

POWER MARKET CAPSULE-188th Edition

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TPTCL'S E-NEWS LETTER



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Tata Power Trading Company Limited (TPTCL)



Power Market News

Power ministry wants to bring electricity under GST

The power ministry has told the finance ministry it favours bringing electricity under the goods and services tax, two government officials aware of the development said, outlining a proposal that could help reduce electricity tariff for consumers. Electricity costs are a substantial component of manufacturing expenses, and any reduction will help the government's Make in India push, being rolled out through the production-linked incentive scheme. Apart from electricity, currently, petrol, diesel, jet fuel, tobacco and land do not fall in the ambit of the indirect tax that came into effect in 2017.

Any such decision will have to be taken by the GST Council. Under the present dispensation for electricity, cross-utilization of tax credits is not possible, which means its inclusion will make the sector tax-efficient and reduce the tax burden. "For GST matters, the GST Council takes the decision, not the finance ministry," said one of the government officials cited above seeking anonymity. GST-related legislative proposals are first examined by a law committee of central and state officials before the Council considers them.

Experts said the proposal would relieve manufacturers, large service providers, housing project developers, and consumers. At present, tax on electricity varies from state to state and for classes of consumers, such as domestic and commercial. Besides, some states also have a surcharge beyond a certain consumption threshold. "Since revenue from electricity duty to states is not as high as that in respect of petroleum products, bringing it under GST may also set the tone for eventually subsuming crude oil and select petroleum products into GST," said M.S. Mani, partner at Deloitte India.

For instance, in the case of a housing project, the developer getting the benefit of input tax credit for tax on electricity will make his operations more tax efficient. "It will reduce the cascading of taxes and reduce the compliance burden not only for utilities but also for developers and contractors. It will improve margins which may be available for passing on to consumers," said Rajat Mohan, senior partner with AMRG & Associates, an accounting firm.

India's electricity demand has picked up after a dip during the second covid wave, touching a record 200.57 gigawatts on 7 July. Average electricity availability is up to 22 hours in rural areas and 23.5 hours in urban areas, power and new and renewable energy minister Raj Kumar Singh earlier said. As part of its energy transition efforts, India is also working towards electrification of the economy by developing action plans for renewable power.

India's electricity demand is expected to grow by 8-8.5% in FY22, according to ICRA. According to the Central Electricity Authority, by 2030, the country's power requirement would be 817GW. [Source](#)

Pre-paid smart metering and power accounting, priority for Modi Govt

Pre-paid smart metering and total energy accounting in the power sector is going to be the top priority of the Modi Government in the coming four years for which it has already kept a budget outlay of Rs 3,03,758 crore. The Centre would give estimated budgetary support of Rs 97,631 crores to state Power companies, which would be available till FY 2025-26. The Power Ministry has already launched a reform-based results-linked, Revamped Distribution sector Scheme targeting to improve the operational efficiencies and financial sustainability of state-owned DISCOMs.

As per the scheme, the Centre would provide assistance to DISCOMs for modernization and strengthening of distribution infrastructure to improve the reliability and quality of supply to end consumers, said a senior officer of the Power Ministry. Presently, state Governments of Meghalaya and Assam have become the frontrunners in planning their operational and financial reforms as well as the underlying works to accomplish the same under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme.

Their Action Plans include multiple reform measures aimed towards loss reduction, implementation of smart prepaid metering of the majority of their consumer base, and 100% feeder level energy accounting by the financial year 2023, the officer said. The Centre has also asked states to include reconductoring of old/frayed conductors, conversion to LT ABC, bifurcation of feeders, segregation of agriculture feeders, and up-gradation of billing and other IT/OT systems in their Action plan to reform and revamp the Power sector.

With this, the States would be able to ensure the financial viability of the fiscally stressed Discoms implement tariff reforms and take measures to modernize its consumer services. Following the exemplary initiatives taken by two states, several other states are coming forward to reform and revamp their power sector. Most of the states are in the advanced state of submission of their proposal.

Besides, 39 out of 55 beneficiaries Discoms (Nodal Agencies REC and PFC) have already submitted their draft proposals and are in active discussions with Nodal Agencies for their finalization, while the balance Discoms are also expected to send their proposals shortly, the Power Ministry said. Key interventions envisioned under this program include providing support to DISCOMs to undertake activities for ensuring 100% System metering, implementing Prepaid Smart Metering, Energy Accounting, and implementing infrastructure works for Loss Reduction.

