

# POWER MARKET CAPSULE-182<sup>nd</sup> Edition

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**TPTCL'S E-NEWS LETTER**



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



## Power Market News

### IEEFA India: Why prices skyrocketed at the power exchange

With electricity demand in India recently peaking, a new report by the Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis (IEEFA) explores the supply and demand conditions that led to recent price spikes in the evening peak hours, starting in August through to September 2021. Electricity demand in India has peaked and dropped markedly as the country went into and out of COVID-19 lockdowns, exceeding seasonal peaks and declines. As the economy bounced back quickly, electricity demand has shot up, especially in the past few weeks, causing skyrocketing prices at the power exchange.



Report author and energy economist Vibhuti Garg examines whether the high prices are momentary or are likely to continue. “Lockdowns slowed renewable energy installation that could have bolstered the output of thermal power plants,” says Garg.

“The government target of 175 gigawatts by 2022 and 450GW by 2030 requires annual installation of 25-30GW but the pace of installation is lagging with ~7GW of renewable energy capacity added in FY2020/21.” The briefing note evaluates the drivers for such high prices on the power exchange and suggests how, with more deployment of renewable energy along with storage technologies, such price shocks can be prevented. Analysis allows for 2020 being a COVID year and compares pricing and coal stocks back to 2018, noting instances of price surges when wind generation was low or when monsoons slowed domestic coal production for thermal generation.

Analysis of monthly volumes and prices at the largest power exchange in India, Indian Energy Exchange (IEX) reveals that market clearing volume (MCV) to the end of August increased by 20% over 2020, by 37% compared to 2019 and by 30% over 2018. With increased volumes, the average market clearing prices (MCP) at IEX to the end of August increased by 38% compared to 2020, by 8% compared to 2019 and by 11% over 2018.

“Clearly as economic growth revives, electricity demand grows and average prices at the exchange increase,” says Garg.

### ***Coal stocks precarious***

IEEFA's analysis shows coal stocks hit a new record high of 132 million tonnes (Mt) at the end of FY2020/21 and exceeded the monthly averages of the previous five years. Having reduced its reliance on imported coal and replaced it with domestic coal, Coal India Ltd (CIL) was standing at about two months' supply.

Analysis of the daily coal stock position reveals a deterioration as more plants reported supplies were critical. On 1 August, 23 plants with installed capacity of 33GW had critical coal supplies. By 9 September, this increased to 92 with installed capacity of 112GW and by 22 September, 102 with installed capacity of 123GW.

"Most plants had coal stockpiles for 1 to 5 days, however the requirement for thermal power plants is to maintain coal supplies for 21 days or at least 15," says Garg. "Adding to the woes of thermal power plants, CIL had coal stocks but supply was regulated. "In most cases, the issue of supply was at the thermal power producer end, rather than the issue of coal stock shortage at CIL end."

### ***Prices revised – upward***

Imported coal prices are inflationary and have been rising in the past few months. The prices stabilised in the beginning of 2020, then suppressed demand due to the pandemic pushed prices down. In 2021, international coal prices are on a rising trajectory thanks to resurgent demand after the pandemic – especially in emerging Asian markets such as China and India, but also in Japan, South Korea, Europe and the U.S.

"Greater reliance on coal imports will increase thermal power prices in India, leading to higher prices for consumers," says Garg. Coal India is also planning to raise domestic coal prices by 10-11% to tide over wage revision. A 10% price hike would result in a 20-30 paisa/kWh jump in power prices. In the coming months, generation from plants using domestic coal supplies will also undergo price revision, thereby making it expensive.

"The high prices to some extent can be attributed to decline in renewable energy generation, in particular wind and hydro," says Garg. "Increasing renewable energy generation along with other flexible sources can address the issue of peak shortages as the load profile is also changing in India, with high demand occurring during the day."

