

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1915**  
ANSWERED ON 09.03.2026

**STATUS OF POWER DEMAND AND SUPPLY IN THE COUNTRY**

**1915. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:**

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

- (a) the current status of power demand and supply position in the country;
- (b) whether several power distribution companies (DISCOMs) continue to face financial stress;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the measures taken to reduce AT&C losses and improve the financial viability of the power sector?

**A N S W E R**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER

(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)

**(a):** There is adequate availability of power in the country. Present installed generation capacity of the country is 520.511 GW. Government of India has addressed the critical issue of power deficiency by adding 296.388 GW of fresh generation capacity since April, 2014 transforming the country from power deficit to power sufficient.

The details of all India Power Supply Position in the country in terms of Energy and Peak demand during last three financial years and current financial year 2025-26 (up to January, 2026) is given at **Annexure-I**. The gap between Energy Supplied and Energy Requirement has declined from 0.5% during FY 2022-23 to almost 'Nil' during the current financial year.

**(b) & (c) :** As per the PFC's 14th Annual Integrated Rating and Ranking report on Power Distribution Utilities, the total borrowings, accumulated losses and ACS-ARR gap based on tariff subsidy received of power distribution companies are Rs. 7,26,378 crore, Rs. 6,47,210 crore and 0.06 Rs/ kWh respectively. The DISCOM-wise AT&C loss, accumulated surplus/loss and total borrowings as on 31.03.2025 are placed at **Annexure-II**.

**(d):** Government of India has been supporting the States to improve the financial viability of their distribution utilities through various initiatives. Some of the key initiatives taken are as under:

- (i) Additional Borrowing space of 0.5% of 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 which would be contingent to 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 are passed through.

- (iv) Rules and Standard Operating Procedure issued for proper Subsidy Accounting and their timely payment.
- (v) Advisory to SERCs (State Electricity Regulatory Commission) & JERCs (Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission) for timely issuance of tariff and true up orders.
- (vi) To improve payment discipline in the power sector value chain, Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and Related Matters) Rules, 2022 were promulgated, 2022 which entail obligations upon the DISCOMs to clear their legacy dues as existing on 03.06.2022 in a phased manner and time bound clearance of current dues.
- (vii) Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) has been launched in the year 2021 with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of supply of power through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution sector.

A key objective of the RDSS is to reduce the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses to pan-India levels of 12-15 % and the gap between Average Cost of Supply (ACS) and Average Revenue Realized (ARR) to Zero. To achieve this objective, works amounting to Rs 1.53 Lakh Crores for strengthening of Distribution Infrastructure and Rs 1.3 lakh Crores for smart metering have been sanctioned under the scheme based on the proposals submitted by States.

The following works to strengthen the distribution network have been sanctioned under the scheme:

- Works for creation of new substations/upgradation of substations
- Installation of new Distribution Transformers (DTs) and augmentation of existing DTs
- Replacement of old conductors
- Undergrounding of HT/LT lines
- Segregation of agricultural feeders

Further, smart metering works help improve the collection efficiency of Distribution utilities while providing benefits like automatic energy accounting, improved load forecasting and facilitating an enabling ecosystem for energy transition. Pre-paid smart metering works covering 19.79 crore consumers and smart system metering works for 2.11 lakh feeders and 52.53 lakh DTs have been sanctioned under the scheme. Till date, 4.55 Cr crore smart meters have been installed under RDSS, and overall, 5.97 crore smart meters have been installed across the country under various schemes.

The release of funds under the scheme is contingent on improvement in operational and financial performance of the utilities which, in addition to the above initiatives taken by GoI, has helped in bringing discipline in payment of Government subsidies and Govt. department dues to the utilities, regular issuance of tariff orders, timely publishing of accounts, non-creation of regulatory assets, etc.

With concerted efforts of Central and State Governments, the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses at national level have reduced from 21.91% in FY21 to 15.04% in FY25 while the national Average Cost of Supply - Average Revenue Realized (ACS-ARR) gap has reduced from Rs. 0.69/kWh to Rs. 0.06/kWh. These collective efforts have also resulted in DISCOMs achieving a profit after tax (PAT) of Rs 2,701 crore for the first time.

