

POWER MARKET CAPSULE-175th Edition

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TPTCL'S E-NEWS LETTER



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Tata Power Trading Company Limited (TPTCL)



Power Market News

New rule: Additional borrowing space only if states agree to take over discoms' future losses

As per the guidelines issued by the finance ministry, states cannot renege on power purchase contracts, cannot have unpaid subsidies to discoms, will have to reduce operational and financial losses, and will have to reduce industrial tariffs.

States will have to agree to take over the future losses of state power distribution companies in a graded manner to be eligible for additional borrowing space of 0.50% of GSDP for four years. In case the states commit but fail, the losses not taken over will be treated as state' fiscal deficit and their borrowing limit will reduce proportionately. As per the guidelines issued by the finance ministry, states cannot renege on power purchase contracts, cannot have unpaid subsidies to discoms, will have to reduce operational and financial losses, and will have to reduce industrial tariffs.

The finance ministry has issued conditions and performance criteria for the special dispensation allowing additional borrowing space in addition the borrowing limit of 4% of gross state domestic product (GSDP) from FY21 to FY25 to improve power distribution sector, a senior official said. The special dispensation was recommended by the 15th finance commission.

The power distribution companies will provide monthly statement of liabilities/ dues to generation companies, financial institutions and supporting state government guarantees. For eligibility under the scheme, the discoms will have to ensure publication of audited accounts for FY21 by October this year, disclosing unpaid subsidies in annual accounts and unpaid government office dues in annual accounts, the official said.

During performance evaluation, states which privatise their discoms or appoint franchisees and do not give agricultural subsidies will get more marks. As per the dispensation, the states will have to agree takeover 60% discom loss for current fiscal, 75% loss for FY23, 90% for FY24 and 100% for FY25 and onwards. To be eligible for availing increase in borrowing limit in GSDP for FY22-FY25, the states will have to ensure publication of annual accounts of previous fiscal by September 30, make unaudited quarterly accounts available to the power ministry.

The states will have to ensure that no new regulatory assets, or deferred tariff hikes, have been created for previous fiscal. Also tariff orders should have been issued and energy accounts prepared on quarterly basis. There should be no instance of PPA reneging in the previous fiscal. For performance evaluation, states giving subsidy payouts through direct benefit transfer to farmers will be given more marks. Additional borrowing will not be allowed if states do not meet any of the eligibility conditions. States will be entitled to additional borrowing of 0.5% of GSDP if they achieve 80 or above marks and 0.25% if they achieve below 50 but meet all conditions. Borrowing limit will be proportionate if the score is between 51 and 79.

The states will have to enter into MoU the Union power ministry agreeing to the conditions at the beginning of each financial year. The finance ministry had last fiscal allowed additional borrowing permission to seven states including Bihar, Goa, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand for taking necessary power sector reform.

The Union government had in May last year enhanced the borrowing limit of states by 2 percentage points of their GSDP to 5%. Half of this special dispensation was linked to the states agreeing to

implement reforms like One Nation-One Ration Card, ease of doing business, urban and local body or utility reforms, and power sector reforms. [Source](#)

CERC proposes buying balancing power from spot markets

The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) has proposed a mechanism which allows load dispatch centres to procure a part of power to be used for 'ancillary services' from the spot market through electricity exchanges. Ancillary services are used by power systems operators to enhance the reliability and security of the electricity grid and they also work towards restoring the grid frequency and relieving congestion in transmission networks

In its latest draft ancillary services regulations, CERC said that for tertiary reserve ancillary service, the national load dispatch centre will have to notify power exchanges the quantum of electricity requirement on a day-ahead basis before commencement of the day-ahead-market or the real-time-market. According to experts, the demand for tertiary ancillary services from the spot market will range between 1,500 megawatt (MW) and 2,000 MW, and in extreme cases, it can rise to around 5,000 MW.

In the day-ahead-market mechanism, buyers bid for power supply for the next day while real-time-market provides 48 auction windows throughout the day on the power exchange platforms. Payment for the ancillary services will be made from the 'deviation pool account' where penalties are collected from power generators for supplying higher or lower than promised quantum of electricity.

The ancillary services will be used for maintaining the grid frequency at close to 50 hertz in the event of sudden loss of power supply scheduled from a generator. Reserves for frequency support are of three types – primary, secondary and tertiary. While primary reserve responds almost immediately, secondary reserves are deployed to the system operator to relieve the primary response. Tertiary reserve, which typically respond in 15 minutes, has the task of relieving the secondary reserves and provides significant insurance against wide spread outages.

