

# POWER MARKET CAPSULE-179<sup>th</sup> Edition

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**TPTCL'S E-NEWS LETTER**



## CONTENT INSIDE

- 1. Power Market News.....01-09
- 2. PoC Rates.....09-10
- 3. Bilateral Market.....10-11
- 4. IEX Price Trend.....11-12
- 6. Commodity Pricing .....12
- 7. Weather Estimated.....13

**Tata Power Trading Company Limited (TPTCL)**



## Power Market News

### **No resolution in sight for seven stressed units with 7,410 MW capacity: Union power ministry**

Out of the 34 coal-based power projects totalling 40,130 mega-watt (MW), which were considered 'stressed' by the government in March 2017, resolution of seven plants of 7,410 MW are unlikely to be achieved, the Union power ministry recently informed a parliamentary committee. Only 135 MW of the non-salvageable capacity has been commissioned, and the remaining projects are in their initial stages of development, with only land being bought for some of the units.

Steps taken by the government and lenders to address the stress in the power generation sector have helped as many as 16 coal-based projects with combined capacity of 19,240 MW to have either been completely salvaged, or near final resolution, the ministry said. Another 11 projects, with a capacity of 13,480 MW are expected to find a resolution either within or outside the NCLT framework. The cumulative outstanding debt of the projects which are yet to find resolution is pegged at Rs 1,04,408 crore, of which, the seven irredeemable projects have outstanding debt of Rs 27,868 crore.

Out of these seven plants, six projects are at very initial stage of construction and are currently totally stalled. These "have either been ordered to be liquidated or are heading towards liquidation", the government informed the parliamentary committee. Five of these projects have no fuel supply arrangements, while two plants (1,050 MW KVK Nilanchal and 1,320 MW Lanco Babandh) have agreements with Coal India for parts of their total capacities. Three units (1,200 MW Essar Power Jharkhand, 1,050 Monnet Power Odisha and KVK Nilanchal) have tied up power supply contracts for only a fraction of their respective capacities.

Lack of adequate fuel supply and shortage of power purchase agreements (PPAs) were identified as the primary reasons for stress in the sector. A number of plants were planned without PPAs, keeping the lucrative rates of merchant power at that time. However, electricity demand did not rise as it was expected resulting in less than anticipate demand of power from the exchanges. To address stress in the sector, the government, in March 2019, had approved some recommendations of a high-level empowered committee, mainly relating to coal supply issues, payment discipline and sanctity of contractual agreements.

The Shakti scheme, which was framed by the government to provide coal linkages to stressed plants, helped in the turnaround of seven projects with a capacity of around 6,000 MW. In order to address the problem of lack of PPAs, the power ministry had notified a scheme for procurement of power from commissioned projects having untied capacity.

Nearly 2,000 MW capacity have already got relief from the scheme. Negotiations outside the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code framework, enabled by a favourable Supreme Court verdict in April 2019 which declared the Reserve Bank of India's February 12, 2018 fiat on mandatory insolvency and bankruptcy code timelines as 'ultra vires', also aided the resolution of some units. [Source](#)

### **Power ministry urges switch to prepaid smart meters as govt's discom dues rise**

NEW DELHI: As part of India's push to leverage electricity smart meters to reduce distribution losses, the Union power ministry has advised Central government offices to switch over to prepaid smart meters on priority. This comes against the backdrop of discoms being traditionally been the weakest link in the



electricity value chain, plagued by low collections, rise in power purchase cost, inadequate tariff hikes and subsidy disbursement, and mounting dues from government departments.

“Apart from the operational inefficiencies that cause financial losses, mounting electricity dues of the government departments, including Central and state governments; urban and rural local bodies; and government boards and corporations due to delayed and inadequate payments for electricity usage also causes cash flow distress in discoms,” the Union power ministry said in statement.

“The interest burden on the additional working capital availed by discoms to tide over the shortfalls further creates an inflationary pressure on their costs, thereby placing further stress on their viability. Estimates obtained from the States suggest the outstanding Government department dues to be ₹48,664 crore at the end of FY2020-21, a value that is a colossal 9% of the annual power sector turnover,” the statement added.

India is rolling out the world’s largest electricity smart metering programme to reduce power theft and help the country’s struggling distribution utilities become more efficient. The marquee ₹3.03 trillion power discom reform scheme also has a compulsory smart metering ecosystem component. “State departments can emulate similar mechanisms to promote pre-payment of electricity,” the statement said.

Creating a smart meter architecture minimizes human intervention in metering, billing and collection process and helps in reducing theft by identifying loss pockets. It requires a two-way communication network, control centre equipment and software applications that enable near real-time gathering and transfer of energy usage information. “This follows a clarification issued by the Ministry of Finance enabling all Central ministries and Central departments to make advance payments for pre-paid metered electricity without insisting on any bank guarantees, while at the same time ensuring proper accounting arrangements,” the statement said.

