TATA POWER

TATA

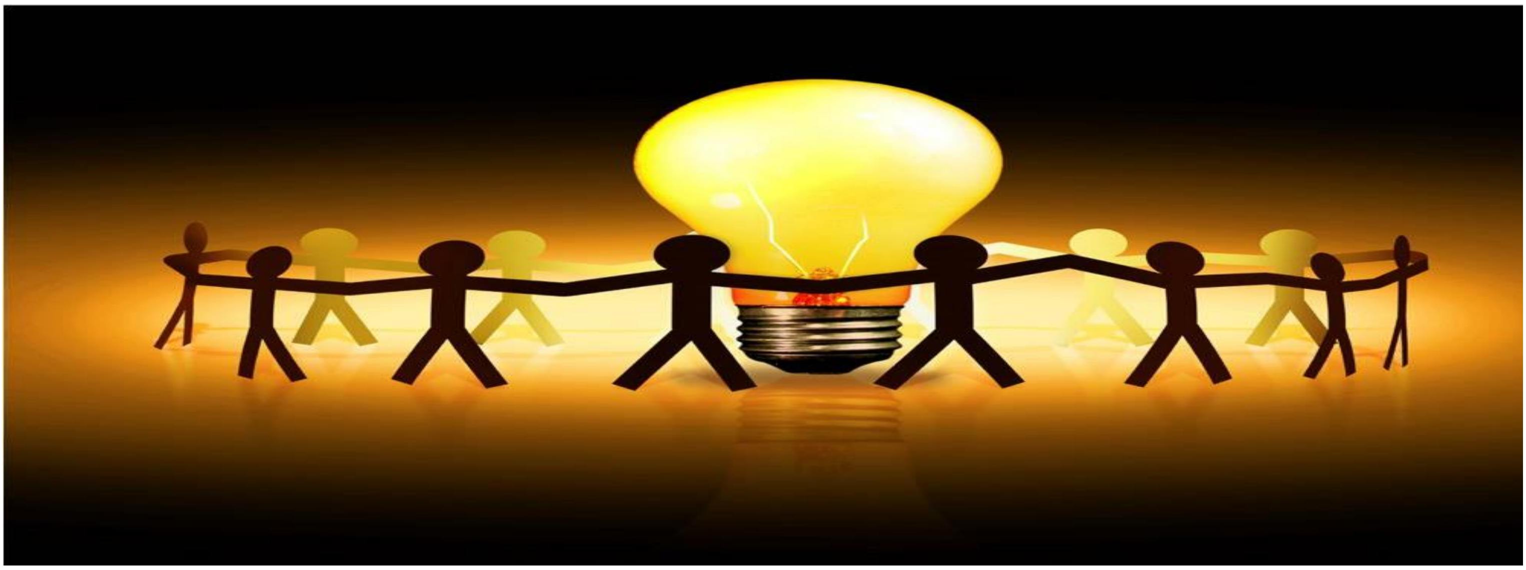
POWER MARKET CAPSULE-204th Edition

Issue no: 204th –05th Sep 2022

TPTCL'S E-NEWS LETTER

CONTENT INSIDE

Tata Power Trading Company Limited (TPTCL)



Lighting up Lives!

Power Market News

Gencos regulate power supply to discoms amid unpaid dues

Power generation companies (gencos) have started regulating power supply to distribution companies (discoms) which have deferred paying their monthly dues, with supplies to those in Meghalaya and Sikkim cut by a quarter, two officials aware of the development said. The development follows the introduction of the Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and Related Matters) Rules, 2022, which were announced in June.

"The LPS rules which have been formulated are a very strong mechanism. Power supply to Meghalaya and Sikkim is already under being regulated. However, they have their own (power generation) plants, they are running those. More names (of states) should come up in the next few days," said one of the two people cited above, both of whom spoke on the condition of anonymity. Going by the rules, gencos have lowered power supply to the discoms by 25% of the contracted volume in the two states which have not paid their monthly dues, the official mentioned above said, adding that the payment status of discoms is under constant watch.

Under the new 'late payment surcharge' (LPS) rules, in case a discom does not pay the outstanding dues two-and-a-half months after the generation of the bill, the genco will supply only 75% of the contracted power to the distribution licencee. The remaining 25% may be sold by the genco through power exchanges. If the default in dues continues for another 30 days, then the genco can sell 100% of the power contracted with the discom under the power purchase agreement through the exchanges, thereby not supplying to the discom at all.

The government has accelerated its push for state discoms to pay dues to gencos which amount to around ₹1.5 trillion. On 30 July, Prime Minister Narendra Modi urged states to clear their dues to power generation companies to help ensure firms' operational viability which in turn would help them meet the country's energy demand. Total dues in the country's power sector including to gencos and discoms amount to ₹2.5 trillion. On 5 August, Mint reported that state-run Power Finance Corp. Ltd PFC) and its subsidiary, REC Ltd, are expected to lend up to ₹1.45 trillion in total to state-run discoms under the Union government's ambitious one-time settlement scheme.

As part of the plan, REC has already provided around ₹22,000 crore for clearing outstanding dues of discoms in Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh and Jammu and Kashmir. The issue of high dues of discoms is long-running, and exacerbated again in April-May as the country faced a power crisis amid a shortage of domestic coal. Power gencos were largely unwilling to import coal to meet the surging power demand.