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**ANNEXURE-I****ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1915  
ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.03.2026**

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Details of all India Power Supply Position in the country during last three financial years and current financial year 2025-26 (up to January, 2026):

Financial Year (FY)	Energy [in Million Unit (MU)]				Peak [in Mega Watt (MW)]			
	Energy Requirement	Energy Supplied	Energy not Supplied		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Demand Not Met	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	( % )	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
2022-23	15,13,497	15,05,914	7,583	0.5	2,15,888	2,07,231	8,657	4.0
2023-24	16,26,132	16,22,020	4,112	0.3	2,43,271	2,39,931	3,340	1.4
2024-25	16,93,959	16,92,369	1,590	0.1	2,49,856	2,49,854	2	0.0
2025-26 (up to January, 2026)	14,27,436	14,27,009	427	0.0	2,45,444	2,45,416	28	0.0

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## ANNEXURE-II

## ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PARTS (b) &amp; (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1915 ANSWERED IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 09.03.2026

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Details of DISCOM-wise accumulated surplus/loss and total borrowings as on 31.03.2025:

State/ DISCOM	AT&C Loss (%)	ACS-ARR Gap (Rs./kWh)	Accumulated Surplus/ (Loss) (RsCr)	Total Borrowings (Rs Cr)
<b>State Sector</b>	<b>15.40</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>(6,77,561)</b>	<b>7,11,402</b>
<b>Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands</b>	<b>24.14</b>	<b>2.22</b>	-	-
Andaman & Nicobar PD	24.14	2.22	-	-
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	<b>7.87</b>	<b>(0.15)</b>	<b>(29,420)</b>	<b>77,583</b>
APCPDCL	7.95	(0.62)	(9,688)	21,204
APEPDCL	7.70	(0.02)	(7,155)	20,693
APSPDCL	7.99	(0.01)	(12,577)	35,687
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	<b>46.20</b>	<b>0.00</b>	-	-
Arunachal PD	46.20	0.00	-	-
<b>Assam</b>	<b>15.44</b>	<b>(0.26)</b>	<b>(1,028)</b>	<b>1,131</b>
APDCL	15.44	(0.26)	(1,028)	1,131
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>15.51</b>	<b>(0.41)</b>	<b>(16,526)</b>	<b>14,002</b>
NBPDCL	14.49	(0.57)	(4,917)	6,509
SBPDCL	16.35	(0.28)	(11,608)	7,494
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	<b>14.25</b>	<b>(0.19)</b>	<b>(10,423)</b>	<b>5,428</b>
CSPDCL	14.25	(0.19)	(10,423)	5,428
<b>Delhi</b>	<b>8.36</b>	<b>(0.86)</b>	-	-
NDMC	8.36	(0.86)	-	-
<b>Goa</b>	<b>10.39</b>	<b>0.20</b>	-	-
Goa PD	10.39	0.20	-	-
<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>8.25</b>	<b>(0.40)</b>	<b>7,355</b>	<b>258</b>
DGVCL	4.26	(0.46)	2,507	26
MGVCL	8.37	(0.24)	877	9
PGVCL	12.73	(0.44)	2,276	208
UGVCL	6.16	(0.33)	1,695	15
<b>Haryana</b>	<b>11.76</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>(27,915)</b>	<b>20,311</b>
DHBVNL	12.20	0.03	(13,052)	12,099
UHBVNL	11.12	0.20	(14,862)	8,213
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>19.44</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>(3,391)</b>	<b>7,024</b>
HPSEBL	19.44	0.23	(3,391)	7,024
<b>Jharkhand</b>	<b>28.19</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>(20,512)</b>	<b>22,381</b>
JBVNL	28.19	0.95	(20,512)	22,381

