

CHAPTER 11

ENERGY

The power scenario in Delhi has improved considerably after the power sector reform in July 2002 compared to other states. However, Delhi's power sector reforms in 2025 with the focus on expanding solar energy (Surya Ghar Scheme), pilot underground cabling, improving EV infrastructure, ensuring consumers satisfaction through better infrastructure resilience.

1.1 Key Reforms & Initiatives taken by the Government in 2025-26:

I. Infrastructure Resilience:

- i. **Strengthening Transmission and Distribution networks** to handle increasing power demand. Allotment of land to Power Utilities for construction/ expansion of power related infrastructure like electric sub-station, power plants etc.
- ii. **Underground Cabling:** Launched pilot projects, like in Shalimar Bagh, to convert overhead wires to underground networks for better reliability.

II. Renewable Energy:

- i. **Surya Ghar Scheme & Solar Energy Policy:** Integrating solar power, a key pillar for Delhi's clean energy future, under the national scheme PM Surya Ghar scheme and state Government initiative to provide state Top-up on this national scheme. With the amendment to the Delhi Solar Energy Policy 2023, the capital subsidy has been increased to ₹10,000/kW (capped at ₹30,000/-).

III. Regulatory & Policy Framework:

- i. **Financial Discipline:** Aims to prevent DISCOM losses and increase accountability, while safeguarding subsidies for the poor.

IV. Future-Proofing & Resilience:

- i. **Peak Demand Management:** Focused efforts on ensuring uninterrupted power supply and enhancing service quality in the distribution sector as power demand rises due to population, AC usage, and EVs etc.

- ii. **Clean Energy Transition:** Efforts on increasing reliance on solar power and promoting electric mobility.

- 2.1 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. During 2024-25, there were about 47.58 lakh (monthly average) households, getting electricity subsidy in Delhi (more than 80.09% of the total domestic electricity consumers).
- 2.2 Delhi has already achieved 100% electrification. Delhi, being an urban place with high load density, has seen the electricity consumption increasing from 29415.87 MUs in 2015-16 to 30996.29 MUs in 2025-26 (upto December, 2025). 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 in comparison to other states, as other states have power deficit, whereas Delhi has tied up surplus power in order to cater to the increasing demand and peak load.
- 3 The power scenario in Delhi has improved considerably after the power sector reform in Delhi compared to other states. In order 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, 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. Load shedding has dropped to the lowest level in last two decades as low as 0.014 % of the total consumption.

4. Power Generation

- 4.1 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. Further, Power Purchase Agreement of GTPS got expired in March,2021 but considering the strategic importance of the station, DERC vide Order dt. 24.03.2021, allowed GTPS to generate 90 MW.

- 4.2 There is 1500 MW Coal Based Indira Gandhi Super Thermal Power Plant setup 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 plant was fully declared for commercial operation 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.
- 4.3 A new 750 MW Gas Based Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) Pragati-II Power Project at Bamnauti was proposed to be set up by Pragati Power Corporation Limited (PPCL) but had been kept on hold by the Government due to non-availability of gas. So, now it is planned to establish Solar based battery energy storage system there.

STATEMENT 11.1

INSTALLED CAPACITY OF POWER GENERATION IN DELHI

(As on 28th February 2026)

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) = 90 MW
	Pragati Power Corporation Limited (PPCL)		
2.	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.

5 Plant Load Factor

- 5.1 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 2015-16 to 2025-26

(Percentage)

S. No	Year	Rajghat Power House	Gas Turbine Plants	Pragati-I Power Station	Pragati-III Power Station	Average
1.	2015-16	23.57* (55.88) *	19.69 (74.81)	53.11 (90.25)	15.87 (64.55)	21.77 (72.88)
2.	2016-17	decommissioned	29.41 (82.84)	62.46 (90.62)	17.04 (80.70)	26.31 (82.94)
3.	2017-18	-do-	24.48 (83.07)	67.63 (92.64)	24.60 (74.11)	31.79 (78.25)
4.	2018-19	-do-	25.35 (81.29)	52.43 (88.36)	30.14 (71.99)	33.22 (76.02)
5.	2019-20	-do-	21.15 (86.46)	52.76 (96.95)	33.33 (89.26)	34.91 (90.16)
6.	2020-21	-do-	19.39 (87.17)	53.26 (93.24)	27.60 (92.54)	30.77 (91.92)
7.	2021-22	-do-	28.07 (52.52)	52.70 (93.83)	26.68 (93.12)	31.55 (91.21)
8.	2022-23	-do-	42.07 (91.79)	29.59 (91.06)	21.63 (91.91)	24.12 (91.75)
9.	2023-24	-do-	32.89 (83.22)	29.04 (98.61)	22.05 (92.52)	20.97 (93.17)
10.	2024-25	-do-	32.74 (88.91)	25.83 (96.33)	23.94 (89.97)	24.73 (91.08)
11.	2025-26 (upto Feb., 2026)	-do-	42.08 (89.74)	36.42 (94.28)	12.64 (55.98)	18.50 (64.73)