The states have also been told to modernize and augment their power infrastructure to give quality and reliability of power supply, the Ministry said. The government has also proposed segregation of feeders dedicated only for the supply of power for agricultural purposes, which are proposed to be solarized under the KUSUM scheme, the Ministry states. [Source](#)

Captive power producers urge govt to ensure normal coal supplies

A captive power producers' association has urged the government for 100 per cent normalisation of coal supply to captive power producers while blaming independent power generators for the coal crisis and "complete crash of whole system". The Indian Captive Power Producers' Association (ICPPA) alleged that independent power producers did not build up the required inventories which led to the supply crisis.

"Today where we have reached is 35-40 per cent of what we should be getting ... Right from today let there be 100 per cent normalisation of supplies to captive power plants (CPPs)," Rajiv Agarwal, Secretary General, ICPPA said in a press conference. IPPs do not build up the inventories for various reasons, as a result the safety stock and the insurance stock as it is called is depleted and subsequently there is a complete crash of the whole system, he said.

"All the coal rakes made for CPPs have virtually stopped," he said. IPPs, he said, are not building inventories because they know that if there is a crisis the whole government will help them. "This is the right time the government should start normalising the supplies because we are getting some feeler is that first they want to build up very high some 30 days inventory by March and after that they will start supplying to CPPs and industries....for next year also the CPP would continue to face problem and will be in crisis," he explained.

COVID-19 from last year created havoc for industries, infrastructure and the economy, and in such a situation the current coal crisis has been much more worrying factor for captive power, he said. Out of a total 78,000 mw installed CPP capacity in the country, around 40,000 MW (i.e. 55 per cent) CPPs are thermal-coal based, which require 200 million tonnes (MT) coal per annum.

Significant investments to the tune of 30 billion dollars have been made for setting up these CPPs and associated infrastructure, which have generated 15 lakh direct and in-direct employment. The CPPs provide grid stability as they operate with minimum T&D losses, reduce demand pressure on the National Grid network, and pump excess power into the grid, thereby contributing to the national energy pool.

[Source](#)

Power Exchange India launches Integrated Day Ahead Spot market

Power Exchange India Ltd (PXIL) has launched the “Integrated Day Ahead Spot market (IDAS)”, a collective transaction that integrates transactions for Renewable Energy (RE) along with Conventional energy. In a release, PXIL said that I-DAS offers market participants the convenience of submitting orders for transacting in RE as well as Conventional power in the same bidding window. The matching algorithm is designed to discover separate prices for both the RE and Conventional segment, thus offering an integrated contract to the participants.

How it works

The I-DAS contract enables an integrated transaction processing in the most transparent, flexible, competitive and efficient manner. Transactions on the platform are executed in a sequential manner where RE orders will be cleared first, followed by merging of uncleared orders from the RE segment with other orders received in the Conventional segment. This provides an opportunity for both RE Sellers and Buyers to transact power under any segment and thus optimize their portfolio.

Additional option for RE generators

Commenting on the launch of I-DAS, Prabhajit Kumar Sarkar, MD & CEO, PXIL said, “I-DAS is yet another addition to our offerings intended to strengthen the power market ecosystem in the country. I-DAS provides an additional option to RE generators to sell power directly in the market thus creating a more robust market mechanism while ensuring better price discovery. The best part of I-DAS is that it enables obligated entities like Distribution licensees, Open Access consumers and Captive power consumers to meet RPO target by purchasing RE power throughout the year.”

Reducing curtailment of RE power

I-DAS is expected to reduce curtailment of RE power and help unlock untapped RE potential while ensuring prompt payment to RE generators. It will also help in mitigating price risk of discoms in purchasing power under long term PPA, thereby enabling portfolio optimisation for them. I-DAS will be the best facilitator for building a sustainable and energy efficient economy by providing price signals for capacity addition in RE segment.

Contract characteristics

There are 96 Contracts of 15-minute duration each for delivery of Renewable and Conventional power separately for the next day. Buyers and sellers get cleared at market cleared price in both segments, which is equal to or better than the price quoted with the principle of economic surplus maximization and equitable distribution of surplus among buyers and sellers. The order placement and price discovery mechanism is neutral and transparent, conducted under strict surveillance, allowing for anonymity of bids and eliminating individual credit risk.

