TATA POWER

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TPTCL'S E-NEWS LETTER

CONTENT INSIDE

Tata Power Trading Company Limited (TPTCL)

Lighting up Lives!

Power Market News

Power demand up by 900 MW in Febuary in Gujarat

The onset of early summer with mercury soaring to as high as 38.2 degree Celsius in February has resulted in demand for power surging by 900 MW. The average power demand thus far touched 16,025 MW in February this year in Gujarat against 15,117 MW in the same month last year, according to data by State Load Dispatch Centre (SLDC).

This year, energy experts peg demand to grow past 20,000 MW in the coming months due to expected heat wave situation. K K Bajaj, former member, state advisory committee for power sector, said, "Summer impact is visible in the power demand in Gujarat. In May, power requirements are expected to reach 20,000 MW. A majority 75% demand comes from the residential segment and the remaining comes from other sources."

Early summer spikes electricity demand by 900MW this February

Early summer and increased economic activities have resulted in higher electricity demand in the state, with the average demand this February crossing 16,000MW compared to 15,117 MW consumed last year, reveals the state load despatch centre (SLDC) data. The state is generating more conventional power compared to February 2022 and has also spent Rs 565 crore to buy electricity from the energy exchange in February so far. Experts believe energy demand will increase to 20,000 MW in the coming months due to heatwaves.

Gujarat's average power demand is at 16,025MW so far this February. Jai Prakash Shivhare, MD of Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Ltd (GUVNL), said, "The power demand from the industrial segment has increased rapidly, and the domestic demand is also increasing with rising temperature. The peak demand was 17,924MW on February 19. Industrial segment consumption is around 40%, while residential and commercial segments constitute 40% of demand. The remaining 20% of demand is from the agriculture sector."

K K Bajaj, the former member of the state advisory committee for the power sector, said, "The summer impact is visible in the state's power demand, and our power requirement will reach 20,000MW in May."

A significant change in renewable power generation has been witnessed with the shift in weather conditions. As per data, in January 2023, wind power generation in Gujarat was 1,728MW, which has come down to 986MW in February, while solar power generation increased to 1,186MW in February from 987MW in January. Kunj Shah, chairman of the renewable committee of Assocham Gujarat, said, "The temperature has increased sharply in the past week, and wind power generation has decreased sharply. Solar power generation is increasing accordingly, and we will also see higher thermal power demand in coming months." ***Source***

Gencos with high input price allowed to sell power at up to Rs 50 per unit on energy exchanges

Power generating companies that incur high variable costs due to fuel expenses and other charges will soon able to sell electricity at a price of up to Rs 50 per unit on energy exchanges. The relaxation in norms by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) will provide relief to three category of power generating companies (gencos) -- those running their plants on expensive natural gas (RLNG), imported coal and using Battery Energy Storage System (BESS).

At present, there is a price ceiling of Rs 12 per unit in the Day Ahead Market (DAM) on the energy exchanges. With the ceiling, gencos having high variable costs for operating their plants are generally not keen on selling electricity on the energy exchanges and this in turn results in stranded power generation capacity. Against this backdrop as well as the upcoming summer season, the CERC, earlier this month, allowed the introduction of a new segment -- High Price Day Ahead Market (HP-DAM) -- on the energy exchanges wherein electricity can be sold and bought at a price as high as Rs 50 per unit.

"The Commission hereby approves the proposal of the petitioner to introduce HP-DAM," the regulator said. The order came on a petition filed by the Indian Energy Exchange (IEX) seeking the introduction of the new segment."We have decided to allow the upper price limit of HP-DAM at Rs 50/kWh keeping in view the emerging trend in imported gas prices and the latest data of GRID-India (national electricity grid operator)," the CERC said.

The regulator also said it would undertake periodic review of this upper price limit based on the highest cost of generation and other relevant global and domestic factors, including the impact of HP-DAM on other markets. However, the regulator has not kept floor (minimum) price of power for the HP-DAM market.

"We are of the considered view that keeping the floor price of '0' will incentivise the eligible HP-DAM sellers as they would able to achieve the technical minimum and this would help in attracting liquidity into this new market segment. Thus, we agree with the petitioner's proposal to keep the floor price of '0' for HP-DAM," it said.

The CERC has allowed three categories of power generators to participate in the HP-DAM market -- gas-based generating stations using imported RLNG and naphtha; imported coal based generating stations using only imported coal; and BESS. The category of generating stations eligible to participate in the HP-DAM will be reviewed periodically by the regulator.