Based on review of initial operations, CERC may later direct procurement of secondary ancillary services through the market-based bidding mechanism as well. The introduction of such services is also seen to augur well for the uptake of renewable energy. In order to manage the infirm nature of renewable power, discoms have to make alternative arrangements to procure balancing electricity for stabilising the grid. The cost of balancing renewables has been estimated to be in the range of Rs 1.10/unit by the Central Electricity Authority. [Source](#)

New pooled power mechanism to reduce cost for debt ridden Discoms

A new pooled power pricing mechanism is proposed to be established by the power ministry that would ensure near uniform energy charges transitioning the country towards 'One Nation, One Grid, One Price'. The power ministry has issued a discussion paper on market-based economic dispatch (MBED) of power and has asked stakeholders for their comments on the subject by June 30, 2021.

The idea is to establish a central pool from where demand for power for each state would be met. This would ensure that Discoms get their source of power at optimal price helping them to bring down the cost of power. The Ministry believes that the proposed MBED mechanism would be a key step in transitioning towards 'One Nation, One Grid, One Price'.

According to a report by clean energy consultancy and communications firm Mercom, the proposed MBED mechanism is also expected to enhance greater renewable energy integration with the balancing area increased from state to national level leading to a huge drop in renewable energy curtailment.

The total power generation in the country is about 1,400 billion units with a weighted average price of Rs 2.36 per kWh. It is estimated that through the proposed pooling mechanism there would be a saving of about 4 per cent amounting to over Rs 12,000 crore. The power ministry in its discussion paper has proposed phased introduction of the MBED mechanism giving everyone time to adjust to reality of the new power procurement mechanism.

As a first step, it is proposed to bring NTPC's generation capacities into the fold of proposed procurement mechanism. This would mean that NTPC as well as Discoms will participate in day ahead market of power exchanges for discovery of prices and scheduling based on the demand-supply factors. For state discoms, this would mean reduced dependency on state level proper projects for need based energy required outside the power purchase agreements. Supplies under this arrangement is often much expensive. [Source](#)

India's thermal power projects' performance may improve: Ind-Ra report

NEW DELHI: Operating performance of India's thermal power projects is set to improve, according to a report from India Ratings and Research. This assumes significance given that India's coal-fuelled power projects are facing low-capacity utilisation due to muted demand. "India Ratings and Research (Ind-Ra) opines that the operating performance of thermal power plants could improve meaningfully, given the change in the incremental demand supply equation after a decade. The incremental demand is likely to outstrip the incremental capacity addition," the report said.

India's peak electricity demand fell during the first wave of the coronavirus pandemic, with commercial and industrial consumption hit after many factories closed. However, domestic consumption, which generates comparatively lower tariffs, went up. The demand which had since revived took a hit again amid the second wave. India registered a record high of 189.6 gigawatt (GW) in January.

"The demand side is likely to remain robust on account of a pickup in the industrial activity, early signs of capex revivals, given the strong balance sheet position of corporate India, and pick-up in exports. This is likely to translate into higher plant load factors (PLFs) beginning FY22 which have continued to fall since FY11," the report said. PLF is a measure of output of a power plant, with a higher PLF indicating more output at a lower cost.

"Ind-Ra projects a strong power demand recovery for 10%-12% yoy in FY22, with sustained demand growth of 6%-6.5% yoy for FY23 and FY24. The agency believes that the surge in the power demand from January 2021 is likely to sustain, given the continued high industrial demand even during the second covid wave along with opening up of most states from June 2021," the report added. With the second wave of the coronavirus pandemic keeping a large part of India's population indoors, domestic electricity demand dipped in May, and this trend will likely continue till states ease lockdown curbs.

"This lowering of supply is driven by i) the limited capacity addition of thermal power plants, ii) the retirements/phasing out of old capacities largely from the state sector, and iii) the slowdown in renewable capacity addition," the report added. This comes in the backdrop of the union government extending the deadline for completion of green energy projects, due to difficulties arising from the second wave of coronavirus pandemic raging across India.

"The supply-side addition on the power sector has been constrained, with the thermal energy capacity additions declining to below 5GW in FY21 (over FY19-FY21: INR5.8GW) from the high of 16.8GW average over FY12-FY18. Renewable energy capacity addition has also slowed down considerably to 7.4GW in FY21 from the peak addition of 11.8GW in FY18," the report said. India is running the world's largest clean energy programme to achieve 175 GW of renewable capacity by 2022, including 100GW of solar power and 60 GW of wind power. [Source](#)

Discoms' outstanding dues to gencos fall 11.2% to ₹81,628 cr in April

Total outstanding dues owed by electricity distribution utilities or discoms to power producers fell 11.2 per cent to ₹81,628 crore in April 2021 from a year ago. Distribution companies (discoms) owed a total ₹91,915 crore to power generation firms in April 2020, according to portal PRAAPTI (Payment Ratification And Analysis in Power procurement for bringing Transparency in Invoicing of generators).

