Blending scheme for power plants

2381. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) plans to use blending scheme for plants where fuel costs are high;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the electricity distribution companies are expected to gain from the said scheme and any savings will be shared equally discoms and developers;

(d) whether it is also a fact that there are also no inter State transmission system charges for electricity generated through renewable sources making it more attractive for discoms; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) There is no plan for a scheme known as "blending scheme".

(d) and (e) The Para 6.4(6) of the revised Tariff Policy 2016 notified on 28.01.2016 provides that "In order to further encourage renewable sources of energy, no inter-State transmission charges and losses may be levied till such period as may be notified by the Central Government on transmission of the electricity generated from solar and wind sources of energy through the inter-state transmission system for sale."

Accordingly, the Government of India has issued an order on 30.09.2016 on the waiver of inter-State transmission charges for generation projects based on wind resources. This order was amended on 14.06.2017 and the solar projects were also included. Further, Ministry of Power issued an order on 13.02.2018 extending the waiver of Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) charges and losses on transmission of the electricity generated from competitively bid solar and wind sources based generation projects commissioned till 31st March, 2022. The waiver is for 25 years from date of commissioning of such projects.

Additional financial assistance to Jharkhand

2382. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Jharkhand has sought additional financial assistance from Government for increasing power generation in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to sanction the funds required for the said purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The State Government of Jharkhand has not sought additional financial assistance from Government of India for increasing power generation in the State.

(c) and (d) Questions do not arise.

Energy efficiency in the area of air conditioning

2383. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has asked the air-conditioner manufacturers to regulate default setting of the units they make in order to promote energy efficiency in the area of air-conditioning;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study has been carried out by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency in this regard; and

(d) if so, what are the suggestions and findings of this study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) During summer, it is estimated that in a typical building, air conditioning consumes the maximum amount of electricity, which accounts for more than 50% in case of commercial or residential buildings.

An increase in air conditioning temperature of room by 1 degree Celsius (°C), saves about 6% of electricity. Generally, air conditioning temperature is set between 20-21 °C, whereas the ideal/optimal temperature is 24-26 °C. Change in air conditioning temperature from 20 °C to 24 °C, will save about 24% of electricity. This will reduce emissions and thereby be good for the environment; it will save money, and it is also good for health.

With an objective to promote energy conservation in space cooling, Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), under the guidance of Ministry of Power, have developed voluntary guidelines recommending air conditioning temperature setting at an optimal