

# POWER MARKET CAPSULE-201<sup>st</sup> Edition

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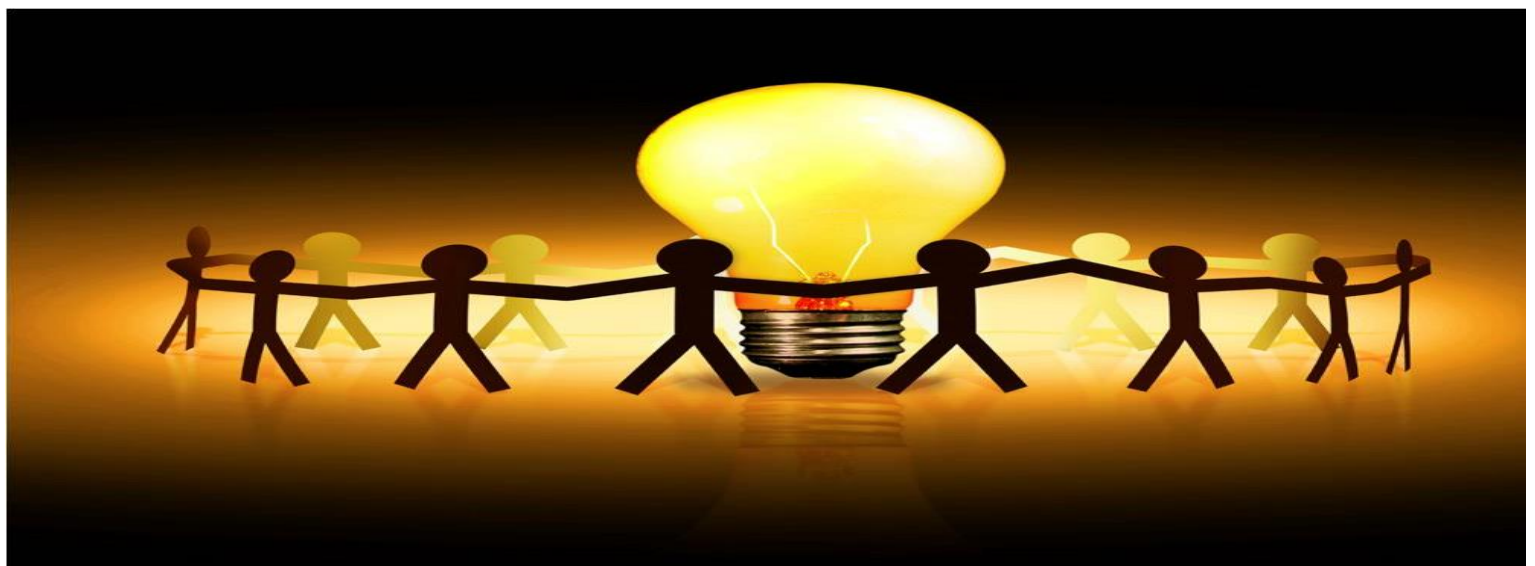
**TPTCL'S E-NEWS LETTER**



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



## Power Market News

### India's power consumption grows 17.2 pc to 134.13 bn units in June

Power consumption in the country grew by 17.2 per cent year-on-year to 134.13 billion units (BU) in June, amid severe heat and spurt in economic activities. Power consumption in June last year was recorded at 114.48 BU, which was higher than 105.08 BU in the same month of 2020, according to power ministry data. Moreover, peak power demand met, which is the highest supply in a day, during June this year remained at an all-time high of 209.80 GW (on June 8).

The peak power supply stood at 191.24 GW in June 2021, and 164.98 GW in June 2020. The power consumption and demand were affected in June 2020, due to the imposition of lockdown restrictions for curbing the spread of the coronavirus. The power consumption in June 2019 (pre-pandemic period) was at 117.98 billion units.

According to experts, power consumption and demand rose mainly because of severe heat and spurt in economic activities, pushing commercial and industrial requirements of electricity in the country. The third wave of the pandemic hit the country in January this year, which forced many states to impose local restrictions such as night and weekend curfews. They had also taken measures like a ban on dining in bars and restaurants. These restrictions were eased gradually. According to experts power demand and consumption is likely to grow at higher rates in the coming months. [Source](#)

### Nuclear power can play major role in clean energy transition: IEA

As the world contends with a global energy crisis, nuclear power has the potential to play a significant role in helping countries to securely transition to energy systems dominated by renewables, a new special report by the International Energy Agency (IEA) said on Thursday. In countries that choose to continue or increase their use of nuclear power, it can reduce reliance on imported fossil fuels, cut carbon dioxide emissions and enable electricity systems to integrate higher shares of solar and wind power.

Building sustainable and clean energy systems will be harder, riskier and more expensive without nuclear, according to the new report, Nuclear power and secure energy transitions: From today's challenges to tomorrow's clean energy systems. Nuclear power is today the second largest source of low emissions power after hydropower, with nuclear plants in 32 countries.

About 63 per cent of today's nuclear generating capacity comes from plants that are more than 30 years old, since many were built in the aftermath of the 1970s oil shocks. But a range of both advanced and emerging economies have recently announced energy strategies that include substantial roles for nuclear power as well as considerable financial incentives to invest in it. "In today's context of the global energy crisis, skyrocketing fossil fuel prices, energy security challenges and ambitious climate commitments, I believe nuclear power has a unique opportunity to stage a comeback," said IEA Executive Director Fatih Birol.

"However, a new era for nuclear power is by no means guaranteed. It will depend on governments putting in place robust policies to ensure safe and sustainable operation of nuclear plants for years to come -- and to mobilise the necessary investments, including in new technologies. And the nuclear industry must quickly address the issues of cost overruns and project delays that have bedevilled the construction of new plants in advanced economies. As a result, advanced economies have lost market leadership, as 27 out of 31 reactors that started construction since 2017 are Russian or Chinese designs."

