

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.281
ANSWERED ON 20.03.2025**

CAPTIVE STATUS OF POWER PROJECTS

**†*281. SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH PATEL:
SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:**

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

- (a) the details of the specific criteria proposed to be adopted for determining the captive status of power projects;**
- (b) the systems likely to be introduced to measure the impact of energy efficiency initiatives in various sectors;**
- (c) the manner in which State Governments would be held accountable for implementing energy efficiency retrofit guidelines; and**
- (d) the manner in which India's strategy with regard to energy efficiency is compared to international best practices?**

A N S W E R

THE MINISTER OF POWER

(SHRI MANOHAR LAL)

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

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) IN RESPECT OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 281 FOR REPLY ON 20.03.2025 REGARDING CAPTIVE STATUS OF POWER PROJECTS ASKED BY SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH PATEL AND SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA.

(a) : As per Rule 3 of the Electricity Rules, 2005, a power plant qualifies as a captive generating plant if its users collectively own at least 26% of the plant and consume at least 51% of the electricity it generates annually. For a power plant owned by an association of persons, each user must consume electricity in proportion to their ownership share, with a permissible variation of 10%. If the plant is set up by a registered cooperative society, these ownership and consumption criteria must be met collectively by its members.

(b) : The impact of energy efficiency initiatives in various sectors is measured using specific indicators assessed by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE):

- (1) Electrical Appliances: Measured by electricity savings (kWh) due to the deployment of energy-efficient appliances.**
- (2) Buildings: Assessed through the reduction in cooling load achieved by improving passive design measures in the building envelope.**
- (3) Industry: Evaluated based on energy savings achieved (Tonnes of Oil Equivalent) per unit of production.**
- (4) Transport: Measured by the increase in distance travelled per unit of fuel consumed.**

These indicators help quantify the effectiveness of energy efficiency measures across different sectors.

(c) : The Bureau of Energy Efficiency has developed comprehensive manuals/guidelines to guide the assessment, planning and implementation of energy-efficient retrofits in both existing commercial and residential buildings. These manuals have been launched in February, 2025 for the benefit of public at large.

These manuals are voluntary in nature and do not hold the State Governments accountable for implementing the retrofitting options at the State level.

(d) : India is among the global leaders in energy conservation. According to estimates by International Energy Agency, global energy intensity improved by 2% between 2010 and 2019, while India achieved a higher improvement of 2.5%. Between 2021 and 2024, global energy intensity improved by 1.3%, whereas India recorded an improvement of 1.6%. These estimates measure energy intensity in Mega Joules per USD at 2015 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP).
