

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF POWER**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.3370  
ANSWERED ON 12.03.2026**

**IMPACT OF ELECTRICITY AMENDMENT BILL**

**3370. SHRI KARTI P CHIDAMBARAM:**

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

- (a) the impact of the Electricity (Amendment) Bill proposals on tariff rationalisation and distribution reforms;**
- (b) whether the Government has assessed the financial viability of DISCOMs post-Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) implementation, if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) the measures taken to address grid stability issues arising from increased renewable energy penetration;**
- (d) the status of smart metering rollout across States; and**
- (e) whether legislative or regulatory reforms are proposed to ensure time-bound payments to power generators and if so, the details thereof?**

**A N S W E R**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER**

**(SHRI SHRIPAD NAIK)**

**(a): The draft Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2025 proposes several measures aimed at introducing reforms in the distribution sector, ensuring financial viability of the power sector as well as economic competitiveness through tariff rationalisation. The Bill reinforces the principle of cost-reflective tariffs and seeks to progressively reduce cross-subsidies, thereby aligning tariffs with the actual cost of supply leading to financial viability of the power sector and reduction of tariff for industries. The draft Bill introduces important reforms to facilitate competition in power distribution. While the Electricity Act, 2003 already provides for competition in power supply through multiple distribution licensees in the same area and mandates non-discriminatory open access to the distribution network, but any new distribution licensee is presently required to establish its own network infrastructure. This results in duplication leading to higher system costs. The proposed amendments seek to remove such duplication by enabling the use of the existing distribution network by multiple licensees. For effective implementation, the Bill proposes to mandate State Electricity Regulatory Commissions to establish a transparent framework for the operation of multiple distribution licensees within the same supply area. The Bill also proposes to exempt the distribution licensees from obligation of supply to consumers having demand more than 1 MW, in consultation with State**

**Government. This would reduce fixed cost burden on distribution licensees and would ultimately benefit the consumers in terms of reduced tariff.**

**(b): Central Government, in July 2021, launched the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) with the objective of improving the quality and reliability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution sector in the country. Under the scheme, financial assistance is being provided to the Distribution Utilities eligible under the scheme for upgradation of distribution infrastructure and smart metering works based on meeting pre-qualifying criteria like timely issuance of tariff and true-up order, timely publishing of quarterly and annual accounts, timely payment to Gencos, clearing the govt dept dues and achieving basic minimum benchmarks in reforms. As of 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2026, projects worth Rs. 2.83 lakh crore have been sanctioned for 32 States/UTs for loss reduction and smart metering works.**

**Additionally, following initiatives have been taken by the Central Government to improve financial viability of the distribution utilities:**

- i. Sub-ordinate legislations and standard operating procedures have been issued for proper subsidy accounting and timely payment of subsidies by State Governments.**
- ii. Sub-ordinate legislations have been framed for automatic pass through of Fuel and Power Purchase Cost Adjustment (FPPCA) and cost-reflective tariff so as to ensure that all prudent costs for supply of electricity are passed through.**
- iii. Payment of dues on time through promulgation of Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and Related Matters) Rules.**
- iv. Prudential Norms for providing loans to State Power utilities.**
- v. Performance based additional borrowing space of 0.5% of GSDP.**

**With these efforts, AT&C losses at national level have reduced from 21.91% in FY21 to 15.04% in FY25, while the ACS-ARR gap has narrowed from ₹0.69/kWh to ₹0.06/kWh. DISCOM wise financial and operational parameters as on 31.03.2025 is enclosed at Annexure – I.**

**(c): A number of regulatory and operational measures have been undertaken to address grid stability challenges arising from the increasing penetration of renewable energy. These include the formulation and implementation of the Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity to the Grid) Regulations and the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Indian Electricity Grid Code) Regulations, which prescribe technical and operational requirements for maintaining grid discipline and reliability. In addition, flexible operation of thermal generating units has been promoted to support system balancing. Further, transmission infrastructure is being planned and strengthened in accordance with the National Electricity Plan (Transmission) to facilitate large-scale integration of renewable energy. Development of Energy Storage Systems (ESS) like Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) and Hydro Pumped Storage System (PSP) is being facilitated to enable renewable energy integration. A number of measures including Viability Gap Funding for BESS, waiver of inter-state transmission charges for ESS, financial support for PSP, bidding guidelines for procurement of ESS, national framework for ESS development have been**

**taken to develop ESS, which is essential for integration of renewable sources at large scale in the grid. Renewable Energy Management Centres (REMCs) have also been established for improved forecasting, scheduling, and real-time monitoring of renewable generation. In addition, the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Ancillary Services) Regulations provide a framework for procuring ancillary services to maintain system frequency and ensure reliable grid operation.**