With the narrowing of India’s gap between the cost of electricity bought (average cost of supply, or ACS) and supplied (average realizable revenue, or ARR) to 28 paise per unit in 2019-20 led to a fall in discom losses by more than a third to ₹38,000 crore from ₹61,360 crore in FY19, according to government data. “Prepaid smart metering in all government departments would not only go a long way in ensuring the commitment of the government in bringing discoms back on the path of financial sustainability, promotion of energy efficiency but would also serve as a model for emulation by states for defining similar such mechanisms that support prepayment of the electricity dues by their own departments,” the statement added. [Source](#)

### **Discom losses to spike up as revenues remain constrained: Crisil**

Losses of power distribution companies will remain elevated at around ₹46,000 crore this fiscal, working out to 40 per cent higher than the ₹33,000 crore seen in the pre-pandemic levels of fiscal 2020. The revenues have been constrained as demand from high-paying, commercial and industrial (C&I) consumers have been lower than seen during pre-pandemic period, while tariff hikes have been inadequate, according to a Crisil report.

In its assessment, costs are also likely to surge primarily because of higher interest burden because of ballooning debt according to a study of 34 State discoms (from 15 States), which account for over 80 per cent of India’s power demand. The nationwide lockdowns imposed in the first half of the last fiscal brought commercial and industrial activities to a standstill and evaporated an estimated quarter of demand from high paying consumers for the full fiscal 2021, compared to 2020.

Ankit Hakhu, Director, Crisil Ratings, in a statement said, “In fiscal 2022, while industrial demand will recover with an expected recovery in industrial activity amid healthy GDP growth, forecast at 9.5 per cent on-year, commercial demand will remain subdued as people remain cautious in stepping out of their homes. Consequently, we expect C&I consumers to account for a lower demand in fiscal 2022, compared with fiscal 2020.”

Thus lower contribution of the C&I segment, which pays ₹3-4 per unit more compared with agriculture and domestic consumers, will constrain overall realisations for the discoms. And tariff hikes by just 6 out of 15 State discoms analysed, would translate to a mere 1-2 per cent increase in average realisations from fiscal 2020 levels.

### **Operating cost**

Operating costs may also inch up 3 per cent over fiscal 2020 because of higher power purchase cost driven by pricier coal, transportation and steady increase in the administrative costs. Diesel prices are up over 35 per cent from fiscal 2020 levels.

Aditya Jhaver, Director, Crisil Ratings, said, “Further, denting the cash flows will be a more than 30 per cent surge in interest cost as discoms take debt largely under Atmanirbhar Bharat Scheme, to repay older dues of generation and transmission companies. This is a higher cost debt with interest cost around 50-100 basis points higher than the average cost of debt of discoms. Debt will also be taken to fund ensuing cash losses and capital expenditure. We expect debt to surge to ₹5.3 lakh crore this fiscal.”

Consequently, constrained realisations along with limited tariff hikes coupled with higher interest and operating costs is expected to expand discom losses yet again this fiscal – by a good 40 per cent over fiscal 2020 levels. Therefore, structural reforms are critical to their sustainability it said. [Source](#)

### **Smart meter operators may get first claim on consumer power bills**

The government may allow prepaid electricity meter suppliers the first claim on consumer power bills in a bid to avoid payment delays and attract investment in the space, a senior official said. The Union power ministry is soon expected to issue standard bid documents (SBDs) for smart meter tenders by states willing to avail incentive under the ₹3.03 lakh-crore revamped power distribution scheme.

“Since not many investors will be keen to deal with state power distribution companies because of the payment delays, an innovative solution has been provided in SBDs,” a senior ministry official said. “Because it is a prepaid meter, the first charge on the collection will be with the advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) operator.” The ministry will urge states to aggregate demand for smart meters and issue bulk tenders similar to the case of LED lamps that reduced prices in the country by almost five times in four years, he said. State-run Energy Efficiency Service Ltd (EESL) executive vice chairman Saurabh Kumar said the first charge on billing will make the investment ‘extremely’ viable.

