A Study of Central Region Discoms: Performance Trends and Insights

By Vasudha Foundation, 29th May 2026

Objective:

The presentation will focus on:

I. Interactive Discussion & Presentation on India Climate & Energy Dashboard (ICED) focusing on Distribution Sector
II. Deep-dive into Operational & Financial Parameters of each Distribution Companies in the Central Region (Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana)

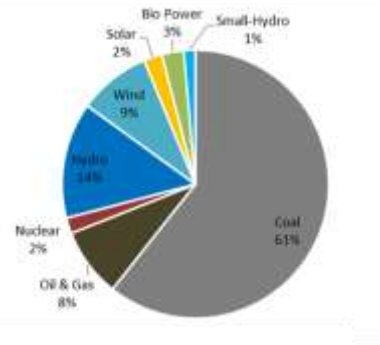
Power Sector - the foundational engine for Viksit Bharat Goals

- **Decarbonisation:** Generate over 80% of installed capacity and two-thirds of total from non-fossil fuel sources by 2047.
- **Electrification:** Double electricity's share in final energy consumption, driven by large-scale electrification of transport, industry and cooking.
- **Energy Storage:** Achieve 300 GWh storage capacity target by 2030 and dedicated green energy transmission corridors to integrate high shares of variable renewables without grid instability — the essential enabling layer for the 60% target
- **Low carbon anchors:** Target 100 GW of nuclear power by 2047 and 100 GW of Pumped Storage capacity by 2035-36 to ensure grid stability against intermittent renewables.
- **Investments:** A massive capital infusement of ₹200 lakh crore needed by 2047 for generation, transmission, and distribution strengthening.
- **Energy Security:** Need for building resilient energy sector through renewable led direct and indirect electrification, nuclear and strategic reserves to reduce the dependence on imported fuels and safeguard against global disruptions.

India's Energy Transition Story

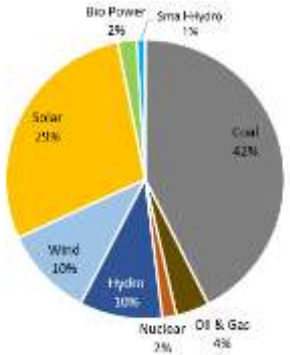
Source-Wise Electricity Installed Capacity (in %)

2015-16



Total: 305 GW

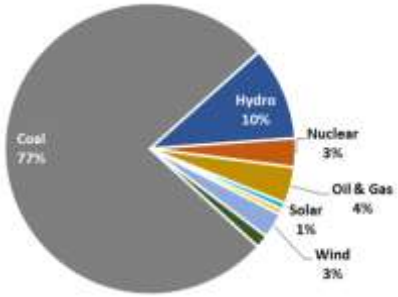
2026-27 (As on April 2026)



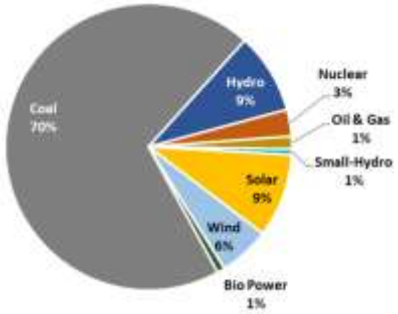
Total: 537 GW

Source-Wise Electricity Generation (in %)

2015-16



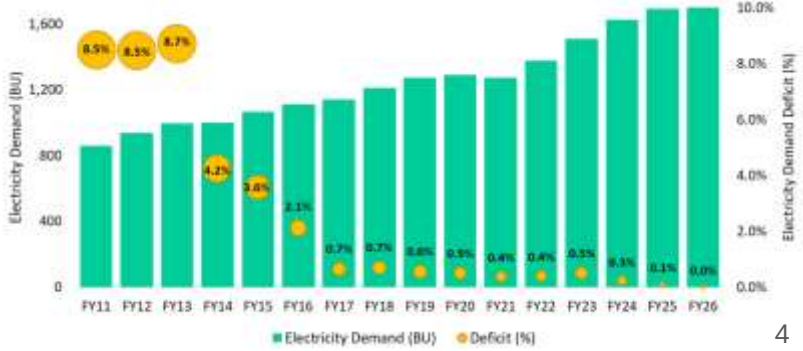
2025-26



Solar Generation increased from 1% to 9% over a decade

Net Capacity Addition Trend from 2015-16 to 2025-26 (in GW)

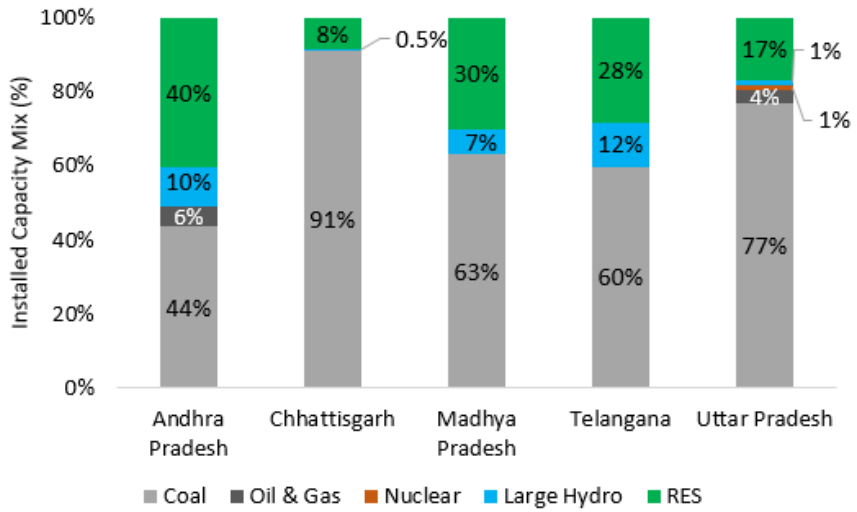
India's Electricity Demand vs. Deficit



Source: ICED & CEA

Central Region States/ UTs: Installed and Allocated Capacity Mix (as on March 2026)

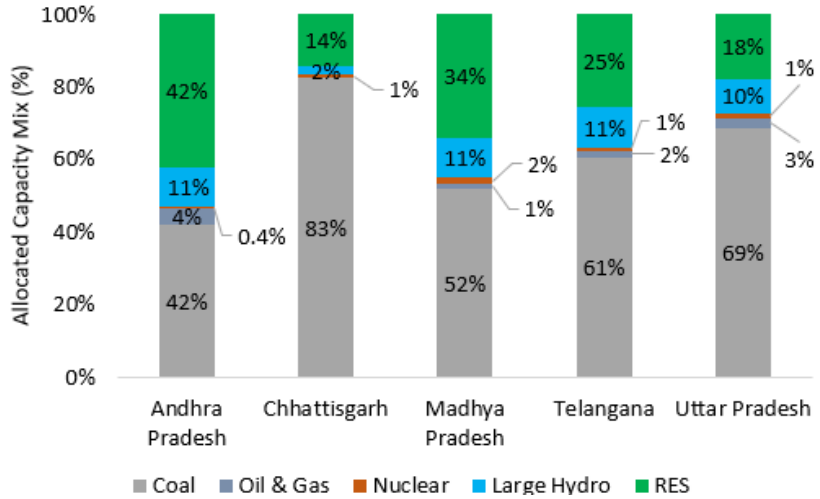
Installed Capacity



Numbers are in GW

Parameters	AP	CG	MP	TG	UP
Total Installed Capacity	31.84	26.42	33.50	19.73	39.03
Total RE Capacity	16.18	2.33	12.33	7.95	7.07
RE Share	51%	9%	37%	40%	18%

Allocated Capacity



Numbers are in GW

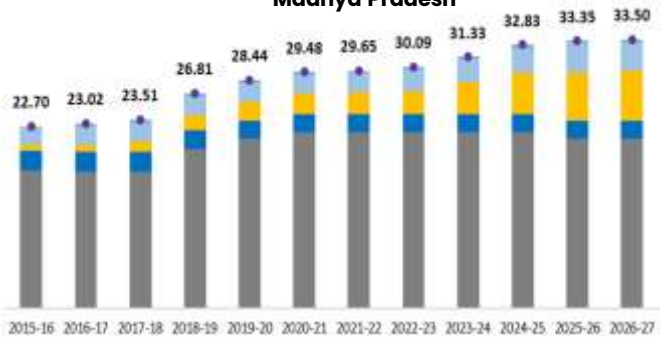
Parameters	AP	CG	MP	TG	UP
Total Allocated Capacity	30.62	15.38	29.69	21.81	37.17
Total RE Capacity	16.24	2.54	13.36	8.02	10.22
RE Share	53%	17%	45%	37%	27%

NOTE: RES includes solar, wind, biopower and small hydro.