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

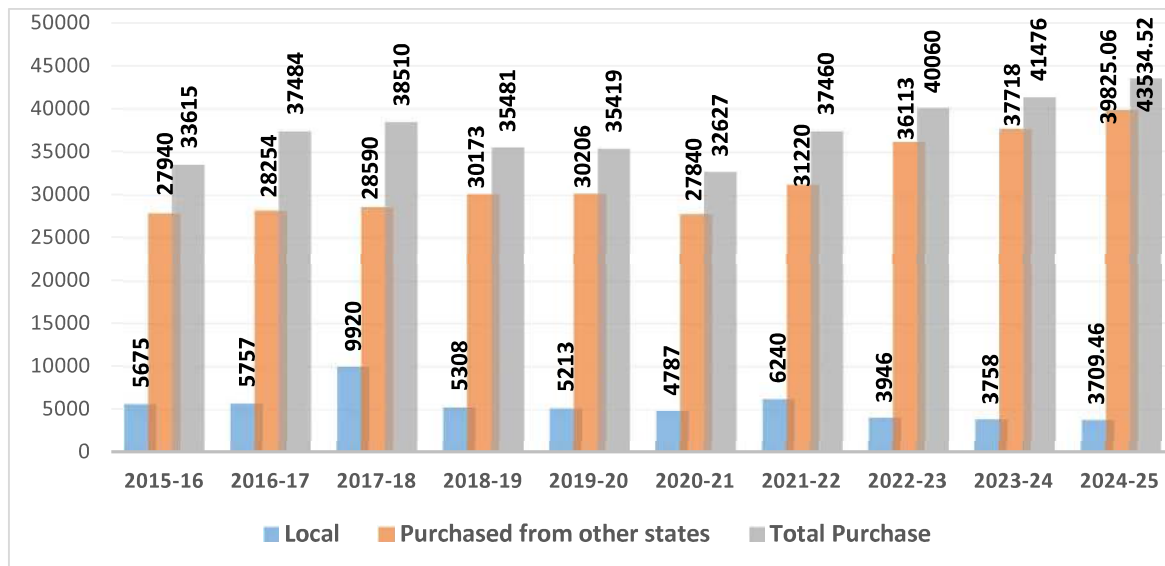
- 5.2 It may be inferred from statement 11.2 that the power stations of IPGCL & PPCL have achieved more than 91% average availability during FY 2024-25. However, the reason for low plant load factor attributed to low scheduled received from System control due to low availability of cheaper domestic gas & high rate imported RLNG.

Further, it is to mention that Availability and PLF of PPS-III, Bawana is low due for the FY 2025-26 (upto February 26) due to complete disruption of gas supply to PPS-III, Bawana, caused by the damage to GAIL's 20" Gauna-Bawana pipeline on 16th August 2025. The incident necessitated isolation of the affected section, resulting in a total shutdown of generation at PPS-III, Bawana since then. The gas supply is expected to be resumed by 15th December'2025.

6. Power Purchase

The total power purchase in Delhi is 43534.52 MUs in FY 2024-25. While 08.52% of total power purchase is sourced from own generation by Delhi Govt. Power Plants, 91.48% is purchased from Central Govt. and other sources. The information regarding power purchase in Delhi in last 10 years is presented in Chart 11.1.

CHART 11.1
POWER PURCHASE IN DELHI (IN MUs)



7. Power Distribution

The distribution of electricity in Delhi to various categories of consumers increased from 24037 million units in 2015-16 to 33009 million units in 2024-25. Category wise consumption of electricity in Delhi during 2015-16 to 2024-25 is presented in statement 11.3 and Chart 11.2.