“We hope a large number of players will start bidding as far as smart meters are concerned,” Kumar said. “The ₹900-per-meter capital cost being given as subsidy will also reduce the monthly rent of the discom. Presently, EESL charges ₹85 per meter per month, and with the subsidy it expects the cost to reduce to below ₹60 per meter per month,” he said. “We have shown viability of this model, with the installation of 20 lakh meters which are in operation showing average revenue increase of ₹200 per month per meter on an average,” Kumar said. [Source](#)





## Distribution reforms to recharge India's power sector

To implement power-sector reforms announced in Budget FY22, the Electricity (Amendment) Bill has been proposed. The country now has a unified electricity grid and, in the form of unbundling of the power sector utilities, most of the states have achieved a key milestone in the reform process. Electricity has been traded on power exchanges since 2008. The share of electricity traded through exchanges in overall consumption has reached 4.5% in FY20. Nearly 100% of the Indian population now has access to electricity. India's electricity supply deficit has come down from more than 10% in 2008 to less than 1% in 2021. The global threat of climate change is more real than ever before with electricity at the epicentre of this issue. To address the climate change issue, the Centre set out ambitious targets for renewable energy capacity addition in the past decade. The share of renewable energy in the capacity terms has grown from nearly 7.7% in 2007 to 23.5% in 2020 and sharper rise is envisaged hereon. The next logical step in power-sector reforms would be to delicense the distribution segment and let market forces play. The proposed Electricity (Amendment) Bill is expected to do this. Its provisions aim to bring in consumer freedom, privatisation and efficiency, by covering four key areas:

**De-licensing of distribution & portability:** Currently, discoms work as a monopoly in their territory. The Bill would enable multiple companies to operate in a region and bring in more competition and private-sector participation. By reducing entry barriers, it may attract large private-sector investment in the distribution space and help relieve the latter's distress. For consumers, it will bring in portability similar to the telecom sector. However, it may not be as smooth, given asset ownership of the network will continue to remain with the existing discom.

**Strengthening of the despatch centre:** Load Despatch Centres will be empowered to halt schedule and despatch of any power if agreed payment security has not been provided by the discom. This is expected to compel discoms to submit relevant payment securities as agreed in their PPA. This would benefit many renewable energy developers; in a few cases, payment securities have not been submitted by their counterparties. It will also provide comfort to the lenders and increase the bankability of PPAs. The amendments also provide for strengthening and adding responsibilities to the National Load Despatch Centre to supervise and control interregional grid and inter-state transmission networks, improving the security and reliability of the national grid.

**Reinforcement of climate agenda:** The Bill empowers SERCs to fix RPO trajectories and also provides for penalties if such RPOs are not met. In 2019-20, only four states—Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu—achieved their RPO targets. Another seven states achieved more than 55% RPO compliance. Penalties, even if nominal, would help create a large demand for RE projects in the next few years. It also provides an assurance to the global and domestic investors across the RE value-chain.

**Institutional reforms for regulatory bodies:** A couple of institutional reforms are also introduced, including strengthening of the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity by increasing the number of members, which would enable quicker resolution of the pending petitions and reduce queues, mandatory appointment of a member from law background, which would ensure proper and timely resolution of disputes which are legal in nature. Both amendments would strengthen investor confidence as they would bring in efficiency as well as make the dispute resolution process more structured and transparent.

A number of these amendments focus on improving the efficiency of discoms, hence buy-in of discoms is paramount for effective implementation of these amendments. The amendments also bring in a complex maze of challenges for them. Discoms already struggling with operational issues may have to strategically plan for the upcoming challenges.



The success of the reforms would largely depend on important aspects such as: ensuring quality players register as discom licensee, logical penalties for non-fulfilment of RPO targets for discoms that lack sufficient renewable energy sources in their state and largely depend on the bilateral purchase of green electricity. Barring a few sections, a large part of the industry welcomes these reforms. The future of electricity is believed to be decarbonised, decentralised and democratised. These amendments address each of these three areas. [Source](#)

## Delicensing Indian power distribution

The Indian energy sector landscape has transformed significantly over the past few years with reforms around encouraging clean-generation technologies, improving utility-level operational excellence programmes, enhancing consumer access, etc. It is on the threshold of the next level of reforms that focus on providing consumer-choice, competition in the supply segment and unleashing enormous potential spin-offs while driving convergence across adjacent sectors.

Delicensing of the distribution business is proposed in the latest amendment to the Electricity Act, 2003. As per the proposed amendments, an entity has to register with the SERC for distribution of power in a particular state instead of obtaining a distribution licence. An entity must register with the CERC if it plans to distribute power in multiple states. The SERC/CERC would be required to process the application within 60 days of receipt. The eligibility criteria for qualification as a discom will be notified by the Centre separately. Delicensing would also enable competition in the retail-supply business, allowing multiple retailers to operate in the same geographical area by either utilising an existing network through non-discriminatory access or laying their own network. Consumers will be allowed to avail power supply from any discom registered to supply in their area.

This will enable access to service-based models and allow newer market entrants with capabilities in services or technology across value segments. With the Smart Meter National Programme (SMNP) already gathering pace, a preference for pay-per-use and leasing models is already being observed. Companies across mobility, digital media and entertainment, home automation, telecom and retail will explore sectoral play; along with other utility services players like gas and water.