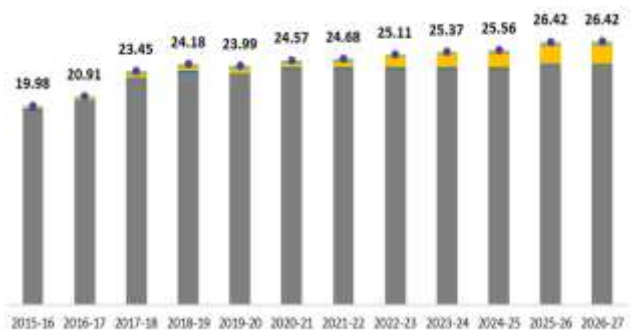
Source: ICED & CEA

State-level Installed Capacity Trends (in GW) as on April 2026

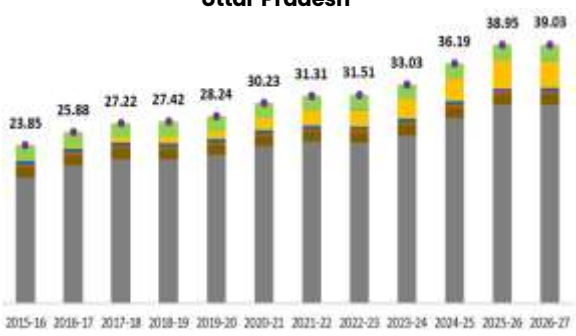
Madhya Pradesh



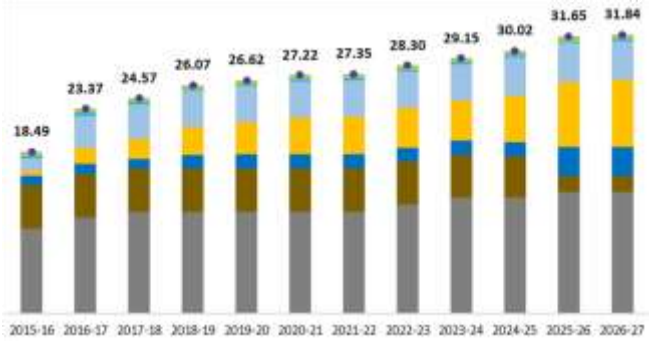
Chhattisgarh



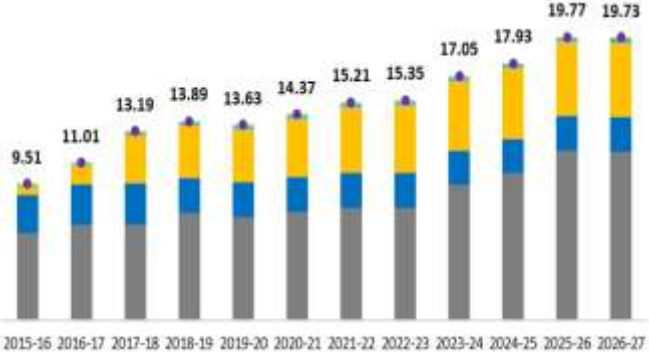
Uttar Pradesh



Andhra Pradesh



Telangana



- AP has a balanced mix of renewable (16.18 GW) and non-renewable (15.67 GW) installed capacity.
- UP's solar capacity grew by 27% over the last decade.
  Rooftop solar capacity more than doubled from 321.9 MW in 2024-25 to 749 MW in 2026-27, driven by the PM Surya Ghar Yojana.
- Chhattisgarh's coal installed capacity has risen 2% over a decade, while solar capacity has risen by 31%.

Coal Oil & Gas Nuclear Hydro Solar Wind Small Hydro Biopower Total

Source: ICED & CEA

Seasonal Variation in Peak Demand (in MW): State-wise Comparison

Andhra Pradesh

Year	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
2015-16	6789	6757	6757	6899	6502	6346	6938	6755	6550	6863	7116	7391
2016-17	7370	7390	7000	7175	7962	7733	7404	7296	7136	7367	7528	7663
2017-18	7879	7882	8017	7939	7458	7992	7750	8166	8400	8558	8982	8983
2018-19	8945	9264	9198	8550	8729	9435	9459	9077	8222	8487	8963	8984
2019-20	9160	9854	7447	7036	9854	8672	7988	8426	9118	9605	9963	10207
2020-21	8595	10125	9423	8500	8892	9523	8820	9493	8937	9977	10463	11193
2021-22	11694	10390	10172	9994	11018	10445	9865	7865	9462	10128	11342	12032
2022-23	12291	11218	11218	9805	11300	10920	9734	9605	10268	11448	11980	12181
2023-24	12494	12653	12903	11619	12508	12343	13039	12085	12085	11052	12216	12216
2024-25	13418	13712	12578	11020	11825	12714	11545	11023	10527	12027	12726	13110
2025-26	13117	12600	12251	12956	12879	12527	10851	10076	11586	12622	13444	14011

Telangana

Year	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
2015-16	6852	6138	6031	6480	6589	6590	6849	6479	6138	6359	6412	6651
2016-17	6894	17390	6100	6870	7949	8220	7789	7561	7835	8391	8944	9191
2017-18	9012	7396	7216	9326	9408	9511	7549	7761	9435	9410	10120	10295
2018-19	9143	7763	8286	10440	10209	10815	10611	9735	9063	9323	10281	10505
2019-20	10202	8700	7246	7334	10202	9749	8548	9424	11182	11359	11184	12941
2020-21	10030	9130	8739	11193	12924	11720	9791	7443	11332	13268	13468	13704
2021-22	13611	8202	11130	11512	12871	12448	10775	8369	10953	11858	13196	14178
2022-23	13654	10519	10519	12475	13079	13209	11839	9971	14034	13924	14812	15515
2023-24	14517	9886	11436	12629	14835	15389	15285	11857	11857	12666	13829	13829
2024-25	13884	11277	11264	13541	15593	15590	14003	11180	14375	15205	16601	17162
2025-26	14925	10803	11808	15443	16613	15906	12998	11188	14653	16048	17083	18548

Chhattisgarh

Year	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
2015-16	3943	3892	3520	3889	3784	4085	4068	3443	3747	3527	4092	3885
2016-17	4082	3600	3506	3582	4020	3641	3441	3280	3684	3484	3601	3895
2017-18	4075	3915	3415	3927	4196	4354	3848	3414	3403	3438	3599	3913
2018-19	3854	3890	3953	3940	4140	4635	4649	4044	3640	3951	4090	4444
2019-20	4596	4504	4038	4746	4746	4400	4040	3533	3805	3829	4033	3989
2020-21	3473	3736	3677	4577	4485	4335	3963	3523	4118	4448	4513	4682
2021-22	4792	4059	4110	4840	4878	4870	4387	3805	4019	4242	4664	5019
2022-23	5339	4975	4685	4831	5073	4917	4648	4098	4814	5142	5326	5399
2023-24	5642	4905	5289	5314	5827	5836	5325	4648	4836	5338	5819	6148
2024-25	6367	6073	5438	5948	5478	5873	5916	4580	5169	5906	6181	6511
2025-26	6819	5720	5604	5512	6487	6017	5288	4805	5486	5861	6282	6621

Madhya Pradesh

Year	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
2015-16	7397	7435	7439	7498	7750	8733	10115	10407	11114	11019	10356	9309
2016-17	8382	8267	7643	6957	7043	8111	9000	11067	11688	11410	11105	10046
2017-18	8609	8425	7861	7508	8443	8448	10670	12021	12465	12364	11621	9976
2018-19	8851	9076	8650	7973	8775	9737	12572	13578	14019	14362	13375	12327
2019-20	9977	10143	10186	10097	14362	8898	8820	13147	14667	14729	14882	12144
2020-21	9149	10173	9124	10318	10027	10263	12784	14441	15756	15500	14983	13073
2021-22	11392	10240	9418	11194	10705	10492	11066	14481	15917	15517	15702	14257
2022-23	12751	12541	11520	10244	10957	10973	11752	16085	17141	17345	15875	14298
2023-24	12402	12286	11837	12006	13624	14873	15245	17117	17819	18252	16998	13594
2024-25	13151	14309	13953	12746	11822	12677	13603	17939	19341	18591	18596	16622
2025-26	14520	13844	12733	12794	12869	13116	13518	18323	19851	19901	19216	16963

Uttar Pradesh

Year	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
2015-16	12967	14695	15391	14263	15144	15493	16037	14503	12786	12946	13258	13963
2016-17	14197	15320	16081	15154	14690	15956	15398	14424	13748	14344	14133	16110
2017-18	17332	18519	18061	18554	20274	19132	17966	14017	14427	14989	15095	15558
2018-19	16753	19248	20062	19713	19086	18121	16745	15627	14706	14928	14908	16220
2019-20	19935	21493	21407	21254	21812	21419	17347	15271	17712	16987	16777	14592
2020-21	16889	21331	22110	23419	22891	23917	21029	15496	18185	18995	18308	18593
2021-22	19837	20604	24574	24965	23963	22990	20174	16119	18587	19840	19088	20479
2022-23	21146	25046	26165	26361	25547	26002	22631	17387	19970	21342	18602	19572
2023-24	23473	26386	27611	28704	27689	27389	24096	19033	19874	22703	20346	21243
2024-25	25462	29727	30618	30298	29126	29347	26756	19929	20666	22034	20456	21869
2025-26	26278	29873	31486	30818	30292	30255	26269	19341	23070	23976	21000	22314