Contract structure

The market structure proposed for operating Integrated Day Ahead Spot is:

- Orders for RE and Conventional power to be placed during the same auction session
- Matching of Order for transactions in RE in first matching
- Uncleared Orders from RE segment to be merged with Orders received in Conventional segment
- Exchange to submit single application to NLDC for scheduling RE and Conventional power
- Buyer to receive RPO credit for RE energy procured in the RE session
- RE Sellers (that are registered under REC mechanism) cleared in second matching are eligible to receive RECs. [Source](#)

Coal studded with rocks and mud is India's new energy headache

India's power producers have a new problem now that a squeeze on coal supply has eased, they're contending with declining quality of domestic fuel -- an issue that risks adding costs and wrecking equipment. Electricity producers have complained to the country's power ministry about increasing instances in recent months of impurities such as rocks and mud being found mixed with coal, according to government and company officials with knowledge of the issue.

Coal that's laced with rubble or other material can damage power plant equipment such as conveyor belts, crushers and even boiler parts if not filtered out. That can cause supply delays and increase costs, according to the people, who requested anonymity to provide detail of private discussions on the issue.

"The recent trend is toward a deterioration in quality instead of improvement," said Ashok Khurana, director general at New Delhi-based Association of Power Producers, which represents electricity generators, and a former power ministry official. Khurana didn't address specifics about coal being mixed with contaminants.

Mines across India have been ramping up production in the past few months to ease a supply crunch that caused widespread power shortages and curbs on industrial activity earlier in the year. Coal inventories at India's power stations were at 19.5 million tons on Dec. 13, after rebounding from a low of 7.2 million tons in October. Coal India wants the level to reach more than 45 million tons by the end of March. The power ministry didn't immediately respond to requests seeking comment.

Disputes over coal quality have simmered for years, though have worsened lately, the people said. The issue has arisen at a time when state-run miner Coal India Ltd. has been under pressure to rapidly lift output amid handling challenges from the country's least-productive rainy months, which often include water-logged mines and roads.

"Under pressure to meet high demand for coal, quality may have taken a backseat," said Rupesh Sankhe, vice president at Elara Capital India Pvt. in Mumbai. "Supplying poor-quality coal is a no win: it hurts the generators with extra costs, and it drags Coal India into disputes with its customers and distracts it from their performance targets." Coal India, which produces more than 80% of the nation's supply of the fuel, acknowledged recent rains had impacted quality, though declined to comment on the power producers' specific complaints.

"Due to heterogeneous nature of Indian coal, the quality always varies to some extent in all three directions in the coal deposits," the Kolkata-based miner said in a written response to questions. "This variation could be below or above the average declared grade." Coal India typically prices the fuel in 17 grades dependent on the gross calorific value of the material. [Source](#)



Amendment in auction rules to see more participation in mineral blocks sale: Govt

The government said that amendment in mineral auction rules will encourage competition that will ensure more participation in sale of blocks. The Ministry of Mines has notified the Minerals (Evidence of Mineral Contents) Second Amendment Rules, 2021, and the Mineral (Auction) Fourth Amendment Rules, 2021 to amend the Minerals (Evidence of Mineral Contents) Rules, 2015 (MEMC Rules) and the Mineral (Auction) Rules, 2015 (Auction Rules), respectively, the mines ministry said in a statement.

The amendment rules have been framed after extensive consultations with the states, industry associations, miners, other stakeholders and general public. Amendment in the MEMC Rules will enable any person, who is intending to participate in auction, to propose suitable blocks for auction for composite licence where mineral potentiality of the blocks has been identified based on the available geoscience data, the ministry said.

A committee constituted by any state will assess the mineral potentiality of the blocks so proposed and recommend the mine for auction, it said. Further, amendment in the 'Auction Rules' provide that in case the blocks proposed by any person are notified for auction, the said person would be provided incentive of depositing only half of the bid security amount in auction of the blocks proposed by him, the statement said.

"These amendments would encourage more participation in auction and promote competition," the ministry said. This will facilitate state governments in identifying more blocks for auction of composite licence. The Minerals (Evidence of Mineral Contents) Rules, 2015 have been recently amended in June, 2021, inter alia, to provide for auction to grant a composite licence in respect of areas where at least Reconnaissance Survey (G4) level has been completed or where mineral potentiality of the block has been identified based on the available geoscience data but resources are yet to be established, the government said.

These amendments were aimed at identifying more mineral blocks for auction and thereby increasing pace of exploration and production resulting in improving the availability of minerals in the country and increase employment in the sector, it added.