The demand for electricity is expected to touch 230 GW in April this year. The Ministry of Power has already asked 15 imported coal-based plants to run at full capacity from March 16 to June 15 to avoid any shortfall in electricity supply during the summer. Such plants have also been permitted to pass through high price of imported coal used for generating electricity. ***Source***

Increasing heat in India raises alarm about another energy crunch

Electricity demand has recently reached almost record levels in areas of India due to high temperatures, raising concerns about yet another summertime power shortage. When heavy industry roared back from pandemic limitations and the population struggled with hot circumstances that saw a 122-year-old heat record broken, the peak demand for energy reached 211 gigawatts in January, coming very near to an all-time high last summer. The India Meteorological Department advised farmers to monitor wheat and other crops for signs of heat stress because temperatures have been up to 11C above average in some areas during the past week.

Growing number of people are worried that the nation’s energy network will be put under additional strain after two years of disruptions as a result of the unusually early onset of hotter weather and predictions that power consumption will increase as irrigation pumps and air conditioners are turned up.

In order to prevent blackouts and relieve the strain on domestic coal supply, power plants that burn imported coal have already been instructed to run continuously for three months throughout the summer.

According to India's power ministry, the country's electricity demand in April might reach a new high of 229 gigawatts.

In the northern state of Rajasthan, where power is already being rationed to families and farmers, power minister Bhanwar Singh Bhati said, "The way temperature is rising — it's pretty unusual for February – the situation is becoming a subject of concern for us." "Compared to last summer, the demand for electricity could increase by 20% to 30%. Power supply interruption is the only option.

Rajasthan is one of the country's hottest provinces and a center for solar energy, but if the delivery of coal from mines in other areas is delayed during the summer, it may struggle to maintain appropriate electricity supplies. More than 70% of India's electricity is produced by coal, but power plant stockpiles are currently considerably below the 45 million tons that the government requested be reached by the end of March.

Mrutyunjay Mohapatra, director general of meteorology at the India Meteorological Department, said that present high temperatures aren't necessarily a warning of harsh weather in March to May. According to Pratap Keshari Deb, energy minister of Odisha, one of the country's top producers of the fuel, measures to guarantee sufficient coal is being mined and delivered would also play a significant role in India's capacity to satisfy its summer electricity needs. ***Source***

Centre directs states to accelerate energy efficiency activities on mission mode

The Centre and Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) have directed state governments to expedite energy efficiency activities on a mission mode, Andhra Pradesh State Energy Conservation Mission Chief Executive, A Chandrasekhara Reddy said. He said the energy efficiency movement is aimed at securing the interests of future generations and the economy at large.

"In accordance with the Government of India's policy to increase energy efficiency and substantially reduce greenhouse gas emissions by achieving the country's climate change targets (Panchamrit), the Union Ministry of Power-led BEE has emphasized the need for all state designated agencies to engage deeply in the energy efficiency movement on a mission mode," said Reddy in an official press note. Abhay Bakre, Director General of BEE directed state energy saving bodies to strive to achieve the national energy savings target of 150 million tonnes of oil equivalent of energy, which equates to 750 billion units of electricity.

The BEE is scheduled to commemorate its 21st foundation day on March 1 at the Indian Habitat Centre in New Delhi. According to Bakre, Union Power Minister R K Singh has emphasized all state governments to consider energy efficiency as a flagship programme, aimed at reaching the central government's targets and mitigating climate change.

"He advised proactive states like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh etc. to identify the energy saving investment potential in their respective States and focus on energy efficiency related investments that will help the states to boost the economy, improve energy performance in key sectors, create employment and improve the environment," observed Reddy. Further, APSECM has been directed to finalize the State Energy Efficiency Action Plan for each sector, including achieving the state-specific energy target of 6.68 million ton of oil equivalent (mtoe) by 2030. ***Source***

Power generators owe ₹20,491 crore to coal mining PSUs as of January 2023

The outstanding dues of the power sector for the coal supplied by the mining PSUs rose by 7 per cent on an M-o-M basis to ₹20,491 crore at the end of January 2023, of which the majority is owed to Coal India (CIL). According to the latest data by the Coal Ministry, power generating companies owed ₹16,857 crore to the mining behemoth, while ₹3,634 crore were the outstanding dues of Singareni Collieries Company (SCCL).