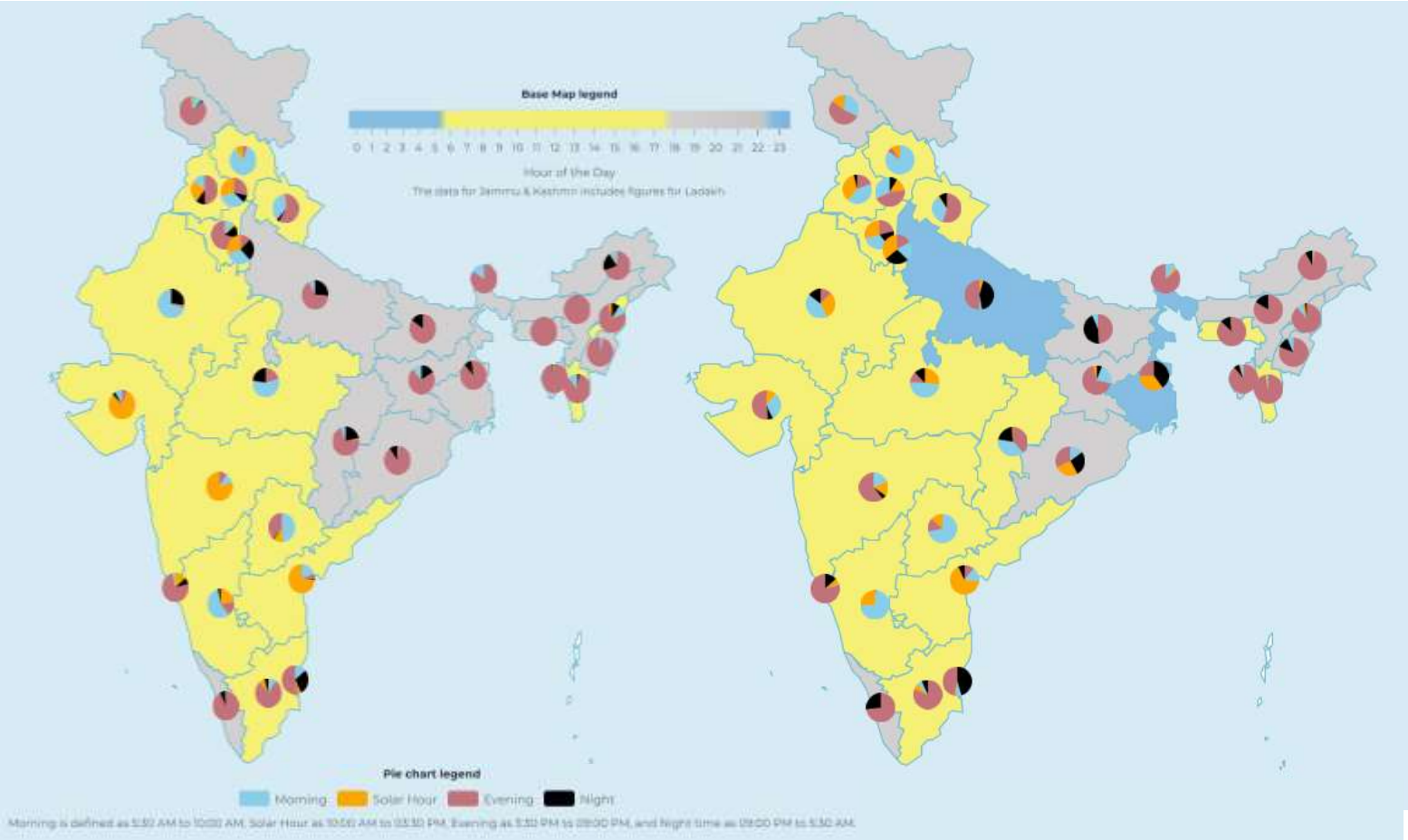
- Uttar Pradesh has the highest peak demand across all states in India.
- From Dec'25 to Feb'25, Madhya Pradesh stood at the fourth position.

NOTE: Green to Red Colours Signify the Increasing Intensity of Peak Demand.

Source: ICED & CEA

Comparison of Hourly Peak Demand Patterns: State-wise Comparison

2018 2025

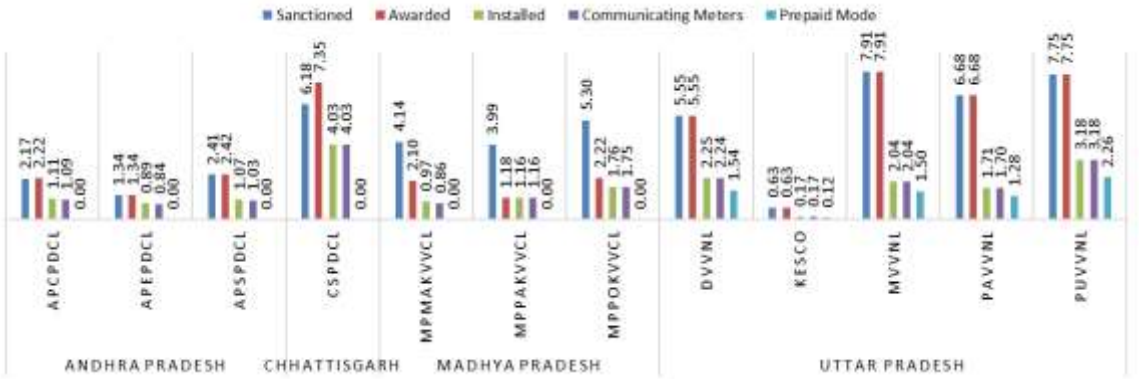


- Madhya Pradesh peak demand has transitioned from night & evening to solar hours, driven primarily by changes in agricultural electricity usage.
- Chhattisgarh and Telangana has increasingly shifted from the evening to the morning hours.
- Uttar Pradesh continues to experience persistent evening and nighttime peaks, largely driven by space cooling needs and domestic consumption.

Source: ICED

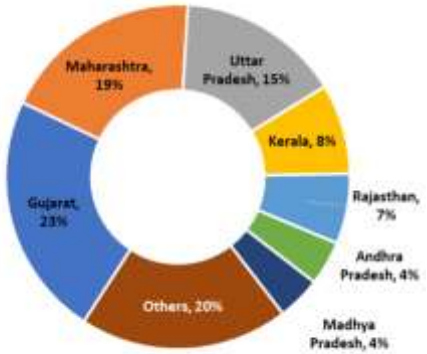
National Scheme Progress

Smart Meter Installation Progress under RDSS
(Numbers in Millions)
(as on 25th May 2026)



Source: RDSS Dashboard

PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana Progress
(as on 25th May 2026)



PM KUSUM Progress
(Installed vs.Sanctioned)
(as on 30th April 2026)

Component A

Uttar Pradesh: 100%
Madhya Pradesh: 10%
Chhattisgarh: 2%
Telangana: 2%

Component B

Uttar Pradesh: 67%
Madhya Pradesh: 22%
Telangana: 0%

Component C (IPS)

Uttar Pradesh: 65%
Telangana: 0%

Component C (FLS)

Madhya Pradesh: 36%
Uttar Pradesh: 1%
Andhra Pradesh: 0%
Chhattisgarh: 0%

Source: PM KUSUM Dashboard

Progress of Solar rooftop Installation against Domestic Consumers across DISCOMs under PMSGMBY scheme

Source: PM Surya Ghar Dashboard

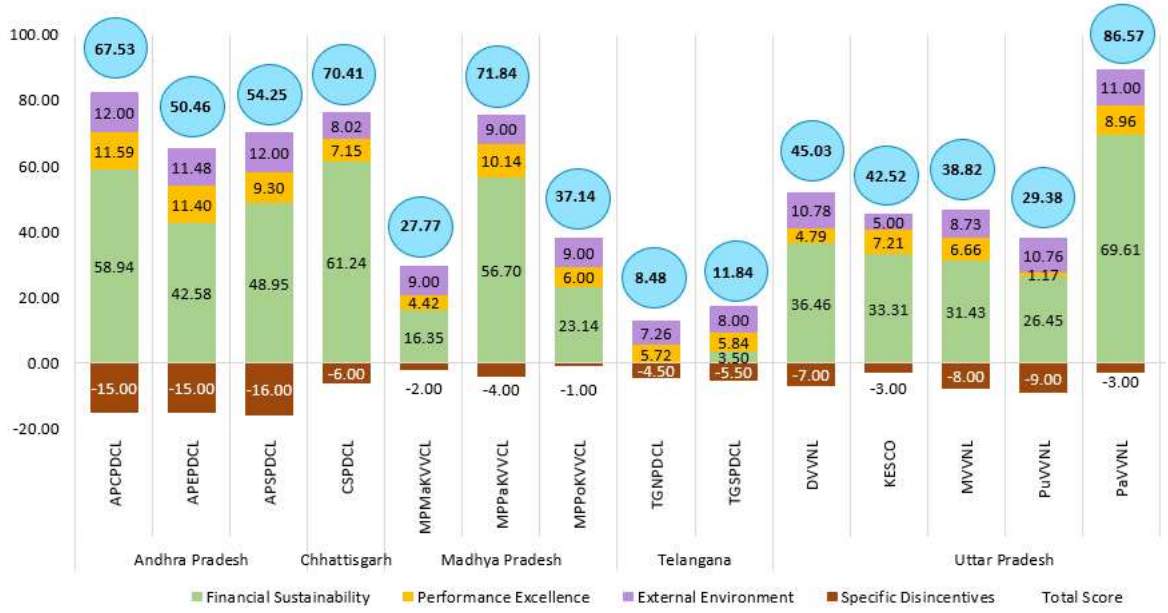
A Snapshot of Integrated Ratings and Scores for Central-Region DISCOMs

State	DISCOM	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Central Power Distribution Company Limited	C	C	B-	C	B
	Andhra Pradesh Eastern Power Distribution Company Limited	C-	B	A	A	B
	Andhra Pradesh Southern Power Distribution Company Limited	C-	C	B-	C	B
Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Company Limited	C	C	B-	B	A
Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Madhya Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited	C-	C	B	B-	C
	Madhya Pradesh Pashchim Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited	C	B-	A	A	A
	Madhya Pradesh Poorv Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited	C-	C	B-	C	B-
Telangana	Telangana State Northern Power Distribution Company Limited	C-	C-	C	C-	C-
	Telangana State Southern Power Distribution Company Limited	C-	C-	C	C-	C-
Uttar Pradesh	Dakshinanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited	C-	C-	C-	C-	B-
	Madhyanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited	C-	C-	C-	C-	B-
	Pashchimanchal Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited	C	B-	B	B	A+
	Purvanchal Vidhyut Vitaran Nigam Limited	C-	C-	C-	C-	C
	Kanpur Electricity Supply Company	C-	C-	B-	B-	B-

- Most **Central DISCOMs** have historically received **low ratings,** typically ranging from **C- to B,** although utilities such as APEPDCL, CSPDCL, MP Paschim, and PVVNL have improved their ratings over the years..
- **Telangana DISCOMs** have consistently remained among the lowest-ranked utilities, largely falling in the **C- and C** categories. In 2024-25, **TGNPDCL** scored **8** points, ranked last, while **TGSPDCL** scored **11.42** points, ranked third from the bottom.
- The persistently weak financial and operational performance of Telangana DISCOMs continues to keep them among the poorest-performing utilities in the country.
- **Chhattisgarh** gradually improved due to increase in smart meters resulting in reduction of AT&C losses. Also, the DISCOM reported profit in the last two years.