However, outstanding dues of discoms towards electricity producers have been increasing year-on-year as well as month-on-month for years showing perennial stress in the power sector till February this year. It has started tapering off from March 2021. Total dues in April increased sequentially compared to ₹78,841 crore in March this year.

Total outstanding dues of discoms had dipped 3.4 per cent in March this year from ₹81,687 crore in the same month last year. The PRAAPTI portal was launched in May 2018 to bring in transparency in power purchase transactions between generators and discoms. In April 2021, the total overdue amount, which was not cleared even after 45 days of grace period offered by generators, stood at ₹68,732 crore as against ₹76,117 crore in the same month a year ago. The overdue amount stood at ₹67,656 crore in March this year.

Power producers give 45 days to discoms to pay bills for electricity supply. After that, outstanding dues become overdue and generators charge penal interest on that in most cases. To give relief to power generation companies (gencos), the Centre enforced a payment security mechanism from August 1, 2019.

Under this mechanism, discoms are required to open letters of credit for getting power supply. The Centre had also given some breathers to discoms for paying dues to gencos in view of the COVID-19-induced lockdown. The government had also waived penal charges for late payment of dues. In May, the government announced ₹90,000 crore liquidity infusion for discoms under which these utilities would get loans at economical rates from Power Finance Corporation (PFC) and REC Ltd.

This was a government initiative to help gencos remain afloat. Later, the liquidity infusion package was increased to ₹1.2 lakh crore and further to ₹1.35 lakh crore. Under the liquidity package, over ₹80,000 crore has been disbursed. Discoms in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Jharkhand and Tamil Nadu account for the major portion of dues to gencos, the data showed.

Overdue of independent power producers amounted to 53.04 per cent of the total overdue of ₹68,732 crore of discoms in April 2021. The proportion of central PSU gencos in the overdue was 30.52 per cent. Among the central public sector gencos, NTPC alone has an overdue amount of ₹5,167.11 crore on discoms, followed by Damodar Valley Corporation at ₹5,156.34 crore, NLC India at ₹3,416.18 crore, NHPC at ₹2,261.05 crore and THDC India at ₹1,134.17 crore in April 2021.

Among private generators, discoms owe the highest overdue of ₹18,608.11 crore to Adani Power followed by Bajaj Group-owned Lalitpur Power Generation Company at ₹4,817.12 crore and SEMB (Sembcorp) at ₹2,364.56 crore in the month under review. The overdue of non-conventional energy producers like solar and wind stood at ₹11,296.24 crore in April, 2021. [Source](#)

NTPC floats global tender for setting up hydrogen pilot projects

In a push for India's green hydrogen efforts, state-run NTPC Ltd has floated a global expression of interest (EOI) for setting up two pilot projects; standalone fuel-cell based backup power system and a microgrid system, with hydrogen production using electrolyser

In a push for India's green hydrogen efforts, state-run NTPC Ltd has floated a global expression of interest (EOI) for setting up two pilot projects; standalone fuel-cell based backup power system and a microgrid system, with hydrogen production using electrolyser. These projects will be set up at NTPC's premises. Mint earlier reported about the state-run firm plans to invite bids for setting up electrolyzers in Delhi and Leh to fuel zero-emission vehicles with green hydrogen.

"Through the projects, NTPC is looking to further strengthen its footprint in green and clean fuel. NTPC will collaborate for implementation and further commercialization of the projects," India's largest utility said in a statement on Sunday. Mint earlier reported about government's plan to extend the production linked incentive (PLI) scheme for manufacturing electrolyzers, which are used for producing green hydrogen.

"Taking the initiative forward, NTPC is exploring the use of hydrogen-based fuel cells Electrolyser systems for backup power requirement. Currently, the backup requirement and micro grid applications are being met from diesel-based power generators. Looking at these as early adopter use case of hydrogen-based technologies, NTPC is working towards creating solutions which are a green alternative to Diesel Generators," the statement said.

Leveraging India's landmass and green energy sources for exporting green hydrogen is one of the steps for achieving energy sufficiency for the country, according to a draft proposal circulated by the ministry of new and renewable energy (MNRE), for the planned National Hydrogen Energy Mission as reported by Mint earlier.

The draft proposal, which recommends green hydrogen exports to Japan, South Korea, and Europe, also suggests setting up four integrated hydrogen hubs and running long-range public transport buses fuelled by hydrogen cells on heritage routes, remote locations, and ecologically sensitive zones. These are part of the recommendations for the proposed Mission.

"This is in line with NTPC's initiatives towards adopting hydrogen technologies. It has already started a pilot for making methanol integrating carbon captured from power plant flue gas and hydrogen from electrolysis. This is a potential solution towards "Aatmanirbhar Bharat" in field of carbon capture and green hydrocarbon synthesis," the statement added.

