TATA POWER

TATA

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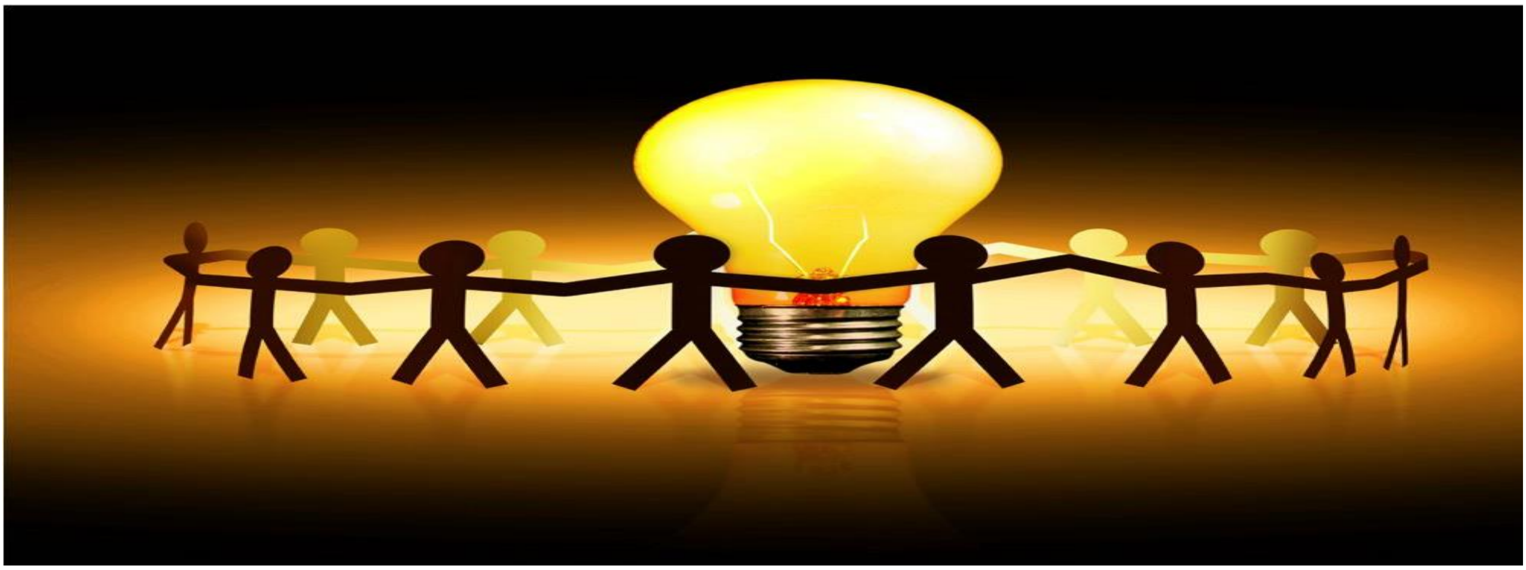
TPTCL'S E-NEWS LETTER

CONTENT INSIDE

Tata Power Trading Company Limited (TPTCL)



Lighting up Lives!

Power Market News

Power Ministry Asks Generation cos to Not Retire Coal-Fired Power Plants Till 2030

Power Ministry Asks Generation cos to not retire coal-fired power plants till 2030 due to a surge in electricity demand, according to a federal power ministry notice reviewed by Reuters, just over two years after committing to eventually phase down use of the fuel. The energy-hungry nation said last May it plans to reduce power generation from at least 81 coalfired plants over the next four years, but the proposal did not involve shutting down any of its 179 coal power plants. India has not set a formal timeline for phasing down coal use.

“It is advised to all power utilities not to retire any thermal (power generation) units till 2030 and ensure availability of units after carrying out renovation and modernisation activities if required,” the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) said in a notice dated Jan. 20 sent to officials in the Union power ministry.

The CEA, cited a December meeting where the federal power minister had asked that ageing thermal power plants not be retired, and to instead increase the lifetime of such units “considering (the) expected demand scenario”. India, the world’s second largest-consumer, producer and importer of coal, fell short of its 2022 renewable energy addition target by nearly a third. Coal accounts for nearly three-quarters of annual electricity generation.

Power demand in India has surged in the recent months due to extreme weather, rising household use or electricity as more companies allowing employees to work from home, and a pickup in industrial activity after easing of coronavirus-related restrictions. ***Source***

Power tariff to go up in Kerala during February-May period

The electricity tariff will go up by 9 paise for a unit from February 1 to May 31 in the State. Domestic consumers (connected load below 1,000 W) who use up to 40 units a month, will be exempted from the hike.