In the IEA's global pathway to reach Net Zero Emissions by 2050, nuclear power doubles between 2020 and 2050, with construction of new plants needed in all countries that are open to the technology.

Even so, by mid-century, nuclear only accounts for 8 per cent of the global power mix, which is dominated by renewables. Despite moves to extend the lifetimes of some existing plants, the nuclear fleet operating in advanced economies could shrink by one-third by 2030 without further efforts. While plant lifetime extensions require substantial investment, they generally yield a cost of electricity that is competitive with wind and solar in most regions. [Source](#)

## Hindustan Power Exchange begins operation

Promoted by BSE, PTC India and ICICI Bank, the Hindustan Power Exchange (HPX) began operations after receiving all necessary approvals from the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC). HPX is the third power exchange in the country as Indian Energy Exchange and Power Exchange of India Ltd are already operational.

"Hindustan Power Exchange (HPX), promoted by BSE, PTC India and ICICI Bank, commenced operations," a statement said. Backed by the latest technology and a series of innovative features, the exchange promises to offer speed, transparency, and better price discovery in the execution of trades, it stated.

According to the statement the exchange will initially offer trading in Term Ahead Market, Green Term Ahead Market, and Renewable Energy Certificates. It will steadily increase its product portfolio and provide a wide range of contracts to address the demand of different segments of the electricity market. Akhilesh Awasthy, COO, Hindustan Power Exchange said, "The need for a third power exchange has been felt for quite some time now by the buyers and sellers for optimized price discovery and better efficiency in power purchase. HPX will be a seamless platform that has been built on the same technology, which makes Bombay Stock Exchange the fastest exchange in the world."

"The matching engine of the exchange is procured from one of the best technology providers in the world, which is also the technology provider for power exchanges in Europe. We will also gain from the significant experience of our promoters, who are leaders in their respective areas of operations," Awasthy said.

Almost 90 per cent of India's electricity is traded via bilateral contracts lasting for 20 years or more between power generation companies and state utilities. These contracts do not provide the flexibility to sector participants to take advantage of market conditions at different times. Power Exchanges provide the market participants a platform with multiple avenues for buying-selling of power and hence manage their power portfolios efficiently.

"The introduction of HPX will give a definite push to the development and progress of spot trading in electricity," he added. Sameer Patil, CBO, BSE said, "HPX has been envisaged to promote market efficiency through advanced technology and to maximize value for the power market. The cutting-edge technology solutions, efficient price mechanism and the quality of service offered at HPX, would act as the differentiator in the Indian Power Market.

"With the technology set to be one of the key point-of-difference in the Indian Power Market, BSE looks forward in carving its footprint in the sector, thereby paving the way for a technology-led efficient power market through HPX." The Indian power sector is at the cusp of a massive energy transition where the share of renewable energy is steadily rising in India's power generation mix.

Further, more variable power output from wind and solar plants is set to push short-term trading of energy, thereby giving more options to both buyers and sellers. The HPX will play a pivotal role in bridging the gap between demand and supply and providing trading at an optimized cost, it added. [Source](#)

## Asia imports of thermal coal, LNG hold up despite record prices

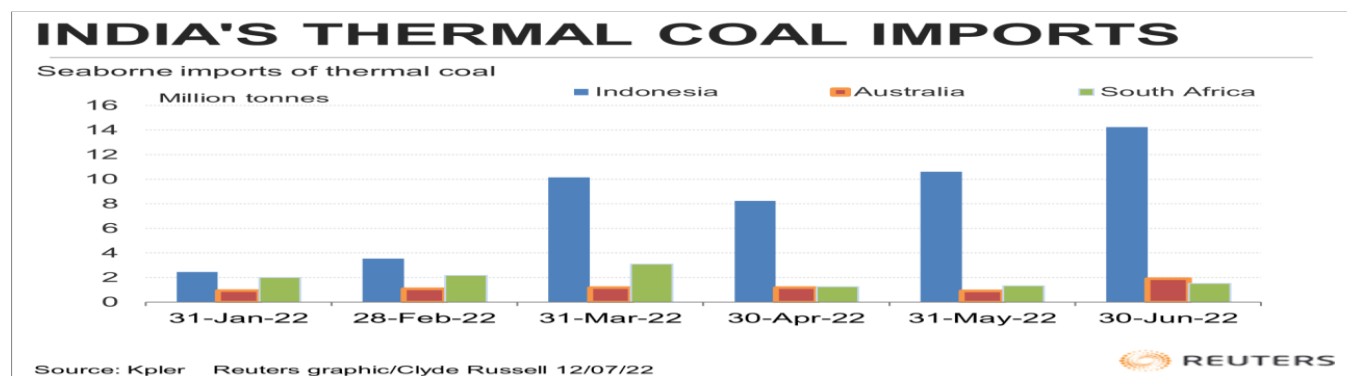
With thermal coal and liquefied natural gas (LNG) prices holding close to record highs in Asia, it would be logical to expect demand destruction, especially in developing nations said to be price sensitive. But it isn't happening yet.

India, the world's second-biggest coal importer, behind China, saw record arrivals in June of thermal coal, used mainly to generate electricity, according to data compiled by commodity analysts Kpler. Thermal coal imports were 19.22 million tonnes in June, up 35% from May's 14.23 million and 56% above the level of June 2021, the data showed. India's LNG imports also remained robust, coming in at 1.87 million tonnes, according to Kpler. While this was down from May's 2.15 million tonnes, it was above the 1.84 million from June last year. It's also worth noting that May's imports were the strongest in seven months. India has long been assumed to be sensitive to high prices, and certainly its actions in boosting imports of highly discounted Russian crude oil in recent months have supported the assumption. But, if anything, thermal coal and spot LNG prices have risen far more sharply than crude oil since Russia's Feb. 24 invasion of Ukraine and are trading at extreme levels compared with long-run averages.