Simultaneously, the Mineral (Auction) Rules, 2015 were amended, inter alia, to prescribe bid security, performance security and other eligibility conditions to enable auction of such blocks for composite licence, as per the statement. The present amendment in the rules will supplement the recent policy reforms taken in the mineral sector and facilitate auction of more blocks, thereby increasing production and mineral supply in the country, the statement said. [Source](#)

Short-term power market to grow in coming days, says CERC Chairperson P K Pujari

Share of the short-term electricity market will grow in future with lesser fructification of long-term power purchase agreements, Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) Chairperson P K Pujari said. In short-term market, consumers like captive users or discoms buy power either at energy exchanges or directly from generating firms (gencos) under open access. This is different from conventional PPAs where consumers buy electricity for a term as long as 25 years.

"I don't think long-term PPAs will fructify in future. I think the share of short-term electricity market will grow...it is no way that long term PPAs will meet 100 per cent demand," Pujari said at a virtual programme, 'Know Your Regulator' organised mainly by the Centre for Policy Research. Pujari was talking in view of the dynamic power scenario where consumers have access to different short-term

market products like real time market, day ahead market and term ahead market, among others. Last year in June, real time market (RTM) was launched where consumers, including distribution companies (discoms) and captive users, can buy power on exchanges just an hour before delivery. Pujari stated that currently the short-term market share ranges from 6-7 seven per cent which would grow in future.

He was also of the view that power sector regulators (central and state) would have to be ready with the framework for short-term products like for three months (of power supply) or so. At present, India has two power exchanges -- Indian Energy Exchange and Power Exchange of India Ltd -- where power trading is done. Some more exchanges are expected to enter the market in future. [Source](#)

Installed nuclear power capacity grew by over 40% in last 7 years: Govt

India's installed nuclear power capacity has grown from 4,780 MW to 6,780 MW, an increase of over 40 per cent, in the last seven years, the government said. The country is pursuing an indigenous three-stage nuclear power programme to provide long term energy security in a sustainable manner, Minister of State in the Department of Space and Department of Atomic Energy Dr Jitendra Singh said in response to a question in the Lok Sabha.

"In addition, Light Water Reactors based on foreign cooperation are also being set up as additionalities. A large expansion programme of nuclear power is being undertaken to provide the country clean electricity," he said in a written response. "In the last seven years, the installed nuclear power capacity grew from 4780 MW to 6780 MW, an increase of over 40 per cent," Singh said.

Responding to another question, the minister said the current annual production of uranium in the country is not enough to meet the annual fuel requirement of all the operational uranium based nuclear power plants. "However, we are continuously exploring the possibility of alternate fuel based on thorium in this regard for which we have enough reserves. Further, the Department is importing uranium from different countries like Canada, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Russia also," Singh said.

The Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), has the mandate to identify, evaluate and augment mineral resources of uranium, thorium, niobium, tantalum, beryllium, lithium, zirconium, titanium and rare earths containing uranium and thorium in the country, he said. "As of November, 2021 AMD has established 3,58,496 tonne (t) in situ Uranium Oxide," he added. [Source](#)

Assam, Meghalaya become first states to submit proposals under Revamped Distribution Scheme

A government release said that the governments of Assam and Meghalaya have become frontrunners in planning their operational and financial reforms, including the underlying works to accomplish the same, under the RDSS. The state-level Distribution Reforms Committee (DRC) and the state cabinets have approved the RDSS proposals, and the same have been submitted to nodal agency REC Ltd. (formerly Rural Electrification Ltd). It is learnt that REC, and other government entities involved, will now study the action plans and the detailed project reports, submitted by the two north-eastern states.

The government release noted that 39 out of the 55 beneficiary state government discoms are in active discussion with nodal agencies to finalize their draft proposals. The remaining discoms are expected to send their draft proposals shortly, the release said.

RDSS Outlay

The Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) has an outlay of Rs.3,03,758 crore with an estimated budgetary support from Central Government of Rs.97,631 crore, which would be available till FY26. The assistance is reforms linked and will be based on meeting prequalifying criteria as well as upon achievement of performance benchmarks by discoms evaluated based on an agreed and customised evaluation framework tied to financial and operational improvements.

Objective

The overall objective of RDSS is to improve operational efficiency and financial sustainability of state discoms and strengthening of power distribution infrastructure. The ultimate goal is to improve the quality and reliability of power supplied to the end-consumer.

Action Plan

The action plans from states would typically include several measures aimed at reduction in technical and commercial losses. Some such actionable measures would be: implementation of smart prepaid metering of majority of their consumer base; 100 per cent feeder level energy accounting by FY23; reconductoring of old/frayed conductors; conversion to LT ABC; segregation of agriculture feeders; upgrade of billing and other IT/OT systems; etc. [Source](#)

5 Upcoming Trends That Will Dominate The Power Sector In 2022

The New Year-2022 is at the door, stimulating hopes and aspirations across the sectors. After successfully dealing with numerous challenges that engulfed 2021, the sectors have shown positive signs of recovery and they are on the path of continuous rise. The power sector which is crucial to push growth and achieve the targets will become even more important in the New Year to facilitate economic recovery. The sector made significant progress in 2021, but there are challenges- enhancing green energy cover ahead, promising reliability and resilience, security and cost cut- to deal with in the New Year.