The separation of roles in network management and consumer service would give rise to new institutions emerging across the agencies, and enhance accountability and transparency.

Poor financial health in distribution had impacted the sectoral value-chain and impacted the ability to innovate, attracting talent and limiting technology infusion. Reforms in the last leg will support sector investments and efficiencies around digitalisation, decarbonisation, and decentralisation. The segregation will drive capital allocation more judiciously and efficiencies will positively influence retail tariffs. With the CERC already working on creating a more dynamic and efficient wholesale market mechanism, discoms would be able to source cheaper and more efficient power, thereby benefiting retail consumers. Innovations around convergence and bundling will impact capital allocation and the sharing of common costs. This can also aid the acceleration of other businesses that the utility might venture into like such as home automation, data monetisation, sale of energy-efficient appliances and energy-management services, amongst several others.

While the proposition has massive potential for improving the current state of energy distribution, critical considerations for laying down the operational framework would be imperative to ensure the following challenges are resolved: strengthening of the ERCs to enable them in setting correct baselines and monitoring the quality of supply and consumer services; developing an accountability framework delineating clear roles and responsibilities between various network, trading and retail-supply participants

to minimise disputes; designing institutions, processes and systems under State Load Dispatch Centres to implement a transparent and fair energy-accounting system to account for all retail customers across voltage levels; strengthening tariff determination and management of cross-subsidy surcharges through the Universal Service Obligation (USO) fund; developing a mechanism for vetting and understanding customers and their profiles to address their specific needs, including subsidies; setting up a clear mechanism for consumer switching along with policy and regulatory oversight; developing a transparent mechanism for capturing, storing and sharing of customer and metering information amongst the multiple retail licences considering the concerns of customers around data privacy and usage; achieving a balance between the procurement of efficient and clean green power, and entering into long-term power purchase agreements (PPAs) with inefficient plants along with developing innovative solutions for repurposing older power plants; and forming guidelines for the development of 'other business regulations' to provide incentives for leveraging underlying assets and creating additional revenue streams for participants.

States would need lead-time to prepare for this significant change. India has always planned well but the pace of execution has often been delayed. We sincerely hope that's not the case with the delicensing of power distribution. [Source](#)

### **Rural average electricity supply at 22.17 hours a day, 23.36 hours in cities in June 2021: Power Ministry**

The average power supply per day was 22.17 hours in rural areas and 23.36 hours in cities during June 2021, Parliament was informed. "In June 2021, the average availability of power in the rural areas was 22.17 hours (in a day), and in urban areas, it was 23.36 hours," Power Minister RK Singh said in a written reply to the Lok Sabha. As per independent surveys, the availability of power in rural areas has gone up from an average of 12 hours in 2015-16 to 20.50 hours in the year 2020; and in the urban areas, the availability of power has gone up to 22.23 hours, he said.

The minister told the House that under the Saubhagya scheme, as of March 31, 2021, all the states have reported 100 per cent electrification of all the willing un-electrified households, identified before March 31, 2019. As reported by the states, 2.817 crore households have been electrified up to March 31, 2021, since the launch of Saubhagya, he noted. In another reply, the minister said the present installed generation capacity in the country is around 384 Giga Watt (GW), which is more than sufficient to meet the power demand in the country. The maximum peak power demand experienced so far was around 200.6 GW on July 7, 2021, he added. The government has received a proposal from one of the states for a uniform power tariff throughout the country, the minister informed the House.

Tariffs for consumers within states are determined by the respective State Electricity Regulatory Commission, depending upon the various factors like power purchase cost, aggregate transmission and commercial (AT&C) loss, operation and maintenance (O&M) expense, consumer mix etc., which varies from state to state. Tariff Policy already provides for uniformity in approach for determination of tariff, Singh explained. Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) fixes different tariff rates for different generating companies, depending on their capital cost, base fuel price, Gross Calorific Value (GCV), efficiency norms, station heat rate, secondary oil consumption, plant load factor (PLF), varying financial and operational costs, the technology of the plant, vintage of the plant etc. Such tariff is uniform for all those distribution companies who have a share/power purchase agreement with the said generating company. The government is promoting competition through power exchanges. Most of the time, there is one rate for the power traded in the power exchanges for all the buyers in the country. Efforts are being made to increase the share of power purchases through power exchanges. PTI KKS BAL [Source](#)

## Discoms must apply for central grants by December 31: Power minister RK Singh

State-run power distribution companies (discoms) will require to apply to the Union power ministry by December 31 to receive the Centre's assistance under the recently approved Rs 3-lakh-crore revival scheme, power minister RK Singh said. As per the design of the scheme, loss-making discoms will have access to the Centre's funds only after preparing a convincing programme for loss reduction, which has to be approved by the respective state governments.