With respect to the country's largest coal miner, the outstanding dues on a month-on-month basis were higher by 10 per cent from ₹15,387 crore in December 2022. However, the dues of SCCL were lower by 4 per cent from ₹3,793 crore during the period.

CIL's dues rising

CIL's outstanding dues during January have been the highest so far in the current financial year ending March 2023. The dues have been inching up since November. October was the third consecutive month of decline in the outstanding dues. CIL's average cost of production is around ₹1,310.88 per tonne.

At the end of January 2022, the dues stood at 15,097.01 crore, which fell consecutively during February to ₹15,037.32 crore and then to ₹12,272.41 crore in March 2022. With peak electricity demand season beginning in April 2022, which was also marked by an unusually high uptick in temperatures, the power sector dues started inching up at ₹12,819.09 crore during the month.

The dues kept growing during May (₹13,825.20 crore), June (₹15,252.20 crore) and hit the highest so far in 2022 during July at ₹15,824.14 crore. The outstanding to CIL started to decline from August 2022 onwards (₹15,143.31 crore) and continued their northward journey during the next two consecutive months.

Production and target

The country's coal production grew 12.94 per cent Y-o-Y to 89.96 million tonnes in January 2023 from 79.65 mt in January 2022. According to the provisional data for January by the Coal Ministry, CIL registered a growth of 11.44 per cent, whereas SCCL and captive mines/others registered a growth of 13.93 per cent and 22.89 per cent, respectively.

Coal despatch increased by 8.54 per cent Y-o-Y to 81.91 mt last month from 75.47 mt January 2022. During January 2023, CIL, SCCL and captives/others registered a growth of 6.07 per cent, 14 per cent and 21.9 per cent by despatching 64.45 mt, 6.84 mt and 10.61 mt, respectively. The power utilities despatch rose 8.01 per cent to 67.72 mt during January 2023 compared to 62.70 mt in January 2022. ***Source***

India Invokes Maximum Energy Output Law from Coal Plants

With India gearing up for massive power usage in the second quarter, the government will utilize an emergency law that will demand maximum output from power plants running on imported coal, Reuters reports, citing the Indian power ministry. The emergency law reflects a situation in which power plants running on more expensive imported coal are having a difficult time competing cost-effectively with plants that can operate on cheaper domestic coal.

Beginning on March 16 and ending on June 15, all power plants will have to be running at maximum capacity and selling to buyers on exchanges, regardless of their coal sources or coal prices, Reuters

cited an internal ministry memo as saying. India is expecting a record power usage this summer, with peak demand in April of 229 gigawatts. India still relies on coal for some 70% of its electricity generation.

Those power plants that import more expensive coal have been hit by even higher prices since the EU banned Russian coal imports last August, causing coal prices to surge globally. India's government expects coal-fired power plants to use 8% more coal in the next financial year between March 2023 and March 2024, as demand is set to continue rising thanks to growing economic activity and unpredictable weather.

Late last year, India's coal minister said that the country had no intention of ditching coal from its energy mix any time soon with Coal Minister Pralhad Joshi projecting that the fossil fuel would continue to play an important role in India until at least 2040. The invocation of the emergency law comes at a tough time for Adani Group, the massive Indian conglomerate controlling coal mines, ports and other industry sectors in India, which has seen its stocks plummet in the wake of a short-seller report alleging fraud and manipulation. ***Source***

Haryana Reduced Electricity Transmission Losses To 13.43%: Manohar Lal Khattar

Haryana Chief Minister, Mr. Manohar Lal Khattar said the government has succeeded in reducing the electricity distribution and transmission losses to 13.43 per cent, which was 25 to 30 per cent during the rule of previous governments.

Giving relief to the consumers, the government has not made any change in the electricity rates, he said. The state has more than 76 lakh consumers of all categories.

The Chief Minister said it has been a great example of power management that despite the less availability of electricity many times the government provided electricity to the consumers. The Chief Minister said in 2022-2023 in category -- Rs 2 per unit was charged from zero to 50 units, while Rs 2.50 was charged from 51 to 100 units.

In category II, Rs 2.75 was charged from 0 to 150 units, while Rs 5.25 from 150 to 250 units, Rs 6.30 from 251 to 500 units and Rs 7.10 from 501 to 800 units. This year also, he said, there has been no change in the fixed rates of category I and II of domestic consumers.