Source: PFC

A Snapshot of Integrated Ratings (IR) and Scores for Central-Region DISCOMs for 2024-25



Parameter	State DISCOMs	Power Departments
Financial Sustainability	75	55
Performance Excellence	13	35
External Environment	12	10
Total Score	100	100

Financial Sustainability Performance Excellence External Environment Specific Disincentives Total Score

NOTE: NPCL is a Private DISCOM

Source: PFC

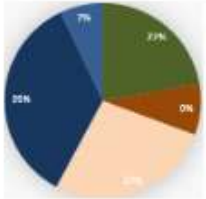
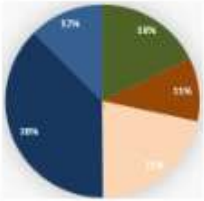
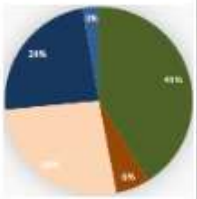
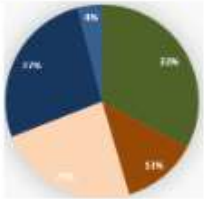
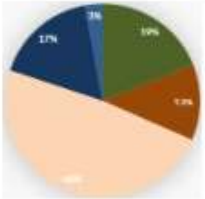
A Snapshot of Central-Region Distribution Utilities Ranking (DUR) Report for 2024-25

State/UT	DISCOM/ Power Department	IR Report	Consumer Service Rating of DISCOMs	RPO Achievement	Communicable System Metering	Demand-side Response	Resource Adequacy	Combined Score
	(Score)	35	35	5	5	5	15	100
Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	23.6	29.0	4.0	1.3	1.2	15.0	74.1
	APEPDCL	17.7	31.4	2.0	5.0	1.1	15.0	84.6
	APSPDCL	19.0	28.3	3.0	1.3	0.8	15.0	67.3
Chhattisgarh	CSPDCL	24.6	22.4	3.0	1.3	2.8	11.2	65.3
Madhya Pradesh	MPMKVVCL	9.7	26.6	2.0	2.5	3.0	8.9	69.4
	MPPaKVVCL	25.2	24.7	2.0	2.5	4.7	8.9	67.9
	MPPoKVVCL	13.0	25.6	2.0	2.5	4.7	8.9	56.6
Telangana	TGNPDCL	3.0	30.2	0.0	2.5	1.2	12.5	49.4
	TGSPDCL	4.1	30.2	1.0	2.5	2.8	12.5	53.2
Uttar Pradesh	DVVNL	15.8	28.2	0.0	2.5	0.2	8.7	55.4
	MVVNL	13.6	22.2	0.0	1.3	0.3	8.7	45.9
	PuVVNL	10.3	25.0	0.0	3.8	0.3	8.7	47.9
	PVVNL	30.3	26.0	0.0	2.5	0.2	8.7	67.7
	KESCO	14.9	28.4	0.0	5.0	0.3	8.7	57.2

Source: REC Limited

Consumer Profile

Category-wise Electricity Sales (MU) for the year 2024-25

Consumer Category	Andhra Pradesh	Chhattisgarh	Madhya Pradesh	Telangana	Uttar Pradesh
Agriculture	16,231	6,030	31,512	24,319	24,023
Commercial	6,173	3,643	4,424	9,340	15,952
Domestic	19,837	7,350	20,308	17,472	61,321
Industrial	25,657	12,823	18,140	19,911	21,437
Others	5,155	42,46	2,140	3,006	3,725
Total	**73,053**	**34,091**	**76,524**	**74,048**	**126,458**
Dominant Category	Industrial (35%)	Industrial (38%)	Agriculture (41%)	Agriculture (33%)	Domestic (48%)
					

Source: ICED

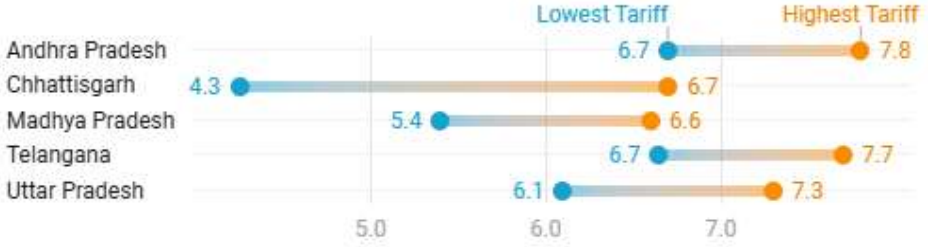
State-wise Approved Tariff Comparison for Different Consumer Categories for the year 2024-25 (in ₹/kWh)

Domestic

Agricultural

Commercial

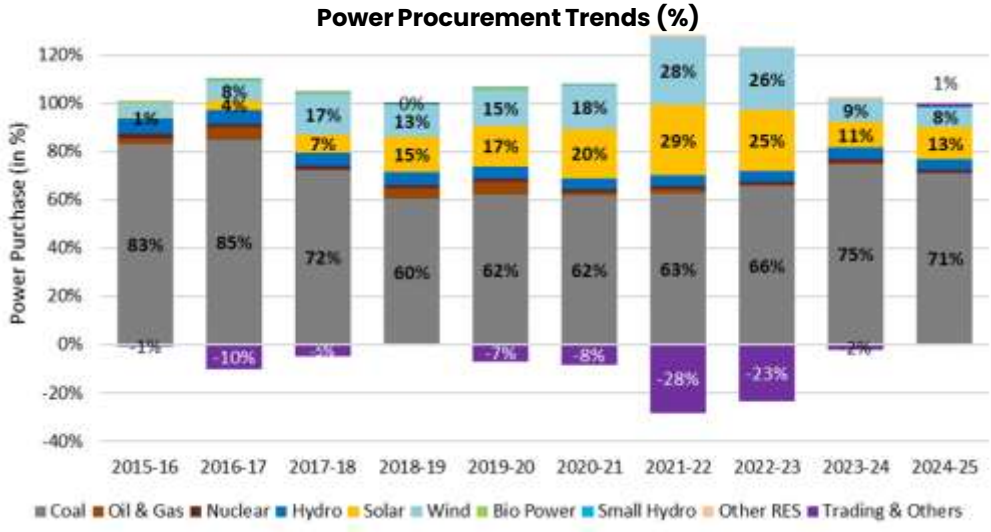
Industrial

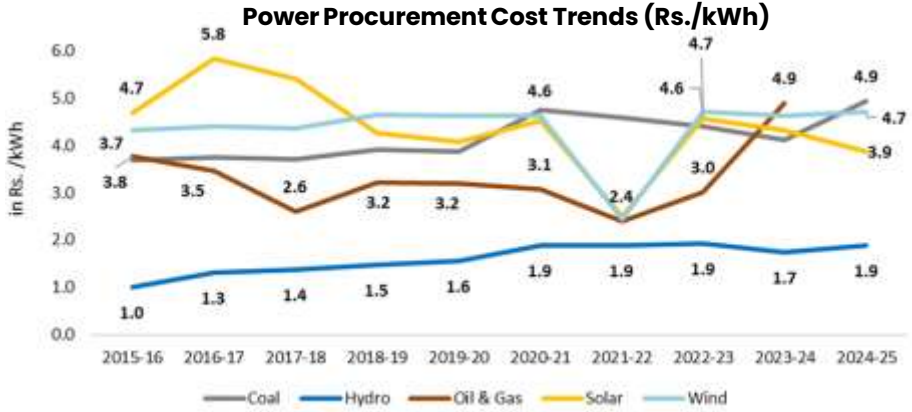


Source: ICED

Power Procurement Snapshot

Renewable Mix Optimization and its Impact on Procurement Cost - Andhra Pradesh (APSPDCL)





Facts:

- APSPDCL power procurement mix has witnessed significant shifts over the years.
- Coal-based procurement declined sharply from 83% in 2015-16 to a historic low of 60% in 2018-19, before rising again to 75% in 2023-24 and 71% in 2024-25.
- Renewable energy (including hydro) increased its share from 13% in 2015-16 to 63% in 2021-22, further declined to 27% in 2024-25.
- Post-pandemic demand growth and delays in thermal capacity additions led to greater reliance on renewable energy procurement.
- In 2021-22, lower solar and wind power costs drove renewable sources to account for over half of APSPDCL total power procurement.

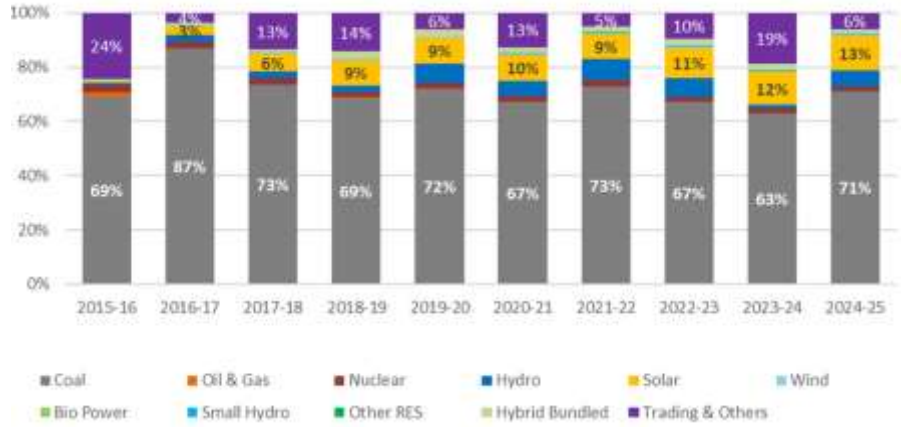
Reflection:

- Maintain a balanced power procurement portfolio by optimally leveraging all available sources,