### ***Flexible generation solutions needed***

IEEFA notes that the challenge of India's growing daily peak demand does not require investment in excess baseload thermal capacity. Instead, the electricity system needs flexible and dynamic generation solutions in the form of battery storage, pumped hydro storage, peaking gas-fired capacity and flexible operation of its existing coal fleet. "Proposed coal power plants are not needed to meet India's growing electricity demand," says Garg. "These power plants are unnecessary and expensive and threaten renewable goals." Renewable energy is deflationary. The International Energy Agency (IEA) predicts the levelised cost of energy (LCOE) of solar will reduce dramatically, while the cost of battery storage globally also has dropped drastically.

Garg says the increase in future demand can be met through renewable energy along with flexible generation sources plus battery storage, the prices of which are higher for now but are likely to go down in future. "Government should accelerate deployment of such sources to help meet peak demand and

also balance the grid at a lower cost,” says Garg. “Given the downward cost trajectory, they will be cost effective and militate against very high prices at the power exchange during peak hours.” [Source](#)

### **CIL to ramp up fuel supply to power plants**

State-owned CIL said it will augment fuel supply to power utilities of the country to rein in the lowering coal stocks and build them up to adequate levels. The development assumes significance in the wake of power plants across the country grappling with coal shortages. For the past three days, the company has pushed up its offtake to power plants to 1.4 million tonnes (MT) per day, Coal India Ltd (CIL) said in a statement.

“CIL has taken up this on a mission mode. Availability of coal and subsequent supplies will be ramped up. Despatches to coal-fired plants from October onwards are aimed at 1.5 MT per day going beyond 1.6 MT in due course,” CIL Director (Marketing) S N Tiwary said. With this, normalcy could be expected soon. A sudden spike in power generation in the second week of August triggered the increased appetite for coal. As a result, coal demand outpaced the supplies leading to depletion of stocks at the power stations. Had the power utilities maintained the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) prescribed normative stock of 22 days, the low coal stock situation could have been averted. Despite monsoon challenges and non-payment of outstanding dues, CIL supplied 243 MT of coal to power utilities during April-September, which is an all-time high recorded for this time frame for any year. Compared with around 196 MT supplied to power utilities during the same period of the previous fiscal, the company posted a strong 24 per cent growth with an increase of 47 MT in volume terms.

“Compared with COVID-19-free period of April-September 2019, the growth was over 11 per cent when the supplies stood at 218 MT,” the statement said. Coal stocks were at a comfortable level of 28.4 MT at the beginning of the fiscal. And, even at the end of July, coal stock at power utilities was 24 MT at par with the previous five-year average of the same period. It was in August that stock at power plants fell by over 11 MT.

The recent pick-up in coal demand is linked to several reasons. Primarily, imported coal-based power plants worked at a low capacity curtailing their generation due to an increase in the price of imported coal and its shipping rates. This has resulted in the demand shift to the domestic coal-fired plants. The fact that they have regulated their coal intake further exacerbated the situation. [Source](#)

### **Discoms' losses down 38% to Rs 38,000 crore in FY20: PFC report**

Financial losses of the state-run power distribution companies (discoms) decreased 37.8% annually to Rs 38,093 crore in FY20, the latest performance audit by Power Finance Corporation (PFC) said. Improved subsidy disbursement by the state governments and efficient billing by the discoms helped in narrowing the gap between the average cost of supply and revenue realised (ACS-ARR gap), leading to lowering of losses. The ACS-ARR gap of discoms reduced from Rs 0.49/unit in FY19 to Rs 0.30/unit in FY20, despite average power purchase cost increasing from Rs 4.64/unit to Rs 4.73/unit in the same period.

However, the report reflects the performance of the discoms before they were impacted by the pandemic. Experts have pointed that discoms' revenues may have significantly dropped in FY21 with demand from high-paying industrial and commercial consumer segments getting disrupted amid the lockdowns to contain the coronavirus.



While energy sold by discoms registered a year-on-year growth of 1.96% to 1,020 billion units in FY20, revenue increased by 4.52% during the same period to Rs 6.53 lakh crore in FY20, indicating better revenue realisation. The aggregate technical and commercial (AT&C) losses — an indicator of pilferage — for discoms at the national level improved from 21.74% in FY19 to 20.93% in FY20, as billing efficiency increased from 83.91% to 85.36% in the same period.

