capacity, and all the units have been fully commissioned. There is a future provision of augmenting the capacity by 1320 MW (2 x 660 MW) under Stage-II. Further, Installation & Commissioning work of Flue Gas De-sulphurisation (FGD) System Package for all three units of IGSTPP; Jhajjar is in progress to comply with the statutory requirements which shall contribute towards combating the pollution in Delhi-NCR vicinity. IGSTPP has commissioned the FGD for one unit in June' 2022 and FGD for rest of the two units is expected to be commissioned by December' 2022.

2.4 A new 750 MW Gas Based Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) Pragati-II Power Project at Bamnauli is proposed to be set up by Pragati Power Corporation Limited (PPCL). The project has been kept on hold by the Government due to non availability of gas.

STATEMENT 11.1
INSTALLED CAPACITY OF POWER GENERATION IN DELHI

(As on 30th September 2021)

S.No	Companies/Station	Fuel	Units
1.	Indraprastha Power Generation Company Limited (IPGCL)		
	a. Gas Turbine Power Station (GTPS)	Gas	2 x 30 MW (GTs) + 1 x 30 MW (STGs) = 90MW
2.	Pragati Power Corporation Limited (PPCL)		
	a. Pragati-I Power Station	Gas	2 x 104 MW (GTs) + 1 x 122 MW (STGs) = 330 MW
	b. Pragati-III Power Station, Bawana	Gas	4 x 216 MW (GTs) + 2 x 253.6 MW (STGs) =1371.2 MW
	Total	--	**1791.2 MW**

Source: Indraprastha Power Generation Company Limited and Pragati Power Corporation Ltd.

2 Plant Load Factor

3.1 In the electricity industry, plant load factor is a measure of the gross output of a power plant compared to the maximum output it could produce. The performance of the generation stations owned by Delhi Government in terms of Plant Load Factor and Availability Factor is as under:

STATEMENT 11.2
PLANT LOAD FACTOR / AVAILABILITY FACTOR OF POWER PLANTS IN DELHI 2011-2022

(Percentage)

S. No	Year	Rajghat Power House	Gas Turbine Plants	Pragati-I Power Station	Pragati-III Power Station	Average
1.	2011-12	69.01	52.21	88.32	38.36	69.14
		(68.37)	(79.41)	(92.61)	(68.65)	(82.31)
2.	2012-13	67.04	55.28	86.77	30.24	54.15
		(66.94)	(84.22)	(90.50)	(88.04)	(85.71)
3.	2013-14	32.12	44.01	83.90	9.16	33.71
		(67.55)	(85.76)	(92.62)	(95.69)	(91.13)
4.	2014-15	35.82	39.59	63.91	18.60	29.49
		(56.50)	(68.80)	(85.62)	(92.32)	(91.52)
5.	2015-16	23.57*	19.69	53.11	15.87	21.77
		(55.88)*	(74.81)	(90.25)	(64.55)	(72.88)
6.	2016-17	--	29.41 (82.84)	62.46 (90.62)	17.04 (80.70)	26.31 (82.94)
7.	2017-18	--	24.48 (83.07)	67.63 (92.64)	24.60 (74.11)	31.79 (78.25)
8.	2018-19	--	25.35 (81.29)	52.43 (88.36)	30.14 (71.99)	33.22 (76.02)
9.	2019-20	--	21.15 (86.46)	52.76 (96.95)	33.33 (89.26)	34.91 (90.16)
10.	2020-21	--	19.39 (87.17)	53.26 (93.24)	27.60 (92.54)	30.77 (91.92)
11.	2021-22	---	28.07 (52.52)	52.70 (93.83)	26.68 (93.12)	31.55 (91.21)
12.	2022-23 (upto September 2022)	--	43.17 (93.87)	52.80 (95.68)	25.75 (94.18)	31.61 (94.44)

Sources: Indraprastha Power Generation Company Limited and Pragati Power Corporation Limited.