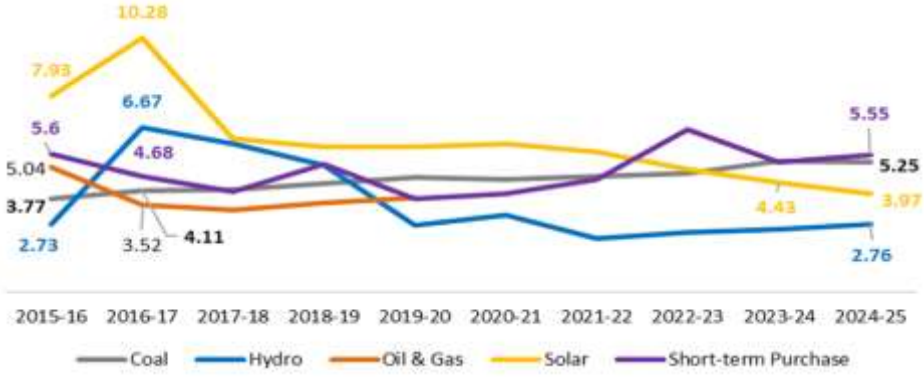
Source: ICED

Renewable Mix Optimization and its Impact on Procurement Cost - Telangana (TGSPDCL)

Power Procurement Trends (%)



Power Procurement Cost Trends (Rs./kWh)



Facts:

- Coal-based power procurement remained largely stable at 67-73% over the years, except in 2016-17 (87%)
- The share of short-term and market purchases shows a fluctuating trend throughout the years, ranging from 24% in 2015-16 to 13% in 2020-21 to reaching 6% in 2024-25.
- Solar power's share increased from 3% in 2016-17 to 13% in 2024-25, The solar cost reduced from Rs. 7.93/kWh in 2015-16 to Rs. 3.97/kWh in 2024-25.
- The procurement cost of short-term purchases remained high at Rs. 5.55/kWh

Reflection:

- Strengthening Resource Planning- the procurement mix suggests there remains scope for more balanced and optimal utilisation of available energy resources.

Source: ICED

Power Procurement Cost - Uttar Pradesh

TABLE 6-40: APPROVED POWER PURCHASE FOR FY 2025-26

SN	Particular	Units Dispatched (MU)	Annual Fixed Charges	Annual Energy/ Variable Charge		Total Cost	
			(Rs. Cr.)	(Rs. / kWh)	(Rs. Cr.)	(Rs. / kWh)	(Rs. Cr.)
4	PARICHA	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	PARICHHA EXT.	1,192.92	328.64	3.89	464.30	6.65	792.93
6	OBRA-A	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	OBRA-B	2,786.00	593.29	3.49	971.22	5.62	1,564.51
8	HARDUAGANJ	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	HARDUAGANJ EXT.	585.21	510.95	4.64	271.46	13.37	782.41
10	PARICHHA EXT. STAGE-II	1,057.58	469.91	3.89	411.69	8.34	881.59
11	ANPARA-D	6,023.92	1,070.88	2.02	1,215.43	3.80	2,286.30
12	Panki Extension	4,631.78	875.41	2.38	1,102.11	4.27	1,977.52
13	HARDUAGANJ EXT. Stage II	1,492.42	921.08	4.40	656.49	10.57	1,577.57
14	OBRA-C	9,137.25	1,680.99	3.09	2,826.56	4.93	4,507.56
15	JAWAHARPUR	3,121.70	2,221.83	4.12	1,284.82	11.23	3,506.65
	Sub-Total	**39,808.72**	**9,247.26**	**2.86**	**11,386.76**	**5.18**	**20,634.02**

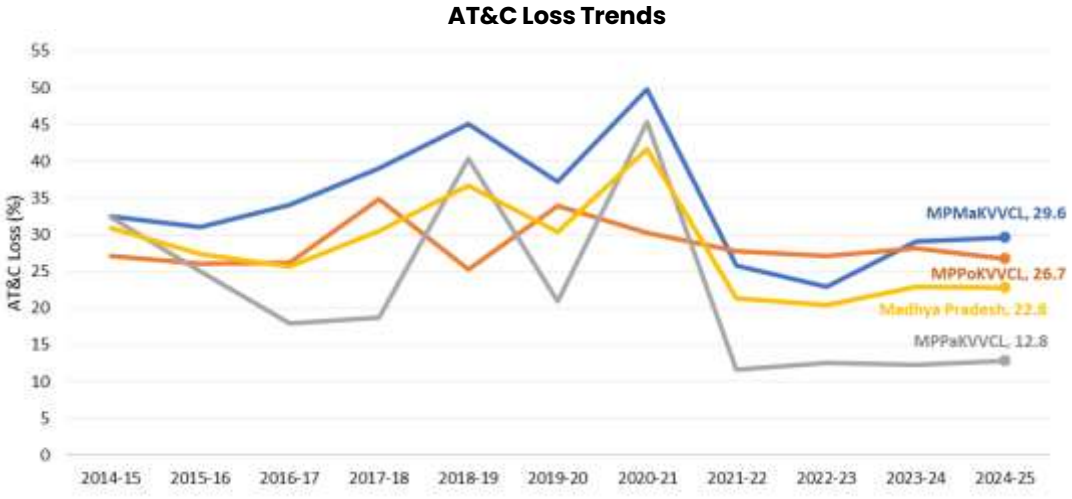
TABLE 6-40: APPROVED POWER PURCHASE FOR FY 2025-26

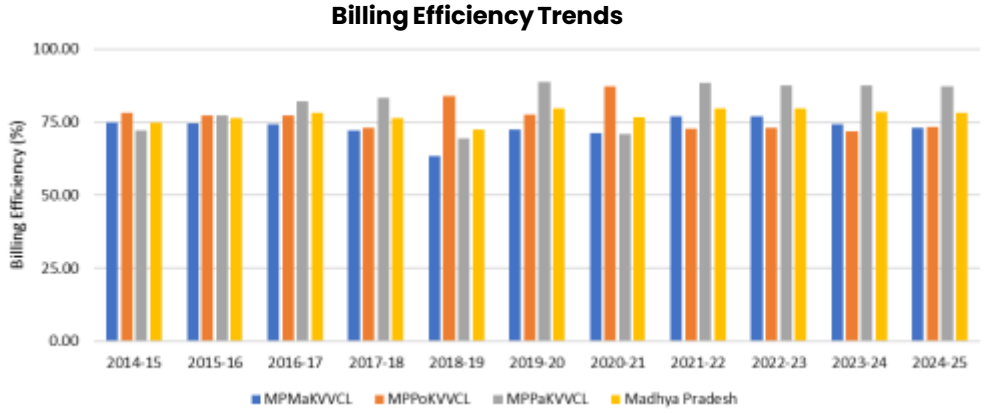
SN	Particular	Units Dispatched (MU)	Annual Fixed Charges	Annual Energy/ Variable Charge		Total Cost	
			(Rs. Cr.)	(Rs. / kWh)	(Rs. Cr.)	(Rs. / kWh)	(Rs. Cr.)
10	FGUTPS-IV	613.98	301.94	3.85	236.08	8.76	538.02
11	FSTPS	118.04	26.08	3.48	41.08	5.69	67.15
12	KHTPS-I	335.71	71.15	2.99	100.44	5.11	171.59
13	KHTPS-II	1,069.55	167.80	2.79	298.60	4.36	466.39
14	NCTPS-I	97.75	84.27	5.35	52.30	13.97	136.58
15	NCTPS-II	136.14	108.14	4.68	63.76	12.63	171.90
16	RIHAND-I	2,167.64	192.68	1.78	386.68	2.67	579.36
17	RIHAND-II	2,151.68	178.49	1.77	381.32	2.60	559.81
18	RIHAND-III	2,405.11	346.87	1.75	421.47	3.19	768.34
19	SINGRAULI	5,132.41	424.91	1.85	951.51	2.68	1,376.43
20	KORBA-I STPS	18.62	1.67	1.55	2.88	2.45	4.55
21	KORBA-III STPS	8.72	1.06	1.51	1.32	2.73	2.38
22	MAUDA-I STPS	7.94	4.96	3.77	2.99	10.01	7.95
23	MAUDA-II STPS	6.14	7.19	4.62	2.84	16.32	10.03
24	SOLAPUR TPS	6.01	12.02	4.74	2.85	24.74	14.87
25	SIPAT-I STPS	30.90	5.01	1.74	5.38	3.36	10.39
26	SIPAT-II STPS	11.99	1.39	1.79	2.15	2.95	3.54
27	VINDHYANCHAL-I STPS	16.10	1.76	2.00	3.22	3.09	4.98

Source: UP Tariff Order

Operational and Financial Performance

Operational Parameters- Madhya Pradesh





Facts:

- The state achieved a sharp 20 percentage points reduction in AT&C losses through aggressive reforms and operational measures.

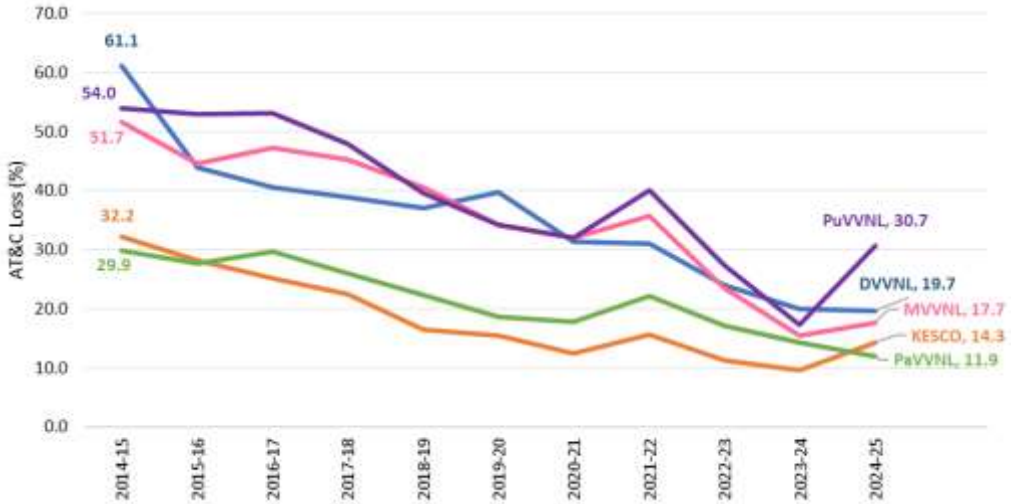
Key Initiatives taken in 2021-22:

- Intensive vigilance drives — registered 1,01,000 theft cases in two years (vs 72,000 earlier).
- Stricter enforcement including property confiscation against defaulters.
- Reduced billing cycle from 45 to 25 days for faster cash flow.
- Completed full consumer indexing and replaced over 52,860 defective meters.
- Fixed collection accountability on field staff.
- Removed 74,271 ineligible consumers from subsidised tariffs.