In 2022, the Indian power sector will have to find solutions for the problems like power cuts, financial losses, swift technological up-gradation and cost cuts. The advent of state-of-the-art technologies has empowered all sectors to realise their potentials while enhancing the comfort of the end consumers. The need to harness the power of technologies has been underlined by the pandemic. The power sector will have to upgrade itself with the technology to ensure decarbonisation, boost digitalisation, and decentralisation. These objectives will encourage some trends in the sector in 2022.

Sustainable Energy

India strives to increase its green energy production as per the Paris climate deal; it is committed to raising its contribution to global green energy generation from the current 25 per cent to 40 per cent by 2030. On the other hand, the government has its own target of achieving 50 per cent share of energy from non-fossil fuels and 500 GW of renewable energy by 2030.

Also, it has to achieve the target of 100GW solar energy generation in 2022. All these targets will fuel the growth of clean energy generation. The government is providing all the incentives to the power sector to ensure sustainable production through one or another scheme such as UDAY Scheme, PM KUSUM, Solar Rooftop Programme and others.

Technological Up-gradation/Digitisation

The cutting-edge technologies of the day have the potential to meet energy demand and push sustainability. The penetration of the internet has augmented the up-gradation of every sector and the

power sector is also embracing the changes. 5G and cloud-based technology can be harnessed best to enhance the efficiency of the sector.

Data collection from smart meters and other tools can be utilised for analysis and decision-making.

Private Sector Participation

The government is firm to promote the participation of private players in the energy sector to promote its growth and meet the energy demand of the country. This is also intended to increase the liquidity in the sector and achieve the ambitious target of 'Atma Nirbhar Bharat'.

This will attract investment from across the globe to the sector. To encourage solar energy generation, the government has allowed 100 per cent FDI in the solar sector.

Electrification

Electrification of sectors such as transportation will be a major trend in 2022. It's great to see that the adoption of e-vehicles is increasing by the day with big private players joining the market with their state-of-the-art products. In 2022, electrification in various segments will attract more investment. It will be vital to develop the infrastructure required for the growth of electrification and create a favourable ecosystem.

Energy Storage

Energy storage and mitigation will be a great trend in 2022. The energy storage business has evolved to a great extent. With continuous research and innovation, the industry will come up with new-age equipment that will use less energy for maximum benefits. A set of technological solutions will facilitate the move that will not only save energy but also costs.

Apart from that, it has the potential to integrate energy sources and reduce environmental impacts. Energy storage methods such as batteries, thermal, mechanical, pumped hydro, hydrogen will flourish in 2022. [Source](#)

Power generation up 10% on year in April-December

Supported by rising economic activities after the lifting of the coronavirus-induced lockdowns, power generation in the country is set to achieve two-digit growth rate. According to government data, power generation in till December 22 this fiscal year stood at 1,075.3 billion units (BU), representing an annual growth of 9.6%. The country's coal-based plants generated 732.8 BU of power in the period, 13.1% more than the same period last year.

Thanks to a 15% annual growth in the country's renewable energy base to 104 giga-watt, electricity production from environmentally benign sources increased 15.4% on year to 106.2 BU so far in the current fiscal year. Total electricity generation in April-December 22, 2021 was in fact 5.3% higher than the corresponding (pre-pandemic) period in FY20.

Sources in the industry said that most of the load was borne by domestic coal-based power stations, as steep increase in imported coal prices led to imported-coal based electricity generation dropping 28% annually in April-November. Though around 145 GW of power plants import coal for blending with the local variant, nearly 18 GW are designed to run specifically on imported coal. The total coal-based power generation capacity in the country is about 209 GW. Electricity demand in April-November of 916.6 BU in FY22 was 10.3% higher than FY21 and 4.7% more than the same period in FY20.

Owing to higher prices of liquefied natural gas (LNG), which is not adequately available in the country, power production from gas-based plants fell 28.1% annually to 28.7 BU in April-December 22. Plant load factor (PLF) of gas-based power stations in April-November fell from 25.6% in FY21 to 18.5% in FY22. At the same time, PLF of coal-based plants improved from 50.8% in FY21 to 56.9% in the ongoing fiscal. The FY22 coal-based PLF was in fact one percentage point higher than FY20.