State governments released 94.65% of the subsidy booked by their respective discoms in FY20, significantly higher than the 89.21% released in FY19. Discoms in Gujarat recorded the highest profit of Rs 1,023 crore in FY20, followed by Haryana (₹ 331 crore), Chandigarh (Rs 179 crore), Mizoram (Rs 175 crore) and Assam (Rs 151 crore). Tamil Nadu, at ₹ 19,684 crore, registered the highest losses among discoms in the fiscal, followed by Rajasthan (Rs 12,277 crore), Telangana (Rs 6,966 crore), Maharashtra (Rs 6,834 crore) and Madhya Pradesh (Rs 5,762 crore).

A report released by Icra in March had indicated that discom losses have increased to Rs 90,000 crore in FY21. Subsequently, a report co-authored by NITI Aayog and energy think tank RMI released in early August has also estimated the loss figure to be at similar levels. However, the power ministry has termed such estimates as “grossly inflated”. Analysts at Crisil have pointed that discom losses will be 40% higher in FY22 than in FY20. [Source](#)

## Tata Power CEO Mr. Praveer Sinha on India's transition to renewable energy

Climate change has thrown up key challenges for power companies and there is an urgent need for them to limit their coal-based production and increasingly move to non-carbon generation. And as the power sector moves to renewables, there is bound to be some disruption. In this exclusive interview, Jyoti Mukul spoke to Tata Power CEO Mr. Praveer Sinha on how his company is addressing the concerns around carbon emissions, what are the challenges being faced, and the need for flexibility in the power market. Edited excerpts:

On climate change, the need for power companies to move to non-carbon generation and what Tata Power is doing...

- Need to address climate change issues immediately
- Can't postpone them to 2040-2050
- Cyclones and erratic monsoons some challenges seen in India
- Heating and cooling by homes, offices and industry the biggest climate change drivers
- Power generation contributes 20% to emissions, mobility 30%
- Power sector should move away from carbon-based generation
- Solutions: Hydropower, solar, hydrogen, biomass, biogas
- Tata Power's present non-carbon generation 30%
- Plan to raise it to 60% by 2025, and 70% by 2030
- Tata Power may achieve net-zero carbon target before 2040
- Power purchase agreements for coal plants may be over by 2041
- New investment in non-carbon generation, technologies like solar
- No fresh investment in greenfield or brownfield coal plants
- EV charging facility across India to support city, inter-city mobility
- Started work on them along 3,600-km stretch from Kashmir to Kanyakumari



- We'll play key role in providing abundant clean energy to consumers

#### ***On issues facing the power companies and challenges ahead...***

- Coal mines get flooded during monsoon
- Transportation by train a challenge in monsoon and winter fog
- Power companies under pressure due non-payment of dues by discoms
- During Covid-19 period, many consumers could not pay power dues
- Some disruption likely as power sector moves to renewables
- Work to be done on battery storage, hydrogen and mechanical storages
- Making this renewable power firm will be a challenge

#### ***On the option of selling power via spot market exchanges***

- Robust market for power trading on day-ahead or real-time basis
- 8-9% energy requirement transacted through exchanges
- Fixed-price deals with procurers unviable for imported coal-based power plants
- Generators should get to supply via exchanges when prices become unviable
- This will balance power requirement and there will be no unnecessary rise in cost [Source](#)

### **Coal shortage deepens in India amid plunging plant inventories**

India's massive fleet of coal plants are running dangerously low on stockpiles, which may force the nation to buy expensive shipments of the fuel or else risk blackouts. Stockpiles have fallen to the lowest since November 2017, data from the Central Electricity Authority showed. The South Asian nation isn't alone in facing a fuel crisis. Buyers from the U.K to China are grappling with energy shortages as a rebound in demand outpaces supply.

As inventories dry up, plants may be forced to buy expensive imported coal or pay hefty premiums at domestic auctions, said Debasish Mishra, a Mumbai-based partner at Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu. That may raise costs across an economy that's already battling high petroleum fuel prices. "A sharp rise in post-pandemic electricity demand is straining fuel supply chains across the globe," said Mishra. "India has done well to expand its power generation capacity, but has failed to give similar attention to coal supply infrastructure."