Source: ICED

Operational Performance: Uttar Pradesh

Uttar Pradesh DISCOMs Trends of AT&C Losses



Facts:

- DISCOMs have reduced AT&C losses by nearly half in the last decade.
- PaVVNL leads with the lowest AT&C loss at 11.9% in 2024-25, supported by a strong industrial and commercial consumer base.
- PaVVNL also achieved excellent billing efficiency of 88.82% and collection efficiency of 99.18%.
- PuVVNL, MVVNL, and KESCO witnessed a sharp rise in AT&C losses in 2024-25, due drop in collection efficiency and a large number of unmetered connections.

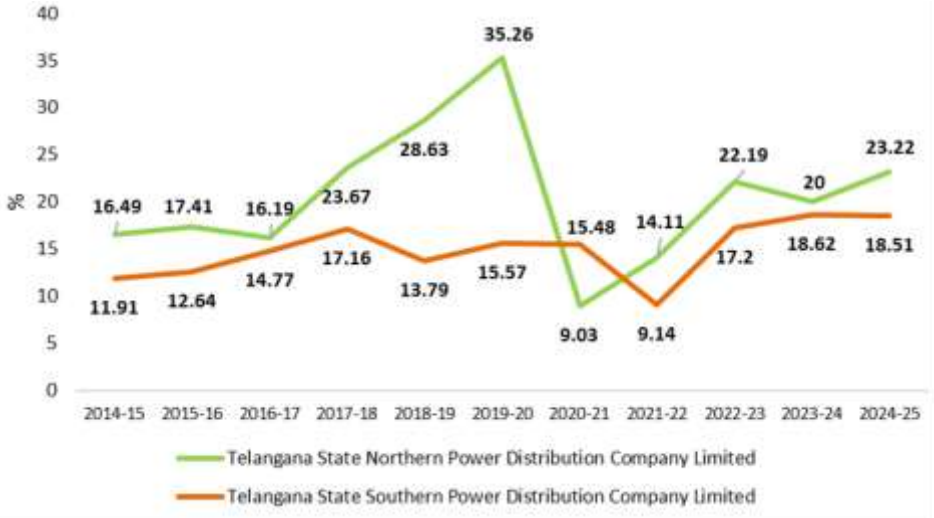
Reflection:

- DT-level & Feder level metering.
- Increase billing efficiency and accurate electricity accounting.

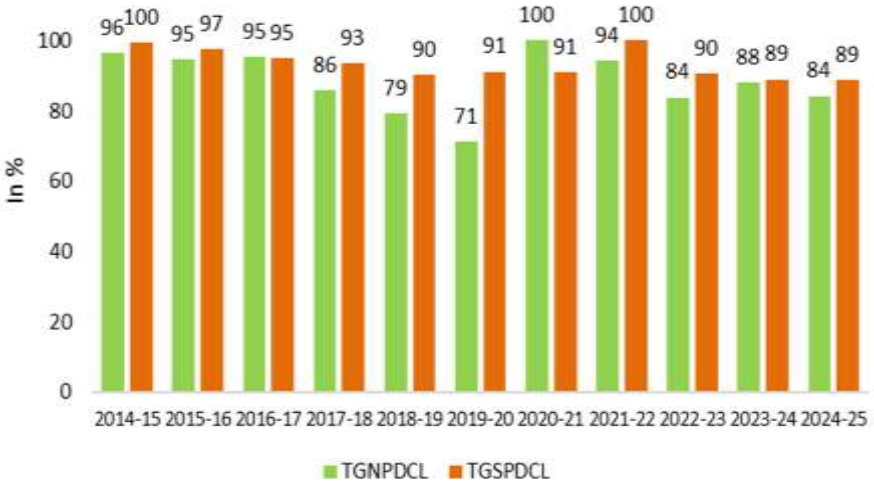
Source: ICED

Operational Performance:

Telangana DISCOMs Trends of AT&C Losses (%)



Telangana DISCOMs Collection Efficiency Trends(%)

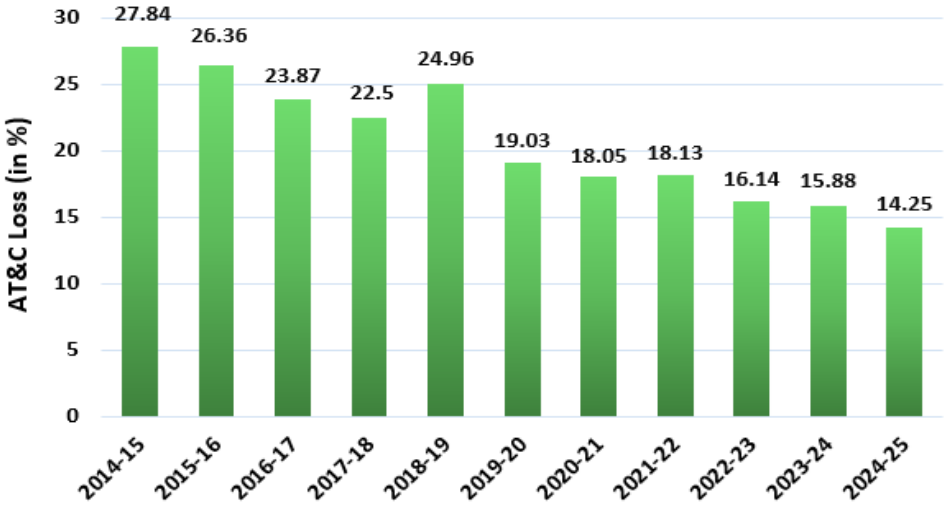


- Both TGNPDCL & TGSPDCL have AT&C losses more than RDSS targets ie 12%-15%
- TGNPDCL exhibited significant fluctuations in AT&C losses, increasing from 16% in 2014-15 to a peak of 35% in 2019-20, declining sharply to 9% in 2020-21, and subsequently rising again to 23% in 2024-25.
- The collection efficiency remained below 90% during 2023-24 & 2024-25

Source: ICED

Operational Performance: Chhattisgarh Power Distribution Company Limited (CSPDCL)

CSPDCL DISCOMs Trends of AT&C Losses (%)

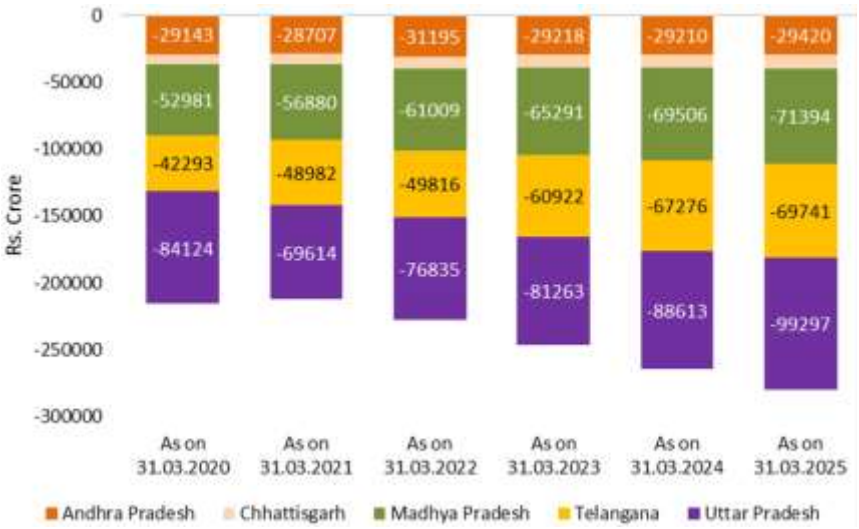


- CSPDCL witnessed a gradual AT&C losses reduction over the years.
- Through key initiatives such as implementation of UDAY scheme, **smart metering** and an Investment of around Rs. 230 Crore in installation of feeder meters for feeder separation

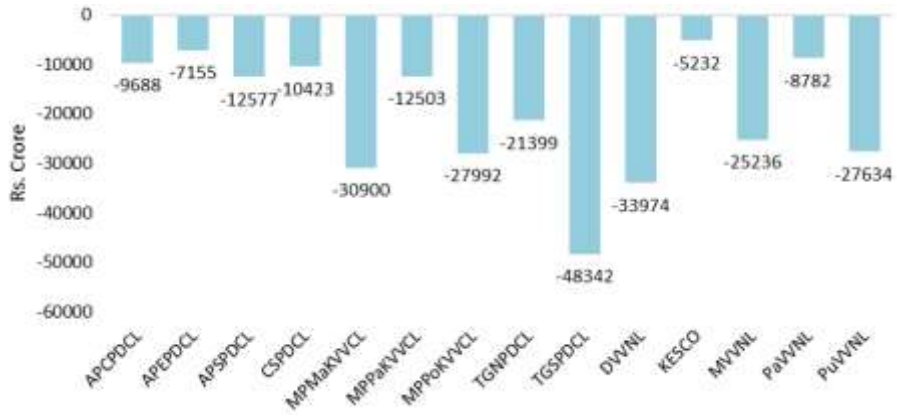
Source: ICED

Total Accumulated Losses

State-wise Accumulated Losses Trends (Rs. Crore)



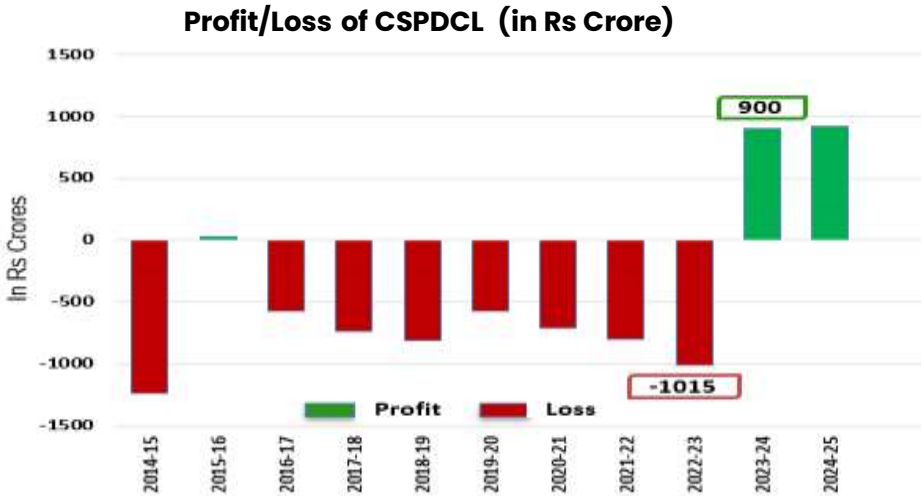
DISCOM-wise Accumulated Losses in 2024-25 (Rs. Crore)



- In 2024-25, Uttar Pradesh recorded the second-highest accumulated DISCOM losses nationally after Tamil Nadu and the highest among central region states.
- At the DISCOM level, TGSPDCL recorded the second-highest share of total accumulated losses in 2024-25.