The task of clearing dues and improving the financial condition of the power sector utilities has gained significance as the government lines up a plan for the power sector as part of its Vision 2047 to meet the country's enhanced energy demand to drive economic growth. This includes improving corporate governance practices of state-owned discoms, making tariff cost effective, reducing cross subsidies and shortening the duration of power purchase agreements. ***Source***

Power ministry for pausing emission control gear setup after phase-1

The power ministry has recommended implementation of emission control equipment in select power plants to observe the benefits before rolling out the estimated ₹2 lakh crore of investment in all projects that could raise electricity tariffs. Based on a study by IIT Delhi and the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the ministry has said the implementation of flue gas desulphurisation (FGD) equipment raises carbon dioxide emission. It has, therefore, suggested that in the first phase only 4,430-Mw thermal stations in sensitive zones be retrofitted.

Under the current rules, power plants in cities with populations of over 1 million have to meet emission norms by December 2022. In the case of others, the deadline is December 2023 or December 2024. The power ministry has suggested studying the performance of FGDs in the first phase for at least one year for comparing the benefits vis-a-vis the impact of increased emission of greenhouse gases while fixing timelines for the following phases.

As per the latest data, the cost of implementing FGD is up to ₹1.4 crore for each MW, entailing ₹2 lakh crore investments for 200 GW thermal power plants, which would raise the electricity tariff by ₹0.71 per unit. The IIT Delhi-CEA study found that after FGD installation SO2 levels in the air dropped up to 65-85% within a 10-40 km radius of the chimney. "But FGD equipment produces equivalent amount of CO2 for neutralisation of SO2. FGD also increases auxiliary power consumption leading to more coal consumption," a government official said.

"Also, FGD results in reduction sulphate aerosols (SO4) in the upper atmosphere that has a cooling impact. The atmospheric temperature will be increased due to CO2 generation and SO4 reduction," according to the IIT Delhi study. According to another CEA study, areas around 4,430-MW of coal-fired capacity had severe annual average SO2 levels. Areas around about 21 units with 5200-MW capacity had high SO2 levels.

It found no action is required for plants located in other regions as the SO2 level in ambient air of these areas is very less and as per CPCB, the quality of air is good with regard to SO2. "IIT Delhi has recommended a graded action plan for implementation of FGDs for accommodating better sulphur emission reduction technologies without extra emission of carbon dioxide," the government official said.

IIT Delhi has recommended the implementation of Phase-1 from now till July 2025, the second phase from July 2026 till July 2029, and the third from July 2029 to July 2031. The fourth and fifth phases can be implemented between July 2021 and July 2034. The CEA has said that given the equipment supply constraints, the country will take 14 years if it has to install emission control equipment in all of its coal-fired stations. The environment ministry is, however, considering just a two-year deadline extension till 2026. ***Source***

Fuel surcharge on power tariff: UP government to take a call soon

LUCKNOW: The UP government is likely to go in for quarterly assessment of fuel input cost to be incorporated as "fuel surcharge" over and above the existing power tariff, sources said.

The development comes amid the Centre moving the Electricity Amendment Act 2022 entailing changes in power tariff in accordance with the fuel input cost (cost of coal, gas and petrol). The amendment act envisages changes "up to a maximum of 12 times a year" - in what has come to imply fluctuation in fuel costs deciding the quantum of electricity bills on a monthly basis.

Sources said instead of going in for monthly review, the energy department, if at all, may conduct fuel cost assessment spanning over three months before filing a petition in the UP Electricity Regulatory Commission (UPERC) for imposition of a 'fuel surcharge' that would be indicative of the fluctuations in fuel input cost, a top official in the energy department told TOI. This way the changes may occur on a quarterly basis. UP government is expected to give its suggestion to the Centre's proposal by September 11.

"The fuel cost fluctuates every month. It would be a tedious task for the energy department to assess it every month and accordingly make changes," a senior official said. An official in the UPERC maintained that the fluctuations in fuel cost may be observed for a period of three months. This could be followed by an assessment over a period of next three months after which a petition may be filed with the electricity regulator which would decide the fuel surcharge to be imposed for the next three months. A top official said the guidelines exist for making changes on a quarterly basis. "That, too, is to be decided by the UPERC," he said.

The power sector being a state subject allows the state government to act according to its needs. Sources pointed out how amid a protest against the Electricity Amendment Act 2022, the ministry of power on August 8 said: "Electricity (amendment) Bill, 2022 is pro-people and for growth of our economy. There is no change in subsidy provisions. State can give any amount of subsidy, even free power to any category of consumers. No provision affecting farmers."

This comes days after the Centre revoked its earlier order asking the states to import coal to augment its fuel stock for firing up its thermal power plants. The Centre has now left it for the states to import coal as per its requirements. In case of UP, the coal availability is learnt to be easing out after days of shortage following a plunge in supply by the Coal India Limited. UP, too, had been mulling to import coal which is almost seven times more expensive in comparison to the domestic coal. ***Source***

Discoms of 13 states barred from power trading market over unpaid dues

The national power grid operator has barred 13 states from buying or selling electricity from the spot market: a penalty for not clearing their dues to generators. The ban applies to power distribution companies (discoms) of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Manipur, Mizoram, Karnataka, Bihar, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Chhattisgarh.

The discoms cumulatively owe Rs 5,000 crore to gencos. Telangana owes the highest amount of Rs 1,380 crore. This is the first time Power System Operation Corporation (POSOCO)-- the grid operator under the aegis of power ministry--has invoked the Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and Related Matters) Rules, 2022 to penalise the discoms by disallowing them to buy electricity from alternate short-term sources. The discoms would be unable to purchase any additional power from the spot market. Supply from long-

Term agreements with gencos would continue, but that too can be regulated if the defaults continue. The rules—notified in June this year—pertain to payment discipline. Discoms are bound to pay payment surcharge (LPS) on the outstanding amount after the due date of payment—that is one month. The rate of LPS for successive months of default will increase by 0.5 per cent for every month of delay.