India produces around 50 lakh tonnes of hydrogen annually and it's expected that the country may see a green hydrogen demand of 16,000 tonne per annum by 2024 and 1 million tonne by 2030. Apart from NTPC, private companies such as Greenko, Adani Group, Acme Solar and state-owned firms such as Indian Oil Corp. Ltd are already eyeing this opportunity have been tying up with technology providers, while Solar Energy Corp. of India Ltd is looking to invite bids to build green hydrogen plants. [Source](#)

Power consumption in India grows 12.6% in first week of June

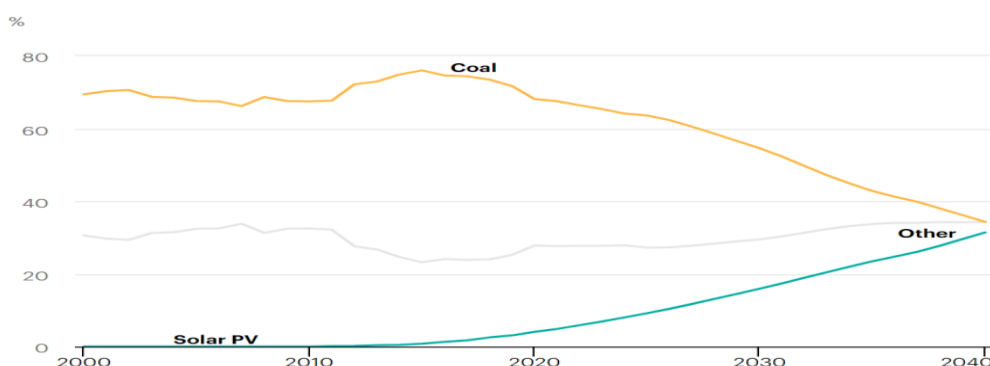
India's power consumption surged by 12.6% in the first week of June to 25.36 billion units, pointing to a recovery in demand. The consumption in last June stood at 22.53 BU, according to the power ministry. Demand has been slow in June owing to the low levels of consumption last year. In July 2020, power consumption declined by 11% as compared to the same month in 2019, coronavirus-imposed restrictions were in place and many economic activities curbed. In May, the consumption was at 26.24 BU even amid the raging second wave, showing that consumption reduced by 3.35% in a month.

Recovery in industrial demand and consumption has been slow in June despite the surge when compared to last year. With many states easing restrictions, experts hope that power consumption rises from June. Last year, the government had imposed a nationwide lockdown owing to the pandemic, which affected many economic and commercial activities, and led to lower demand for electricity throughout India. June 7 recorded peak power demand met at 168.72 GW, which is an increase of over 15% from last year's 146.53 GW recorded on June 6.

April 2021 also saw a growth in power consumption by 38.5%, which was just before the second wave of Covid infections hit India again, bringing in another set of restrictions and localised lockdowns. May did not see a fast recovery in terms of power consumption, but grew by 8.2% year-on-year at 110.47 BU. Peak power demand met hit a massive 168.78 GW in May as compared to 166.22 GW in the same month in 2020. March 2021 recorded a growth in power consumption by about 22% at 120.63 BU, as compared to the low base of 98.95 BU in the same month in 2020. [Source](#)

IEEFA: India's rising renewables sector could make coal unviable

Changes in share of power generation in India in the Stated Policies Scenario, 2010-2040



The report pointed to earlier data from the International Energy Agency (IEA), which shows that solar power capacity in India will surpass coal in the next 20 years. Image: IEA.

India's rising renewable power capacity could render the country's 33GW of coal-fired power plants under construction unviable. That's according to new research from the Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis (IEEFA), which states that coal's current 68% share of India's power mix will fall to 34% by 2040, while Solar's share will rise to 31% compared with just 4% today.

The institution said there is currently a lack of financing available for new coal-fired power plants in India, which has led to no new plants being announced in the past year, and those that are under development are largely state-owned. IEEFA's briefing notes that almost half (49%) of the 33GW of coal plants under construction are funded by state power companies, while just 16% of plants are privately funded.

Government-owned groups NTPC and NLC India Ltd each own 29% respectively. Additionally, IEEFA states that NTPC has started to focus more on renewable power assets, setting a target of 32GW of clean energy capacity by 2032.

The issue has been exacerbated by the construction delays of the past year. India installed just over 2GW of solar in the first quarter of 2021, up 88% compared with the same period last year and driven by a rush of previous project that had to be delayed, but there has been far less progress in breaking ground on the 29.3GW of pre-construction coal plants, according to IEEFA. On top of this, data from Global Energy Monitor notes that more than 601GW of Indian coal projects have been scrapped in the last decade, while several projects that are under construction have been delayed by COVID-19.