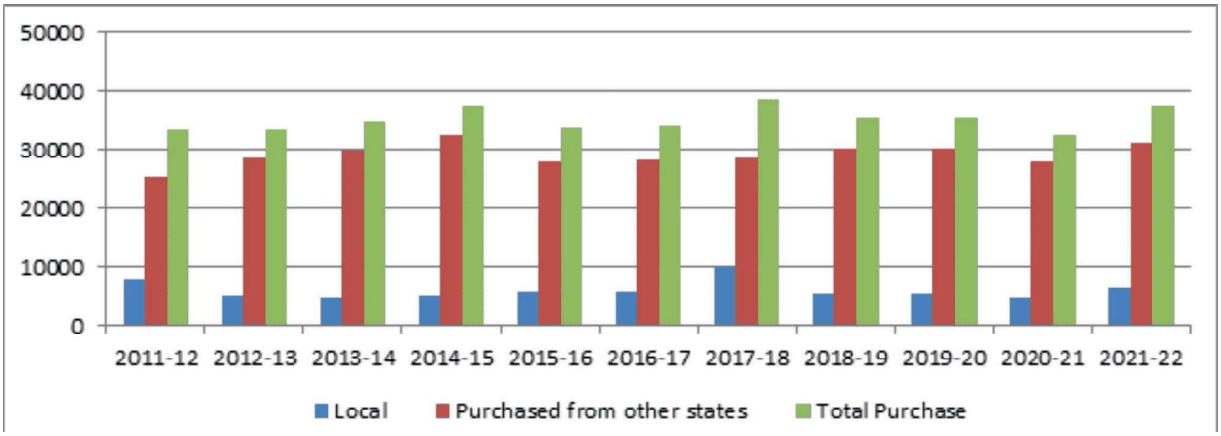
 # Data as per the DERC order dated 21.10.2021 for 90 MW on APM gas only

3.2 It may be inferred from statement 11.2 that the power stations of IPGCL & PPCL have achieved more than 91% average availability during FY 2021-22. However, the reason for low plant load factor attributed to low scheduled received from System control due to low availability of cheaper domestic gas & high rate imported RLNG.

3.3 Power Purchase

The total power purchase in Delhi is 37460 MUs in FY 2021-22. While 16.65% of total power purchase is sourced from own generation by Delhi Govt. Power Plants, 83.34% is purchased from Central Govt. and other sources. The information regarding power purchase in Delhi in last 11 years is presented in Chart 11.1.

CHART 11.1
POWER PURCHASE IN DELHI (IN MUS)



Source: SLDC

3.4 Power Distribution

The distribution of electricity in Delhi to various categories of consumers increased from 21700 million units in 2011-12 to 27420 million units in 2021-22. Category wise consumption of electricity in Delhi during 2011-12 to 2021-22 is presented in statement 11.3 and Chart 11.2.

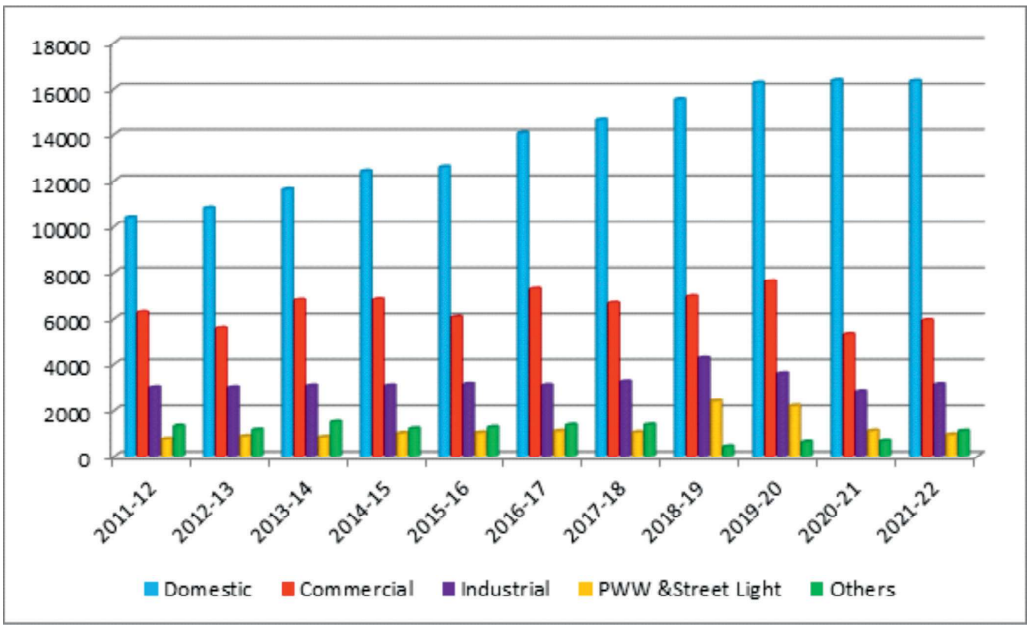
STATEMENT 11.3
DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICITY IN DELHI