Similarly, in the agriculture sector, Rs 200 per horsepower per year has been fixed for agricultural tubewells with motor of 15 horsepower and above. Likewise, the rates fixed at Rs 15 per horsepower per month for unmetered tubewells and Rs 12 per horsepower per month for metered tubewells above 15 horsepower will continue this fiscal as well.

The Chief Minister said the subsidy to the agriculture sector will continue as before. He said the government has replaced old electrical wiring on a large scale, besides new condensers have been installed on old transformers to reduce line losses. He said new sub-stations and old stations have been increased for uninterrupted power supply to the consumers. Besides, the segregation of feeders has been done to reduce the load. ***Source***

Nepal and India to build two cross-border transmission lines, stepping up energy partnership

Kathmandu: The government authorities from Nepal and India have agreed to build two new high capacity cross-border transmission lines, providing momentum to the ongoing bilateral cooperation in the field of

energy. Such an understanding was reached between the two countries during the 10th meetings of the Joint Steering Committee (JSC) at the secretary level and Joint Working Group (JWG) at the joint secretary level held on Feb.17-18 in Mount Abu, Rajasthan, India, officials said.

The authorities, in their talks, dwelt on the joint development of generation projects in Nepal, joint development of cross-border power transmission infrastructure, power trade under respective domestic regulations and policy framework, and capacity building assistance. Madhu Bhetuwal, a spokesperson for Nepal's Energy Ministry who attended the meetings, said that Nepal and India have agreed to build two new 400 KV capacity cross-border transmission lines within next six years. According to Bhetuwal, the first is a 400kV transmission line connecting Nepal's Duhabi city with Purnia of the Indian State of Bihar. The second one is a 400kV transmission line connecting Nepal's New Lamki (Dodhara) with India's Bareli.

This was the first meeting held at the level of energy secretary between Nepal and India after the formation of Prachanda-led new government in December last year. Irrespective of change of guard in Kathmandu, power sector cooperation between Nepal and India is expected to go smoothly.

Prime Minister Prachanda's first visit to India, which is still being worked out at the diplomatic level, is expected to give momentum to bilateral power sector cooperation. The two sides also reached various understandings on cross-border power trade including enhancing the capacity of existing, under-construction and proposed transmission lines.

During the meetings which concluded, officials also agreed to increase power import and export capacity from existing 600 megawatt to 800 megawatt through DhakebarMuzaffarupur 400 KV transmission line. "The two sides also agreed to import and export 70 to 80 megawatts of electricity from Tanakpur-Mahendranagar 132 KV power transmission. A joint technical team will explore options for exporting up to 200 megawatts of electricity as well," Bhetuwal told India Narrative over phone.

The Indian side, during their meeting, said that it was positive towards signing an intergovernmental agreement to export electricity generated from hydroelectric projects in Nepal to the Indian market. The Indian side also gave positive response to Nepal's request to export its surplus energy to Bangladesh via India. "India will facilitate exporting 50 megawatts of electricity to Bangladesh from Nepal. For this, Nepal will send a specific proposal to India in near future," Bhetuwal further said.

Apart from other understandings, the two sides also agreed to set up a bilateral mechanism to export power from Nepal to the Indian state of Bihar during the rainy season through the existing 132 KV transmission line.

Both the parties also agreed on the early completion of the construction work of the Indian section of the 400 KV new Butwal-Gorakhpur transmission line as the second international transmission line by March 2025. Cooperation in the field of energy has gained momentum between Nepal and India in recent years. The erstwhile government led by Sher Bahadur Deuba awarded at least two hydropower projects to Indian companies.

To deepen cooperation in power sector, the two neighboring countries issued a long-term vision titled "India-Nepal Joint Vision Statement on Power Sector Cooperation" during the official visit of former Prime Minister Deuba to India in April 2022. During the visit, Nepal invited Indian companies to invest in the development, construction and operation of viable renewable power projects, including in the Hydropower sector in Nepal, focusing on storagetype projects.

In August last year, the Investment Board of Nepal signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with India's National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) Limited to develop the West Seti and Seti River (SR6) projects. This was earlier being developed by China. There are other India-supported projects including the 900 MW Arun-3 hydroelectric project which are under construction. Nepal is rich in water resources with a combined potential to generate more than 42,000 hydroelectric power, according to studies. ***Source***

India's coal-based power generation expected to fall to 69% in 2025: IEA

As renewable energy sources gain prominence in India's power generation, the share of coal is projected to decline to 69 per cent by 2025 from 74 per cent at present "While total coalfired generation is set to rise to 2025, we expect its share to fall to 69 per cent in the generation mix in 2025, as the share of renewables reaches 25 per cent," the International Energy Agency (IEA) said in its latest report.