STATEMENT 11.3

DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICITY IN DELHI (through BYPL, BRPL, TPDDL)

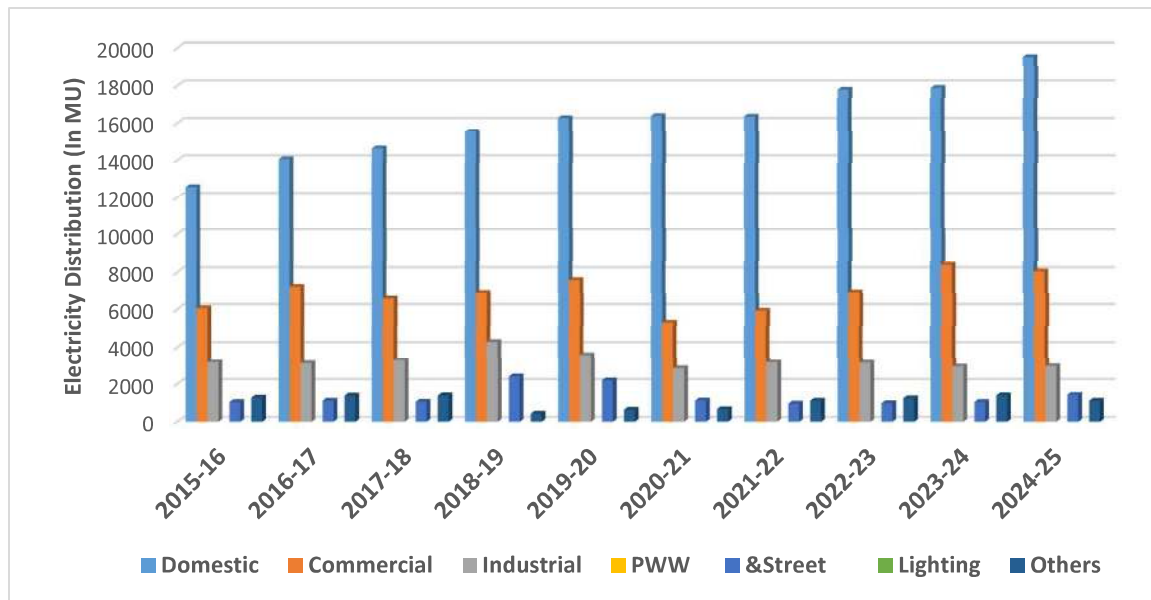
Pattern of Electricity Distribution in Delhi (In Million Unit)										
Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Domestic	12560	14060	14627	15541	16253	16360	16330	17779	17875	19538
Commercial	6053	7257	6550	6942	7606	5314	5920	6970	8383	8040
Industrial	3135	3088	3243	4271	3597	2819	3127	3104	2910	2927
PWW & Street Lighting	1027	1098	1042	2389	2185	1106	944	971	1026	1407
Others	1262	1362	1368	425	625	666	1099	1229	1375	1098
Total	24037	26865	26830	29568	30266	26264	27420	30054	31570	33009

Source: DISCOMs

*NDMC not submitted data for FY 2021-22 & 2022-23 accordingly we used True-up Petitions for FY 2020-21

CHART 11.2

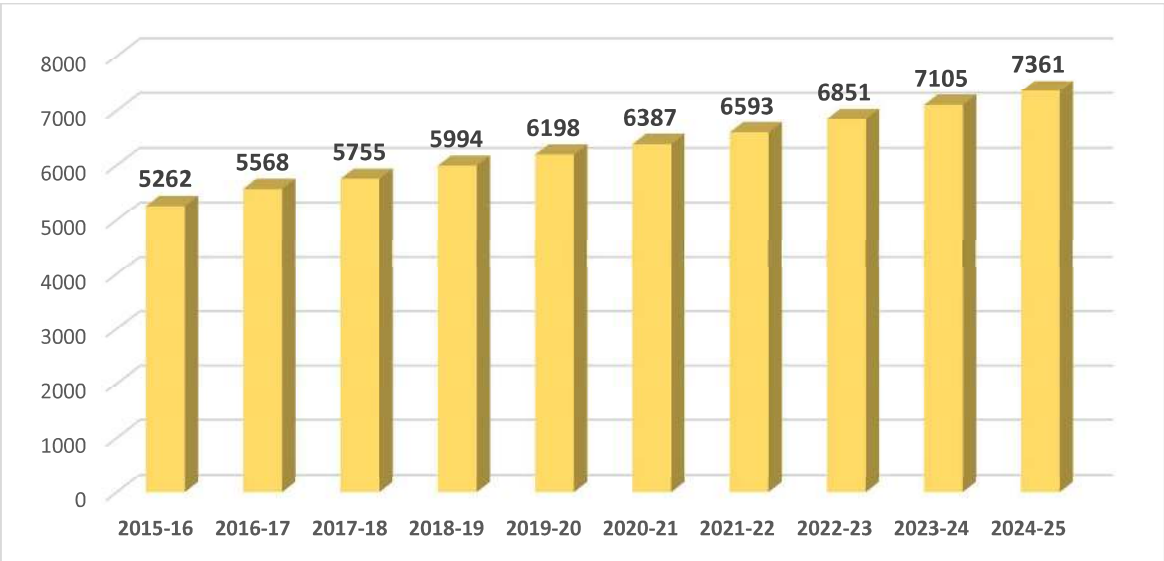
DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICITY IN DELHI