Electricity demand from India's state distribution utilities rose more than 10% in July and 18% in August as economic activity rebounded after a second wave of the pandemic receded and more citizens were vaccinated. About 124 gigawatts of plants, more than 60% of the nation's coal generation capacity, had less than a week of inventories as on Sept. 24, according to data from the power ministry. Power stations imported 1.9 million tons of coal in August, 42% lower from a year earlier, government data show. [Source](#)

### **All states come on board for Rs 3 trillion discoms reforms scheme**

States are in consensus with the Centre on the Rs 3-trillion power distribution reforms scheme launched this year, said R K Singh, union minister for power, new and renewable energy. Singh held a virtual meeting with state power ministers. He said, however, the states have been given a two-month extension--till this December--to submit their loss reduction plan. "Almost all states have said that they will reduce their losses and draft a plan for it. Most of them will be able to submit their plan by October," Singh said, adding the ministry will handhold states in preparing their loss reduction plans.



The new 'Reforms-based and Results-linked, Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme' seeks to improve the operational efficiencies and financial sustainability of all discoms/power departments (excluding private sector discoms) by providing conditional financial assistance to discoms for strengthening of supply infrastructure.

The assistance will be based on meeting pre-qualifying criteria as well as upon achievement of basic minimum benchmarks by the discom evaluated on the basis of agreed evaluation framework tied to financial improvements. Implementation of the Scheme would be based on the action plan worked out for each state, this paper had reported earlier. An annual appraisal of discoms would be done to check their progress and funding would be disbursed accordingly.

The Scheme will have an outlay of Rs 3,03,758 crore with an estimated gross budgetary support from the Central Government of Rs 97,631 crore. All the existing power sector reforms schemes namely DDUGJY, IPDS, PM-KUSUM scheme would be subsumed into this umbrella program. Singh said till yet Rs 2 lakh crore has already been given to the states under these schemes. "The two key focus areas of the reform plan are strengthening the power supply system and modernising it. I want every discom to have an IT wing," he said. Under the modernisation plan, SCADA, Demand management system, digital systems, smart prepaid meters etc would need to be installed.

Singh said states are required to prepare their plan based on thorough system study assessing the demand and the weaknesses in their power systems. The scheme has been designed as a bottom-up scheme and the discoms/States are empowered to prepare their own detailed project reports (DPRs) based on their need assessments prioritizing the loss reduction works, the minister said. During the meeting, Singh said states were also encouraged to avail benefits of PM-KUSUM scheme for solarisation of agricultural feeders.

State owned lenders Rural Electrification Corporation and Power Finance Corporation have been nominated as nodal agencies for facilitating implementation of the Scheme. State-owned discoms across the country and financially and operationally beleaguered despite four reform schemes in the last 15 years. The earlier discom reform scheme UDAY concluded in FY20 with most of the states failing to meet their stipulated targets and still in red. [Source](#)

## **Unconditional access to network likely for power companies**

India is considering an overhaul of its electricity transmission planning to give power companies nationwide unconditional access to the network. The government also proposes to allow states to trade their excess transmission capacities with other states, a senior government official said.

At present, generating companies apply for long-term access based on their supply tie-ups, while medium-term and short-term transmission access is acquired within the available margins. Based on the quantum of applications, the power transmission addition is planned. The government now proposes to shift to 'General Network Access' (GNA), which seeks to provide right to transmission access and flexibility to all generators and drawing entities, the official said.

The move is aimed at encouraging investments in the generation and transmission sectors, while moving towards a predominant market-determined pricing structure. "The GNA will provide transmission access to companies without any riders. Any company registered for transmission access will have the right access to the transmission network without the need to specify the injection point and drawing point," he said.

The Union power ministry is working on GNA rules, which are likely to be issued soon after vetting by the law ministry. While the rules propose to change the electricity transmission planning system, power regulator Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) would issue the detailed regulations, the official said. Under the proposed GNA, power transmission capacity addition planning will be based on projections made by states. GNA capacity of one state will be allowed to be traded with another on mutually agreed terms. The official said power plants will get all India access to the grid. In a major deviation from the present system of taking transmission access, power plants will not have to specify their target beneficiaries, giving complete flexibility in sales.