Coal-fired generation rose by 7.7 per cent in 2022, while gas-fired output fell by 36 per cent in 2022 due to higher imported gas prices, it added. Because of higher coal-fired generation, total power generation CO 2 emissions is likely to rise by 8 per cent from 2022 levels by 2025, despite falling CO 2 intensity. The agency also expects an increase in India's nuclear power generation capacity. "We expect nuclear output to rise by over 80 per cent during the forecast period, to 83 terawatt hour (TWh), but to remain a small component at 4 per cent of the mix in 2025," it added.

Rising RE capacity

At present, coal accounts for 50 per cent of India's total installed power capacity of 410 gigawatts (GW). Overall, thermal power generation capacity is around 236 GW. Besides, 52 GW is from hydro, 115 GW from RE, and 6.8 GW from nuclear power plants. "The retirement of coal power plants has lagged over the years with about 14 GW of the capacity initially scheduled for closure over the 2017-2022 period still in operation and used for balancing purposes," the IEA report pointed out.

The government is taking actions to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy (RE) capacity, in line with the target of 500 GW of non-fossil capacity by 2030 announced in the updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC). The government established a plan for the integration of this additional capacity within the transmission grid that includes grid expansions and additional storage capacity. Further, as per Central Electricity Authority (CEA), about 3 GW of thermal power capacity planned for retirement by 2030, will potentially be replaced with equivalent renewable energy capacity.

Dominance of coal

Electricity demand from April to July was 14 per cent Y-o-Y higher and heatwaves led to a record peak power demand of 211 GW on 10 June 2022, IEA said. The sharp growth in summer demand was primarily met by coal-fired generation, which registered a significant year-on-year growth of 21.3 per cent in April-July 2022 from April-July 2021, it added.

Following this, India experienced coal supply shortages and the Power Ministry directed state Gencos and independent power producers to meet a 10 per cent blending requirement. This was required to ensure adequate coal stocks before the onset of monsoons. In August 2022, the government withdrew these blending requirements when adequate stock levels at power plants were reached. ***Source***

Low coal stocks at power plants in Punjab may trip electricity supply

Nearly two months after the coal mine at Pachhwara in Jharkhand became operational, barring a private thermal plant in Punjab, all others are facing an acute shortage of coal, despite low power demand in the

state. Punjab plans to stock 20 days of coal per thermal plant by March 31, but the slow movement of coal is worrisome.

Stocks at the thermal plants in the state are in a critical condition except with Nabha Power Limited, a Rajpura-based thermal plant, which has the maximum coal stock. Inventories normally accumulate from November to March and deplete from June to September during the paddy season.

Transportation issues to blame

Excess demand due to less rain and availability of limited solar power means more coal is needed to run thermal plants. Punjab needs 20 rakes of coal daily and due to transportation issues, there are hindrances. —PSPCL official The coal stock at the Lehra Mohabbat and Ropar thermal plants is sufficient for 3.2 days and 5.9 days, respectively. The stock at Talwandi Sabo and GVK is sufficient for 5.1 days and 6.4 days, respectively, and at Rajpura for 26.9 days.

The maximum power demand in the state was 7,951 MW with a supply of 1,445 lakh units. One unit each at Ropar and Rajpura are under annual maintenance, while one unit at Lehra Mohabbatt is in a state of breakdown since May 13, 2022, and may not be ready during the paddy season. One unit at Talwandi Sabo and one unit of Ropar, which are also experiencing a breakdown due to boiler problems, are likely to be revived within two days.

On February 9, the Power Ministry again asked all state governments and private generators to “blend coal with imported coal by 6 per cent” in view of the increase in the demand for power during the first six months of the 2023-24 fiscal. “Coal production in the country has increased by 15.2 per cent in the current financial year over last year,” said All India Power Engineers Federation spokesperson VK Gupta.

“Another directive of the Centre to Punjab to use the rail-sea-rail (RSR) mode for transporting coal from the Mahanadi and Talchar coalfields in Odisha to Punjab via Mundra in Gujarat will increase the transportation time from five to 25 days,” he said. Power Minister Harbhajan Singh ETO said there was no shortage of coal and Punjab would replenish its coal stock ahead of the paddy season. “There could be temporary hiccups due to transportation, but we will have sufficient coal in the coming weeks,” he said.