<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>11.92</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>(34,980)</b>	<b>47,993</b>
BESCOM	12.50	1.21	(13,819)	22,611
CHESCOM	8.76	0.36	(4,064)	5,410
GESCOM	13.48	0.10	(5,661)	6,147
HESCOM	12.14	0.23	(11,398)	12,251
MESCOM	10.02	(0.00)	(37)	1,575
<b>Kerala</b>	<b>6.61</b>	<b>(0.17)</b>	<b>(38,648)</b>	<b>17,638</b>
KSEBL	6.61	(0.17)	(38,648)	17,638
TCED	6.94	(0.13)	-	-
<b>Ladakh</b>	<b>26.82</b>	<b>(0.89)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Ladakh PD	26.82	(0.89)	-	-
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>22.76</b>	<b>(0.04)</b>	<b>(71,394)</b>	<b>49,239</b>
MPMaKVVCL	29.60	0.22	(30,900)	18,176
MPPaKVVCL	12.78	(0.36)	(12,503)	14,184
MPPoKVVCL	26.66	0.02	(27,992)	16,878
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>17.69</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>(35,671)</b>	<b>90,659</b>
BEST	5.07	0.60	-	-
MSEDCL	18.09	(0.70)	(35,671)	90,659
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>12.90</b>	<b>(0.20)</b>	<b>(290)</b>	<b>745</b>
MSPDCL	12.90	(0.20)	(290)	745
<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>17.52</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>(4,962)</b>	<b>1,474</b>
MePDCL	17.52	0.13	(4,962)	1,474
<b>Mizoram</b>	<b>32.31</b>	<b>(0.34)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Mizoram PD	32.31	(0.34)	-	-
<b>Nagaland</b>	<b>48.86</b>	<b>(0.50)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Nagaland PD	48.86	(0.50)	-	-
<b>Puducherry</b>	<b>14.72</b>	<b>(0.64)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Puducherry PD	14.72	(0.64)	-	-
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>19.21</b>	<b>(0.30)</b>	<b>(3,404)</b>	<b>17,411</b>
PSPCL	19.21	(0.30)	(3,404)	17,411
<b>Rajasthan</b>	<b>15.18</b>	<b>(0.04)</b>	<b>(90,303)</b>	<b>98,488</b>
AVVNL	9.22	(0.45)	(25,563)	26,126
JdVVNL	21.42	0.02	(34,689)	36,793
JVVNL	13.75	0.18	(30,052)	35,569
<b>Sikkim</b>	<b>21.84</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Sikkim PD	21.84	0.33	-	-
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	<b>10.96</b>	<b>(0.19)</b>	<b>(1,19,153)</b>	<b>1,01,782</b>
TNPDCL	10.96	(0.19)	(1,19,153)	1,01,782
<b>Telangana</b>	<b>19.84</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>(69,741)</b>	<b>59,230</b>
TSNPDCL	23.22	0.53	(21,399)	21,885
TSSPDCL	18.51	0.17	(48,342)	37,345
<b>Tripura</b>	<b>29.61</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>(991)</b>	<b>842</b>
TSECL	29.61	1.40	(991)	842

<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	<b>19.54</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>(1,00,858)</b>	<b>61,395</b>
DVVNL	19.70	1.03	(33,974)	16,412
KESCO	14.29	1.09	(5,232)	2,243
MVVNL	17.70	1.11	(25,236)	14,338
PaVVNL	11.91	(0.29)	(8,782)	6,562
PuVVNL	30.70	1.30	(27,634)	21,840
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	<b>15.08</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>(5,482)</b>	<b>1,729</b>
UPCL	15.08	0.06	(5,482)	1,729
<b>West Bengal</b>	<b>17.17</b>	<b>(0.03)</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>14,658</b>
WBSEDCL	17.17	(0.03)	174	14,658
<b>Private Sector</b>	<b>10.05</b>	<b>(0.64)</b>	<b>30,351</b>	<b>14,975</b>
<b>Delhi</b>	<b>6.48</b>	<b>(1.13)</b>	<b>22,184</b>	<b>2,914</b>
BRPL	6.70	(0.89)	12,892	894
BYPL	7.15	(0.95)	5,650	701
TPDDL	5.70	(1.58)	3,642	1,319
<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>3.63</b>	<b>(0.42)</b>	<b>3,892</b>	<b>3,562</b>
Torrent Power Ahmedabad	3.80	(0.30)	3,206	3,354
Torrent Power Surat	3.24	(0.67)	686	208
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>4.99</b>	<b>(2.04)</b>	<b>1,245</b>	<b>3,818</b>
AEML	4.99	(2.04)	1,245	3,818
<b>Odisha</b>	<b>17.81</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>1,263</b>	<b>4,531</b>
TPNODL	12.51	(0.06)	480	1,006
TPSODL	23.36	0.82	219	1,498
TPWODL	17.64	0.36	301	1,093
TPCODL	19.11	(0.09)	262	933
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	<b>8.48</b>	<b>(0.15)</b>	<b>1,561</b>	<b>0</b>
NPCL	8.48	(0.15)	1,561	0
<b>West Bengal</b>	<b>4.68</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>151</b>
IPCL	4.68	0.19	205	151
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>15.04</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>(6,47,210)</b>	<b>7,26,378</b>

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