**(d): Smart metering is one of the critical interventions envisaged under RDSS to improve the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses. Under RDSS, smart metering works have been sanctioned for 45 distribution utilities in 28 States/ UTs. This covers smart metering of 19.79 Cr. consumers, 52.53 Lakh Distribution Transformers and 2.05 Lakh feeders. So far, 4.54 Cr smart meters have been installed under RDSS. In addition, smart meters have been installed by States under their State plans/ other schemes. Overall, 5.97 crore smart meters have been installed across the country under various schemes as on 28<sup>th</sup> February 2026. The State/ UT-wise details of smart metering works under RDSS as on 28<sup>th</sup> February 2026 are placed at Annexure – II.**

**(e): The Central Government has notified the Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and Related Matters) Rules, 2022, as amended from time to time, which provide a structured mechanism for liquidation of legacy dues and to ensure timely payment of current dues to generating companies, transmission licensees and trading licensees. These Rules have established a payment discipline framework through the levy of late payment surcharge and regulation of access to ensure adherence to payment schedules. In addition, payment security mechanisms in electricity market transactions have been provided to ensure timely settlement of dues payable to generating companies.**

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**ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3370 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026**

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**DISCOM wise financial and operational parameters as on 31.03.2025**

<b>State/ DISCOM</b>	<b>AT&amp;C Loss (%)</b>	<b>ACS-ARR Gap (Rs./kWh)</b>	<b>Accumulated Surplus/ (Loss) (Rs Cr)</b>	<b>Total Borrowings (Rs Cr)</b>
<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>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Andaman &amp; Nicobar PD</b>	<b>24.14</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	<b>7.87</b>	<b>(0.15)</b>	<b>(29,420)</b>	<b>77,583</b>
<b>APCPDCL</b>	<b>7.95</b>	<b>(0.62)</b>	<b>(9,688)</b>	<b>21,204</b>
<b>APEPDCL</b>	<b>7.70</b>	<b>(0.02)</b>	<b>(7,155)</b>	<b>20,693</b>
<b>APSPDCL</b>	<b>7.99</b>	<b>(0.01)</b>	<b>(12,577)</b>	<b>35,687</b>
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	<b>46.20</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Arunachal PD</b>	<b>46.20</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Assam</b>	<b>15.44</b>	<b>(0.26)</b>	<b>(1,028)</b>	<b>1,131</b>
<b>APDCL</b>	<b>15.44</b>	<b>(0.26)</b>	<b>(1,028)</b>	<b>1,131</b>
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>15.51</b>	<b>(0.41)</b>	<b>(16,526)</b>	<b>14,002</b>
<b>NBPDCL</b>	<b>14.49</b>	<b>(0.57)</b>	<b>(4,917)</b>	<b>6,509</b>
<b>SBPDCL</b>	<b>16.35</b>	<b>(0.28)</b>	<b>(11,608)</b>	<b>7,494</b>
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	<b>14.25</b>	<b>(0.19)</b>	<b>(10,423)</b>	<b>5,428</b>
<b>CSPDCL</b>	<b>14.25</b>	<b>(0.19)</b>	<b>(10,423)</b>	<b>5,428</b>
<b>Delhi</b>	<b>8.36</b>	<b>(0.86)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>NDMC</b>	<b>8.36</b>	<b>(0.86)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Goa</b>	<b>10.39</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Goa PD</b>	<b>10.39</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>8.25</b>	<b>(0.40)</b>	<b>7,355</b>	<b>258</b>
<b>DGVCL</b>	<b>4.26</b>	<b>(0.46)</b>	<b>2,507</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>MGVCL</b>	<b>8.37</b>	<b>(0.24)</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>PGVCL</b>	<b>12.73</b>	<b>(0.44)</b>	<b>2,276</b>	<b>208</b>
<b>UGVCL</b>	<b>6.16</b>	<b>(0.33)</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Haryana</b>	<b>11.76</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>(27,915)</b>	<b>20,311</b>
<b>DHBVNL</b>	<b>12.20</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>(13,052)</b>	<b>12,099</b>
<b>UHBVNL</b>	<b>11.12</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>(14,862)</b>	<b>8,213</b>
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<b>19.44</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>(3,391)</b>	<b>7,024</b>
<b>HPSEBL</b>	<b>19.44</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>(3,391)</b>	<b>7,024</b>
<b>Jharkhand</b>	<b>28.19</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>(20,512)</b>	<b>22,381</b>
<b>JBVNL</b>	<b>28.19</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>(20,512)</b>	<b>22,381</b>
<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>11.92</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>(34,980)</b>	<b>47,993</b>
<b>BESCOM</b>	<b>12.50</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>(13,819)</b>	<b>22,611</b>
<b>CHESCOM</b>	<b>8.76</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>(4,064)</b>	<b>5,410</b>
<b>GESCOM</b>	<b>13.48</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>(5,661)</b>	<b>6,147</b>
<b>HESCOM</b>	<b>12.14</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>(11,398)</b>	<b>12,251</b>