Under the scheme to be implemented in the five years to FY26, the Centre will fork out Rs 97,631 crore. "Most states assured us that they will submit their proposals before October 31," the minister said. He added: "We will provide assistance to states for strengthening and modernisation of systems so that distribution management systems, SCADA systems, smart grids and smart meters can be put in place. This will allow the whole distribution system to be controlled by artificial intelligence." The idea is to address core issues of billing-collection inefficiencies and pilferage efficiently.

As FE reported earlier, as much as Rs 22,500 crore has been earmarked as the central government grant for the installation of 25 crore smart prepaid meters across the country. The total outlay for smart-metering under the scheme is Rs 1.5 lakh crore, of which the Centre will provide Rs 900 per meter to the discoms, which comes to around 15% of the cost of these devices. States which are able to install smart prepaid meters before December 2023 will also be eligible for an additional incentive of Rs 450 per meter.

The new scheme aims to bring down the aggregate technical and commercial losses (AT&C) — an indicator of pilferage — to 12-15% by FY25. AT&C losses now stand at 21%, after the UDAY scheme — which was launched in November 2015 to revive the loss-making, debt-ridden discoms — failed to meet the target of cutting them to 15% by FY19. The Centre has made funding under the new scheme contingent on the discoms committing to undertake structural reforms and infrastructure creation such as feeder separation and smart meters. The new programme will subsume the existing central government schemes for discoms such as the Integrated Power Development Scheme and the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana.

The minister had said earlier that losses of discoms were down 38% on year at around Rs 38,000 crore in FY20. The losses had surged 83% annually to Rs 61,360 crore in FY19, mainly due to delayed subsidy disbursement by state governments, inefficient billing and tariff collection and inadequate tariff hikes. Analysts expect the losses to have risen again in FY21, owing to the pandemic disrupting the reform process that induced a certain discipline among these entities. [Source](#)

## Need to address future sustainability of power sector

Power generation companies and transmission companies are battling with distribution companies or discoms on a regular basis on outstanding payments which have crossed approximately Rs. 1,25,000 crore. As a result, various generators and transmission companies keep lobbying with discoms at varying points of time and discoms make payments in an ad hoc and haphazard manner to various parties at various times and are almost never regular in their payments. The stress in the sector continues to remain but intensity keeps shifting from one pocket to the other each month. It is like a mouse jumping under the carpet.

No accurate diagnosis is possible to determine what is the equilibrium capacity of the discom to supply and pay for electricity and transmission. In the absence of diagnosis, all restructuring plans resolve the issues temporarily but in reality, the can is pushed down the road. And every few years, a new restructuring plan is needed. The banking sector is also unable to evaluate the creditworthiness of discoms and unable to provide sustainable financing structures to discoms. Generators and transmission





companies do not have any visibility on the timing and amount of collections from discoms. Therefore, they have to engage in ad hoc planning of their cash flows. In the absence of visibility, banking sector is unable to factor these receivables and generators and transmission companies are deprived of working capital facilities from the banking system. Finally, the need of continuous lobbying with discoms to get payments gives rise to unhealthy business practices, harassments and influence peddling. We need a multi-layered approach to solve this problem.

As part of the Atmanirbhar Package of May 2020, Government of India has provided a scheme of Rs 1,25,000 crore to enable the discoms to retire their payment obligations until March 31, 2020. Therefore, once the past issue is resolved, we should be addressing the need for future sustainability. To facilitate this, a few steps are required.

It should be made mandatory for all generators and transmission companies to regularly upload the data on their invoices and collections on a single portal available in public domain such as PRAAPTI. This data should contain - invoice date, invoice amount, due date, delay payment surcharge rate. PRAAPTI should be reconfigured to automatically calculate delay payment surcharge amount on each invoice each day. It should be made mandatory that all invoices by generators and transmission companies are raised and submitted only electronically to discoms. By way of tariff policy or an amendment in Electricity Act or any other regulatory mechanism deemed fit by the Government, it should be made mandatory that discoms make payments to generators and transmission companies strictly in chronological order of invoices on the basis of date of invoice raised, that is, first-in-first-out basis.