Any further delay in clearing the dues beyond two and half months of default, would invoke penalty provisions. The rules state - "the short-term power supply to the defaulting entity shall be regulated entirely as per the process set in LPS Rules. Continuing default after regulation of short-term power supply, or continuing default in non-payment of the for three and a half months, would result in regulation of long-term access and medium-term access by 10 per cent, with progressive increase of 10 per cent for each month of default."

This entails a complete ban on buying short-term power from the spot market and thereafter regulation of medium-term and long-term power supply. Discoms have long-term power supply agreements with the gencos. According to sector experts, under the new LPS regulations, the penalty provision kicks in automatically and the discoms would need to abide by it or face even stricter penalties. The move to regulate power purchase from the spot market would cool down the prices in the power exchanges, as there would be less buyers.

“States which defaulted on payment, central gencos would regulate electricity supply, and the discoms would crowd the exchanges and prices would shoot up. This also helped them get away with paying dues. Now the options are being reduced to push them towards payment discipline,” said a senior official. Dues of state-owned discoms to gencos are rising, even after two schemes to liquidate their dues. The lion’s share of dues is to privately owned or independent power producers (IPPs), while renewable power units continue to see an increase in dues. The total dues of discoms towards gencos has crossed Rs 1.2 trillion by July 2022.

In May this year, the power ministry notified a scheme to liquidate the discoms’ dues, enabling the companies to pay their dues in 48 instalments. In case of delay in payment of an instalment, a late payment surcharge will be payable on the entire outstanding dues as on the date of notification of the rules. There will be no additional LPS payable on the outstanding dues if timely payment is made.

However, later in June, it added new provisions which empowered POSOCO or the National Load Despatch Centre (NLDC) to penalise defaulting discoms which fail to clear their dues. The Electricity (Amendments) Bill, 2022 also has empowered the NLDC and its regional and state level arms to regulate electricity supply on their own to the discoms which default on their payment. ***Source***

GenNext reforms needed in power sector

Sectoral reforms in India have rarely been linear. The power sector is a good example of how they have been shaped by changing circumstances. The Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2022, marks a major step forward.

By way of a background, the Electricity Act 2003 initiated the first generation of power sector reforms by making the necessary institutional and structural changes. These included unbundling the State electricity boards, setting up independent regulatory commissions, and introducing competition.

The reforms opened the sector to private participation and countered years of sluggish expansion of generation and transmission, which had not kept pace with growth in electricity demand. The competitive framework supported a significant increase in the addition of thermal power plants and renewables. Furthermore, the transmission grid was unified into a “national grid” and all households gained access to the power grid. For the first time in India’s history, power shortages due to lack of generation capacity were eliminated.

However, circumstances have changed of late. The private sector has invested huge amounts of capital in the generation sector and is now less optimistic about new investments. This retreat is triggered by certain vulnerabilities in the distribution sector. These include poor financial condition; weak contract enforcement; lack of payment security mechanisms; and payment delays. All domestic and foreign investors in generation and transmission are struggling owing to these problems.

Unviable discoms
The below data points highlight the scale of the challenge:

- A June 2022 RBI article titled “State Finances: A risk Analysis” highlighted the impact of State subsidies and freebies noting that Discoms’ overdues posed the highest fiscal risk to State finances;

- A November 2021 RBI report on State finances said States need to address debt sustainability issues. The State debt-to-GDP ratio was 31 per cent in FY21 and is expected to rise above 33 per cent in FY23, well above the 20 per cent limit set by the NK Singh Panel on Fiscal Responsibility & Budget Management;
- The MoP's 10th Annual Integrated Rating & Ranking of Distribution utilities in August 2022 showed that the Discoms recorded a loss of 0.93 ₹/unit loss in FY21 and the outstanding liabilities to generation are at over ₹1.2 lakh crore

Distribution is the sole point for revenue collection in the electricity value chain. Its efficiency is critical to the viability of the entire sector. Unfortunately, the above data shows that the continued near-bankruptcy of Discoms is increasing input costs and hurting consumers.

As things stand, there is just no way the country will see continued investment in the sector that is so vital to our journey to India@100. This comes at a time when the transition to clean energy is imminent, and the country is committed to decarbonisation on the world stage. The impact will be catastrophic for our economy. Crises are important events where the 'Overton Window' widens and a larger space of opportunities emerges. Now is the time for the second generation of reforms, to create a favourable policy framework that supports and increases private sector investment in the generation sector and addresses the problems in the distribution sector.

It is hoped that the implementation of the Electricity (Amendment) Bill 2022 will start a revolution in this sector. The Bill gives necessary legislative support to the mechanism of payment security and the enforcement of contracts. The bigger role entrusted to the National Load Dispatch Center and regulatory commissions is critical in this regard. Once roles and rights are defined, effective results can be achieved. The Electricity Act 2003 allowed consumer choice through parallel licensees, requiring new licensee build their own network to serve consumers. Obviously, there were not many takers due to the high costs and frictions, as witnessed in Mumbai. The Electricity (Amendment) Bill 2022 allows multiple distribution licensees, with the new licensees being able to use the incumbent licensee's network. This significantly lowers the barrier to entry in the distribution sector.