The weekly index for benchmark Australian thermal coal at Newcastle port, as assessed by commodity price reporting agency Argus, was \$410.82 a tonne for the seven days to July 8. This was down from the record high of \$425.31 a tonne in the week to May 20, but was still 194% higher than the \$138.80 at the same week in July last year, and some 755% above the \$48.07 that prevailed in July 2020.

India has been reducing the volume of thermal coal it buys from Australia but still took 1.9 million tonnes in June, although this was down from 3.39 million in the same month in 2021. It has boosted imports of cheaper, lower-quality coal from Indonesia, with June arrivals at 14.25 million tonnes, up from 4.37 million in June 2021.

However, while this will help with the import bill, Indonesian coal is also trading at elevated levels, with fuel containing 4,200 kilocalories per kilogram assessed at \$84.99 a tonne in the week to July 8. This is down from the high so far this year of \$120.86 a tonne on March 11, but is 33.6% above the \$63.59 the same week in July last year and 263% higher than the \$23.39 of July 20



India's thermal coal imports by source

## LNG VOLUMES

Spot LNG prices are also still at near-record levels as concern over Russia's natural gas supplies to Europe by pipeline continue to overshadow the market. New York-traded futures based on the S&P Global Commodity Insights JKM benchmark ended at \$38.84 per million British thermal units (mmBtu) on Monday. That is down from the record high of \$51.77 on March 7 but still 212% above the \$12.45 at the same time in July last year and an astonishing 1,700% above the \$2.16 of the same day in July 2020. It's not only India that has continued to import expensive fossil fuels, with neighbouring Pakistan seeing LNG arrivals of 750,000 tonnes in June. This was down from May's 770,000, but June and May were Pakistan's strongest months for LNG imports since May 2021, and June's figure was 15.4% above the same month last year.

If there is a sign of high prices starting to affect demand, it's in Pakistan's imports of thermal coal, which dropped to 611,090 tonnes in June, according to Kpler. This is down from 1.24 million tonnes in May, and 1.48 million in June last year. South Africa, the world's third-largest coal exporter, has in recent years been a top supplier to Pakistan, but imports dropped to just 230,472 tonnes in June, down from 820,922 in June last year.

This most likely reflects South Africa being a swing supplier to Europe, which has boosted coal imports from countries other than Russia, which has been the top supplier to the continent. Looking at Asia as a whole, thermal coal imports increased in June to 68.96 million tonnes from May's 62.8 million, and were roughly in line with the 69.58 million in June last year. LNG imports in Asia were 20.51 million tonnes in June, down slightly from May's 21.98 million and the 21.85 million in the same month last year. Overall, the flows data indicates that, despite high prices, demand for power generation fuels such as thermal coal and LNG is holding up, especially in countries where sharp declines may have been expected. [Source](#)

## Delhi power subsidy: Online and offline options for consumers to avail scheme

The power department of Delhi government has readied a standard operating procedure (SOP) having online and offline forms for consumers who want to avail benefit of its subsidy scheme after October 1, officials said. The SOP, after ratification by the Cabinet, will be implemented for seeking consumers' replies whether they want to avail power subsidy, said a senior official from the department.

"Any consumer who opts out of subsidy scheme by choice can again avail the subsidy if he changes his mind later on without any inconvenience," said the officer. Delhi Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal in May had announced that from October 1, power subsidy would be provided to only those consumers who specifically demand it.

He had said that there were many people who felt they could pay their power bills without the subsidy and the money thus saved could be spent on developing schools and hospitals in the city. Domestic consumers who use up to 200 units of electricity in a month get 100 per cent subsidy. Such consumers number around 30.39 lakh. Further, the Kejriwal government provides 50 per cent subsidy (up to Rs 800) to over 16.59 lakh consumers who use 201-400 units per month.

As over 80 per cent consumers in Delhi pay their electricity bills online, there will be usual platforms of discom portals and apps for registering to opt in or out of the subsidy scheme, said the power department officer. Those not using digital mode of bill payment, can fill up hard copies of forms and submit it at discom offices, he said. After approval of the SOP by Delhi Cabinet, likely this month, the discoms will start providing offline and online forms to the consumers with their bills, he added. [Source](#)



## **NTPC co-fires 77k tonne biomass at 14 thermal power plants: Official**

State-owned power giant NTPC has co-fired 77,000 tonnes of biomass till date at 14 of its thermal power plants across the country, a company official said on Thursday. Company's Director (Operations) Ramesh Babu made the remarks at a workshop organised in Chandigarh in association with SAMART (Sustainable Agrarian Mission on use of Agro Residue in Thermal Power Plants) on 'Ex-situ utilisation of agricultural residue for co-firing in thermal power plants', NTPC said in a statement.

The power ministry's policy on 'Biomass Utilization for Power Generation through Co-firing in Coal based Power Plants' issued in October 2021 mandates all thermal power plants in the country to use 5 to 10 per cent biomass along with coal for power production. In his address "Ramesh Babu, Director (Operations), NTPC Ltd, highlighted the potential of biomass as untapped resource, additional source of income, high scale of demand and favourable government policies.

"He also informed about various initiatives taken by NTPC for biomass utilisation in TPPs (Thermal Power Plants) and mentioned that 14 NTPC plants have already started co-firing and approx. 77,000 tonne of biomass has been co-fired till date," the NTP statement said.

In order to reduce stubble burning and to reduce carbon footprint of TPPs while increasing the income of farmers, the government has taken various proactive steps with the establishment of the National Mission on Use of Biomass in Thermal Power Plants - SAMARTH, according to an official statement. The agro-residue/biomass, earlier considered as a waste product, is used to produce zero-carbon electricity. In turn, farmers get additional income by selling the stubble/biomass for conversion into torrefied/non-torrefied biomass pellets, it said. [Source](#)

## **Domestic coal prices to remain high in current quarter as well: Icra**

Rating agency Icra on Thursday said it expects prices of domestic coal to remain high in the ongoing quarter as well given the supply challenges of the dry fuel during monsoon. The domestic e-auction premium on coal increased by more than 400% in May, thereby adversely impacting the cost structure of the base metal companies and margins.