On December 16, Chief Minister Bhagwant Mann received the first rake of coal at Guru Gobind Singh Super Thermal Plant and claimed that “Punjab is now a coal surplus state” as coal from the Pachwara mine in Jharkhand will be sufficient to meet the requirements for the next 30 years. He said the state government started mining coal from Pachhwara from December 12 and the target was to ship 25 lakh metric tonnes of coal to Punjab till March 2023.

A senior Punjab State Power Corporation Limited (PSCPL) official, privy to the coal issue, said 1.5 lakh tonnes of coal had been received from Pachhwara so far. “Excess power demand due too less rain during the winter this season, 300 free units for domestic consumers and availability of less solar power means more coal is needed to run the thermal plants. Punjab needs 20 rakes of coal daily and due to transportation issues, there are hindrances,” he said. Allotted in 2001, the supply from Pachhwara started in March 2006, only to be suspended after eight years in 2014. ***Source***

North’s first nuclear plant coming up in this Haryana: 5 points

North India’s first nuclear plant will be installed in Haryana’s Gorakhpur, said Union minister Jitendra Singh. He said during Prime Minister Narendra Modi’s regime, one of the major achievements would be

the installation of nuclear and atomic energy plants in other parts of the country, which were earlier confined mostly to southern states such as Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh and in western Maharashtra.

Five points to know about first nuclear plant in Haryana's Gorakhpur:

1. In a bid to increase India's nuclear capacity, bulk approval of the installation of 10 nuclear reactors has been given a nod by the Centre, said Singh.

2. The Department of Atomic Energy has also been permitted to form joint ventures with Public Sector Undertaking (PSUs) for resources to open atomic energy plants.

3. "Gorakhpur Haryana Anu Vidyut Pariyojana's(GHAVP) having two units of 700 MWe capacity each of Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR) indigenous design is under implementation near Gorakhpur village in Fatehabad district in Haryana. Till date, an amount of ₹4,906 Cr has been spent out of total allocated funds 20,594 Cr. (Total Financial progress is 23.8% as on date)," read an official statement by the department of atomic energy.

4. "Construction of Water Duct from Tohana to GHAVP for meeting operational cooling water requirements has been taken up through Haryana Irrigation and Water Resources Department (HI&WRD) as deposit work and progressing well," the statement added.

5. Construction of other main plant buildings/structures - fire water pump house, safetyrelated pump house, fuel oil storage area, ventilation stack, overhead tank, switchyard control building, safety related and non-safety related tunnel and trenches, retaining walls and garland drain are progressing well, the statement said. ***Source***

Transmission charges payable by DICs for the billing month of March 2023

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	48.44
2	UP	NR	50.78
3	Punjab	NR	53.97
4	Haryana	NR	61.40
5	Chandigarh	NR	61.39
6	Rajasthan	NR	53.30
7	HP	NR	53.74
8	J&K	NR	50.29
9	Uttarakhand	NR	54.53
10	Gujarat	WR	47.32
11	Madhya Pradesh	WR	53.45
12	Maharashtra	WR	58.08
13	Chhattisgarh	WR	38.99
14	Goa	WR	52.06
15	Daman Diu	WR	52.45
16	Dadra Nagar Haveli	WR	52.45
17	Andhra Pradesh	SR	81.56
18	Telangana	SR	57.57
19	Tamil Nadu	SR	51.45
20	Kerala	SR	53.12
21	Karnataka	SR	56.91
22	Pondicherry	SR	50.08
23	Goa-SR	SR	40.84
24	West Bengal	ER	42.22
25	Odisha	ER	46.77
26	Bihar	ER	44.42
27	Jharkhand	ER	51.76
28	Sikkim	ER	44.11
29	DVC	ER	51.10