The amendments to the Act will support the enforcement of a higher share of renewables. It is also necessary to strengthen regulatory and jurisdictional mechanisms and improve corporate governance of distribution licensees. It is paramount that this be done while respecting the constraints of cooperative federalism. The one "criticism" of the Bill relates to the strengthening of some rights in favour of the central government, in a concurrent list matter.

It is hoped that the States will truly recognise that the financial situation of Discoms is unsustainable and poses a systemic risk to the Indian banking system, so that an atmosphere can be created in which the concerns of the States can be addressed and an acceptable solution to the State and Central governments, investors, and most importantly consumers can be found. The Bill, if passed, will breathe new life into the power sector and bring hope for a sustainable and competitive power sector. ***Source***

India will become self-reliant in energy sector in next 25 years: PM Modi

In a ambitious declaration, Prime Minister Narendra Modi said that India has decided to become self-reliant in energy sector in the next 25 years. The Prime Minister was addressing a programme in Gandhinagar. Suzuki Motor Corporation held the programme to mark 40 years at the Mahatma Mandir convention centre. During the programme, Modi also hailed the relationship between India and Japan. The Prime Minister also recalled late former Japanese PM Shinzo Abe while speaking on India-Japan friendship.

The prime minister said Gujarat-Maharashtra bullet train to Rudraksh Centre in Varanasi and many such developmental projects are examples of India-Japan friendship. Former prime minister of Japan late Shinzo Abe worked to bring the two countries closer and the present PM (Fumio) Kishida is working further for it, Modi added.

"India wants to be aatmanirbhar (self-reliant) in energy sector in the 'amrit kaal' of next 25 years," PM Modi said adding that transportation is one key things to achieve it. Narendra Modi laid the foundation stone of the Maruti Suzuki Vehicle Manufacturing Facility for Haryana and Suzuki EV Battery Plant for Hansalpur in Gujarat.

Modi said that electric two wheelers and four wheelers make no noise and are silent. "The silence of electric vehicles is bringing a new silent revolution in the country," he said. At the event, PM Modi said that India has announced in COP-26 (climate summit) that it will achieve 50 per cent of its installed electrical capacity from non-fossil sources by 2030.

"We are rapidly working on both supply and demand of EV ecosystem. From relaxation in tax to easier loan facility, we are working to increase the demand of EVs," said PM Modi. He said that from the automobile to the biofuel sector, over 125 Japanese companies are working in Gujarat. "Electric Vehicles are bringing a silent revolution in India. Today India doesn't consider EV's extra vehicles but a necessary step," he added.

The Suzuki Motor Gujarat Electric Vehicle Battery Manufacturing Facility at Hansalpur, Gujarat will be set-up with an investment of around ₹7,300 crores to manufacture Advance Chemistry Cell batteries for Electric Vehicles. The vehicle manufacturing facility in Kharkhoda, Haryana will have the potential to manufacture 10 lakh passenger vehicles per year, making it one of the largest passenger vehicle manufacturing facilities at a single site in the world. The first phase of the project will be set up with an investment of over Rs. 11,000 crores, said the statement. Gujarat Chief Minister Bhupendra Patel was also present at the event. ***Source***

Electricity Amendment Bill 2022 - Addressing the transition and equity issues

The Electricity Amendment Bill introduced by the Government in Lok Sabha in early August has been under scrutiny and debate over several contentious points, including the issue of power subsidies, perceived impact on farmers, and the much-debated federal distribution of powers and functions between the Union government and state governments. The Bill has now been referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee, where we expect learned Members of Parliament will address several of these issues.

The Bill contains important provisions aimed at increasing private sector participation in the distribution segment which has for long been the weakest section in India’s power sector. The Bill opens the distribution segment to private players who can procure distribution licenses and be allowed access to the existing distribution networks in an open and non-discriminatory manner. This is aimed at encouraging competition, with the expectation that this will lead to improved efficiencies in the sector.

The Bill has several other important provisions, and there have been many experts who have written about it. This article is to draw attention to potential implications of the Bill on the twin macro-objectives of achieving the clean energy transition in India and ensuring energy equity – i.e., providing access to affordable, reliable, and sustainable power to everyone in the country.

On the first objective, India has embarked on an impressive clean energy transition, aiming to ensure fifty percent of India's power comes from non-fossil fuel sources. The Indian Parliament also recently passed amendments to the Energy Conservation Act, 2001, bringing in more focus to renewable energy (RE) and energy efficiency in the residential sector, in addition to the commercial and industrial sector. India's energy transition is underway but will need significant investments in newer RE and energy storage technologies to ensure that the grid can provide 24x7 power for all. Will the Electricity Amendment Bill 2022, with its focus on open and non-discriminatory competition support this clean energy transition?
Clearly, the Bill seeks to support RE, since it requires State Electricity Regulatory Commissions fix the Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPOs) of entities like distribution companies (discoms) within a new range that will be prescribed by the Union government. The Bill also introduces penalties for non-compliance with RPOs. Power purchase costs are the single largest cost incurred by discoms (often close to 80 per cent of their total costs). Are the amendments likely to ensure the clean energy transition takes place in a non-discriminatory way? Specifically, will the new discoms opt for RE, if cheaper power is available? Will they prioritize power procurement from their own generating companies (where they exist) or purchase RE from other sellers? Importantly, will the RPO mandate and the threat of penalties be adequate and sufficient to ensure discoms continue to prioritize RE and help India achieve its national targets? Also, when penalties for RPO non-compliance are imposed on the discoms, will these be passed on to end-consumers as part of the tariff revisions or will consumers be protected from these penalties?