"The rules ensure reliable transmission access to power utilities irrespective of their power purchase contracts or tie-ups. These also empower state power distribution and transmission companies to determine their transmission requirements and build them. Also, states will be able to purchase electricity from short term and medium term contracts and optimise their power purchase costs. The rules will enable the country to develop deeper power markets," the official said. [Source](#)

## 11 thermal plants around Delhi directed to co-fire biomass pellets

The Centre's air quality commission has directed all 11 thermal power plants within a 300-km radius of Delhi to co-fire biomass pellets with coal, saying this can utilise millions of tonnes of biomass, address the issue of stubble burning and reduce air pollution. Paddy straw burning is a matter of grave concern in the National Capital Region and its adjoining areas. Ex-situ utilisation of paddy straw is an important strategy among various means to prevent and control its burning, the Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM) said.

"The commission directs all the 11 thermal power plants within 300 km radius of Delhi to co-fire biomass-based pellets / torrefied pellets. This will ensure ex-situ management of paddy straw, reduction in air pollution and improvement of paddy straw utilisation as an economic resource," it said. The commission said it conducted extensive stakeholders' consultations with the NTPC and other state and private power plant operators on the potential use of paddy stubble.

"NTPC, based on extensive trials, confirmed that it is technically feasible to co-fire biomass pellets (up to 5-10 per cent) in thermal power plants without any modification in the boilers," the panel said. Success in trials conducted offers a huge opportunity for utilisation of biomass in thermal power plants, it noted. The power plants have been asked to take up all steps to ensure that such co-firing begins at the earliest, the panel added.

The first action-taken report in compliance of the direction should be submitted to the commission by September 25, and reports thereafter may be sent on a monthly basis, it said. "Co-firing has the potential of utilising millions of tonnes of biomass (including paddy straw) in thermal power plants, addressing the issue of stubble burning, reduction in air pollution and using straw as a resource," the commission observed.

Different ex-situ options for paddy straw management include end products such as bio-gas, bio-ethanol, compost, fodder, applications in packaging and paper industry etc. Paddy straw can be utilised in boilers of industrial units and also in much larger volumes for co-firing as fuel in coal-based thermal power plants. The commission had earlier issued an advisory to Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh for establishing a robust and continuous supply chain logistics for ex-situ utilisation of paddy straw.

Paddy straw burning in October and November is one of the major reasons behind high levels of air pollution in Delhi. Farmers say there is a small window of 10-15 days between paddy harvesting and



sowing of wheat, and they burn stubble as it is a cheap and time-saving method to manage straw and prepare their fields for the next crop. Last year, the share of stubble burning in Delhi's PM2.5 pollution level had risen to 40 per cent on November 1. [Source](#)

### **The all India peak power demand in the period between April-August 2021 stood at 203,014 MW, as compared to 171,510 MW in the same period last year**

India's power demand, a barometer of economic activity and progress, is growing at a historic pace in the current financial year. The trend, a result of a multitude of factors boosting industrial and residential load, is likely to continue for some time, say experts. Power demand in the country usually grows in a range between 2 per cent and 7 per cent year-on-year. However, the massive lockdown imposed as a result of the coronavirus pandemic last year, pulled down electricity consumption to 6.6 per cent.

According to data sourced from Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the all India peak power demand in the period between April-August 2021 stood at 203,014 MW, as compared to 171,510 MW in the same period last year. In the northern region, Uttar Pradesh recorded the highest power demand of 24,965 MW with the region's total demand at 73,461 MW. Next was Maharashtra from the western region with 25,653 MW of peak demand with the region's total demand at 60,966 MW.