In following this chronological order, a discom should withhold payments to same state government owned generators and transmission companies to the extent of the amounts payable to the discom from the arms of and entities owned by the same state government. As an example, say, a discom owes Rs 1000 crore to the generators and transmission companies owned by the same state government. At the same time, several arms of and entities owned by the same state government owe unpaid dues of Rs 800 cr towards electricity supplied by the discom to such arms/entities. In such a case, this discom should withhold payments of Rs 800 cr to the generators and transmission companies owned by the same state government towards the most recent invoices from these generators and transmission companies. This amount should be withheld until the discom receives the said amount from the various arms and entities owned by the state government for electricity supplied by the discom to these arms/entities. And the cash available with the said discom should be used to make payments to all other generators and transmission companies strictly in the chronological order of invoices, i.e., on First in-first-out basis.

Usually, while the electricity connection of a small family is cut off for non-payment of electricity bill on time, but these state government arms/entities continue to withhold payments to discoms for months on end. States should not only pay the subsidy amounts to the discoms as due but also ensure that their arms/entities pay their dues to discoms on time. This will ensure that the state governments are held responsible for their entities and the burden of their inaction is not passed on to other generators and transmission companies.

A small percentage, say 1%, of discom revenues each month should be credited to an escrow account maintained by respective state electricity regulatory commission or another agency. The deposits in this account should be utilized by the concerned electricity regulatory commission to pay the delay payment surcharges to generators/transmission companies, per data on PRAAPTI, each month or each quarter. Any balances left in the escrow account should be returned to the discom on a quarterly basis. There are multiple benefits of the above solution.

State governments will be forced to streamline the actions of its various arms/entities. Payables situation by discoms will be transparently known to all stakeholders – discoms, generators, transmission companies, governments, electricity regulatory commissions, banks and financial institutions. This will eliminate all unhealthy practices of lobbying for payments. There will be certainty of receiving the payments and delay payment surcharge thereon. This certainty will enable the banking system to provide appropriate banking facilities to discoms as well as generators and transmission companies. Factoring market will open up for electricity sector also which is currently totally absent.

Water will find its own level – within a few months, the equilibrium state of the sector will be discovered enabling sound, sustainable and long-term solutions to be found and implemented. Aggregate revenue requirement approvals by electricity regulatory commissions will factor in these costs and consumer tariffs will eventually get adjusted to eliminate the delays. Reduced risk of collections will substantially reduce the cost of finance (debt as well as equity) for the electricity sector and help in bringing down the tariffs. All this will eliminate the need for letters of credits or other payment security mechanisms which impose additional cost on discoms and, therefore, the consumers.

The above solution syncs very well with the philosophy of a new India whose major goals are - ease of doing business, digitisation, minimum government and maximum governance and corruption-free governance. [Source](#)

## Transmission charges payable by DICs for the billing month of Sep'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	47.50
2	UP	NR	48.34
3	Punjab	NR	53.71
4	Haryana	NR	70.19
5	Chandigarh	NR	42.62
6	Rajasthan	NR	54.06
7	HP	NR	39.66
8	J&K	NR	41.64
9	Uttarakhand	NR	52.61
10	Gujarat	WR	43.55
11	Madhya Pradesh	WR	43.06
12	Maharashtra	WR	52.52



13	Chattisgarh	WR	36.22
14	Goa	WR	47.04
15	Daman Diu	WR	43.91
16	Dadra Nagar Haveli	WR	45.64
17	Andhra Pradesh	SR	48.64
18	Telangana	SR	38.13
19	Tamil Nadu	SR	39.02
20	Kerala	SR	41.04
21	Karnataka	SR	41.83
22	Pondicherry	SR	37.54
23	Goa-SR	SR	33.69
24	West Bengal	ER	42.75
25	Odisha	ER	48.48
26	Bihar	ER	44.62
27	Jharkhand	ER	45.86
28	Sikkim	ER	38.36
29	DVC	ER	40.63
30	Bangladesh	ER	35.71
31	Arunachal Pradesh	NER	47.33
32	Assam	NER	48.06
33	Manipur	NER	42.93
34	Meghalaya	NER	40.90
35	Mizoram	NER	43.63
36	Nagaland	NER	63.60
37	Tripura	NER	47.29