Kashish Shah, research analyst at IEEFA and author of the report, said that future predictions on how India's power mix will look should take into consideration that new coal-fired power plants "are likely to become stranded assets". "The new capacity would only be economically viable if it replaced end-of-life, polluting power plants with outdated combustion technology and locations remote to coal mines.

"Even then, there would need to be sufficient coal plant flexibility to deliver power into periods of peak demand, and the time-of-day pricing would need to be high enough to justify the low over the day utilisation rates." India's Central Electricity Authority (CEA) predicts that the country will reach 267GW of coal-fired capacity by 2030, but IEEFA states this is "highly improbable" given the current challenges the fossil fuel sector faces. The research group expects Indian coal-fired power capacity to peak at between 220GW and 230GW within the next four years. [Source](#)

Power ministry asks state governments to prepare grid islanding plans for all cities

The power ministry has advised all states to have a power system islanding mechanism in place for big cities with the aim of avoiding situations like the grid collapse in Mumbai last year, a senior official told ET. Through the islanding mechanism, states facing grid disturbances can isolate parts of their power system to ensure uninterrupted supply of electricity for essential services.

The ministry has also asked the states to explore the need for setting up exclusive power plants or large storage systems around cities to handle such emergencies, the official cited earlier said. "The power ministry has directed designing islanding schemes for all major cities and also asked them to submit proposals if there is a need for installation of power plants or storage systems in or around the cities," the official said. However, the ministry has emphasised use of existing generating stations, including stressed assets, in the islanding mechanism.

The islanding mechanism should cover the strategic and essential load of all locations, the ministry has said. According to sources, in view of the power outage in Mumbai in October 2020, the Cabinet secretariat has asked the power ministry to prepare a crisis management plan. The October 2020 power breakdown in Mumbai had brought the city to a halt and also affected the areas around it, despite there being a unique islanding scheme in place. After the outage, Tata Power had said it would review its islanding plan, which was put in place for the city in 1981.

A committee formed by the Central Electricity Authority to investigate the outage recommended addition of electricity generation capacity for Mumbai's own consumption and reduction in dependence on power from outside the city. "Considering the importance of the Mumbai system, state transmission utility in line with the future scenario, may suitably plan to maximise embedded generation against the need to import power from grid as a part of long-term plan," the CEA said, noting that the city's power units account for only 50% of its peak demand.

The CEA said in its report that inadequacy of the transmission network is likely to hamper the security of the Mumbai Metropolitan Region grid in case of disruptions. A similar power system islanding plan for the national capital has been in the works for long. The country's largest power producer, NTPC, has suggested dedicating some of its gas-based and coal-fuelled power units around Delhi to create the islanding system. [Source](#)

New coal-fired power plants in India likely to end up stranded: IEEFA

Much of India's 33 gigawatts (GW) of coal-fired power capacity currently under construction and another 29 GW in the pre-construction stage will end up stranded due to competition from renewables, according to the Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis (IEEFA). "Coal-fired power simply cannot compete with the ongoing cost reductions of renewables. Solar tariffs in India are now below even the fuel costs of running most existing coal-fired power plants," said Kashish Shah, research analyst at IEEFA and author of the report.

He said that in the past 12 months no new coal-fired power plants have been announced, and there has been no movement in the 29 GW of pre-construction capacity. "This reflects the lack of financing available for new coal-fired power projects, and also the flattening of electricity demand growth, which has impacted coal the most," Shah added.

Despite these headwinds, the Central Electricity Authority had projected that India would reach 267 GW of coal-fired capacity by 2030 which would require adding 58 GW of net new capacity additions – about 6.4 GW annually. However, the report said that it is 'highly improbable'.

"It is highly improbable that the CEA's projections will materialise given the ongoing financial and operational stress in the thermal power sector, and puts the case that India's coal capacity requirements should be urgently revised," said the report. It added that any projections for India's future generation mix should take into account that new coal-fired power plants are likely to become stranded assets. IEEFA expects coal-fired capacity in India to peak at 220-230 GW by 2025 and with additions of 2-3 GW of net new coal-fired capacity annually in this five-year window – and only then if financing can be found amid the accelerating global retreat from coal.

Ahead of this month's summit, G7 country leaders have agreed to stop unabated coal finance before the end of 2021. According to the report, there is little appetite from investors – except for state-owned Power Finance Corporation and Rural Electrification Corporation – to risk new capital in a sector that continues to carry \$40-60 billion of non-performing or stranded assets. [Source](#)

India opens up for coal export as CIL allows overseas trade for auctioned coal

India for the first time would export coal. Though Coal India (CIL) would not directly involve in exports, it would allow procurers, under the two auction windows, to export. The move is likely to be catalytic to CIL's sales. " However, in case of export, the onus of complying with any law/government rules/regulations/ statutory guidelines regarding export of coal shall lie solely with the buyer/ exporter," the amended clause for spot e-auction says.