<b>MESCOM</b>	<b>10.02</b>	<b>(0.00)</b>	<b>(37)</b>	<b>1,575</b>
<b>Kerala</b>	<b>6.61</b>	<b>(0.17)</b>	<b>(38,648)</b>	<b>17,638</b>
<b>KSEBL</b>	<b>6.61</b>	<b>(0.17)</b>	<b>(38,648)</b>	<b>17,638</b>
<b>TCED</b>	<b>6.94</b>	<b>(0.13)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Ladakh</b>	<b>26.82</b>	<b>(0.89)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Ladakh PD</b>	<b>26.82</b>	<b>(0.89)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>22.76</b>	<b>(0.04)</b>	<b>(71,394)</b>	<b>49,239</b>
<b>MPMaKVVCL</b>	<b>29.60</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>(30,900)</b>	<b>18,176</b>
<b>MPPaKVVCL</b>	<b>12.78</b>	<b>(0.36)</b>	<b>(12,503)</b>	<b>14,184</b>
<b>MPPoKVVCL</b>	<b>26.66</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>(27,992)</b>	<b>16,878</b>
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>17.69</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>(35,671)</b>	<b>90,659</b>
<b>BEST</b>	<b>5.07</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>MSEDCL</b>	<b>18.09</b>	<b>(0.70)</b>	<b>(35,671)</b>	<b>90,659</b>
<b>Manipur</b>	<b>12.90</b>	<b>(0.20)</b>	<b>(290)</b>	<b>745</b>
<b>MSPDCL</b>	<b>12.90</b>	<b>(0.20)</b>	<b>(290)</b>	<b>745</b>
<b>Meghalaya</b>	<b>17.52</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>(4,962)</b>	<b>1,474</b>
<b>MePDCL</b>	<b>17.52</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>(4,962)</b>	<b>1,474</b>
<b>Mizoram</b>	<b>32.31</b>	<b>(0.34)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Mizoram PD</b>	<b>32.31</b>	<b>(0.34)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Nagaland</b>	<b>48.86</b>	<b>(0.50)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Nagaland PD</b>	<b>48.86</b>	<b>(0.50)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Puducherry</b>	<b>14.72</b>	<b>(0.64)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Puducherry PD</b>	<b>14.72</b>	<b>(0.64)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Punjab</b>	<b>19.21</b>	<b>(0.30)</b>	<b>(3,404)</b>	<b>17,411</b>
<b>PSPCL</b>	<b>19.21</b>	<b>(0.30)</b>	<b>(3,404)</b>	<b>17,411</b>
<b>Rajasthan</b>	<b>15.18</b>	<b>(0.04)</b>	<b>(90,303)</b>	<b>98,488</b>
<b>AVVNL</b>	<b>9.22</b>	<b>(0.45)</b>	<b>(25,563)</b>	<b>26,126</b>
<b>JdVVNL</b>	<b>21.42</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>(34,689)</b>	<b>36,793</b>
<b>JVVNL</b>	<b>13.75</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>(30,052)</b>	<b>35,569</b>
<b>Sikkim</b>	<b>21.84</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Sikkim PD</b>	<b>21.84</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	<b>10.96</b>	<b>(0.19)</b>	<b>(1,19,153)</b>	<b>1,01,782</b>
<b>TNPDCL</b>	<b>10.96</b>	<b>(0.19)</b>	<b>(1,19,153)</b>	<b>1,01,782</b>
<b>Telangana</b>	<b>19.84</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>(69,741)</b>	<b>59,230</b>
<b>TSNPDCL</b>	<b>23.22</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>(21,399)</b>	<b>21,885</b>
<b>TSSPDCL</b>	<b>18.51</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>(48,342)</b>	<b>37,345</b>
<b>Tripura</b>	<b>29.61</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>(991)</b>	<b>842</b>
<b>TSECL</b>	<b>29.61</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>(991)</b>	<b>842</b>
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	<b>19.54</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>(1,00,858)</b>	<b>61,395</b>
<b>DVVNL</b>	<b>19.70</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>(33,974)</b>	<b>16,412</b>
<b>KESCO</b>	<b>14.29</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>(5,232)</b>	<b>2,243</b>
<b>MVVNL</b>	<b>17.70</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>(25,236)</b>	<b>14,338</b>
<b>PaVVNL</b>	<b>11.91</b>	<b>(0.29)</b>	<b>(8,782)</b>	<b>6,562</b>
<b>PuVVNL</b>	<b>30.70</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>(27,634)</b>	<b>21,840</b>
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	<b>15.08</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>(5,482)</b>	<b>1,729</b>