7.1 During the period 2015-16 to 2024-25, the number of consumers of electricity in Delhi increased from 52.62 lakh to 73.61 lakh thereby increase of 20.99 lakh consumers during this period. The information regarding growth of electricity consumers in Delhi in last 10 years is presented in Chart 11.3.

CHART 11.3

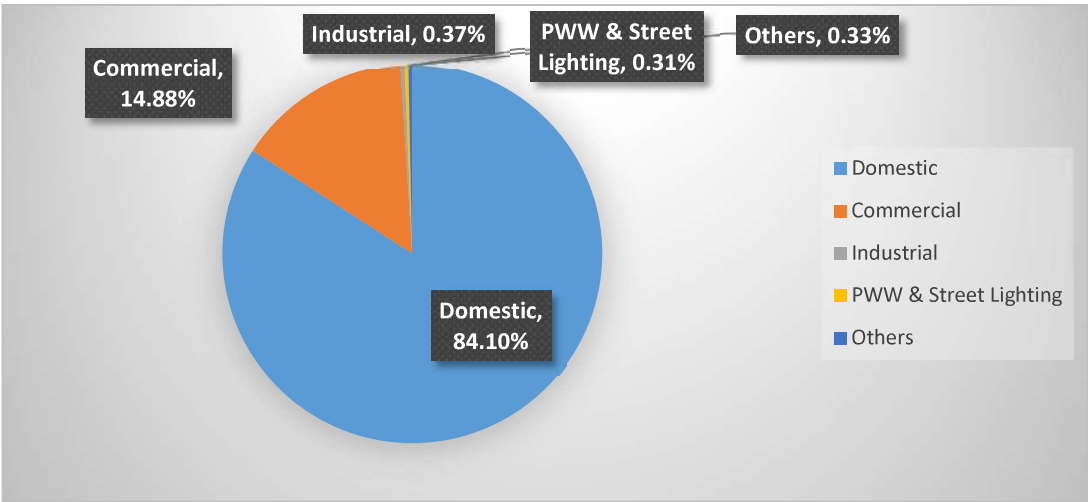
GROWTH OF ELECTRICITY CONSUMERS IN DELHI (in '000)



7.2 The information regarding number of consumers of electricity in Delhi during 2024-25 is depicted in Chart 11.4

CHART 11.4

NUMBER OF CONSUMERS OF ELECTRICITY IN DELHI: 2024-25



Source: DISCOMs

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

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. 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 5.90% in 2024-25. 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.	2015-16			
	a. Target	13.33	11.67	11.00
	b. Achievement	15.66	12.08	9.37
2.	2016-17			
	a. Target	13.33	--	11.00
	b. Achievement	12.70	10.69	9.09
3.	2017-18			
	a. Target	13.00	10.93	8.84
	b. Achievement	10.67	9.43	8.26
4.	2018-19			
	a. Target	12.13	8.00	8.65
	b. Achievement	8.98	8.07	7.83
5.	2019-20			
	a. Target	10.95	9.95	8.46
	b. Achievement	8.66	8.52	7.79
6.	2020-21			
	a. Target	9.46	8.56	8.36
	b. Achievement	7.46	6.87	6.44
7.	2021-22			
	a. Target	9.21	8.46	8.26
	b. Achievement	7.23	7.67	6.69
8.	2022-23			

S. No.	Year	BYPL	BRPL	TPDDL
	a. Target	8.96	8.36	8.16
	b. Achievement	6.43	6.46	6.36
9.	2023-24			
	a. Target	7.90	7.49	7.10
	b. Achievement	6.88	6.6	5.90
10.	2024-25			
	a. Target	7.72	7.33	7.02
	b. Achievement	6.02	6.13	5.54

Source: DISCOMs

9. 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 2015-16 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.	2015-16	231.68	346.00	362.75*	940.43
2.	2016-17	247.03	371.00	455.11	1073.14
3.	2017-18	343.86	564.83	479.34	1388.03
4.	2018-19	338.28	499.55	569.53	1407.36
5.	2019-20	247.2	635.60	567.63	1450.43
6.	2020-21	300.93	620.58	501.39	1422.9
7.	2021-22	239.71	545.97	415.76	1201.44
8.	2022-23	289.63	744.75	447.65	1482.03
9.	2023-24	269.01	476.19	405.95	1151.15
10.	2024-25	429.62	931.64	647.03	2008.29
	Total	2936.95	5736.11	4852.14	13525.2

Source: Discoms.