The clause, made effective from June 8, will allow coal purchasers including traders to export coal procured under two categories of e-auction schemes — spot e-auction scheme and special spot e auction scheme. The CIL board for the first time has brought about the change in spot e-auction, introduced in 2007 and special spot e-auction introduced in 2016.

While spot e-auction was meant for all categories of Indian coal buyers including traders, special spot e-auction is also meant for the same category of buyers with a provision to lift the booked quantity of coal in an extended period of time. The earlier clause said, “the coal procured under e-auction is for use within the country and not for export.”

Allocation of the dry fuel under spot e-auction and special spot e-auction together accounted for 46 million tonne (MTs) in FY21, which was 37% of the total allocated quantity of 124 MTs during the last fiscal. Spot e-auction at 42.5 MTs was the highest allocated quantity under all the five auction windows, in FY21, fetching 25% add on over the notified price, the highest in e auction sales. Special spot e-auction netted a premium of 13% over the notified price.

“We feel upbeat about this development and hopefully witness an upsurge in auction bookings under the two schemes,” a CIL executive said. Sources involved in coal trading told FE, primarily this could be an opportunity for exporting coal to land-locked neighbouring nations and Bangladesh as well, since international coal prices are on the rise. The Indonesian ministry of energy and mineral resources had already set the average price for May at \$89.74, though June prices are yet to come. Average global spot price across grades have been hovering at between \$109 and \$ 116 per tonne, which is posing difficulty for small consumers like Nepal and Bhutan.

Both the countries’ coal consumption ranges between 300-700 thousand (short) tonne respectively with demand growing at an average CAGR of 7%, Bangladesh is however a higher consumer at around 2.5 MTS per annum but the demand is expected to grow nearly three folds with the number of coal fired plants lined up for installation.

Since Indian coal is available at a deep discount, it generally reaches the bordering nations via the informal route. But the new policy will enable formal exports of coal blocking informal business to a great extent, the source said, adding India’s export potential in the present legal framework will depend much on the quantity offered in both the spot and special spot e- auctions. [Source](#)

Transmission charges payable by DICs for the billing month of June'21

The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Sharing of Inter-State Transmission Charges and Losses), Regulations 2020 came into force with effect from 1.11.2020. In these New Regulations, STOA charges will be determined based on monthly state transmission charges and there shall not be any separate injection and drawl PoC charges, for STOA. Further, DISCOMs having long term Access are not required to make any payment against POC charges for STOA transaction.

Transmission Charges for Short Term Open Access (STOA)			
Sl. No.	State	Region	STOA rate (paise/kWh)
1	Delhi	NR	40.97
2	UP	NR	47.11
3	Punjab	NR	46.21
4	Haryana	NR	55.99
5	Chandigarh	NR	39.28
6	Rajasthan	NR	49.52
7	HP	NR	40.59
8	J&K	NR	43.00
9	Uttarakhand	NR	52.88
10	Gujarat	WR	42.72
11	Madhya Pradesh	WR	43.19
12	Maharashtra	WR	47.22
13	Chhattisgarh	WR	36.96
14	Goa	WR	45.21
15	Daman Diu	WR	42.95
16	Dadra Nagar Haveli	WR	45.36
17	Andhra Pradesh	SR	55.64
18	Telangana	SR	40.91
19	Tamil Nadu	SR	45.79
20	Kerala	SR	44.61
21	Karnataka	SR	42.88
22	Pondicherry	SR	38.45
23	Goa-SR	SR	34.06
24	West Bengal	ER	47.67
25	Odisha	ER	46.32
26	Bihar	ER	45.91
27	Jharkhand	ER	48.39

28	Sikkim	ER	39.88
29	DVC	ER	45.44
30	Bangladesh	ER	34.93
31	Arunachal Pradesh	NER	41.53
32	Assam	NER	41.91
33	Manipur	NER	42.82
34	Meghalaya	NER	36.28
35	Mizoram	NER	50.57
36	Nagaland	NER	61.54
37	Tripura	NER	54.58

[Click source for other region POC charges. \(Source- CERC\)](#)