"Going forward, given the coal supply challenges during the ongoing monsoon season, the rating agency expects domestic coal prices to remain elevated in the current quarter as well," Icra said in a statement. Power cost, it said, has risen substantially for domestic base metal companies, owing to lower availability of linkage coal to non-power sectors and elevated coal prices in both international and domestic markets. "The elevated coal cost remains a near-term concern," Jayanta Roy, Senior Vice-President and Group Head, Corporate Sector Ratings, Icra said. [Source](#)

## **Survey set to gauge success of govt electricity schemes**

The union power ministry plans to commission a socioeconomic survey by a third-party agency of its marquee schemes aimed at universal access to electricity, seeking to capture what improvements have been made by these projects. Economists say there is a strong link between poverty eradication and the spread of electricity use. The survey will focus on the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya) and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), said two government officials aware of the plans.

While DDUGJY has ensured village electrification, Saubhagya resulted in the world's largest household electrification drive, with the scheme funding the cost of last-mile connectivity to 'willing households'. It was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in 2017. The two schemes resulted in an increase in electricity demand. "The survey will be done by a professional agency and the monitoring will be done by



the union power ministry. The plan is to capture data to ascertain improvement in beneficiaries' lives," said one of the two people cited above requesting anonymity.

Electricity reached all of India's 597,464 census villages on 28 April 2018 through the DDUGJY with the scheme involving feeder separation, strengthening of the sub-transmission and distribution network, metering at all levels, and setting up of micro grid and off-grid distribution networks. In 1950, only 3,000 Indian villages had electricity. The success of DDUGJY set the stage for Saubhagya for providing the architecture through which the government seeks to reduce import of fossil fuel and meet its climate change commitments.

"Schemes like 'Saubhagya' have done fairly well in terms of connecting people to the grid and providing access to electricity. However, the actual implementation is something which may vary from state to state as they are the ones implementing the schemes on the ground," said Vikram V., vice president and sector head, corporate ratings, ICRA.

He said implementation of the schemes also depends on the financial position and debt status of state discoms. "Although steps have been taken to reduce discoms' dues, they have not declined as expected. Better financial status of the discoms will help in better implementation of schemes in the sector," he added.

This survey comes in the backdrop of India's electricity demand picking up after a dip during the second covid-19 wave, with the peak electricity demand met touching a record 210 gigawatts (GW) on 9 June. According to the Central Electricity Authority, by 2030, the country's power requirement will be at 817GW. "All-India power demand was up 18.6% year-on-year during the quarter (Q1 FY23) and peak demand at 216GW was 6.3% higher year-on-year. Daily peak power demand for Q1FY23 averaged 196GW (versus 187GW in Q4 FY22)," ICICI Securities Ltd wrote in a 10 July report.

The government is lining up an ambitious plan for the power sector as part of its Vision 2047 to meet the enhanced energy demand to drive economic growth, while ensuring access to cost-competitive, reliable and clean electricity, as reported by Mint. This includes improving corporate governance practices of state owned electricity distribution companies (discoms), making tariff cost effective, reducing cross subsidies and shortening the power purchase agreement duration from 25 years. [Source](#)

## Coal India firms up EV plan to cut emissions

State-run miner Coal India Ltd plans to electrify thousands of fuel-guzzling vehicles used at its sites and those at its subsidiaries to reduce carbon emissions, two officials aware of the plans said. The transition plan will include setting up charging infrastructure at the sites. Although not all heavy vehicles will be electrified, Coal India is working on transitioning a significant number of vehicles, one of the two officials cited above said on the condition of anonymity.

"In all our (Coal India) subsidiaries, hundreds of vehicles and thousands of heavy earth moving machinery are required that guzzle a lot of fuel. Vehicles moving from the mine to the railway stations around 6 km apart may not be converted to EVs as they are very heavy machinery and will not run on electric batteries, but payloaders which lift coal can be connected to the charging infrastructure...that is what we are doing as it has great potential."

The move to transition heavy machinery and vehicles is part of the company's plan to reduce its carbon footprint. It has also diversified its business by foraying into solar and coal gasification, and is also looking

at aluminium production. The coal ministry's report for 2021-22 on task completion showed that the pre-feasibility study on EV and non-fuel minerals have already been prepared.

Heavy machinery and vehicles used across mining, construction and agriculture sectors are being electrified globally, but is yet to pick up in India, as the government and the industry is currently focussing on passenger and commercial EVs.

According to experts, electric heavy earth moving machinery will help bring down long-term costs for mining and raise energy efficiency. Coal India is already exploring the use of liquefied natural gas (LNG) instead of diesel for heavy earth moving machinery. Its subsidiary Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd is set to run a pilot at the Bharatpur opencast mine using LNG. GAIL will assist and execute the pilot project.

GAIL has already signed a memorandum of understanding and issued a tender for the retrofitting equipment. The pilot is to be completed by September 2022. Similarly, Northern Coalfields Ltd is in discussions with Indian Oil Corp. Ltd for a similar project. Coal India also plans to appoint a consultant to study global benchmarking standards and efficiency parameters of heavy earth moving machinery used at its mines, which will submit its report on the improvement and applicability.

In another development, Coal India on Monday reported a 65% rise in its capital expenditure (capex) in the first quarter of FY23 to ₹3,034 crore. It was the ninth consecutive month of capex growth, the company said. "CIL's capex jumped to ₹3,034 crore in April-June compared to ₹1,841 crore in the year ago resulting in a sizeable ₹1,193 crore volume growth," it said in a statement.

A senior CIL official said the capex increase came on the back of strong spending in acquiring land and strengthening transport infrastructure in the coalfields under first mile connectivity projects. "These two vital areas help CIL in expanding its mining operations for accelerated production and pairing it with seamless transportation of coal," he said. [Source](#)

## **All existing inter-state power transmission lines mapped on PM GatiShakti portal, says power ministry**

All existing inter-state transmission system lines have been mapped on the portal of the PM GatiShakti National Master Plan which was launched in October, 2021 to push infrastructure development in the country. "In line with goal of PM GatiShakti, entire existing Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) lines have been mapped on the portal spanning across length and breadth of the country," a power ministry statement said.