Note -* the data depicts the capitalization of distribution only

10. Power Transmission

- 10.1 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.
- 10.2 Delhi Transco Limited has established power transmission network consisting of four number of 400 KV and forty three 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 Delhi Transmission Utility network as of the end of 2024–25 is presented in Statement 11.6.

STATEMENT 11.6

NETWORK OF DELHI TRANSMISSION UTILITY: 2024-25

S. No.	Details	400 KV Level	220 KV Level
1.	Number of Sub Stations	4	43
2.	Transformation Capacity (in MVA)	5410	14780
3.	Transmission Lines (Length in Ckt. Km.)	249.19	925.37

Source: Delhi Transco Limited

- 10.3 The performance of the transmission utility during the last 11 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 DELHITRANSCOLIMITED 2015-16 to 2025-26

S. No	Details	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	Peak Demand met (in MW)	5846	6261	6526	7016	7409	6314	7323	7695	7438	8656	8442
2	Load Growth (in %)	-1.33	7.10	4.23	7.51	5.60	-14.78	15.98	5.07	-3.34	16.37	--
3	Energy Consumption (in MUs)	29415.87	30794.90	31874.83	32354.69	33082.58	29533.83	31116.09	35027.93	35233.25	38276.44	30996.29 (upto 31.12.25)
4	Shedding (in MUs)	42	32	19	17.84	10.85	5.512	6.006	10.049	5.109	11.358	-
5	Shedding as % of Energy Consumption	0.14	0.10	0.06	0.05	0.033	0.019	0.019	0.028	0.014	0.030	-
6	Transmission Losses (in%)	0.85	0.98	0.84	0.92	0.90	0.88	0.88	0.84	0.78	0.95	-
7	System Availability(in %)	99.03	98.01	99.35	99.11	98.95	99.30	99.037	99.598	99.389	98.827	-

Source: Delhi Transco Limited/SLDC.

10.4 It may be observed from Statement 11.7 that the peak demand increased from 5846 MW in 2015-16 to 8442 in 2025-26. Energy consumption recorded an average annual growth of approx. 3.15% for 2015-16 to 2024-25. The Average System availability for the period 2015-16 to 2024-25 is 99.06%. The information regarding peak demand met in MW is depicted in Charts 11.5.