On the issue of energy equity, the opening of the distribution segment to private players is expected to provide end users with a freedom of choice in selecting their preferred discom. Concerns have been raised if all consumers will have this choice, or if it will be limited to those who have the means to exercise this choice. Given that electricity is an enabler of multiple health, livelihoods, telecommunications, and educational services, among others, ensuring that private discoms do not cherry pick the wealthier, better paying consumers, leaving the remaining consumers to be served by the current discoms will be important. The Bill takes some of this into account, by discussing a "cross-subsidy balancing fund". However, energy equity requires us to look beyond the immediate 1-2 years and into the medium- to long-term. How will regulators ensure that tariff revisions in the future do not disproportionately impact those who could not exercise their choice? Will all discoms have the finances to invest in improvements in quality and reliability of supply, for all consumers?

In the last decade, India made significant strides towards ensuring almost every household had an electricity connection. The focus then shifted to ensuring enhanced quality of supply, particularly in terms of hours and predictability of supply and steady voltage levels. Will the Electricity Amendment Bill, 2022, with its focus on discom competition ensure that universal service obligations, and newer models of partnership, with mini- and micro-grid providers to ensure last mile supply develop, and thrive?

For the clean energy transition and ensuring energy equity, the existing distribution infrastructure will need to be upgraded and enhanced. Given the financial health of many of India's discoms, the distribution infrastructure in the country is not in the best shape. With more than one discom likely to use the infrastructure in each area, how will regular maintenance and system upgradation take place? Again, how will we ensure that while the benefits of improved infrastructure are enjoyed by all, that the costs aren't socialized?

We hope that the Hon'ble Members of the Parliamentary Standing Committee will focus on some of these issues of India's clean energy transition and energy equity, as they deliberate the pro's and cons of the Bill. ***Source***

Power cost variation of discoms to be passed on to consumers

The central government is planning to amend Electricity Rules 2005 to allow power distribution companies pass on additional costs arising from power procurement variation and transmission costs to end consumers of electricity.

"The impact in the cost due to such variation shall be automatically passed through in the consumer tariff, on a monthly basis", said the draft notification circulated to the states and other stakeholders by the Union Ministry of Power. It said an appropriate commission shall within 90 days of publication of these rules specify a price adjustment formula for recovery of the costs, arising on account of the variation in the price of the fuel or power purchase costs. The draft has also published a formula for arriving at the cost per unit for passing on the additional costs. Such monthly automatic adjustments shall be trued up on an annual basis by the appropriate commission.

Industry sources say the move, which will burden consumers, is part of the attempts to improve the poor financial health of distribution companies. Recently, Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi had urged state governments to clear bills due to power distribution companies to bring stability in India's energy sector. Various estimates say overall debt of power utilities are over ₹6 lakh crore and they owe power generating companies' dues to the tune of ₹2-2.5 lakh crore. Normally discoms pay power generation companies bills with a gap of 2-3 months, say industry sources.

Recently employees of discoms and many political parties had opposed a planned amendment in the electricity rules to allow more private participation and competition among distribution companies. While employees fear private discom entry will harm their interests, farmers fear they may lose power subsidies.
Source

Bihar discoms see sharp improvement in revenue collection

Discoms in Bihar have been able to generate daily revenue of Rs.3 crore per day, thanks to the over 10 lakh smart prepaid meters installed under the Smart Meter National Programme (SMNP), spearheaded by Energy Efficiency Services Ltd (EESL).

In a release, EESL said that it has recently completed the installation of 10 lakh smart meters in Bihar. On a national basis, EESL, under SMNP, has so installed over 28.39 lakh smart covering Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Delhi (NDMC area), and Telangana. "This is for the first time that smart prepaid meters are being installed at this scale and are set to bring paradigm shift in India's energy landscape," the release said.

Agreement with Bihar
The 10 lakh smart prepaid meters installed in Bihar is part of an agreement signed last year between EESL and Bihar discoms – SBPDCL and NBPDCL – for the installation of 23.4 lakh smart prepaid meters. The project is expected to be completed by February 2023. Thanks to the 10 lakh prepaid meters already installed, Bihar discoms have been able to generate daily revenue in excess of Rs.3 crore. The total revenue collected from smart meters in Bihar has crossed Rs.1,000 crore on a cumulative basis, the EESL release said.

The advantage
Prepaid smart meters can optimise the operational performance of distribution companies by increasing the billing and collection efficiency, reducing operation and maintenance cost; and enhancing the quality of service, along with providing the consumers with demand side management (DSM) options.

Smart metering and energy security

Speaking on the Bihar milestone, Arun Kumar Mishra, CEO, EESL said, “Smart Metering is the fulcrum around which, India’s next chapter of energy security, reliability and sufficiency will be written. We, at EESL, are committed to implementing innovative solutions to enable India in reaching its energy efficiency goals. However, without the zeal of NBPDCL and SBPDCL, we wouldn’t have achieved this milestone with such a pace in reforming Bihar’s power sector. My congratulations to the entire team working on this project for achieving 10 lakh smart prepaid meters installation in the state.”