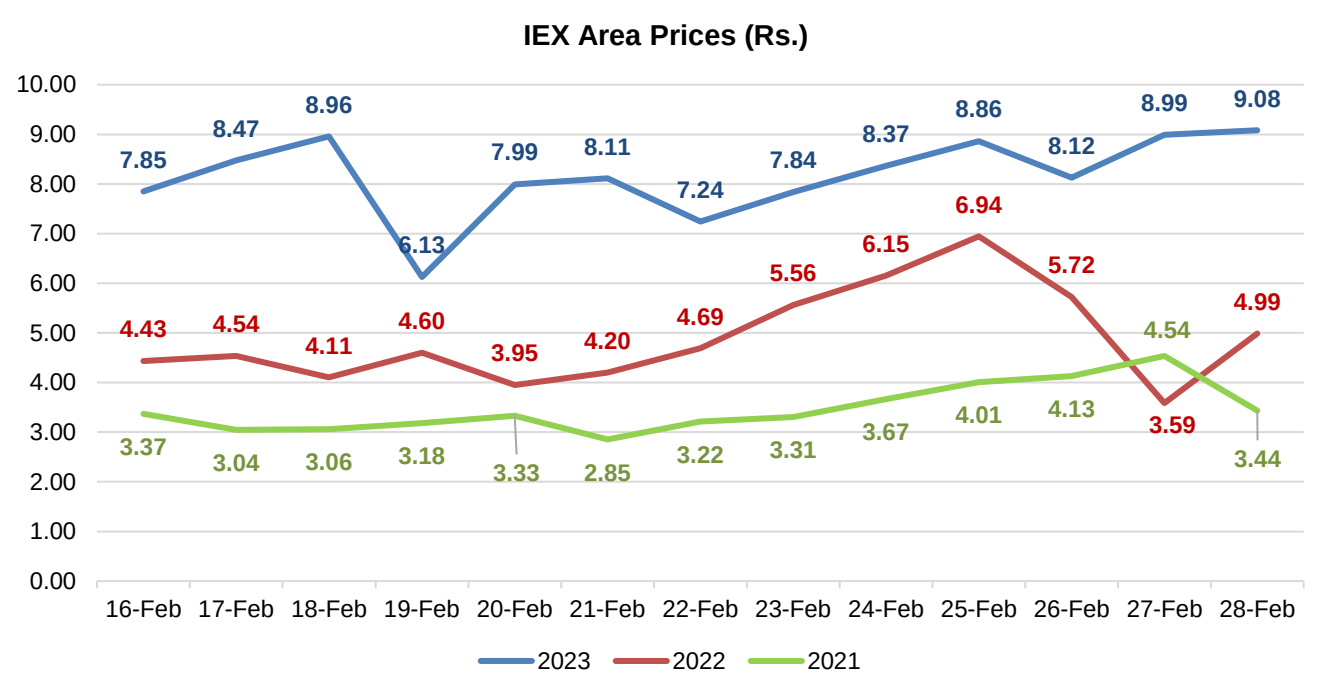
30	Bangladesh	ER	35.99
31	Arunachal Pradesh	NER	48.29
32	Assam	NER	40.59
33	Manipur	NER	45.14
34	Meghalaya	NER	42.18
35	Mizoram	NER	42.50
36	Nagaland	NER	56.09
37	Tripura	NER	47.92