CHART 11.5

PEAK DEMAND IN MW

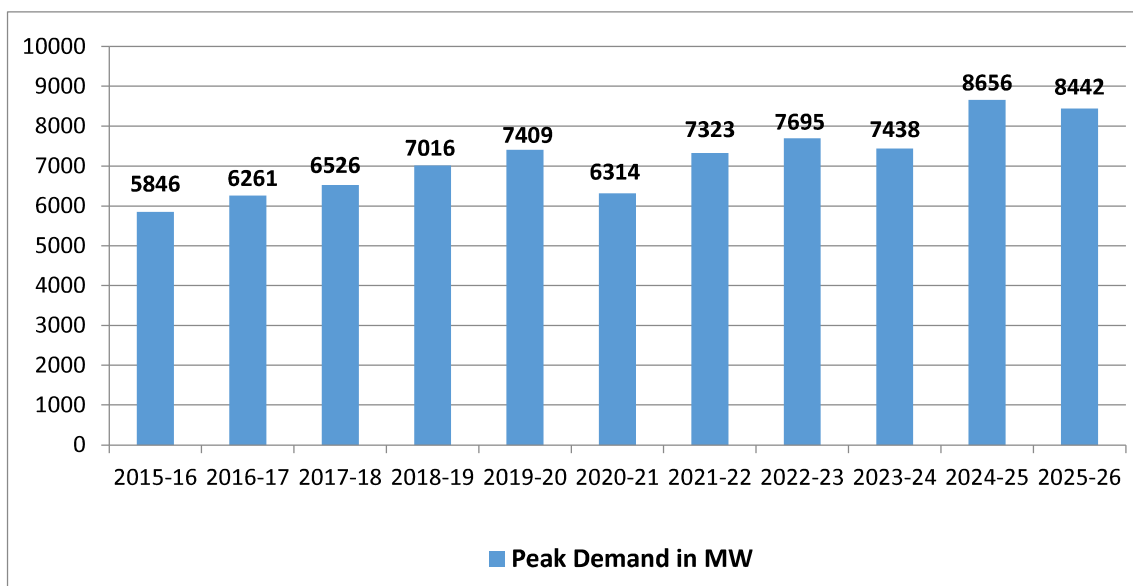
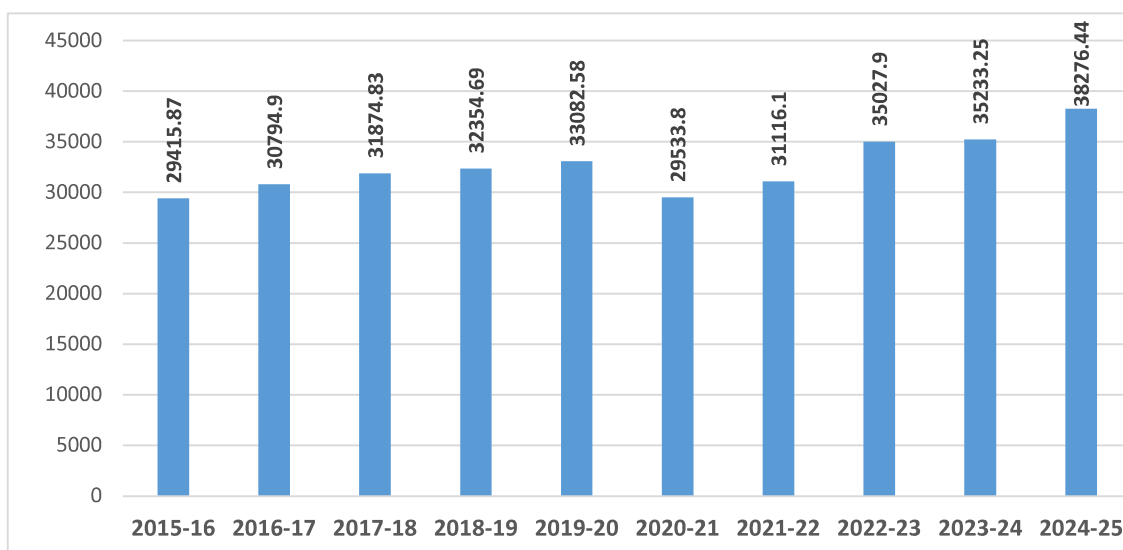


CHART 11.6**ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN DELHI: 2015-16 to 2024-25 (IN MUs)**

- 10.5 Volume III of 20th 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 20th Electric Power Survey had projected maximum demand of electricity in Delhi to be 9000 MW by the end of March-2025 but it actually recorded 8656 MW. The forecast of energy requirement made in the report indicated that the total demand may go-up to 9000 MW by 2025-26 but considering the present scenario the peak demand for summer 2025 was observed as 8442 MW on 12.06.2025.

Energy Requirement and Peak Load Forecast for NCR- 19th EPS & 20th EPS

	2023-24 (Actual)	2024-25 (Actual)	2025-26 (Actual)	2026-27 (Anticipated)
Energy Requirement (MU)	35233.25	38276.44	30996.29 (Till 31 st Dec 2025)	41250
Peak Load (MW)	7438	8656	8442	9100

11 Major Transmission Projects

To facilitate constant access to real-time data of the entire network, Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition system (SCADA) 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. ₹200 Crore for adding 200 MVA transformation capacity and 28 Ckt Kms Transmission Line/Cable etc works at 220KV level and no capacity addition at 400KV level envisaged in Business Plan for the period 2023-24 for improving of power supply in Delhi.

12 Renewable Energy

12.1 Delhi Solar Energy Policy

To promote the use of green power through solar energy in Delhi, the Government of NCT of Delhi approved the “Delhi Solar Energy Policy – 2023” on 14.03.2024, with a target to install a cumulative 750 MW of solar capacity during the policy period. Under this policy, a provision was made for a capital subsidy of ₹2,000/kW, capped at ₹10,000 per consumer. Subsequently, the policy was amended via notification dated 10 July 2025.

As per the amendment to the Delhi Solar Energy Policy 2023, the capital subsidy has been increased to ₹10,000/kW (capped at ₹30,000) and is now transferred directly to the consumer through DBT. The EE&REM Centre processes the disbursement of the subsidy strictly on the basis of verified consumer details available on the Delhi Solar Portal.