Pattern of Electricity Distribution in Delhi (In Million Unit)											
Year	**2011-12**	**2012-13**	**2013-14**	**2014-15**	**2015-16**	**2016-17**	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**
Domestic	10396	10796	11609	12386	12560	14060	14627	15541	16253	16360	16330
Commercial	6253	5569	6786	6814	6053	7257	6550	6942	7606	5314	5920
Industrial	2989	2979	3064	3068	3135	3088	3243	4271	3597	2819	3127
PWW & Street Lighting	748	870	838	1007	1027	1098	1042	2389	2185	1106	944
Others	1314	1147	1484	1202	1262	1362	1368	425	625	666	1099
Total	**21700**	**21361**	**23781**	**24477**	**24037**	**26865**	**26830**	**29568**	**30266**	**26264**	**27420**

Source: DISCOMs

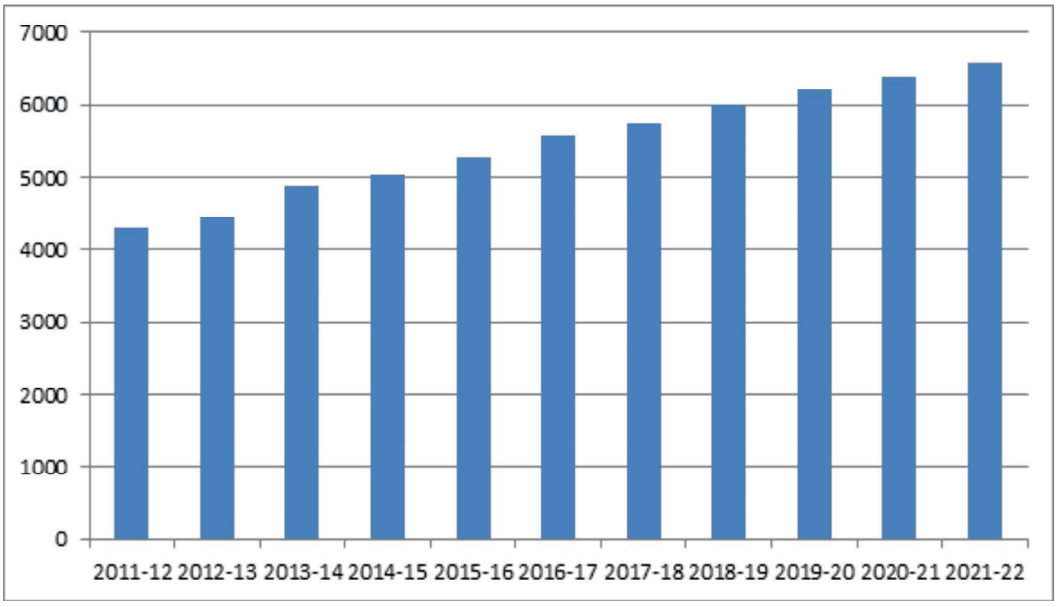
**NDMC not submitted data for FY 2021-22, accordingly we used True-up Petitions for FY 2020-21*

CHART 11.2
DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICITY IN DELHI



3.5 During the period 2011-12 to 2021-22, the number of consumers of electricity in Delhi increased from 43.01 lakh to 65.93 lakh. The information regarding growth of electricity consumers in Delhi in last 11 years is presented in Chart 11.3.