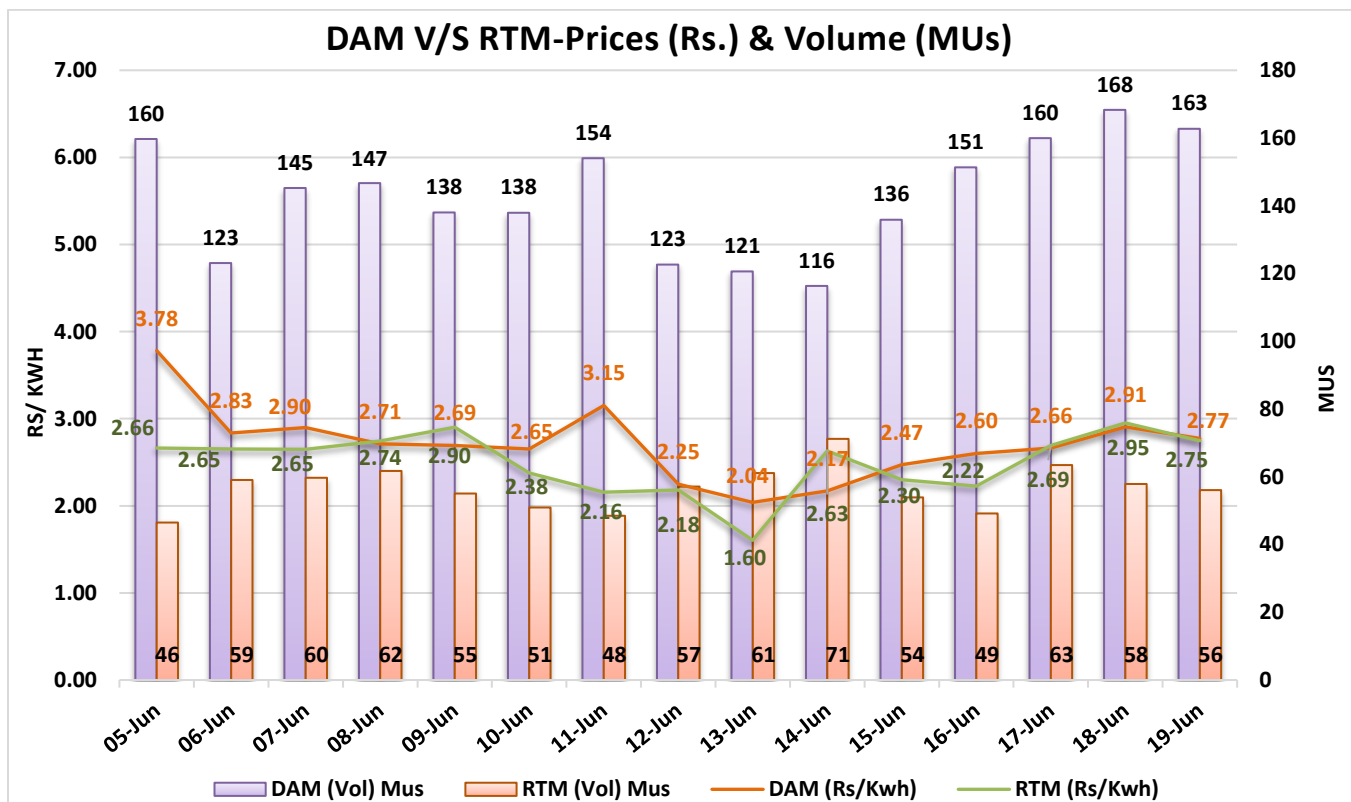
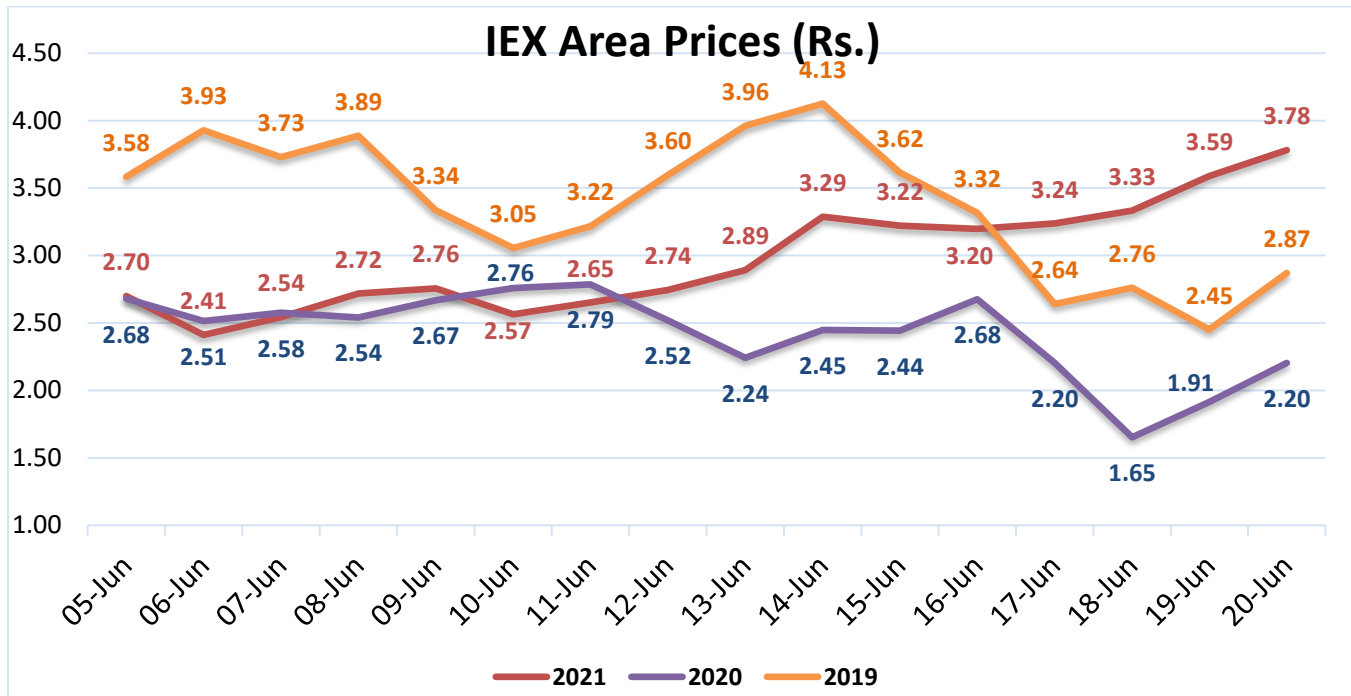
Bilateral Power Market