As of January 2026, the total number of solar installations in Delhi stands at 21,915 consumers, with a cumulative capacity of 425 MW. During the solar policy period (14 March 2024 to January 2026), approximately 12,556 installations were completed, adding a cumulative capacity of around 166.71 MW.

The Solar policy also includes a provision mandating solar installations on all Government buildings with a rooftop area of 500 sq. m or above.

As per the Building Bylaws of Delhi, installation of solar systems is mandatory for all buildings with a plot area of 105 square metres or above.

Capital Subsidy

State Capital Subsidy: GNCTD will provide a subsidy for all solar projects at the rate of ₹ 10,000/-per KW upto 3 KW per consumer (capped at ₹ 30000), as given below:

Category	Capital Subsidy
Residential Households	1.) Under PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana, consumers get ₹ 30,000/- per kW with a ceiling of ₹ 78,000/- for 3 kW. 2.) Under Delhi Solar Energy Policy, 2023 consumers get ₹ 10,000 per kW with a ceiling limit of ₹ 30,000/-(3 kW solar plants)
Group Housing Society/Resident Welfare Association (GHS/RWA)	₹ 2,000 per kW for common facilities, including EV charging, up to 500 kW Capacity (@3 kW per house) with the upper limit being inclusive of individual rooftop plants installed by individual residents in the GHS/RWA

12.2 PM Surya Ghar (PMSG) Muft Bijli Yojana

The Government of India (GoI) launched the PM Surya Ghar (PMSG) Muft Bijli Yojana in February 2024 to promote residential rooftop solar installations across India, targeting 1 crore installations by March 2027. Under the PMSG scheme, GoI provides the Capital subsidy of ₹ 78,000 for 3 KW solar system. The target allocated to Delhi under the PMSG scheme is 2.3 lakh residential rooftop solar installations by March 2027.

Approximately 6,735 solar installations have been done under PMSG in Delhi.

12.3 Energy Efficiency & Energy Conservation:

The Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Management Centre (EE&REMC) functions as the State Designated Agency (SDA) in association with the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), Ministry of Power, Government of India, to carry out various energy efficiency and conservation activities in Delhi. Key initiatives include:

- The EE&REM Centre issued a notification dated 07.03.2025 mandating the use of energy-efficient BLDC fans, 5-star or above air conditioners, and other star-rated efficient appliances in Government buildings and Government-aided institutions/Boards/Corporations.
- The Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) has been upgraded and launched as the Energy Conservation and Sustainable Building Code (ECSBC), incorporating sustainability parameters in addition to energy-

efficiency requirements for commercial buildings. It will be incorporated into the unified building bylaws of the DDA.

- 12.4 As the State Nodal Agency (SNA), the EE&REM Centre is responsible for implementing new and renewable energy projects in Delhi in association with the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India.

12.5 **Waste-to-Energy (WtE)**

Disposal of municipal solid waste is a major challenge. To address this, cumulative capacity of 84 MW Waste-to-Energy (WtE) plants are set up at various locations in Delhi to generate electricity from waste.

Waste to Energy	84 MW	WtE Plants at:-
		Timarpur-Okhla (23MW)
		Ghazipur (12MW)
		Narela-Bawana (24 MW)
		Tehkhand- 25 MW

12.6 **Renewable Energy Generation**

Total Renewable Energy Generation in Delhi for FY 2025–26 is as under:

Renewable Technology	Energy	Installed Capacity (up to Jan. 2026)	Renewable Energy Generation
Waste-to-Energy		84 MW	473.90 MUs
Rooftop Solar		425 MW	279.50 MUs
Total		509 MW	753.44 MUs

13. **Government investment in Energy Sector**

- 13.1 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 2015-16 to 2024-25 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 Exp to Total Plan Exp.
1	2015-16	14960.54	235.52	1.57
2	2016-17	14355.03	187.77	1.31
3	2017-18	14401.00	221.85	1.54
4	2018-19	15672.03	413.18	2.64
5	2019-20	20307.02	52.86	0.26
6	2020-21	19223.29	5.72	0.03
7	2021-22	30346.33	3274.32	10.79
8	2022-23	31782.54	3182.21	10.01
9	2023-24	32913.86	3271.21	9.94
10	2024-25	32850.00	3645.50	11.09

Source: De-Lekha PAO, GNCTD

- 13.2 Government is 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 11 years is as under:

STATEMENT 11.9
SUBSIDY RELEASED (FROM 2015-16 TO JAN, 2026)

(₹ 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	3161.22
2023-24	2426.85
2024-25	3600.50
2025-26 (upto Feb. 2026)	4037.62

Source: Power Deptt, Subsidy Branch

14. Shifting of HT/LT line

14.1 Shifting of HT (66000/33000V/11000V)/LT (400V) Electricity transmission line posing threat to human life.

Drawing inspiration from modern power infrastructure in leading global cities, the conversion of the overhead electrical network to an underground power distribution network is a first-of-its-kind pilot project at BH Block Colony, Janta Flats, Shalimar Bagh aimed at transforming the current infrastructure into a model distribution network. It aims to create a scalable and replicable model for safe, efficient, and aesthetically improved urban power supply infrastructure that can be extended to other parts of Delhi.