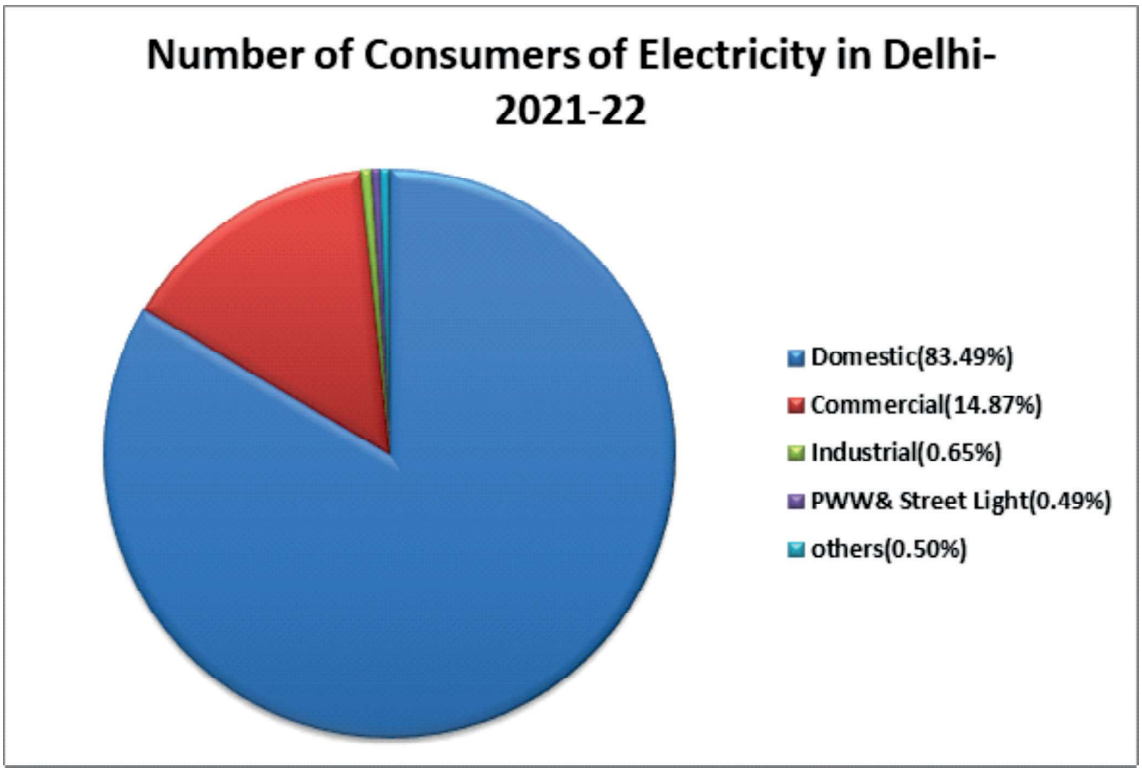
CHART 11.3
GROWTH OF ELECTRICITY CONSUMERS IN DELHI (in '000)



Source: DISCOMs

3.6 During the period 2011-12 to 2021-22, the number of consumers of electricity in Delhi increased from 43.01 lakh to 65.93 lakh. The electricity consumers has increased 22.92 lakh consumers from 2011-12 to 2021-22. The information regarding number of consumers of electricity in Delhi during 2021-22 is depicted in Chart 11.4

CHART 11.4
NUMBER OF CONSUMERS OF ELECTRICITY IN DELHI: 2021-22



Source: DISCOMs

4. Aggregate Technical and Commercial Losses (AT&C)

After reforms in power sector, AT&C losses in Delhi has reduced significantly from 52% in the pre-reform era in 2002 (before July 2002) to 7.20% in 2021-22. Aggregate Technical and Commercial Losses (AT&C) is the difference between energy units put into the system and the units for which the payment is collected. Transmission and distribution loss do not capture losses on account of non-realization of payments. AT&C loss is the actual measure of overall efficiency of the distribution business as it measures both technical as well as commercial losses.

The scenario of reduction of AT&C losses is depicted in Statement 11.4.