Result of various tenders:-

PSPCL/Short/21-22/RA/7				
Sl. No.	Quantity(MW)	Period	Time Block (Hrs.)	Price (Rs./KWh)
1	600	01.06.2021 to 09.06.2021	00:00 to 24:00	3.52
2	1800	10.06.2021 to 15.06.2021	00:00 to 24:00	3.64 - 4.7
3	600	16.06.2021 to 30.06.2021	00:00 to 24:00	3.61 - 4.39
4	600	01.07.2021 to 15.07.2021	00:00 to 24:00	3.87 - 3.88
5	600	16.07.2021 to 31.07.2021	00:00 to 24:00	3.57 - 3.66
6	600	01.08.2021 to 15.08.2021	00:00 to 24:00	3.89
7	600	16.08.2021 to 31.08.2021	00:00 to 24:00	3.31 - 3.39
8	600	01.09.2021 to 15.09.2021	00:00 to 24:00	3.2 - 3.39
9	600	16.09.2021 to 30.09.2021	00:00 to 24:00	3.2 - 3.39
PSPCL/Short/21-22/RA/9				
Sl. No.	Quantity(MW)	Period	Time Block (Hrs.)	Price (Rs./KWh)
1	600	13.05.2021 to 31.05.2021	00:00 to 24:00	3.4
PFC Consulting Limited/Short/21-22/RA/8				
Sl. No.	Quantity(MW)	Period	Time Block (Hrs.)	Price (Rs./KWh)
1	14	01.07.2021 to 30.06.2022	00:00 to 24:00	3.18

[Source](#)

IEX Price Trend



Commodity Price Indices

Name	Description	Unit	Price
Australian Thermal Coal	Calorific Value- 6,300 kcal/kg (11,340 btu/lb), less than 0.8%, sulphur 13% ash; previously 6,667 kcal/kg (12,000 btu/lb), less than 1.0% sulphur, 14% ash	USD/ MT	50.60
Coal, Indonesia	Coal Indonesia	USD/ MT	92.41
Coal, Colombia	Colombian Coal	USD/ MT	83.44
Crude Oil (Petroleum)	Crude Oil (petroleum), simple average of three spot prices; Dated Brent, West Texas Intermediate, and the Dubai Fateh, US Dollars per Barrel	USD/Barrel	66.40
Diesel	New York Harbor Ultra-Low Sulphur No 2 Diesel Spot Price	USD/Gallon	2.12
Heating Oil	New York Harbor Conventional Gasoline Regular Spot Price FOB	USD/Gallon	1.91
Natural Gas	Natural Gas, Natural Gas spot price at the Henry Hub terminal in Louisiana, US Dollars per Million Metric British Thermal Unit	USD/MMBTU	3.333
Jet Fuel	U.S. Gulf Coast Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel Spot Price FOB	USD/Gallon	1.90

(Source: ICMW METI Bloomberg Index Mundi)

Weather (Estimated for next fortnight)

City	Max Temp	Min Temp	Precipitation (Probability)
DELHI	39	28	7%
MUMBAI	31	27	51%
KOLKATA	33	27	61%
CHENNAI	36	27	32%

(Source - Accuweather)

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