Given the high dependency of coal on the country's electricity generation, state-run power distribution companies (discoms) remain exposed to an upward pressure on power purchase cost as the main fuel supplier is deliberating on raising coal prices. The company had last revised the rates back in January, 2018. Analysts at Icria had pointed out in October that "delays in tariff determination process by state regulators continues to remain an area of concern given that tariff orders have been issued for utilities in only 19 out of the 28 states for FY22 so far and the tariff hikes remain modest". As on November-end, discoms' overdues — pending receivables of 45 days or more — owed to private power producers increasing 25.2% on year to 52,299 crore. To be sure, total overdues of discoms stood at Rs 98,259 crore at that time — down 4.9% from a year ago — as the receivables of central government power stations fell 50.4% annually to Rs 22,978 crore.

The losses of discoms had increased from Rs 48,619 crore in FY16 to Rs 61,079 crore in FY19. The losses were down 37.6% on year at around Rs 38,093 crore in FY20. With revenue of discoms falling in FY21, due to disruptions amid the lockdowns to contain the coronavirus, discom losses are seen to have surged to Rs 90,000 crore by some agencies. However, the power ministry has termed such estimates as "grossly inflated". [Source](#)

Transmission charges payable by DICs for the billing month of Jan'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	39.64
2	UP	NR	45.31
3	Punjab	NR	40.78
4	Haryana	NR	50.82
5	Chandigarh	NR	37.41
6	Rajasthan	NR	59.54
7	HP	NR	38.08
8	J&K	NR	39.03
9	Uttarakhand	NR	46.91
10	Gujarat	WR	47.11
11	Madhya Pradesh	WR	44.85
12	Maharashtra	WR	51.26



13	Chhattisgarh	WR	35.53
14	Goa	WR	44.57
15	Daman Diu	WR	43.67
16	Dadra Nagar Haveli	WR	48.84
17	Andhra Pradesh	SR	58.96
18	Telangana	SR	39.24
19	Tamil Nadu	SR	44.08
20	Kerala	SR	41.38
21	Karnataka	SR	45.05
22	Pondicherry	SR	37.76
23	Goa-SR	SR	29.75
24	West Bengal	ER	39.36
25	Odisha	ER	46.18
26	Bihar	ER	41.47
27	Jharkhand	ER	43.07
28	Sikkim	ER	35.98
29	DVC	ER	40.75
30	Bangladesh	ER	33.32
31	Arunachal Pradesh	NER	39.55
32	Assam	NER	41.41
33	Manipur	NER	40.31
34	Meghalaya	NER	40.81
35	Mizoram	NER	38.98
36	Nagaland	NER	56.79
37	Tripura	NER	42.52