STATEMENT 11.4
AT&C LOSSES IN DELHI – POST POWER SECTOR REFORMS PERIOD

(Percentage)

S. No.	Year	BYPL	BRPL	TPDDL
1.	2011-12			
	a. Target	18.00	15.00	15.33
	b. Achievement	22.07	18.11	11.49
2.	2012-13			
	a. Target	16.82	14.16	12.50
	b. Achievement	22.14	17.74	10.73
3.	2013-14			
	a. Target	15.66	13.33	12.00
	b. Achievement	22.19	16.93	10.56
4.	2014-15			
	a. Target	14.50	12.50	11.50
	b. Achievement	18.93	13.65	10.42
5.	2015-16			
	a. Target	13.33	11.67	11.00
	b. Achievement	15.66	12.08	9.37
6.	2016-17			
	a. Target	--	--	11.00
	b. Achievement	12.70	10.69	9.09
7.	2017-18			
	a. Target	13.00	10.93	8.84
	b. Achievement	10.67	9.43	8.26
8.	2018-19			
	a. Target	12.13	8.00	8.65
	b. Achievement	8.98	8.07	7.83
9.	2019-20			
	a. Target	--	9.95	8.46
	b. Achievement	8.66	8.52	7.79
10.	2020-21			
	a. Target	---	8.56	8.36
	b. Achievement	7.46	6.87	6.44
11.	2021-22			
	a. Target	---	8.46	8.26
	b. Achievement	7.23	7.67	6.69

Source: Discoms

5. Capital Investment made by DISCOMs on infrastructure

As the demand for power increases, the demand for improved infrastructure for power also increases. For improving the power conditions in Delhi, all the three companies are augmenting infrastructure like power transformers, EHV cables, installation and 11 KV feeders shunt capacitors, etc. The capital investment made by the three distribution companies since FY 2011-12 is presented in Statement 11.5.

STATEMENT 11.5

INFRASTRUCTURE CREATED BY POWER COMPANIES IN DELHI

(₹ in crore)

S.No.	Year	BYPL	BRPL	TPDDL	Total
1.	2011-12	99.96	119.00	346.46*	565.42
2.	2012-13	133.23	301.00	357.27*	791.50
3.	2013-14	172.75	287.55	342.97*	803.27
4.	2014-15	184.87	308.00	318.51*	811.38
5.	2015-16	231.68	346.00	362.75*	940.43
6.	2016-17	247.03	371.00	455.11	1073.14
7.	2017-18	343.86	564.83	479.34	1388.03
8.	2018-19	338.28	499.55	569.53	1407.36
9.	2019-20	247.2	635.60	567.63	1450.43
10.	2020-21	300.93	620.58	501.39	1422.90
11.	2021-22	239.71	545.97	415.76	1201.44
	Total	**2539.50**	**4599.08**	**4716.72**	**11855.30**

Source: Discoms.

Note- the data depicts the capitalization of distribution only*

6. Power Transmission

6.1 Delhi Transco Limited is the State Transmission Utility of the National Capital Territory of Delhi. It is responsible for transmission of power at 220KV and 400KV level, besides up gradation operation and maintenance of EHV Network as per system requirements. After the enactment of Electricity Act 2003, a new department: State Load Dispatch Centre (SLDC) under Delhi Transco Limited was created, as an Apex body to ensure integrated operation of the power system in Delhi. Earlier the SLDC was part of O&M Department of Delhi Transco Ltd / Delhi Vidyut Board. SLDC Delhi started its function on the 1st of January 2004. SLDC is responsible for the real time Load Dispatch function, SCADA System and Energy Accounting. Its mission is to facilitate intra and interstate transfer of power in coordination with NRLDC (Northern Regional Load Dispatch Centre) with Reliability, Security and Economy on sound commercial principles.

6.2 Delhi Transco Limited has established power transmission network consisting of four number of 400 KV and forty one 220 KV substations and associated with transmission lines. The existing network consists of 400 KV ring around the periphery of Delhi

interlinked with the 220 KV network spread all over Delhi. The network of Delhi Transmission Utility upto the year 2021-22 is presented in Statement 11.6.

STATEMENT 11.6

NETWORK OF DELHI TRANSMISSION UTILITY: 2021-22

S.No.	Details	400 KV Level	220 KV Level
1.	Number of Sub Stations	4	41
2.	Transformation Capacity (in MVA)	5410	14380
3.	Transmission Lines (Length in Ckt. Km.)	249.118	860

Source: Delhi Transco Limited / SLDC

6.3 The performance of the transmission utility during the last ten years, system has improved mainly in system availability, reduction in transmission losses, significant reduction of load shedding etc. The performance of Delhi Transco Limited is presented in Statement 11.7.