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

## Bilateral Power Market

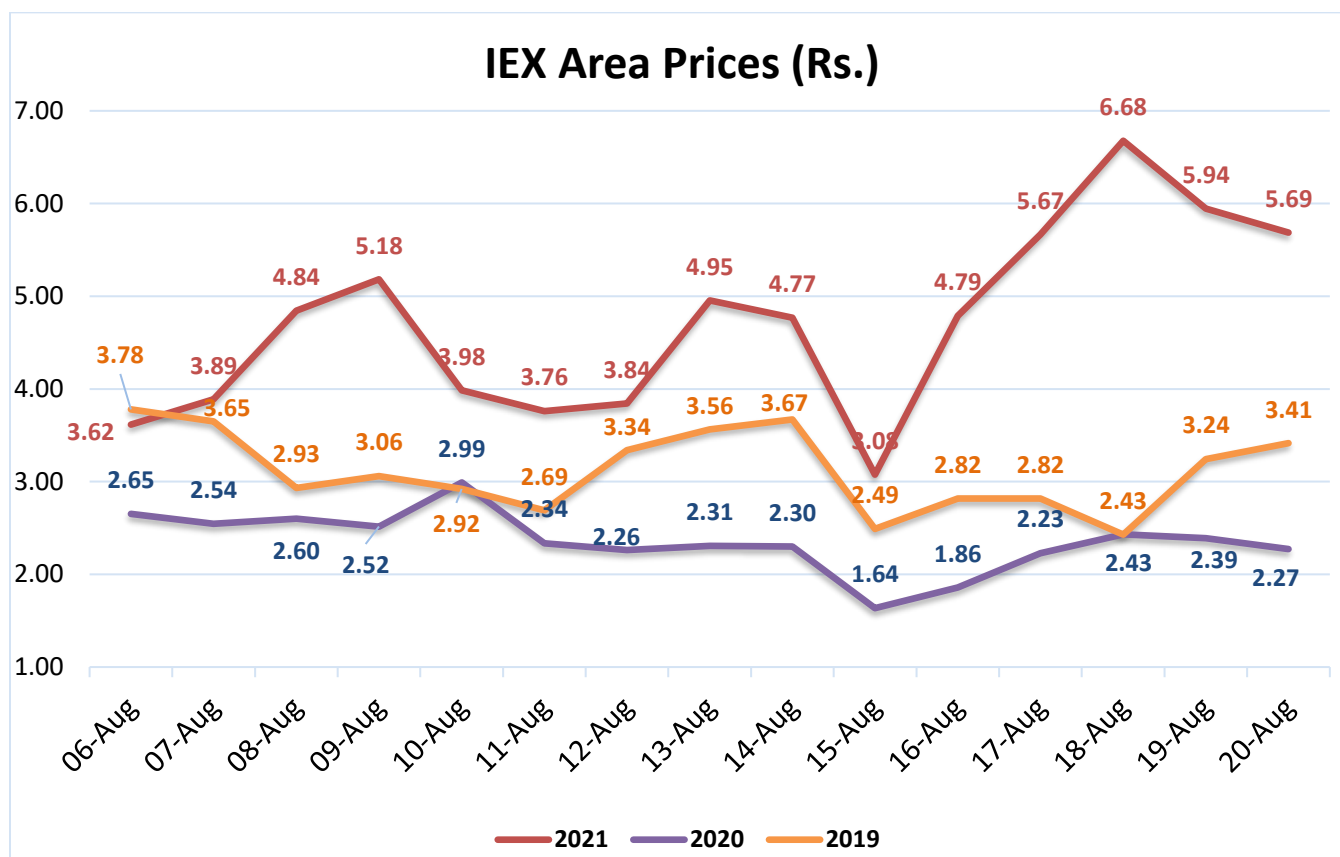
### Result of various tenders:-

TATA POWER DELHI DISTRIBUTION LIMITED/Short/21-22/RA/19				
Sl. No.	Quantity(MW)	Period	Time Block (Hrs.)	Price (Rs./KWh)
1	30	10.08.2021 to 30.09.2021	00:00 to 24:00	4.16
EON KHARADI INFRASTRUCTURE PVT LTD/Short/21-22/RA/22				
Sl. No.	Quantity(MW)	Period	Time Block (Hrs.)	Price (Rs./KWh)