<b>UPCL</b>	<b>15.08</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>(5,482)</b>	<b>1,729</b>
<b>West Bengal</b>	<b>17.17</b>	<b>(0.03)</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>14,658</b>
<b>WBSEDCL</b>	<b>17.17</b>	<b>(0.03)</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>14,658</b>
<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>
<b>BRPL</b>	<b>6.70</b>	<b>(0.89)</b>	<b>12,892</b>	<b>894</b>
<b>BYPL</b>	<b>7.15</b>	<b>(0.95)</b>	<b>5,650</b>	<b>701</b>
<b>TPDDL</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>(1.58)</b>	<b>3,642</b>	<b>1,319</b>
<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>3.63</b>	<b>(0.42)</b>	<b>3,892</b>	<b>3,562</b>
<b>Torrent Power Ahmedabad</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>(0.30)</b>	<b>3,206</b>	<b>3,354</b>
<b>Torrent Power Surat</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>(0.67)</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>208</b>
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>4.99</b>	<b>(2.04)</b>	<b>1,245</b>	<b>3,818</b>
<b>AEML</b>	<b>4.99</b>	<b>(2.04)</b>	<b>1,245</b>	<b>3,818</b>
<b>Odisha</b>	<b>17.81</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>1,263</b>	<b>4,531</b>
<b>TPNODL</b>	<b>12.51</b>	<b>(0.06)</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>1,006</b>
<b>TPSODL</b>	<b>23.36</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>1,498</b>
<b>TPWODL</b>	<b>17.64</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>1,093</b>
<b>TPCODL</b>	<b>19.11</b>	<b>(0.09)</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>933</b>
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	<b>8.48</b>	<b>(0.15)</b>	<b>1,561</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>NPCL</b>	<b>8.48</b>	<b>(0.15)</b>	<b>1,561</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>West Bengal</b>	<b>4.68</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>151</b>
<b>IPCL</b>	<b>4.68</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>151</b>
<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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**ANNEXURE-II****ANNEXURE REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3370 ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 12.03.2026**

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**State-wise Smart Metering status under RDSS**

State/UTs	Smart Meters under RDSS (Nos.)		
	Sanctioned	Awarded	Installed
Andaman and Nicobar	84,835	84,835	-
Andhra Pradesh	59,19,344	59,81,561	26,01,414
Arunachal Pradesh	2,98,250	2,98,250	63,151
Assam	64,45,127	65,58,446	50,36,390
Bihar	26,07,153	25,98,542	22,11,931
Chhattisgarh	61,79,479	73,45,604	36,31,325
Delhi	3,521	-	-
Goa	7,50,356	7,50,356	2,775
Gujarat	1,67,87,587	1,67,91,087	41,06,870
Himachal Pradesh	28,41,908	29,18,432	8,36,338
Jammu and Kashmir	14,97,690	14,90,727	6,54,247
Jharkhand	13,62,044	13,62,044	6,53,756
Kerala	1,33,83,001	2,92,960	1,76,657
Madhya Pradesh	1,34,29,206	62,66,494	36,02,845
Maharashtra	2,40,04,866	2,52,73,775	95,31,245
Manipur	1,66,208	1,66,208	40,304
Meghalaya	4,72,743	4,72,743	-
Mizoram	2,92,081	2,92,081	30,987
Nagaland	3,23,878	3,23,878	37,231
Puducherry	4,07,052	4,07,052	26,258
Punjab	89,81,414	6,48,607	2,788
Rajasthan	1,47,36,692	1,47,54,023	29,50,007
Sikkim	1,48,542	1,48,542	88,900
Tamil Nadu	3,04,90,774	10,570	9,746
Tripura	5,62,870	5,27,013	2,05,380
Uttar Pradesh	2,85,26,730	2,85,26,730	78,42,941
Uttarakhand	16,49,684	16,49,684	4,86,541
West Bengal	2,10,35,262	40,31,566	6,34,255
All India Total	20,33,88,297	12,99,71,810	4,54,64,282

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