How it works

Smart prepaid meters are connected through a web-based monitoring system, which help to reduce commercial losses of utilities, enhance revenues and serve as an important tool in power sector reforms. Some other key benefits of prepaid smart metering include a marked reduction in peak power purchase cost, the ability to conduct power quality analysis in near-real time such as power factor, maximum demand, voltage etc., and a sharp reduction in carbon footprint, chiefly due to the reduced patrolling for meter reading, disconnection/ reconnection, outage detection etc. ***Source***

Govt to auction 17 mines surrendered by PSUs; coal production likely to hit record 900 MT in FY23

The government is planning to put 17 mines for auction. These mines were surrendered by public sector undertakings after they could not make these blocks operational. Coal and Mines Minister Pralhad Joshi stated that the 17 mines are very good blocks and hence he is putting them for auction now. In a conference, he said the Center is making sustained efforts to attract more private entrepreneurs into mineral exploration.

Addressing a 2-day international conference on “Indian Minerals & Metals Industry - Transition Towards 2030 & Vision 2047", Joshi said, "mineral exploration will be carried out without adverse environmental impact through enhanced use of drones and other latest technologies."

While a PTI report revealed that Joshi said, "Just the-day-before yesterday I got 17 blocks back and they are very good blocks and I am putting them for auction now." Joshi had talked to the chief ministers and ministers of a few states and asked them the reasons for sitting on mines. The minister added, "these mines could not get into operation even after 10 to 15 years."

Meanwhile, in the conference which was organised by NMDC and FICCI, Joshi said that through commercial coal mine auctioning ₹25,000 crore additional revenue has been generated last year and the State of Odisha stood first in revenue generation. Also, the minister called upon the Geological Survey of India (GSI) to focus on new-age minerals exploration. According to the minister, the coal production from captive mines is expected to touch 140 million tons this year compared to 89 million tons last fiscal. He said that total coal production during this financial year is likely to record 900 million tons. Further, to give a fillip to mineral exploration, a National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET) has been made an autonomous body.

Joshi said that "compared to Australia our mineral exploration is restricted to a limited area." He added, that as a result of recent innovative initiatives and amendments in Acts and rules, 190 major mineral blocks have been auctioned during the last seven years. Highlighting commercial coal mine auction as a big success, the minister urged the PSUs to start production from allotted coal blocks at the earliest, or else the same may be surrendered to the ministry for re-auctioning. ***Source***

Transmission charges payable by DICs for the billing month of September'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	53.51
2	UP	NR	58.19
3	Punjab	NR	53.23
4	Haryana	NR	64.46
5	Chandigarh	NR	44.50
6	Rajasthan	NR	56.47
7	HP	NR	42.16
8	J&K	NR	44.59
9	Uttarakhand	NR	58.01
10	Gujarat	WR	42.01
11	Madhya Pradesh	WR	44.72
12	Maharashtra	WR	49.48
13	Chhattisgarh	WR	38.42
14	Goa	WR	50.41
15	Daman Diu	WR	47.35
16	Dadra Nagar Haveli	WR	47.35
17	Andhra Pradesh	SR	55.56
18	Telangana	SR	42.26
19	Tamil Nadu	SR	41.51
20	Kerala	SR	44.32
21	Karnataka	SR	49.01
22	Pondicherry	SR	40.44
23	Goa-SR	SR	33.69
24	West Bengal	ER	51.35
25	Odisha	ER	48.57
26	Bihar	ER	45.59
27	Jharkhand	ER	53.35
28	Sikkim	ER	40.23
29	DVC	ER	46.53
30	Bangladesh	ER	36.36

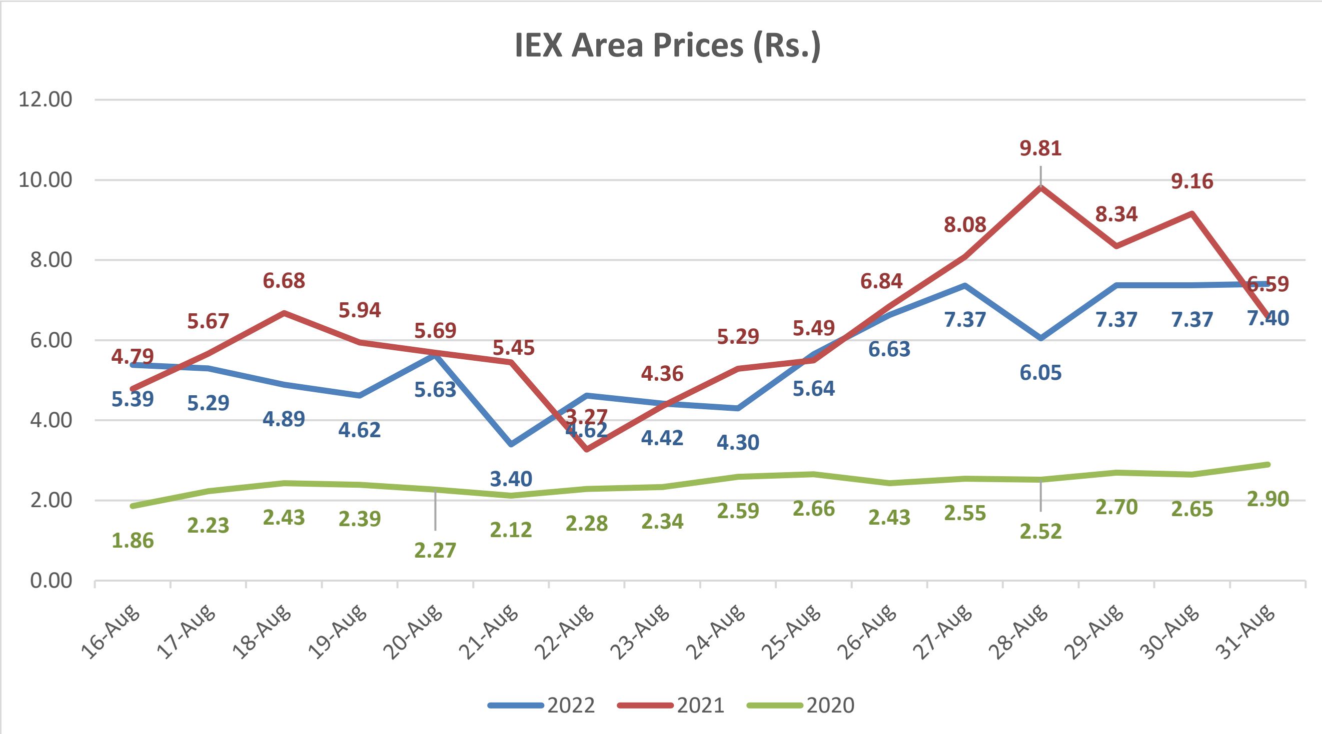
31	Arunachal Pradesh	NER	43.89
32	Assam	NER	46.92
33	Manipur	NER	44.78
34	Meghalaya	NER	38.11
35	Mizoram	NER	43.82
36	Nagaland	NER	58.80
37	Tripura	NER	49.16