Also, it informed that the 90 per cent under-construction ISTS lines have been integrated to the portal and the remaining 10 per cent are to be integrated after finalisation of route survey by respective transmission service providers. PM GatiShakti NMP portal will ultimately aid in solving problems of development of infrastructure in the country by building a secure, sustainable, scalable and collaborative approach towards infrastructure planning for seamless connectivity to economic zones, it stated.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched PM GatiShakti NMP in October last year with the objective to bring different ministries/utilities and infrastructure planning under a single unified vision across all sectors such as highways, railways, aviation, gas, power transmission, and renewable energy.

The PM GatiShakti NMP portal provides "one-click comprehensive view" to steer and simplify the planning and implementation process by reduction of time and cost of implementation in power transmission projects, the statement said. In the development of power transmission projects, the





statement said, PM GatiShakti NMP portal shall play a critical role in planning, tendering, implementation and approval stages.

At planning stage, the user shall identify the tentative line and length of the planned transmission line and location of the substation(s). Under tendering/bidding stage, the survey agency will utilise the portal for identifying the best techno-economical route. During implementation stage, based on actual conditions, finalisation of the transmission line route and location of substation shall be done. Lastly, approval stage is envisaged for single-window clearance, it added.

Prime minister's call for "one sun, one world, one grid" has set the tone for strong and reliable transmission system which will support India's Renewable Energy (RE) ambitions along with supplementing growth of renewables globally. Power transmission has been an enabler in the RE story and various key power projects are enabling RE evacuation across country.

Of these projects, ministry of power has undertaken 9 high-impact power projects (10 transmission lines) spanning over 6 RE-rich states viz. Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, the ministry said. The requisite details of projects have been mapped in the portal, by creating a separate layer of ISTS transmission lines incorporating basic details like line route, tower location, location of substation and name of the owner, it said. [Source](#)

### **At 70 per cent, thermal capacity utilisation highest in a decade in April-June**

Coal-fired power stations have achieved 70 per cent capacity on average in the April-June quarter, the best operational quarter in a decade. Higher capacity utilisation reduces costs for both power producers as well as distribution companies. In April, thermal projects operated at an average 72.45 per cent load, while in May the utilization was 70 per cent, according to provisional data available with the Central Electricity Authority (CEA).

Indian coal-based power generating stations operated at an average 77 per cent load in FY12 and 74 per cent in FY13 when the country had a peak hour shortage of nearly 12,000 MW. In July 2012, India faced the worst blackout as high demand caused grid stress and forced plants to operate at high capacity. Thereafter, the utilisation rates, known as 'plant load factor' or PLF, declined to 68 per cent in FY14 due to higher availability of power as new projects were commissioned. The PLF in the first quarter of FY20 (pre-Covid-19) fell to 63 per cent owing to higher generation capacity and lower electricity demand due to the economic slowdown. The utilisation rate in the first quarters of Covid-affected FY21 and FY22 was 47 per cent and 59 per cent, respectively.

"Irrespective of the PLF, the power generation units get fixed charges from the distribution companies in contracts. If PLF is low, the fixed charge increases as it is spread over a fewer number of units," an industry official said. "If PLF increases, then discoms gain as they are not paying for deemed generation. As power gets consumed, discoms generate more revenue."

Another official said operating at 70 per cent PLF ensures debt payment for generation companies if they are not in cost-plus contracts. The average PLF of central sector PSUs like NTPC and Neyveli Lignite rose to 80 per cent, while state-run and private sector generation companies operated at 68 per cent and 62 per cent, respectively, in the quarter, the highest in a decade. Electricity generation during the quarter grew 16 per cent, while coal-based generation registered a 17 per cent increase over the corresponding period a year ago. [Source](#)



## Captive, commercial coal mines production rises 79% in June quarter

The production from captive and commercial coal blocks has increased by 79 per cent to 27.7 Million Tonnes (MT) in the June quarter. The coal ministry also expressed hopes that the targeted production of 32 MT from captive and commercial mines during the second quarter of FY23 will be achieved.

"Production from coal blocks during the first quarter of financial Year 2022-23 was reviewed by the Additional Secretary and Nominated Authority, the Ministry of Coal on July 6, 2022 in the presence of project proponents. Coal production achieved during the first quarter is 27.7 MT which is 79 per cent higher than 15.5 MT coal produced during same period in FY 2021-22," the coal ministry said in a statement. The government also appreciated the efforts of coal blocks owners in achieving such high growth. Two coal blocks sold last year under commercial mines auction have become operational and produced 1.57 MT in the first quarter, it said.

At present, a total of 36 captive and commercial mines are under production and it is likely that at least 12 more new mines will start production during the year. This will significantly contribute to meet the coal demand in the country, it added. Further, project proponents also shared the efforts made by them and the challenges they are facing. The ministry of coal assured to extend all possible support in resolving the issues. [Source](#)

## Power plants can now sell surplus outside PPAs

The power ministry has issued a clarification to the emergency clause invoked in May this year that mandated non-operational imported coal-based plants to start generation amid a sharp rise in power demand. They could sell surplus electricity on the power exchanges if the beneficiary states did not buy the entire electricity generated. The dispensation will be valid till October end.

As per the dispensation issued last week, if the imported coal-based plants do not get requisition from their consumer states for supply three days in advance for the next week, they can sell the power to another distribution company at an energy charge determined by a government panel plus fixed cost, a government official said.

"The power demand has reduced on account of rains. But between rain spells and post-monsoon, the electricity demand will rise owing to humid weather conditions," an executive with one of the imported coal-based power plants said. "The government's directive will help the states and power plants in such a scenario." The states having power purchase agreements (PPAs) with the projects would not be required to pay the fixed costs for such duration. The clarification has been issued since prices on power exchanges have fallen due to low demand and the power projects are not able to operate, the official said.