The southern region's total power demand was 58,430 MW with Tamil Nadu recording the highest at 16,541 MW. Similarly, the eastern region recorded a total of 26,019 MW of power demand with West Bengal recording power demand of 9,089. "The all India electricity demand is expected to increase by 6.0 per cent for FY2022 on a year-on-year (Y-o-Y) basis, considering the favourable base effect, relatively lesser impact of the second wave on electricity demand and the pick-up in the vaccination programme," Sabyasachi Majumdar, Senior Vice President & Group Head - Corporate Ratings, ICRA Limited said.

He said the electricity demand growth thereafter would remain linked with the growth prospects for the economy. With respect to segment-wise demand, the industrial segment is likely to lead the demand recovery in FY2022 owing to a contracted base, as this segment would have witnessed a contraction in electricity demand in FY2021 amid the impact of Covid-19 on industrial activity, especially during H1 FY2021.

The all India electricity demand increased by 15.5 per cent in 5M FY2022 (595 BUs) against 5M FY2021 (515 BUs). This is owing to a favourable base effect as the demand during the corresponding period of previous year was impacted by the hard lockdown imposed to control the first wave of Covid-19 outbreak. Shortfall in rainfall in some of the months in the current fiscal also led to higher demand for electricity during 5M FY2022. On the other hand, compared with the demand in the pre-Covid period, 5M FY2020 (579 BUs), the demand in 5M FY2022 is higher by about 2.7 per cent. This indicates a marginal recovery from pre-Covid level. [Source](#)

### **Coal India plans to increase prices 'slowly'**

CHENNAI - Coal India Ltd is planning to increase the prices of coal slowly after considering the views of all stakeholders, the state-run miner's chairman said on Wednesday, as Asian coal prices hit all-time highs. Asian coal prices from exporters Australia and Indonesia, and the most-traded thermal coal futures contract on China's Zhengzhou Commodity Exchange touched record highs recently due to robust power consumption.

"We cannot increase the price of coal abruptly. It can only be increased slowly, and that we are planning (to do)," Coal India Chairman Pramod Agrawal told shareholders at the company's annual general



meeting. The world's largest coal miner, which accounts for over 80 per cent of India's output of the fuel, last raised coal prices in 2018, and is generally not aggressive with pricing. "Coal India is planning to increase the price but taking the views of all the stakeholders and getting them on board is essential before we take a decision, because it affects the price of the energy in the country," Agrawal said.

The company's stock has surged by over 20 per cent in over three weeks to a three-month high on Wednesday, buoyed by a step up in production due to a surge in demand for coal-fired electricity as coronavirus-related curbs are eased across India. In reply to a question by a shareholder about the possibility of a demerger of Coal India subsidiaries, Agrawal said there was no such plan.

"There is no such thinking even in the government, that some of the subsidies may get demerged from Coal India," he said. Agrawal also said that the company preferred giving dividends over share buybacks because buybacks attracted double the taxes, as both Coal India and its units were taxed. "We are requesting the government to change that mechanism, and if that is changed, perhaps we can go for buyback as well," he said. [Source](#)

### **India to increase nuclear power capacity three times to cut carbon footprint**

With India exploring multiple options to lower its carbon footprints, the government said the country would produce three times more nuclear power from its current level and called for greater India-US cooperation for clean energy sectors such as biofuels and hydrogen. The issue of ramping up efforts to produce more nuclear power in the next 10 years was discussed in a meeting of junior minister in the PMO and minister of state (atomic energy) Jitendra Singh with the US delegation led by the country's visiting deputy secretary of energy, David M Turk.

Singh informed the delegation that India will produce more than three times nuclear power and its installed capacity is expected to reach 22,480 MW by 2031 from the current 6,780 MW as more nuclear power plants are also planned in future.

The move will help India substantially increase its share of non-fossil fuel in total energy mix in sync with its pledges under the Paris Agreement. Though India's share of installed capacity of non-fossil fuel-based electricity generation has already reached nearly 39% of its total power generation capacity against its existing target of 40% by 2030, the step towards nuclear energy would help it upgrade its climate action goal.