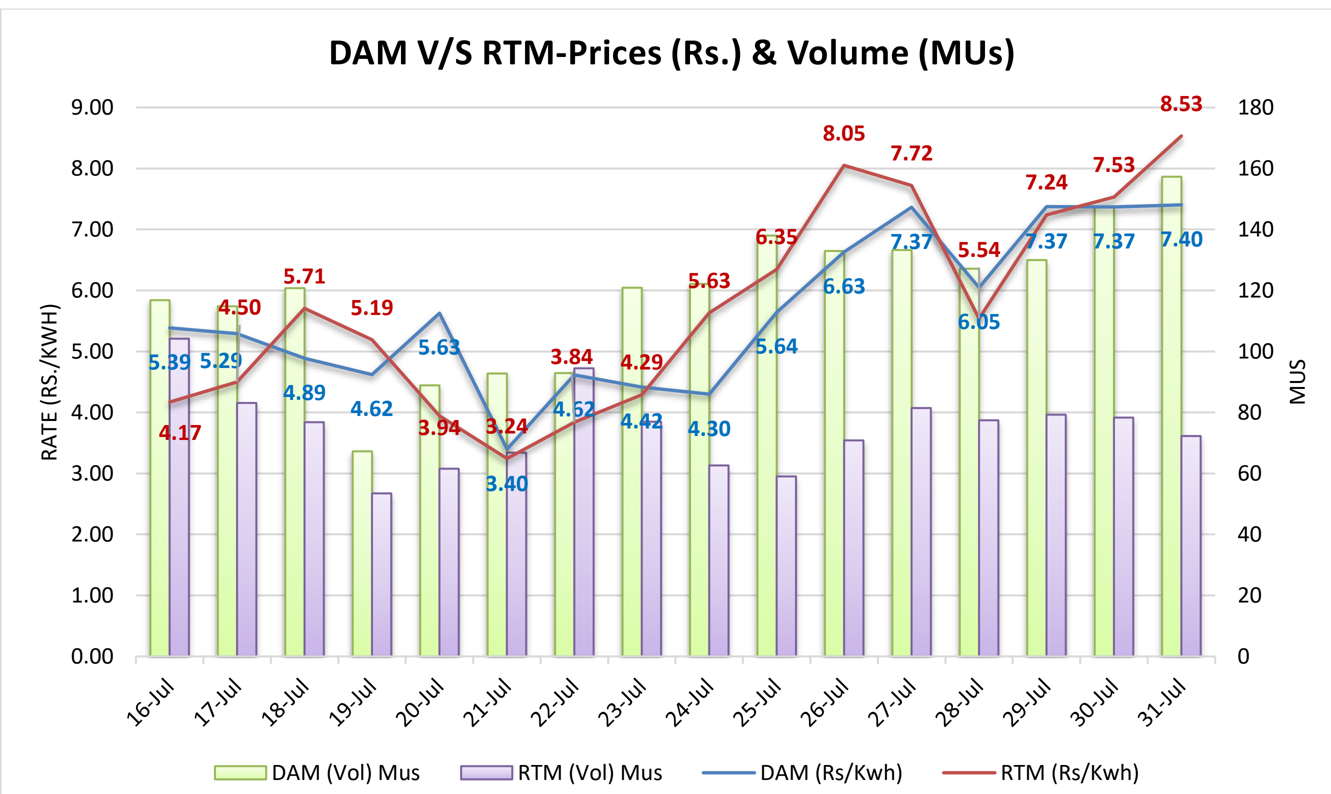
Bilateral Tender Results: -

Sl. No.	Tender Quantum (MW)	Supply Period	Time Blocks (Hrs.)	Price (Rs./kWh)	LOI Status
Andhra Pradesh Power Co-ordination Committee (APPCC)/Short/22-23/RA/130					
1	500	01.09.2022 to 30.09.2022	00:00 to 24:00	7.88-7.99	Awaited
2	50	01.09.2022 to 30.09.2022	06:00 to 10:00	-	
3	350	01.09.2022 to 30.09.2022	18:00 to 22:00	-	
4	350	01.10.2022 to 31.10.2022	00:00 to 24:00	8.83- 9.75	
5	225	01.10.2022 to 31.10.2022	06:00 to 10:00	-	
6	700	01.10.2022 to 31.10.2022	18:00 to 22:00	-	
TAMILNADU GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION CORPN LTD/Short/22-23/RA/126					
1	500	20.09.2022 to 30.09.2022	00:00 to 24:00	10	Awaited
2	500	01.10.2022 to 31.10.2022	00:00 to 24:00	10	
3	500	01.11.2022 to 15.11.2022	00:00 to 24:00	9	
TAMILNADU GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION CORPN LTD/Short/22-23/RA/127					
1	500	20.09.2022 to 30.09.2022	00:00 to 24:00	9.95-12.003	Awaited
2	500	01.10.2022 to 31.10.2022	00:00 to 24:00	9.95-12.003	
3	500	01.11.2022 to 15.11.2022	00:00 to 24:00	9.95-12.003	
KRC Infrastructure and Projects Pvt Ltd/ Short/22-23/RA/137					
1	8	01.11.2022 to 30.11.2022	00:00 to 24:00	6.38	Awaited
2	8	01.12.2022 to 31.12.2022	00:00 to 24:00	6.23	
3	8	01.01.2023 to 31.01.2023	00:00 to 24:00	6.23	
4	8	01.02.2023 to 28.02.2023	00:00 to 24:00	6.38	
5	8	01.03.2023 to 31.03.2023	00:00 to 23:00	6.58	
6	8	01.04.2023 to 30.04.2023	00:00 to 24:00	6.79	
7	8	01.05.2023 to 31.05.2023	00:00 to 24:00	6.89	

8	8	01.06.2023 to 30.06.2023	00:00 to 24:00	6.49	
9	8	01.07.2023 to 31.07.2023	00:00 to 24:00	5.99	
10	8	01.08.2023 to 31.08.2023	00:00 to 24:00	6.21	
11	8	01.09.2023 to 30.09.2023	00:00 to 24:00	6.49	
12	8	01.10.2023 to 31.10.2023	00:00 to 24:00	6.79	
13	4	01.11.2023 to 30.11.2023	08:00 to 23:00	8	
14	4	01.12.2023 to 31.12.2023	08:00 to 23:00	8	
15	4	01.01.2023 to 31.01.2023	08:00 to 23:00	8	
16	4	01.02.2023 to 28.02.2023	08:00 to 23:00	8	
17	4	01.03.2023 to 31.03.2023	08:00 to 23:00	8	
18	4	01.04.2023 to 30.04.2023	08:00 to 23:00	8	
19	4	01.05.2023 to 31.05.2023	08:00 to 23:00	8	
20	4	01.06.2023 to 30.06.2023	08:00 to 23:00	8	
21	4	01.07.2023 to 31.07.2023	08:00 to 23:00	8	
22	4	01.08.2023 to 31.08.2023	08:00 to 23:00	8	
23	4	01.09.2023 to 30.09.2023	08:00 to 23:00	8	