STATEMENT 11.7

PERFORMANCE OF DELHI TRANSCO LIMITED 2012-2022

S. No	Details	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Peak Demand met (in MW)	5642	5653	5925	5846	6261	6526	7016	7409	6314	7323
2.	Load Growth (in %)	12.21	0.19	4.81	-1.33	7.10	4.23	7.51	5.60	14.78	15.98
3.	Energy Consumption (in MUs)	27235	28021	29035	29416	30797	31874	32354	33082	29534	31116
4.	Shedding (in MUs)	138	77	117	42	32	19	17.84	10.85	5.512	6.006
5.	Shedding as % of Energy Consumption	0.51	0.27	0.40	0.14	0.10	0.06	0.05	0.033	0.019	0.019
6.	Transmission Losses (in %)	1.17	0.95	0.69	0.85	0.98	0.84	0.92	0.90	0.88	0.88
7.	System Availability (in %)	97.17	97.43	98.60	99.03	98.01	99.35	99.11	98.95	99.30	99.037

Source: Delhi Transco Limited / SLDC

6.4 It may be observed from Statement 11.7 that the peak demand increased from 5642 MW in 2012-13 to 7323 in 2021-22 .Energy consumption recorded an average annual growth of approx. 2.82 % for 2012-13 to 2019-20. The Average System availability for the period 2012-13 to 2021-22 is 98.598%. The information regarding peak demand met in MW and energy consumption in MUs are depicted in Charts 11.3 and 11.4 respectively.

*Annual growth for 2020-21 & 2021-22 is not considered due to COVID-19.

CHART 11.5
PEAK DEMAND MET (MW) IN DELHI

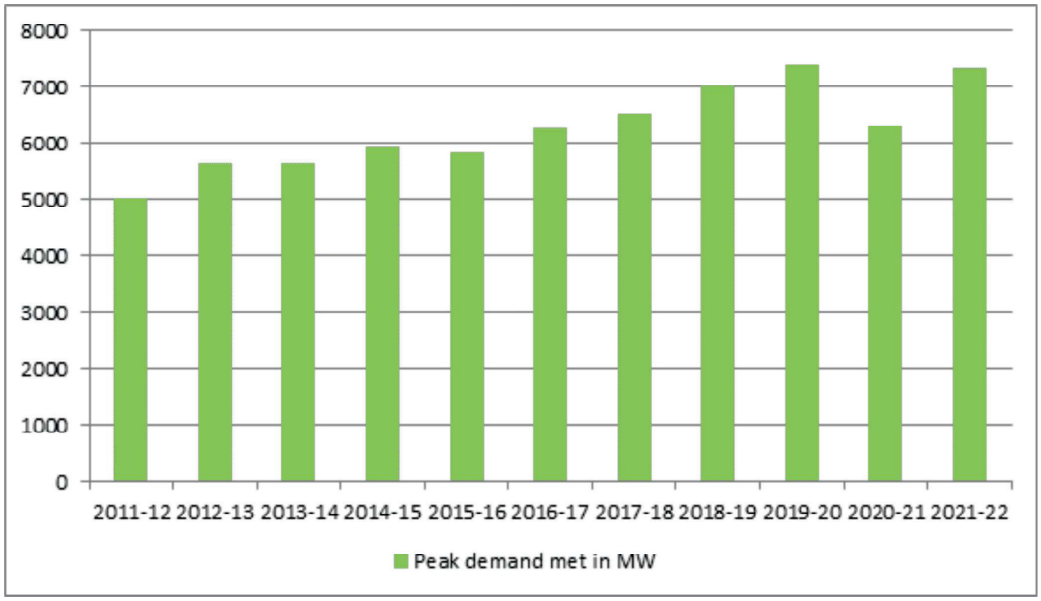
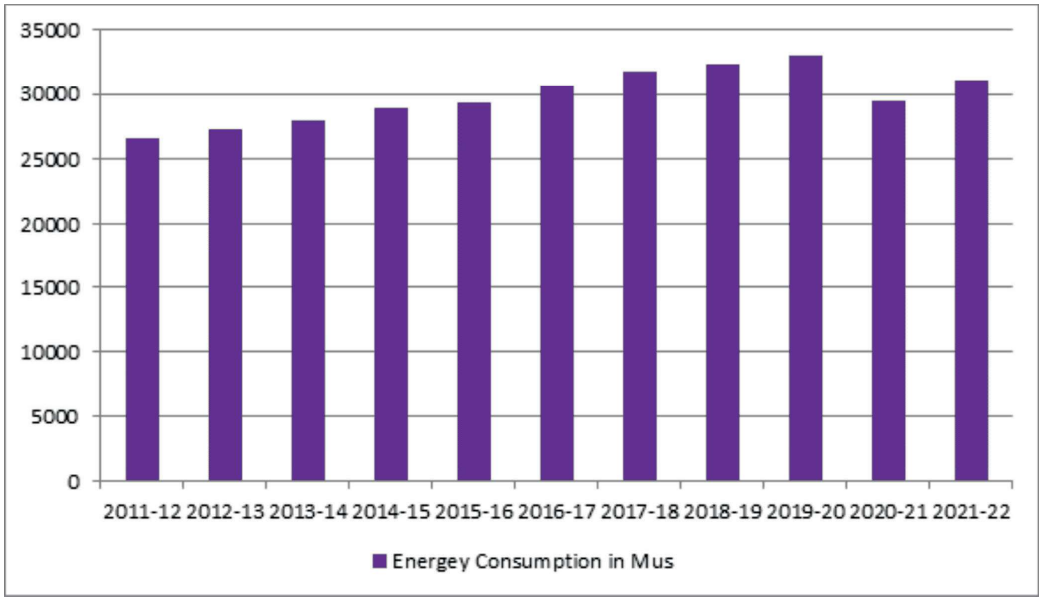