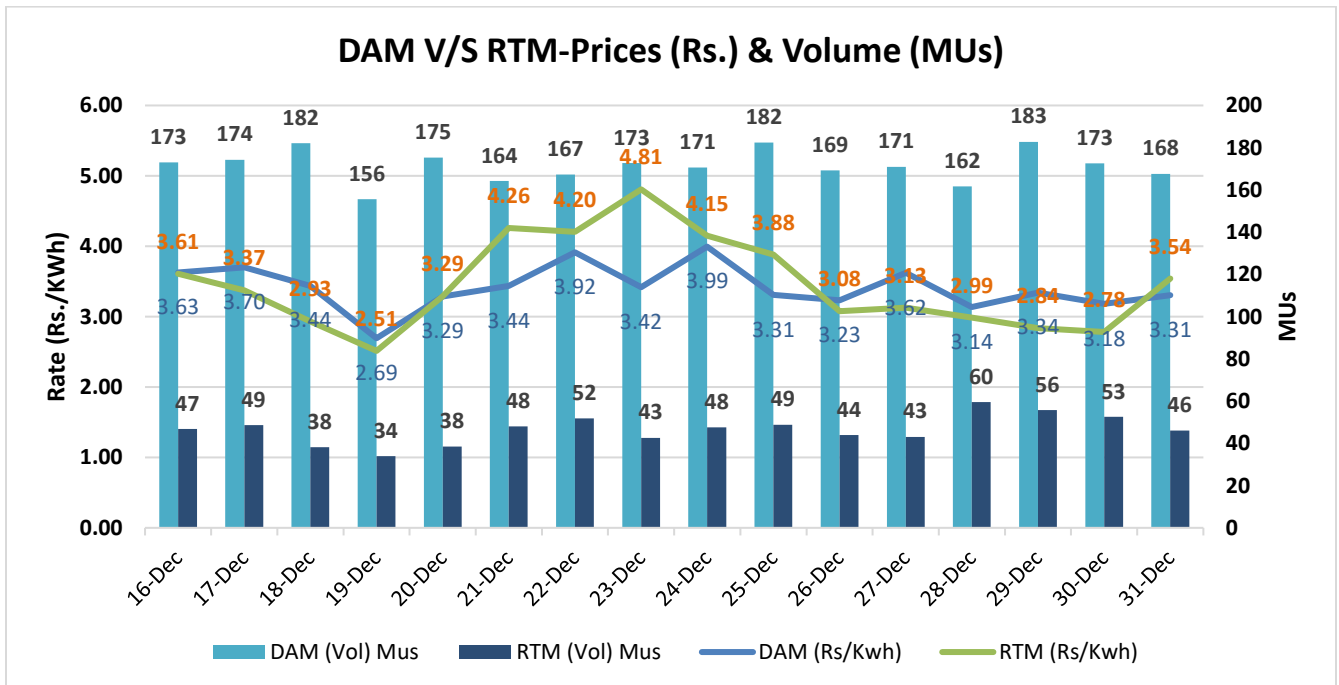
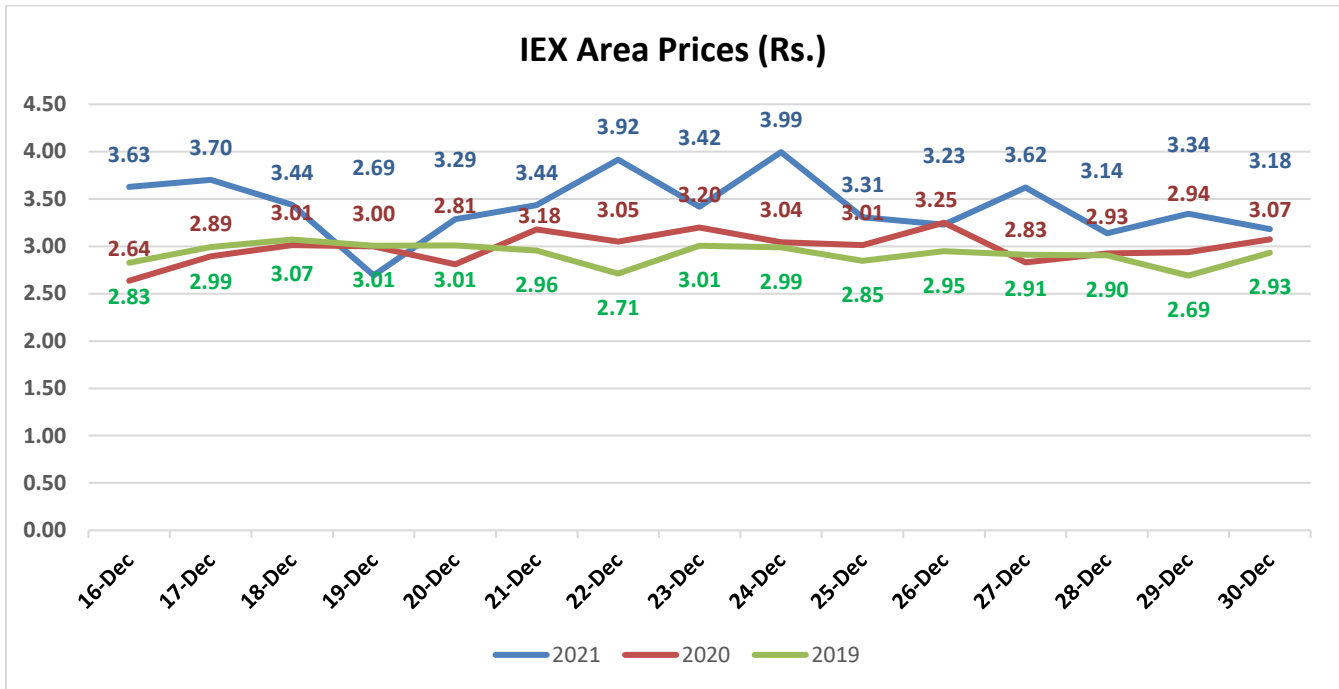
Bilateral Tender Results: -