Singh during the meeting called for greater India-US cooperation in the field of clean and green energy, and reiterated India's commitment to promote atomic/nuclear programmes for providing not only a major source of clean energy but also as a major tool of application in areas like healthcare and agriculture sector. Both sides also discussed revamping their strategic partnership to focus on clean energy sectors, such as biofuels and hydrogen, aligning it with the 'India-US Climate and Clean Energy Agenda 2030 Partnership' which was announced by Prime Minister Narendra Modi and American President Joe Biden at the leaders' summit on climate in April. [Source](#)

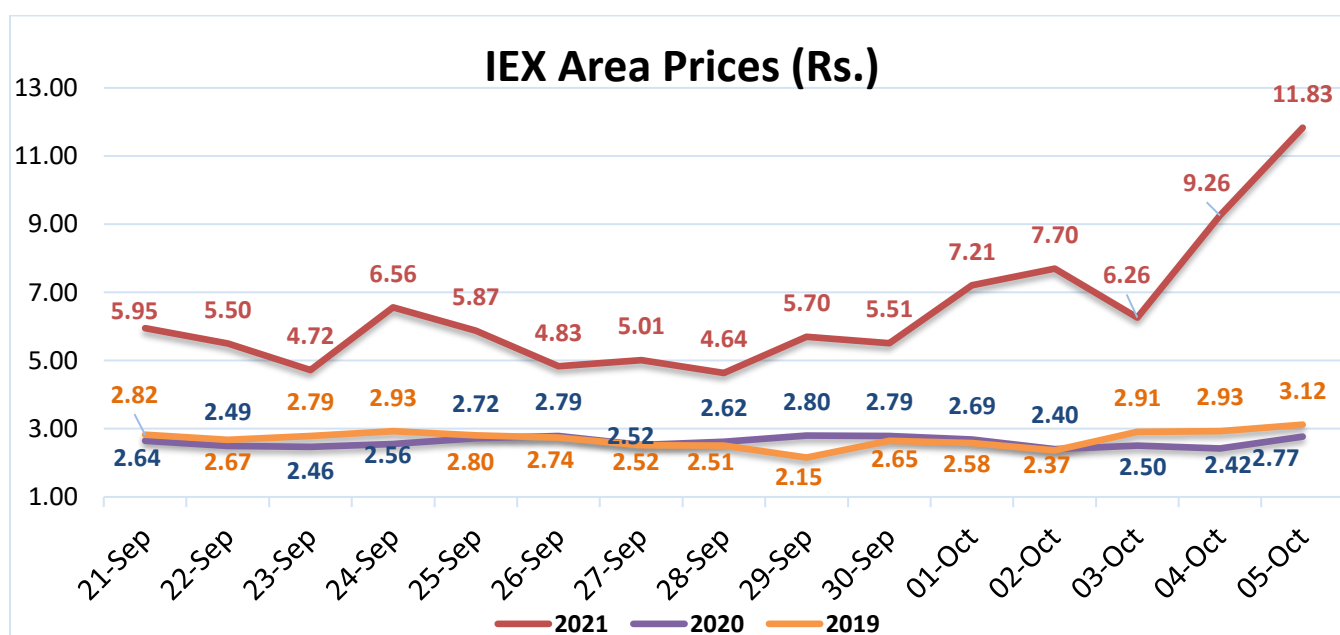
## Bilateral Power Market

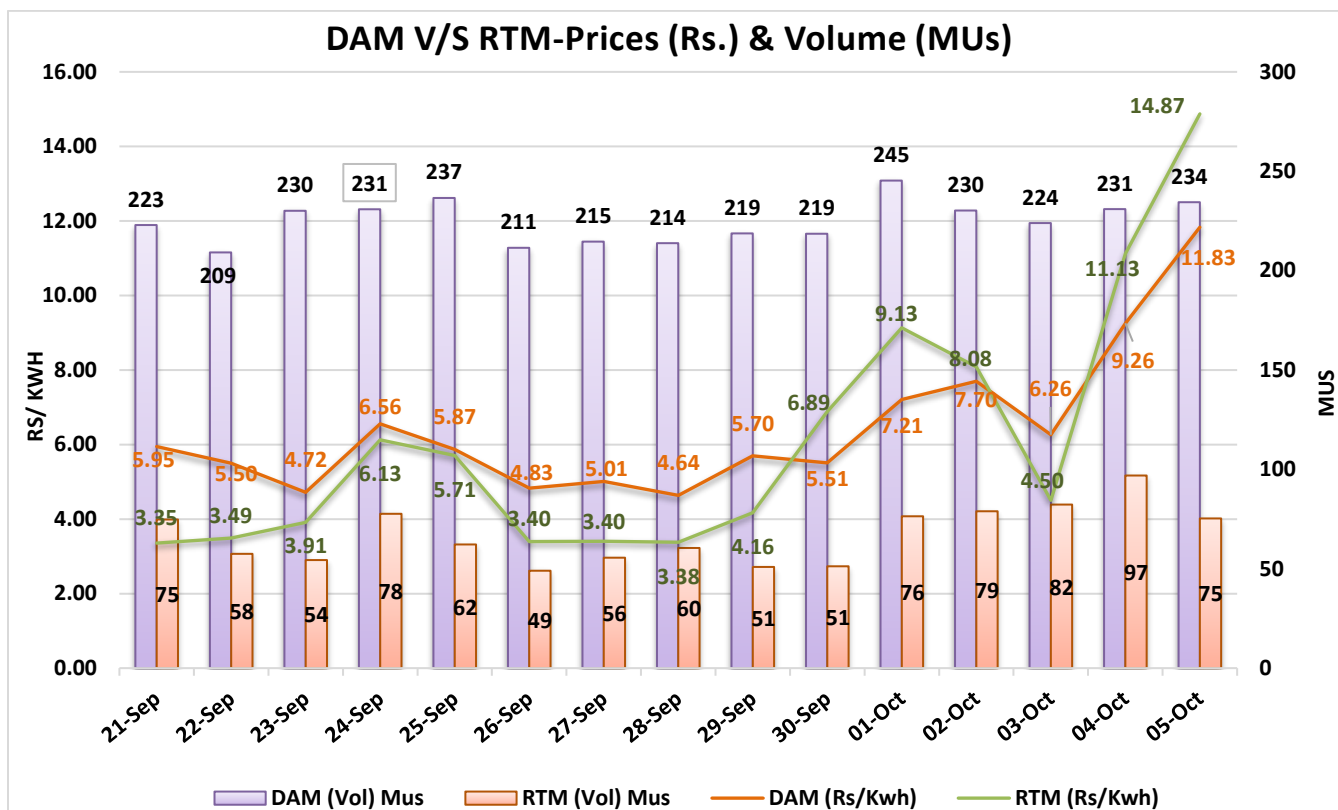
Result of various tenders:-

TAMILNADU ELECTRICITY BOARD/Short/21-22/RA/24				
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
GUVNL/Short/21-22/RA/25				
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
UPCL/Short/21-22/RA/29				
Sl. No.	Quantity(MW)	Period	Time Block (Hrs.)	Price (Rs./KWh)
1	150	08.09.2021 to 30.09.2021	00:00 to 24:00	5.62
2	100	01.10.2021 to 31.10.2021	00:00 to 24:00	3.74
CSPDL/Short/21-22/RA/31				
Sl. No.	Quantity(MW)	Period	Time Block (Hrs.)	Price (Rs./KWh)
1	500	10.09.2021 to 15.10.2021	00:00 to 24:00	4.98 - 6.03

[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	168.75
<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	68.87
<b>Diesel</b>	New York Harbor Ultra-Low Sulphur No 2 Diesel Spot Price	USD/Gallon	2.44
<b>Heating Oil</b>	New York Harbor Conventional Gasoline Regular Spot Price FOB	USD/Gallon	2.32
<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	5.677
<b>Jet Fuel</b>	U.S. Gulf Coast Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel Spot Price FOB	USD/Gallon	2.28

(Source: ICMW METI Bloomberg Index Mundi)





## Weather (Estimated for next fortnight)

City	Max Temp	Min Temp	Precipitation (Probability)
DELHI	35	24	11%
MUMBAI	32	27	61%
KOLKATA	33	26	42%
CHENNAI	34	24	39%

*(Source - Accuweather)*

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