

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1615  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 20.12.2018**

**THERMAL POWER PLANTS**

**1615. SHRI M. CHANDRAKASI:**

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

- (a) the value of power-equipment including boilers imported from China for the thermal power plants of the country during the last five years along with the reasons for import;**
- (b) the reasons for import of boilers from China;**
- (c) the steps taken/being taken to increase domestic production/availability; and**
- (d) the details of progress made in the R&D projects undertaken/supported by the Government for the development of indigenous supercritical technology for the thermal power plants of the country?**

**A N S W E R**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR POWER  
AND NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY**

**( SHRI R. K. SINGH )**

**(a) & (b): As per Section 7 of the Electricity Act 2003, any generating company may establish, operate and maintain a generating station without obtaining a license/permission under this Act, if it complies with the technical standards relating to connectivity with the grid. Decision to import boilers is therefore taken by the developer. As per the information available in Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Chinese make import of total 50597 MW capacity has been commissioned and 18335 MW is under Construction.**

**.....2.**

**(c) : Govt. of India had initiated action for induction of supercritical technology in the country with approval of two bulk orders for supercritical thermal units through Bulk tender I in Sept' 2009 (11 x 660MW Supercritical Units) and Bulk tender II in Jan' 2011 (9 x 800MW Supercritical Units) with stipulation for setting up of manufacturing facilities for power equipment as per Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP).**

**Several Joint Ventures (JVs) have set up manufacturing facilities for supercritical boilers and supercritical turbine generators in the country. The manufacturing capacity available from them amounts to about 9200 MW per year for Supercritical boilers and 11000 MW per year for Supercritical steam Turbines and Generators. BHEL have also augmented their manufacturing capacity for power equipment to about 20,000 MW per year including for around 13,500 MW per year for large thermal power projects. Thus, there is adequate domestic power equipment manufacturing capacity to meet mandatory domestic sourcing requirements for capacity addition.**

**In January 2017, CEA issued a modified advisory on 'Sourcing of super-critical units from indigenous manufacturers' with modifications in order to qualify Indian manufacturers on their own.**

**(d) : A capacity of 46210 MW based on supercritical technology has already been set up in the country.**

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