Source: ICED

Financial Parameter: Chhattisgarh Power Distribution Company Limited (CSPDCL)

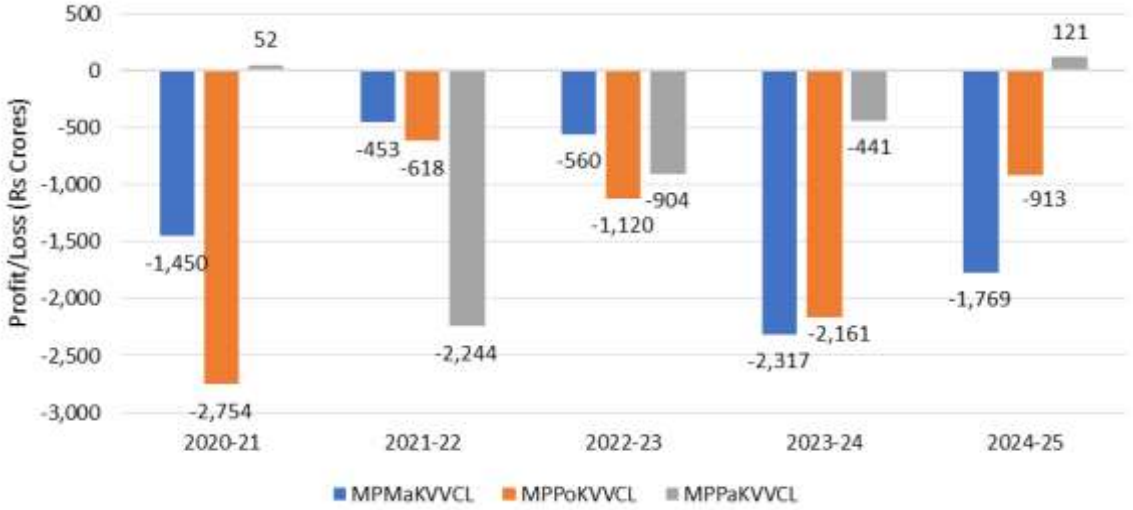


- In FY 2023-24, a turnaround in profit was observed primarily driven by revenue from aggressive sale of surplus power in the energy market after **discontinuing** supply to **Telangana** from FY 2023-24 due to long-pending dues.
- Surplus power sales increased by 102%, rising from 3,379 MU in FY 2022-23 to 5,316 MU in FY 2023-24, with power exchange sales alone increasing by 99.1%.
- Revenue from surplus power sales almost doubled from ₹1,229 Cr in FY 2022-23 to ₹2,271 Cr in FY 2023-24, significantly strengthening CSPDCL financial position.
- In FY 2024-25 a ₹1,000 Cr state government grant and tariff hikes of 10–70 paise/kWh across consumer categories contributed to the standalone surplus in that year.

Source: ICED

Financial Parameter: Madhya Pradesh

Madhya Pradesh DISCOM's Profit & Loss (Subsidy Booked basis) Trends



Facts:

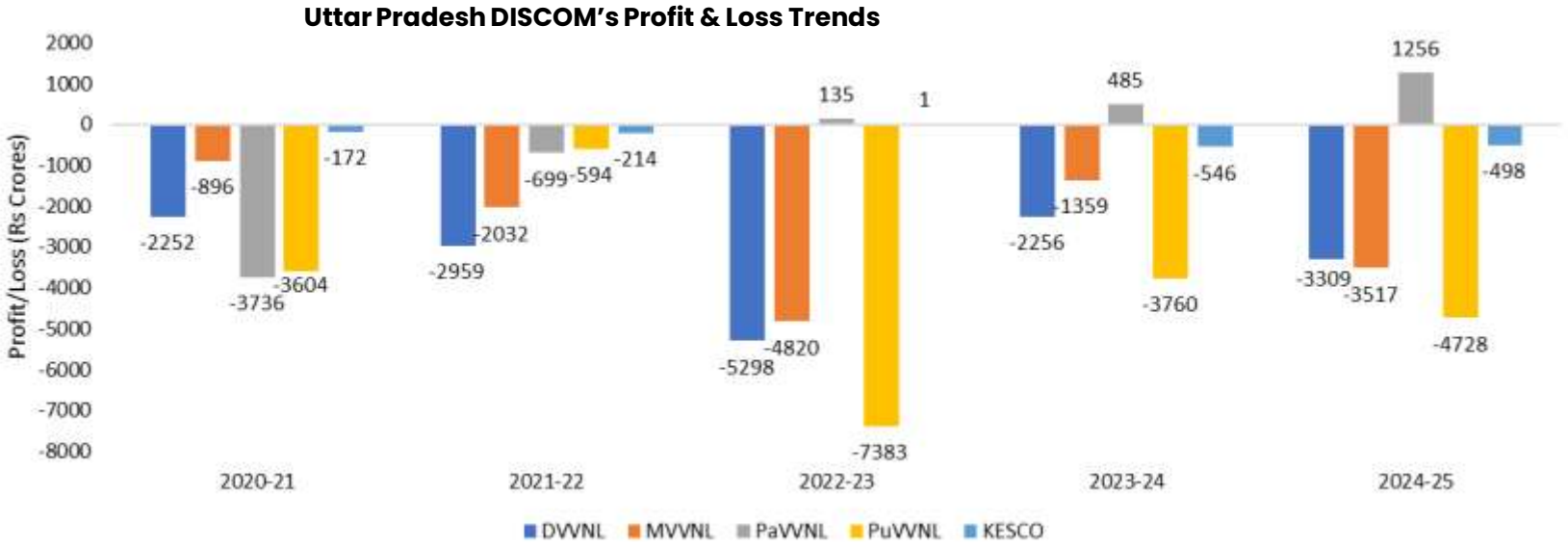
- **MPMaKVVCL** and **MPPoKVVCL** continue to incur losses over the year.
- Both serve largely rural and remote areas with high numbers of unmetered agricultural and domestic consumers, resulting in under-billing and high commercial losses.

Key Drivers of Improvement MPPaKVVCL in 2024-25:

- Lower AT&C losses and higher billable energy.
- Addition of 2.71 lakh new LT connections and installation of 5.32 lakh smart meters.
- Remote disconnection of 3.79 lakh defaulters, recovering ₹211.66 crore.
- Savings of ₹93 crore by removing ineligible subsidy consumers.
- Cash collection grew 13.96% from₹11,355.77 in 2023-24 to ₹12,940 crore in 2024-25.

Source: ICED

Financial Parameter: Uttar Pradesh

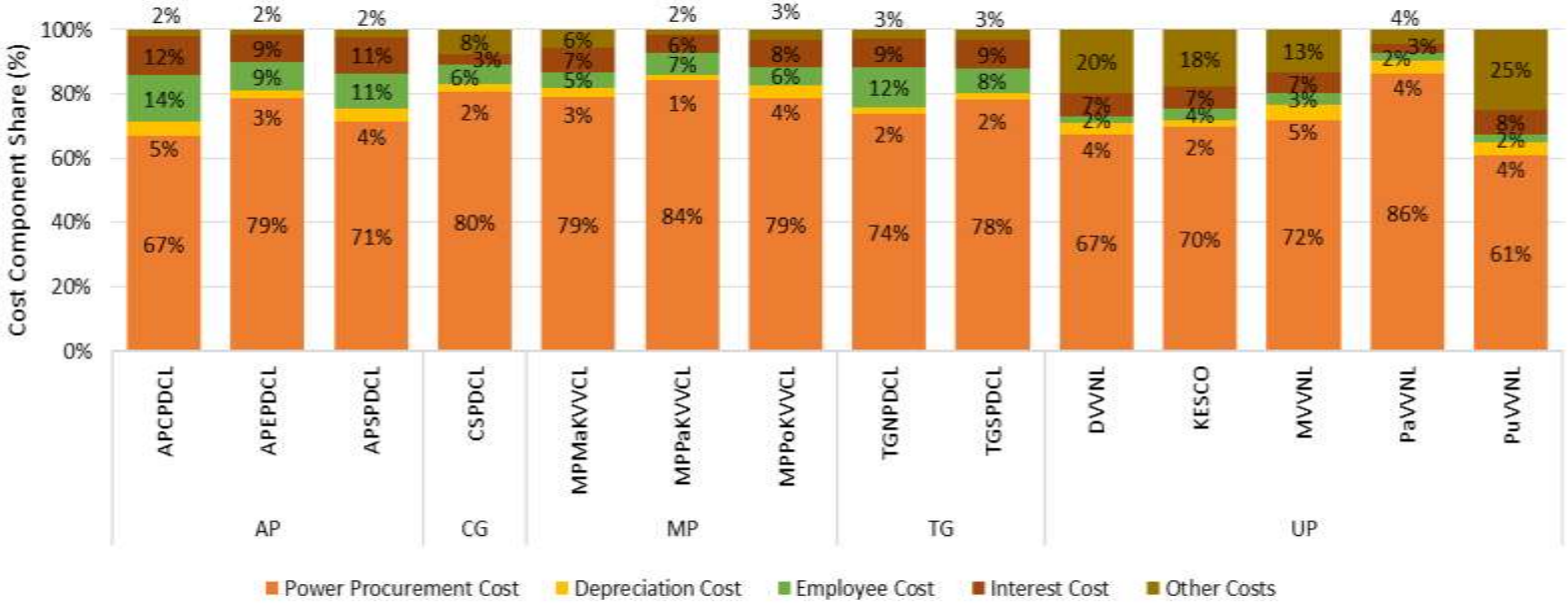


Facts:

- PaVVNL recorded a strong net profit of ₹1,256 crore — a 2.6x increase from the previous year, driven by higher subsidy realisation, improved operational efficiency, and capitalisation of employee costs.
- In contrast, PuVVNL, DVVNL, and MVVNL posted massive losses.
- Major reasons for losses: High power purchase costs, extremely poor collection efficiency, massive buildup of trade receivables, and weak internal financial controls.
- Common Challenge: Huge unrecoverable receivables (e.g., PuVVNL: ₹41,701 Cr with ₹19,789 Cr bad debt provision).

Source: ICED

Share of Cost Components for Central Region DISCOMs in 2024-25

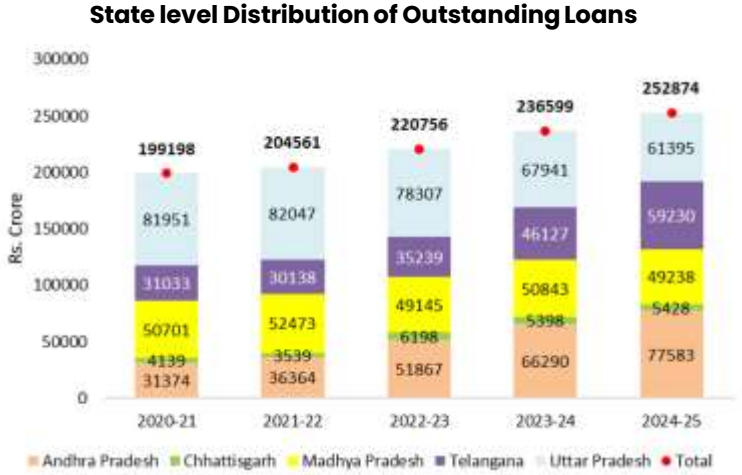


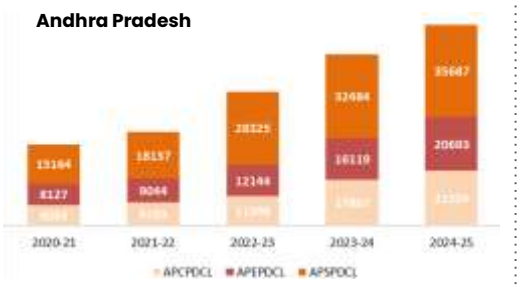
Facts:

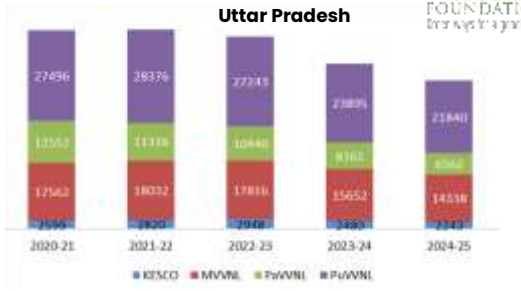
- PaVVNL: Finance costs reduced by 18% in 2024–25, driven by lower interest on REC, PFC, and bond loans, along with reduced bank charges — directly improving profitability.

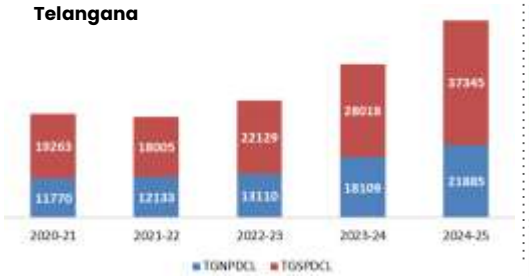
Source: ICED

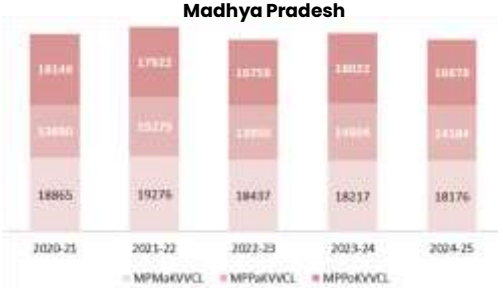
Total Outstanding Debts (including State Government Borrowings)

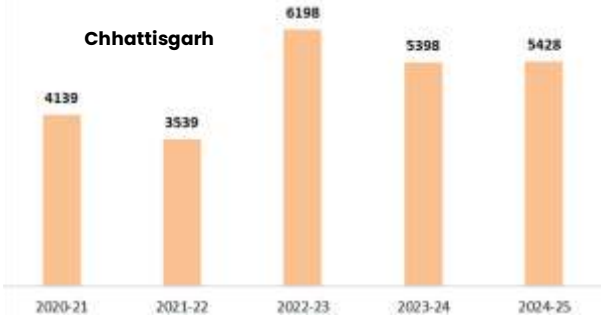












- Both Andhra Pradesh and Telangana reported an increase in their total outstanding loans
- TGSPDCL reported the highest total outstanding loans amongst other DISCOMs.
- Uttar Pradesh has experienced a declining trend in outstanding loans, reduced by 7% from Rs. 81,951 crore in 2020-21 to Rs. 61,395 in 2024-25.

Source: PFC

Key aspects to be considered

- Resource Planning
- PPA Structures
- Financial Management & Payments
- Under Utilization & Stranded Capacity Assets
- Data Transparency and Disclosures
- Regulatory & Legal Compliance

Reflections:

1. How effectively are DISCOMs aligning power purchase strategies, including long-term PPAs, short-term trading, and evening peak procurement with demand forecasts to ensure adequacy of supply, cost efficiency, and transparency?
    - The DISCOMs does not provide in-depth information of its short-term power procurement, resulting in ambiguity over actual source of power purchases.
    - How to optimise fixed capacity charges on under-utilised long-term PPAs and to improve source-wise transparency in short-term and trading power purchases?
    - Resource Planning and Power purchase
        - Evaluation of PPAs and market purchases (including evening peak procurement), with cost, source, and time-of-day optimization.
        - Power purchase strategies alignment with demand forecasts, ensuring adequacy of supply and effective planning.

1. What measures can be taken to optimize fixed capacity charges, employee costs, and operational expenses, while ensuring timely payments to GENCOs and minimizing interest liabilities from delayed dues?

    - Optimisation of employee cost under the cost structure for EDG.
    - Review of timeliness and adequacy of payments to GENCOs and other stakeholders, including management of outstanding dues.
        - Total Interest Liability accrued due to delayed payments

Reflections:

3. How accurate and transparent is the voltage-wise cost accounting and how are regulators ensuring that cross-subsidization remains within permissible limits?

    - A detailed timeline for the adoption of voltage-wise cost accounting.
    - A comparative analysis showing the difference between current category-wise tariffs and the actual VCoS to determine the real extent of cross-subsidization.

3. Whether DISCOMs meeting Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) targets and adhering to Merit Order Despatch principles, avoiding procurement of expensive power when cheaper options are available?

4. Are smart meter rollouts and IT/SCADA implementations delivering measurable improvements in metering, billing, collection, and consumer engagement, or are they functioning merely as automated billing tools without advanced features?

    - A sampled report for circles whether the installed smart meters are able to demonstrate improvement in Metering, Billing and Collection practices.
    - Comparison of smart meter rollout versus conventional meters. Whether smart features really active such as TOD tariff, remote disconnection, hourly consumption profile or just providing for automated billing.
    - Technology & digitalisation – assessment of IT/SCADA implementation, adoption of digital billing and collection platforms.
    - A status report on the implementation of digital platforms for automated tariff filing and transparent approvals as envisioned in the Draft NEP 2026.

Reflections:

6. How well are DISCOMs planning and prioritizing capital investments, and do these projects demonstrate a favorable benefit-to-cost ratio with tangible improvements in AT&C losses and reliability indices (SAIDI/SAIFI)?

    - Evaluation of planning and prioritization for new asset purchases and ongoing asset management.
        - Is the DISCOM intentionally neglecting maintenance to justify a full replacement that earns a higher return on equity?
        - What is the Benefit-to-Cost Ratio for major CAPEX projects?
        - Did the investment result in a proportionate reduction in AT&C losses or an improvement in SAIDI/SAIFI metrics?

7. What are the underlying reasons for the widening ACS-ARR gap, and how dependent are DISCOMs on regulatory assets, subsidies, and delayed government payments for sustaining profitability?

8. How responsive are DISCOMs to consumer-centric performance needs in terms of quality of supply, grievance redressal, compensation for SOP violations, and timely provision of new connections, load enhancements, and GEOA applications?
    - Effectiveness of RTI response mechanisms and proactive disclosure practices.
    - Review performance against key reliability indices such as SAIFI, SAIDI, and CAIDI, including trend analysis and benchmarking against regulatory targets.
    - Compensation paid to consumers for SOP violations, complaints reaching CGRF/Ombudsman etc
    - Aging analysis of pending requests for load enhancement, specifically for industrial units and EV charging stations
    - Percentage of GEOA applications rejected or delayed beyond 15 days and their reasons.

7. How transparent is the data available by the DISCOMs regarding their liabilities and assets?