CHART 11.6
ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN DELHI- 2011-22 (IN MUs)



6.5 Volume III of 19th Electric Power Survey (EPS) of India Report covers the demand forecast of National Capital Region (NCR). Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Energy, Government of India, in the report of 19th Electric Power Survey has projected maximum demand of electricity in Delhi to be 6997 MW by the end of March-2020 but it actually recorded 7409 MW. The forecast of energy requirement made in the report indicates that the total demand may go-up to 7712MW by 2022-23 but considering the present scenario, the peak demand for summer 2022 was observed as 7695MW on 29.06.2022.

Energy Requirement and Peak Load Forecast for NCR- 19th EPS

	2021-22 (Actual)	2022-23
Energy Requirement (MU)	31116	38073
Peak Load (MW)	7323	7712

7 Major Transmission Projects

7.1 To facilitate constant access to real-time data of the entire network, Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system has been implemented. In order to meet the future requirement of power in Delhi in reliable and efficient manner, various new and augmentation transmission network projects (400/200kV) costing approx. ₹ 1040 crore for adding 700 MVA transformation capacity and 93.6 Ckt Kms Transmission Line/Cable etc works at 220kV level and no capacity addition at 400kV level envisaged in Business Plan for the period 2022-23 for improving of power supply in Delhi.

8 Renewable Energy

8.1 To promote use of green power through solar in Delhi, Government of NCT of Delhi approved "Delhi Solar Policy-2016" on 27.09.2016 with the aim to install 2000 MW Solar installation by 2025. The policy has provision of mandatory solar installation on all Govt. buildings having rooftop size of 500 sqm or above. To adopt solar on mass scale in Residential Sector, Generation Based Incentive (GBI) was offered for a period of 3 years. Also Virtual and Group Net Metering guidelines were notified by DERC on 31st May, 2019. At present Solar systems installed capacity is 244 MW at 6864 locations have been installed (till September, 2022).

8.2 Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Management Centre (EE&REMC) to work as 'State Designated Agency (SDA)' in association with Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), MiP, GoI carryout various Energy Efficiency and Energy Conservation activities in Delhi, some of them are as under:

- EE&REM Centre in association with PWD & Health Department has undertaken retrofitting of conventional fans/ luminaries of G.B Pant Hospital with BEE star rated efficient appliances.

- Energy Conservation Building Code for Commercial Buildings: BEE, GoI has prepared ECBC code for commercial buildings of India in the year 2017. The provisions for ECBC have been made in UBBL by DDA.