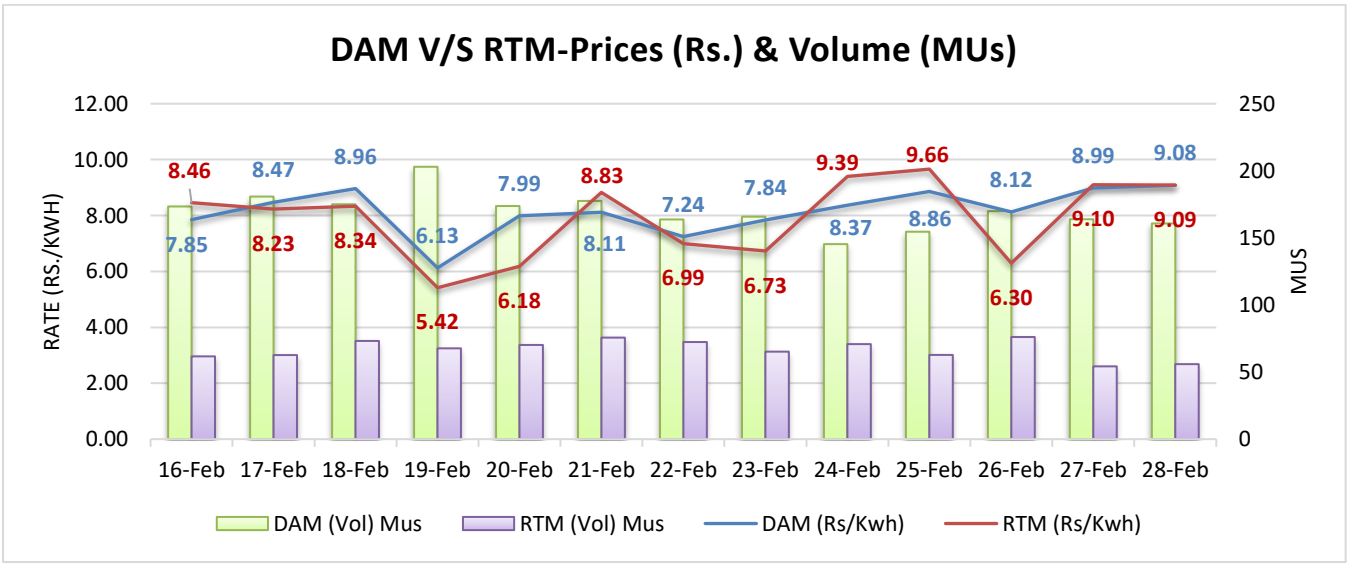
Bilateral Tender Results: -

Sl. No.	Tender Quantum (MW)	Supply Period	Time Blocks (Hrs.)	Price (Rs./kWh)	LOI Status
UPCL/Short/22-23/RA/240					
1	325	01.03.2023 to 31.03.2023	00:00 to 24:00	8.31-9.00	LOI Issued
Torrent Power Limited/Short/22-23/RA/241					
1	270	01.03.2023 to 15.03.2023	00:00 to 24:00	11.22-14	Awaited
2	350	01.03.2023 to 15.03.2023	08:00 to 12:00	10.00-14.00	
3	350	01.03.2023 to 15.03.2023	16:00 to 20:00	14	
4	270	16.03.2023 to 31.03.2023	00:00 to 24:00	11.22-14	
5	400	16.03.2023 to 31.03.2023	15:00 to 20:00	14	
6	70	01.04.2023 to 30.04.2023	00:00 to 24:00	9.00-10.00	
7	70	01.05.2023 to 31.05.2023	00:00 to 24:00	9.00-10.00	
8	50	01.08.2023 to 31.08.2023	00:00 to 24:00	7.99	
9	200	01.09.2023 to 30.09.2023	00:00 to 24:00	8.1-8.12	
10	550	01.10.2023 to 31.10.2023	00:00 to 24:00	8.11-8.83	
11	300	01.11.2023 to 30.11.2023	00:00 to 24:00	7.37-7.48	
12	300	01.12.2023 to 31.12.2023	00:00 to 24:00	7.39-7.48	
13	300	01.01.2024 to 31.01.2024	00:00 to 24:00	7.74-8.84	
14	350	01.02.2024 to 29.02.2024	00:00 to 24:00	7.76-8.84	
PFC Consulting Limited/Short/22-23/RA/243 (UPPCL)					
1	2100	01.04.2023 to 14.04.2023	00:00 to 06:00	12.00-15.00	LOI Issued
2	2500	01.04.2023 to 14.04.2023	19:00 to 24:00	14.00-15.00	
3	1400	15.04.2023 to 30.04.2023	00:00 to 06:00	12.00-15.00	
4	1300	15.04.2023 to 30.04.2023	19:00 to 24:00	14.00-15.00	
5	2700	01.05.2023 to 31.05.2023	00:00 to 06:00	12.00-15.00	
6	2900	01.05.2023 to 31.05.2023	19:00 to 24:00	13.00-15.00	
7	2600	01.06.2023 to 30.06.2023	00:00 to 06:00	09.00-15.00	
8	2600	01.06.2023 to 30.06.2023	19:00 to 24:00	12.00-15.00	

9	1200	01.07.2023 to 31.07.2023	00:00 to 06:00	09.00-15.00	
10	1900	01.07.2023 to 31.07.2023	20:00 to 24:00	12.00-15.00	
11	700	01.08.2023 to 31.08.2023	20:00 to 24:00	12.00-13.00	
12	900	01.09.2023 to 30.09.2023	00:00 to 04:00	13.00-15.00	
13	1500	01.09.2023 to 30.09.2023	20:00 to 24:00	13.00-15.00	

IEX Price Trends





Weather (Estimated for next fortnight)

City	Max Temp	Min Temp	Precipitation (Probability)
DELHI	28	19	25%
MUMBAI	31	23	8%
KOLKATA	33	23	34%
CHENNAI	34	26	21%

(Source - Accuweather)

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