"Some imported coal-based plants are neither able to sell power to PPA holders due to non-requisitioning nor able to sell power through the power exchanges owing to low rates," the clarification said. "It leads to the capacity lying idle, while some states desire to tie up with such power for a specified duration against the uncertainty of volume getting cleared in the power exchange." The main order issued by the power ministry in May by invoking Section 11 of the Electricity Act is in force till October end.

The order was issued as a lack of power generation from imported coal power plants had put pressure on domestic coal supplies and stocks. Section 11 is an emergency clause allowing the government to issue directions to power generating stations under extraordinary. [Source](#)

## Transmission charges payable by DICs for the billing month of July'22

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	46.51
2	UP	NR	50.66
3	Punjab	NR	52.54
4	Haryana	NR	59.66
5	Chandigarh	NR	43.27
6	Rajasthan	NR	48.09
7	HP	NR	40.95
8	J&K	NR	42.71
9	Uttarakhand	NR	55.94
10	Gujarat	WR	44.79
11	Madhya Pradesh	WR	45.90
12	Maharashtra	WR	53.40
13	Chhattisgarh	WR	39.97
14	Goa	WR	49.14
15	Daman Diu	WR	48.62
16	Dadra Nagar Haveli	WR	48.62
17	Andhra Pradesh	SR	69.14
18	Telangana	SR	41.19
19	Tamil Nadu	SR	41.33
20	Kerala	SR	44.14
21	Karnataka	SR	44.86
22	Pondicherry	SR	38.95
23	Goa-SR	SR	32.42
24	West Bengal	ER	51.80
25	Odisha	ER	56.33
26	Bihar	ER	43.68
27	Jharkhand	ER	52.19
28	Sikkim	ER	40.12
29	DVC	ER	46.67
30	Bangladesh	ER	38.05

31	Arunachal Pradesh	NER	42.86
32	Assam	NER	47.44
33	Manipur	NER	42.85
34	Meghalaya	NER	45.15
35	Mizoram	NER	48.94
36	Nagaland	NER	60.09
37	Tripura	NER	47.19

### Bilateral Tender Results: -

Sl. No.	Tender Quantum (MW)	Supply Period	Time Blocks (Hrs.)	Price (Rs./kWh)	LOI Status
<b>GUVNL/Short/22-23/RA/94</b>					
1	500	11.07.2022 to 31.07.2022	00:00 to 24:00	6.98-7.96	LOI Issued
2	500	01.08.2022 to 31.08.2022	00:00 to 24:00	7.45-7.96	
3	500	01.09.2022 to 30.09.2022	00:00 to 24:00	7.5-7.96	
4	500	01.10.2022 to 31.10.2022	00:00 to 24:00	7.35-7.96	
5	500	01.11.2022 to 30.11.2022	00:00 to 24:00	6.78-6.96	
6	500	01.12.2022 to 31.12.2022	00:00 to 24:00	6.72-6.96	
<b>PSPCL/Short/22-23/RA/86</b>					
1	500	01.10.2022 to 15.10.2022	00:00 to 24:00	10.55-12.00	Awaited
2	500	01.10.2022 to 15.10.2022	17:00 to 22:00	-	
3	500	16.10.2022 to 31.10.2022	00:00 to 24:00	10.55-12.00	
4	500	16.10.2022 to 31.10.2022	17:00 to 22:00	-	
<b>Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited/Short/22-23/RA/93</b>					
1	100	16.08.2022 to 31.08.2022	00:00 to 24:00	5.1	Awaited
2	100	16.08.2022 to 31.08.2022	00:00 to 03:00	-	
3	200	16.08.2022 to 31.08.2022	18:00 to 24:00	-	
4	100	01.09.2022 to 15.09.2022	00:00 to 24:00	6.99	
5	100	01.09.2022 to 15.09.2022	00:00 to 03:00	-	
6	200	01.09.2022 to 15.09.2022	18:00 to 24:00	-	
7	200	16.09.2022 to 30.09.2022	00:00 to 24:00	6.99-7.15	
8	200	16.09.2022 to 30.09.2022	00:00 to 03:00	-	
9	200	16.09.2022 to 30.09.2022	18:00 to 24:00	-	
10	100	01.10.2022 to 15.10.2022	00:00 to 24:00	7.92	
11	100	01.10.2022 to 15.10.2022	00:00 to 03:00	-	
12	100	01.10.2022 to 15.10.2022	18:00 to 24:00	-	