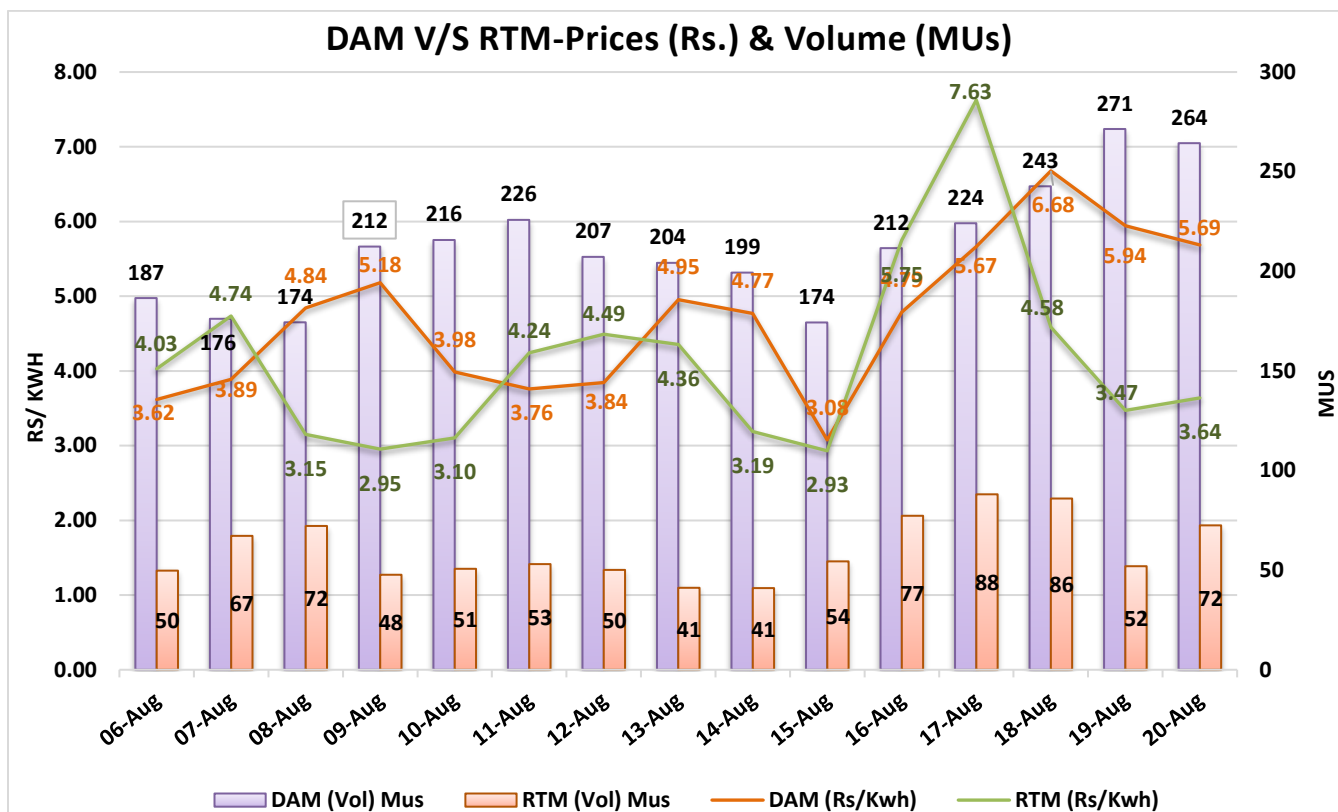
1	7	01.11.2021 to 31.10.2022	00:00 to 24:00	3.95
<b>TAMILNADU ELECTRICITY BOARD/Short/21-22/RA/24</b>				
Sl. No.	Quantity(MW)	Period	Time Block (Hrs.)	Price (Rs./KWh)
1	750	06.09.2021 to 30.09.2021	00:00 to 24:00	4.5 - 11.35
<b>GUVNL/Short/21-22/RA/25</b>				
Sl. No.	Quantity(MW)	Period	Time Block (Hrs.)	Price (Rs./KWh)
1	500	15.09.2021 to 30.09.2021	00:00 to 24:00	4.6 - 8.09
2	500	01.10.2021 to 31.10.2021	00:00 to 24:00	4.43 - 4.45
3	500	01.11.2021 to 30.11.2021	00:00 to 24:00	3.93 - 4.04
4	500	01.12.2021 to 31.12.2021	00:00 to 24:00	3.91

[Source](#)

### IEX Price Trend







## Commodity Price Indices

Name	Description	Unit	Price
<b>Australian Thermal Coal</b>	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	151.97
<b>Coal, Indonesia</b>	Coal Indonesia	USD/ MT	92.41
<b>Coal, Colombia</b>	Colombian Coal	USD/ MT	83.44
<b>Crude Oil (Petroleum)</b>	Crude Oil (petroleum), simple average of three spot prices; Dated Brent, West Texas Intermediate, and the Dubai Fateh, US Dollars per Barrel	USD/Barrel	73.28
<b>Diesel</b>	New York Harbor Ultra-Low Sulphur No 2 Diesel Spot Price	USD/Gallon	2.14
<b>Heating Oil</b>	New York Harbor Conventional Gasoline Regular Spot Price FOB	USD/Gallon	1.96
<b>Natural Gas</b>	Natural Gas, Natural Gas spot price at the Henry Hub terminal in Louisiana, US Dollars per Million Metric British Thermal Unit	USD/MMBTU	4.568
<b>Jet Fuel</b>	U.S. Gulf Coast Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel Spot Price FOB	USD/Gallon	1.92

(Source: ICMW METI Bloomberg Index Mundi)



## Weather (Estimated for next fortnight)

City	Max Temp	Min Temp	Precipitation (Probability)
DELHI	33	26	41%
MUMBAI	30	26	81%
KOLKATA	33	27	54%
CHENNAI	37	25	19%

*(Source - Accuweather)*

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