With the execution of scheme consumer will get 24x7 supply, even during adverse weather conditions. The conversion will improve the reliability of the power supply by reducing the interruptions caused by faults in overhead networks, enhance safety, particularly in densely populated and encroached areas, where bare overhead conductors pose serious risks. It will help ensure minimal disruption in power supply, as the underground system offers better fault isolation in LT sections. Free up space above ground, allowing for better land use in urban areas and reducing obstruction for trees, buildings, and traffic thereby improving the appearance of streets, neighbourhoods, and public spaces. Currently, cities across India grapple with tangled overhead wires, frequent outages during storms, blocked vehicular movement due to low-hanging lines, and lack of backup power sources in feeder pillars. This initiative directly addresses these issues and sets a new benchmark in urban power distribution. With the successful implementation of this pilot, the model may be extended across other colonies and districts, making Delhi a benchmark city for modern, sustainable, and citizen-centric utility services

Areas covered in the policy

- i. Colonies set up under 20-point programme in the rural area.
- ii. Rural areas, like Lal Dora areas and extended Lal Dora areas.
- iii. In respect of farmers other than farmhouse owners.
- iv. In respect of 'regularized unauthorized colonies' including urbanized village and resettlement colonies.
- v. In case of HT/LT line passing through Govt. Institutions, public authority buildings, public schools, public hospitals, colleges of public nature and which are owned by the govt. (under intimation to the land owning agency concerned).

Total 15 works / proposals of Shifting/ Re-routing of HT Lines at different locations are under execution in the FY 2025-26.

15. Purchase of land for Power Utilities:

Allotment of land to Power Utilities for construction/ expansion of power related infrastructure like electric sub-station, power plants etc.

15.1 Payment released to land owning agency/ IPGCIL

S.No.	Proposal	Amount released (₹ in Crore)
1.	Land measuring 2171 sqm sqm at Mubarkpur Dabas for establishment of 66/11kV Grid Sub-Station by TPDDL	8.20
2.	Land measuring 1153.53 sqm at Rajokri for establishment of 66/11kV Grid Sub-Station by BRPL	2.90
3.	Land measuring 1500 sqm. (50m x 30m) at Sector A1-A4 Narela for establishment of 66/11kV Grid Sub-Station by TPDDL	3.78
4.	Transfer of land portion of 220kV Sub-Station at Sector-5, Dwarka and Tughlakabad from PGCIL to DTL	10.00
Total		24.89

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

➤	The priority in the energy sector in Delhi is mainly to maintain uninterrupted power supply and to take care of the increasing power demand.
➤	Government of NCT of Delhi has initiated power sector reforms in 2025 with the focus on expanding solar energy (Surya Ghar Scheme), pilot underground cabling, improving EV infrastructure, ensuring consumers satisfaction through better infrastructure resilience.
➤	Delhi, being an urban place with high load density, has seen the electricity consumption increasing from 29416 MUs in 2015-16 to 38276 MUs in 2024-25. For the FY 2025-26, the electricity consumption is 30996.29 MUs (upto December, 2025)
➤	The total power purchase in Delhi is 43534.52 MUs in FY 2024-25. While 8.52% of total power purchase is sourced from own generation by Delhi Govt. Power Plants, 91.48 % 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 three 220 KV substations and associated with transmission lines.
➤	The peak demand increased from 5846 MW in 2015-16 to 8656 MW in 2024-25. However, the peak demand of FY 2025-26 was 8442 MW.
➤	During the period 2015-16 to 2024-25, the number of consumers of electricity in Delhi increased from 52.62 lakh to 73.61 lakh.
➤	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 5.90% in 2024-25.
➤	Total installed capacity of Renewable Energy is 509 MW (425 MW Solar Energy generations + 84 MW Waste to Energy generation) till January, 2026.
➤	For the FY 2025-26 (Till Nov. 2025), an amount of ₹24.89 crore has been released to purchase land for expansion of power related infrastructure.