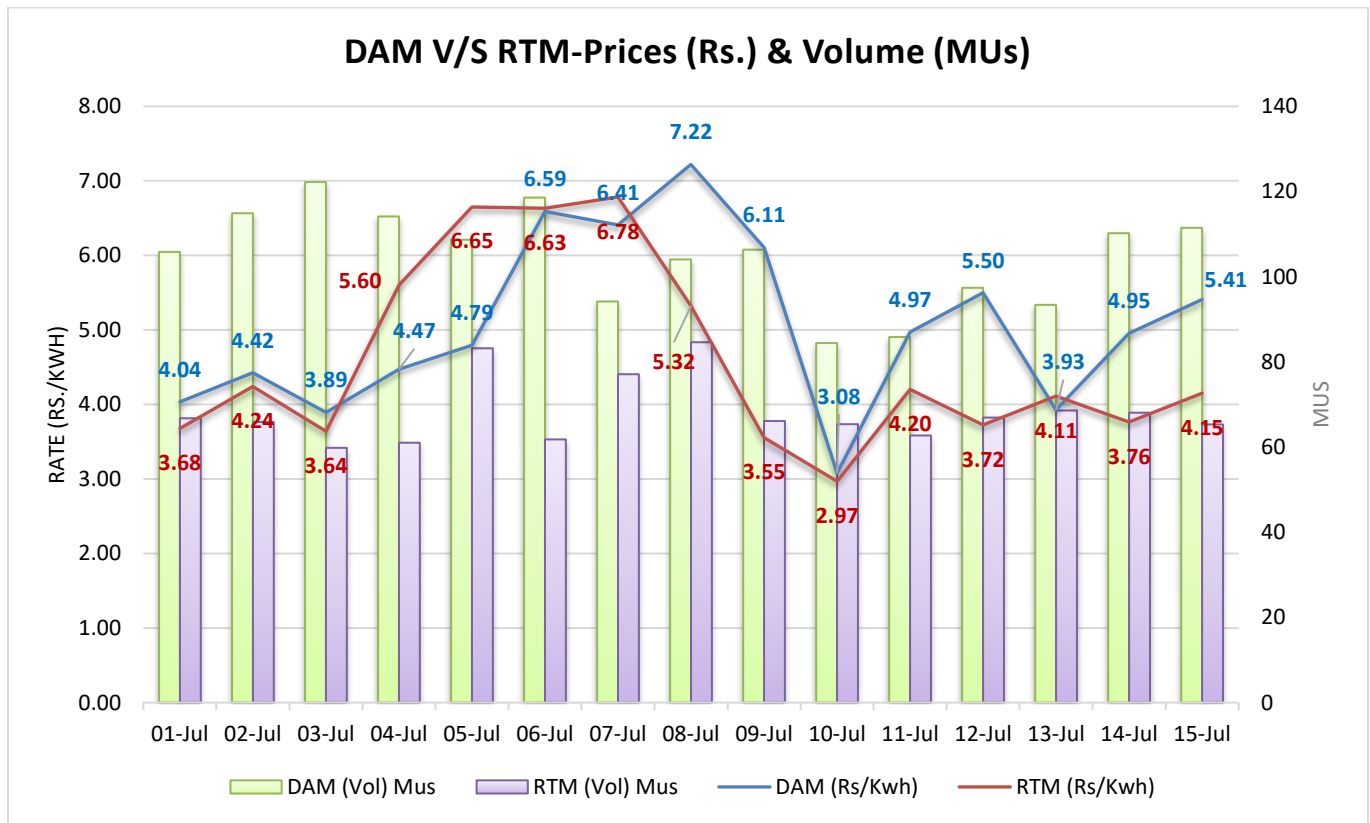
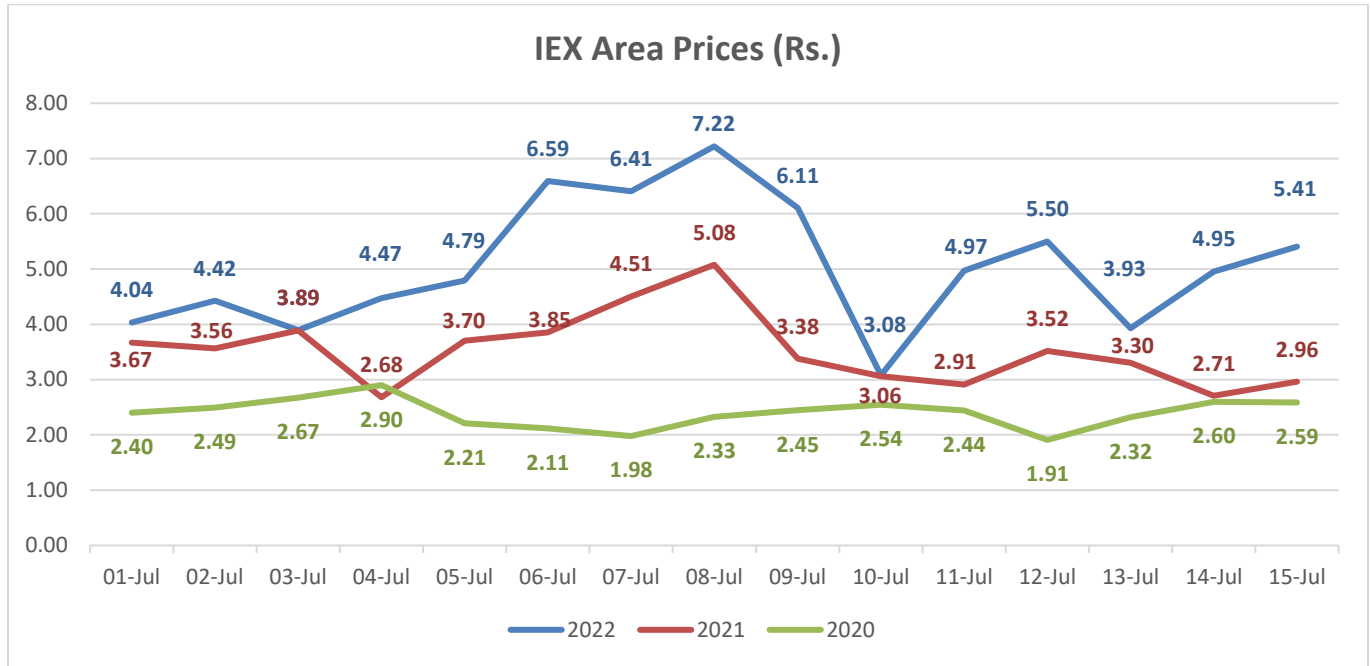