24	4	01.10.2023 to 31.10.2023	08:00 to 23:00	8	
CESC/Short/22-23/RA/139					
1	100	01.09.2023 to 03.09.2023	10:00 to 24:00	-	No Participation
2	100	01.09.2023 to 03.09.2023	18:00 to 24:00	-	
3	100	05.09.2023 to 10.09.2023	10:00 to 24:00	-	
4	100	05.09.2023 to 10.09.2023	18:00 to 24:00	-	
5	100	12.09.2023 to 17.09.2023	10:00 to 24:00	-	
6	100	12.09.2023 to 17.09.2023	18:00 to 24:00	-	
7	100	19.09.2023 to 24.09.2023	10:00 to 24:00	-	
8	100	19.09.2023 to 24.09.2023	18:00 to 24:00	-	
9	100	26.09.2023 to 30.09.2023	10:00 to 24:00	-	
10	100	26.09.2023 to 30.09.2023	18:00 to 24:00	-	
TAMILNADU GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION CORPN LTD/Short/22-23/RA/128					
1	2000	15.02.2023 to 28.02.2023	00:00 to 24:00	10.90- 16.50	Awaited
2	2000	01.03.2023 to 31.03.2023	00:00 to 24:00	10.90- 16.50	
3	2000	01.04.2023 to 30.04.2023	00:00 to 24:00	10.90- 16.50	
4	2000	01.05.2023 to 20.05.2023	00:00 to 24:00	10.90- 16.50	

IEX Price Trends





Weather (Estimated for next fortnight)

City	Max Temp	Min Temp	Precipitation (Probability)
DELHI	35	27	31%
MUMBAI	31	26	71%
KOLKATA	32	27	68%
CHENNAI	33	27	32%

(Source - Accuweather)

TPTCL offers comprehensive consultancy for Connectivity Long term Medium Term & short term Open Access- For details please contact px@tatapower.com; For any suggestions and feedback Please write to us on pmc@tatapower.com

Disclaimer: *Tata Power Trading Company Limited has taken due care and caution in compilation and reporting of data as it has been obtained from various sources including which it considers reliable and first hand. However Tata Power Trading Company Limited does not guarantee the accuracy adequacy or completeness of any information and it not responsible for errors or omissions or for the results obtained from the use of such information and especially states that it has no financial liability whatsoever to the users of this report. This research and information does not constitute recommendation or advice for trading or investment purposes and therefore Tata Power Trading Company Limited will not be liable for any* loss *accrued as a result of a trading/investment activity of information contained in this report.*

Editorial team: Biswajit Mondal (Specialist-Short Term, Utility Marketing) Mob No-9717533211