8.3 EE&REM Centre as State Agency (SNA), has to implement new and renewable energy projects in the city of Delhi in association with Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE), Govt. of India. Presently 30 MW Rooftop Solar capacities in Residential Sector under CFA scheme of MNRE, GoI Phase-II is being implemented through Delhi DISCOMs.

8.4 Provision of solar installation in all buildings having plot area of 105 meter or above is mandatory as per Building Byelaws of Delhi.

8.5 EE&REM centre is drafting the Delhi Solar Policy, 2022 for wider adoption of Solar Systems in Delhi.

8.6 Disposal of Municipal Solid Waste is very challenging issue. In order to overcome this problem 'Waste-to-Energy' Plants are being set-up at various locations in Delhi to generate electricity. In this line, setting up of 'Waste-to- Energy' plants at Tehkhand (25 MW) is under progress, 15 MW WTE plant at Bhalswa and 8 MW expansion of existing WTE plant at Ghazipur is also under consideration. Further, MCD & NTPC has formed a joint venture to establish a 12 MW Waste-to-Energy Plant.

(Till 30.09.2022)

	Installed Capacity of Renewable Energy	
Solar Generation	244 MW	6864 solar plants installed.
Waste to Energy	56 MW	WtE Plants at:- Timarpur-Okhla (20 MW) Ghazipur (12 MW) Narela-Bawana (24 MW) Tehkhand-
Total	**300 MW**	

9 Public investment in Energy Sector

9.1 Investment in energy sector by the Government of Delhi is for augmentation of transmission and transformation capacity and power generation and also in making electricity tariff affordable to the consumers. Investment by the government in this sector during the last five year showed an up and downward trend. The share of investment in energy sector from 2011-12 to 2020-21 is present in Statement 11.8.

STATEMENT 11.8
GOVT. EXPENDITURE IN ENERGY SECTOR

(₹ in crore)

S.No.	Years	Expenditure on Schemes & Projects		
		Total Expenditure	Energy Sector	% of Energy Expr. to Total Plan Expr.
1.	2011-12	13642.54	1833.26	13.44
2.	2012-13	13237.51	1271.61	9.61
3.	2013-14	13964.28	326.00	2.33
4.	2014-15	13979.68	581.26	4.16
5.	2015-16	14960.54	235.52	1.57
6.	2016-17	14355.03	187.77	1.31
7.	2017-18	14401.00	221.85	1.54
8.	2018-19	15672.03	413.18	2.64
9.	2019-20	20307.02	52.86	0.26
10.	2020-21	19223.29	5.72	0.03
11.	2021-22	30346.33	3274.32	10.79

Source: De-Lekha PAO, GNCTD

9.2 Government subsidizing electricity tariff for domestic consumers, Agricultural consumers (farmers), Special subsidy to 1984 Sikh Riots Victims and Lawyers chambers within the premises of the Court Complex in NCT of Delhi. The expenditure on power subsidy during last 08 years is as under:

STATEMENT 11.9

SUBSIDY RELEASED (FROM 2015-16 TO Feb., 2023)

(₹ in crore)

Year	Amount
2015-16	1442.76
2016-17	1577.94
2017-18	1676.70
2018-19	1699.29
2019-20	2405.59
2020-21	2939.99
2021-22	3250.00
2022-23 (upto Feb. 2023)	1644.50

Source: Power Department, Subsidy Branch

Compiled and chart prepared by JTA(SA), Power Deptt

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

➢	At present, there are about 47.70 lakh approx. households in Delhi who are getting electricity subsidy
➢	A new 750 MW Gas Based Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) Pragati-II Power Project at Bamnauli is proposed to be set up by Pragati Power Corporation Limited (PPCL).
➢	The total power purchase in Delhi is 37460 MUs in FY 2021-22, out of which about 16.65% is sourced from own generation by Delhi Govt. Power Plants and 83.34% is purchased from Central Govt. and other sources.
➢	Delhi Transco Limited has established power transmission network consisting of four number of 400 KV and forty one 220 KV substations and associated with transmission lines.
➢	The peak demand increased from 5642 MW in 2012-13 to 7323 in 2021-22
➢	The total installed capacity of Renewable Energy upto September 2022 was 300 MW including 244 MW capacity of Solar plants and 56 MW capacity of Waste to Energy plants.