<b>BEST/Short/22-23/RA/97</b>					
1	50	01.08.2022 to 31.08.2022	10:00 to 18:00	5.85-5.86	LOI Issued
2	50	01.09.2022 to 30.09.2022	10:00 to 18:00	7.5-7.68	
3	50	01.10.2022 to 31.10.2022	00:00 to 24:00	8.66	
4	100	01.10.2022 to 31.10.2022	10:00 to 19:00	7.5-7.68	
5	80	01.11.2022 to 30.11.2022	10:00 to 19:00	7.29-7.68	
6	100	01.12.2022 to 31.12.2022	10:00 to 19:00	7.29-7.68	
<b>BSES/Short/22-23/RA/103</b>					
1	100	01.07.2022 to 15.07.2022	00:00 to 24:00	6.16	Awaited
2	150	01.07.2022 to 15.07.2022	21:00 to 24:00	-	
3	100	01.07.2022 to 15.07.2022	14:00 to 24:00	9.5	
4	100	16.07.2022 to 31.07.2022	00:00 to 24:00	6.16	
5	200	16.07.2022 to 31.07.2022	00:00 to 02:00	-	
6	200	16.07.2022 to 31.07.2022	21:00 to 24:00	-	
7	200	16.07.2022 to 31.07.2022	14:00 to 24:00	9.5	
8	100	01.08.2022 to 15.08.2022	00:00 to 24:00	6.06	
9	200	01.08.2022 to 15.08.2022	00:00 to 02:00	-	
10	300	01.08.2022 to 15.08.2022	21:00 to 24:00	-	
11	200	01.08.2022 to 15.08.2022	14:00 to 24:00	9.5	
12	150	16.08.2022 to 31.08.2022	00:00 to 24:00	6.06	
13	200	16.08.2022 to 31.08.2022	00:00 to 02:00	-	
14	300	16.08.2022 to 31.08.2022	21:00 to 24:00	-	
15	250	16.08.2022 to 31.08.2022	14:00 to 24:00	9.5	
16	300	01.09.2022 to 15.09.2022	00:00 to 24:00	7.99-8	
17	200	01.09.2022 to 15.09.2022	00:00 to 02:00	-	
18	300	01.09.2022 to 15.09.2022	21:00 to 24:00	-	
19	300	01.09.2022 to 15.09.2022	14:00 to 24:00	10.5	
20	200	16.09.2022 to 30.09.2022	00:00 to 24:00	7.99-8	
21	300	16.09.2022 to 30.09.2022	00:00 to 02:00	-	
22	300	16.09.2022 to 30.09.2022	21:00 to 24:00	-	
23	100	16.09.2022 to 30.09.2022	14:00 to 24:00	10.5	
24	400	01.10.2022 to 15.10.2022	00:00 to 24:00	9.21-9.22	
25	200	01.10.2022 to 15.10.2022	00:00 to 02:00	-	
26	200	01.10.2022 to 15.10.2022	21:00 to 24:00	12	
27	100	01.10.2022 to 15.10.2022	14:00 to 24:00	10.5	
28	250	16.10.2022 to 31.10.2022	00:00 to 24:00	9.18	
<b>TPCL/Short/22-23/RA/99</b>					

1	50	15.07.2022 to 31.07.2022	00:00 to 24:00	-	Awaited
2	50	01.08.2022 to 31.08.2022	00:00 to 24:00	9.09	
3	50	01.09.2022 to 30.09.2022	00:00 to 24:00	8.98	
4	100	01.10.2022 to 31.10.2022	00:00 to 24:00	8.99-12	
5	100	01.11.2022 to 30.11.2022	00:00 to 24:00	7.55-7.56	
6	50	01.12.2022 to 31.12.2022	00:00 to 24:00	7.54	
7	100	01.01.2023 to 31.01.2023	00:00 to 24:00	8.94	
8	50	01.02.2023 to 28.02.2023	00:00 to 24:00	8.94	
9	50	01.03.2023 to 31.03.2023	00:00 to 24:00	8.94	
10	100	01.04.2023 to 30.04.2023	00:00 to 24:00	8.92	
11	100	01.05.2023 to 31.05.2023	00:00 to 24:00	8.94	
12	100	01.06.2023 to 30.06.2023	00:00 to 24:00	8.94	
<b>PFC Consulting Limited/Short/22-23/RA/102 (JSPL-D)</b>					
1	150	21.07.2022 to 31.07.2022	00:00 to 24:00	5.5	Awaited
2	150	01.08.2022 to 31.03.2023	00:00 to 24:00	5.5	
<b>PFC Consulting Limited/Short/22-23/RA/105 (UPPCL)</b>					
1	2750	01.08.2022 to 31.08.2022	00:00 to 06:00	10.99-15.00	Awaited
2	3600	01.08.2022 to 31.08.2022	19:00 to 24:00	11.16-15.00	
3	2550	01.09.2022 to 30.09.2022	00:00 to 06:00	10.99-15.00	
4	3000	01.09.2022 to 30.09.2022	19:00 to 24:00	11.16-15.00	
<b>REMCL/Short/22-23/RA/96</b>					
1	40	15.07.2022 to 30.09.2022	00:00 to 24:00	-	Awaited
2	30	15.07.2022 to 30.11.2022	00:00 to 24:00	-	
3	60	15.07.2022 to 31.03.2023	00:00 to 24:00	7.57	
4	100	15.07.2022 to 30.09.2022	00:00 to 24:00	6.92	
5	30	15.07.2022 to 30.09.2022	00:00 to 24:00	6.92	
<b>Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Co Ltd/Short/22-23/RA/100</b>					
1	500	01.10.2022 to 15.10.2022	00:00 to 24:00	7.44	Awaited
2	500	16.10.2022 to 31.10.2022	00:00 to 24:00	7.44	
3	700	01.03.2023 to 15.03.2023	00:00 to 24:00	7.44	
4	1000	16.03.2023 to 31.03.2023	00:00 to 24:00	7.44	
5	1000	01.04.2023 to 15.04.2023	00:00 to 24:00	7.85	
6	1000	16.04.2023 to 30.04.2023	00:00 to 24:00	7.85	
7	1000	01.05.2023 to 15.05.2023	00:00 to 24:00	7.85	
8	700	16.05.2023 to 31.05.2023	00:00 to 24:00	7.85	



### IEX Price Trends



### Weather (Estimated for next fortnight)

City	Max Temp	Min Temp	Precipitation (Probability)
DELHI	32	27	59%
MUMBAI	30	25	68%
KOLKATA	32	27	64%
CHENNAI	33	27	43%

(Source - Accuweather)

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