Torrent Power Limited/Short/21-22/RA/74				
Sl. No.	Quantity(MW)	Period	Time Block (Hrs.)	Price (Rs./kWh)
1	300	01.04.2022 to 30.04.2022	00:00 to 24:00	4.64-4.79
2	50	01.04.2022 to 30.04.2022	09:00 to 24:00	5.58
3	300	01.05.2022 to 31.05.2022	00:00 to 24:00	4.64-4.79
4	50	01.05.2022 to 31.05.2022	09:00 to 24:00	5.59
5	300	01.06.2022 to 30.06.2022	00:00 to 24:00	4.86
6	50	01.06.2022 to 30.06.2022	09:00 to 24:00	5.65
Torrent Power Limited/Short/21-22/RA/75				
1	70	01.04.2022 to 30.09.2022	00:00 to 24:00	4.88
2	70	01.10.2022 to 31.03.2023	00:00 to 24:00	4.83



Noida Power Company Limited/Short/21-22/RA/77				
1	50	01.05.2022 to 30.09.2022	00:00 to 07:00	5.44-6.35
2	50	01.05.2022 to 30.09.2022	10:00 to 24:00	5.44
Noida Power Company Limited/Short/21-22/RA/77				
1	65	01.04.2022 to 30.04.2022	00:00 to 04:00	4.03
2	35	01.05.2022 to 31.05.2022	00:00 to 04:00	4.64
3	55	01.06.2022 to 31.08.2022	00:00 to 04:00	4.68
4	50	01.10.2022 to 20.10.2022	00:00 to 04:00	4.78
5	80	01.04.2022 to 30.04.2022	18:00 to 24:00	5.93
6	45	01.05.2022 to 31.05.2022	18:00 to 24:00	5.93
7	85	01.06.2022 to 31.08.2022	18:00 to 24:00	5.93
8	40	01.09.2022 to 30.09.2022	18:00 to 24:00	5.93
9	25	01.10.2022 to 20.10.2022	18:00 to 24:00	5.96
10	105	01.10.2022 to 20.10.2022	00:00 to 24:00	4.86
PFC Consulting Limited/Short/21-22/RA/73				
1	50	01.04.2022 to 30.04.2022	08:00 to 18:00	5.49
2	50	01.05.2022 to 31.05.2022	08:00 to 18:00	5.49
3	50	01.06.2022 to 30.06.2022	08:00 to 18:00	5.49
4	50	01.10.2022 to 31.10.2022	08:00 to 18:00	5.49
5	50	01.11.2022 to 30.11.2022	08:00 to 18:00	5.49
6	50	01.12.2022 to 31.12.2022	08:00 to 18:00	5.49
7	50	01.01.2023 to 31.01.2023	08:00 to 18:00	5.49
8	50	01.02.2023 to 28.02.2023	08:00 to 18:00	5.49
9	50	01.03.2023 to 31.03.2023	08:00 to 18:00	5.49
PSPCL/Short/21-22/RA/72				
1	1000	10.06.2022 to 30.06.2022	00:00 to 24:00	4.89-5.5
2	1000	01.07.2022 to 31.07.2022	00:00 to 24:00	4.21-4.4
3	1000	01.08.2022 to 31.08.2022	00:00 to 24:00	4.27-4.55
4	1000	01.09.2022 to 30.09.2022	00:00 to 24:00	4.3-4.7
GUVNL/Short/21-22/RA/79				
1	500	01.01.2022 to 31.01.2022	00:00 to 24:00	4.46-4.54
2	500	01.02.2022 to 28.02.2022	00:00 to 24:00	4.64-4.7
3	500	01.03.2022 to 31.03.2022	00:00 to 24:00	4.87-6.7
4	500	01.04.2022 to 30.04.2022	00:00 to 24:00	4.84-5.25
Torrent Power Limited/Short/21-22/RA/81				
1	100	18.01.2022 to 31.01.2022	00:00 to 24:00	4.91
2	50	18.01.2022 to 31.01.2022	07:00 to 22:00	5.92
3	100	01.02.2022 to 28.02.2022	00:00 to 24:00	4.79
4	150	01.02.2022 to 28.02.2022	07:00 to 22:00	5.78-5.87
5	150	01.03.2022 to 31.03.2022	00:00 to 24:00	4.72
6	150	01.03.2022 to 31.03.2022	07:00 to 22:00	5.3

IEX Price Trends



Weather (Estimated for next fortnight)

City	Max Temp	Min Temp	Precipitation (Probability)
DELHI	19	9	1%
MUMBAI	28	20	5%
KOLKATA	25	16	26%
CHENNAI	31	23	31%

[\(Source - Accuweather\)](#)

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