The Electricity Regulatory Commission has ordered that 9 paise per unit should be charged as fuel surcharge from other consumers for four months. An amount of Rs. 87.07 crore that the electricity board had spent for buying power from outside the State from April 1 to June 30 last year is being collected through the new levy. The surcharge amount will be mentioned separately in the bill. ***Source***

Nepal requests 90 MW power from Bihar amid power deficit

The Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) has requested the Bihar CM to supply an additional 90 Mega Watt (MW) of power from Bihar. This is to handel with the power deficit that the country is currently going through. This excludes the 90 MW that Nepal has been importing from India reported Kathmandu Post.

To deal with this power deficit NEA has had to cut power Birgunj region and Bara-Parsa industrial corridor for over a month now. And the low capacity of the Dhalkebar-Muzaffarpur transmission line to Birgunj is making the transmission of power more difficult, according to the Kathmandu Post Nepal's leading English-language daily.

The current import of power by Nepal is done from Bihar through Raxaul and Ramnagar areas. The report said that the power output capacity of Nepal's power project is 2200 MW. However, most of these projects are run-of-the-river type so they are able to produce 40 per cent lesser power in the country's dry season from December to April. This has reduced the total power output of Nepal by 800 MW where the current power demand in the country is at 1683 MW.

The spokesperson for the NEA Suresh Bhattarai is quoted in the report who said, "We have sent a request to the Bihar government for the supply of an additional 90MW electricity. The state government has agreed to supply it, but it is a challenging task to bring it through the existing single circuit cross-border line." ***Source***

NLCIL to increase power generation from 6,000MW to 17,000MW by 2030

CUDDALORE: NLC India Limited (NLCIL) has proposed to increase its total power generation capacity from the present 6,061MW to 17,171MW by 2030, said NLCIL chairman cum managing director Prasanna Kumar Motupalli.

Addressing the gathering after unfurling the national flag during the Republic Day celebrations, Motupalli said the company has proposed to increase its thermal power generating capacity from the present 4,640MW to 11,140MW and the renewable power generating capacity from the present 1,421MW to 6,031MW by 2030. The company has proposed to increase its lignite mining capacity from the present 32.1 million tonnes per annum (MTPA) to 40.1 MTPA and coal mining capacity from the present 20 MTPA to 44 MTPA by 2030.

The lignite production and power generation have gone up by 3.72% and 3.7% respectively in the third quarter ending December 2022 when compared to the corresponding period of the previous fiscal. The company's Talabira mines had surpassed the yearly target of eight million tonne coal production. He said the company has embarked upon innovative projects to extract methanol and diesel from lignite and convert mine overburden into sand for construction purposes.

He said his focus would remain on 'people, safety, values, transparency and performance' and urged the employees to accord top priority to maximizing production, prudent utilization of resources nad timely completion of new projects.

NCLIC director (power) Shahi John, director (planning & projects) K Mohan Reddy, director (mines) Suresh Chandra Suman and chief vigilance officer L Chandrasekar participated in Republic day celebrations. ***Source***

Power Ministry seeks observations from stakeholders on day-ahead Operation of SCED

Power Ministry on Wednesday, January 25, asked comments from stakeholders on the draft proposal on the day-ahead operation of Security Constrained Economic Despatch (SCED) by February 22. The draft on the day-ahead operation of SCED proposes to enlarge the scope of SCED to include more plants and to run the SCED on day ahead basis.

It is proposed to expand the scope of national level merit order scheduling by including all the regional entity thermal power plants, which can declare a compensation charge on a monthly basis. There’s also a proposal to include the intra-state thermal generators in SCED, which would need improvements at state load despatch centres (LDCs) and the inter-state generator level.

As per the draft, the generating stations shall submit their declared capacity, ramp rate and minimum turndown level for next day by 6 am. Regional load despatch centres (RLDCs) would prepare the entitlements and declare the share of each beneficiary by 7 am. The beneficiaries shall submit their requisitions from ISGS by 8 am.

The day ahead energy market shall be cleared by 1 pm and power exchanges would convey DAM results to NLDC after clearing of market, the draft said. The Security Constrained Economic Dispatch (SCED) pilot project is under operation since April 2019. Fifty regional entity thermal inter-state generating stations with total capacity of 59840 MW, whose tariff is determined or adopted by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), are part of SCED optimisation. helps in maintaining resource adequacy in an optimal manner, even in cases when the reserve situation even after the day-ahead markets does not guarantee minimum reserves in the system.

A software application has been developed inhouse by Grid-India, which runs in real-time to optimise the total variable cost of generation pan-India. It provides a look-ahead visibility to the power stations and enable them to be better prepared to handle ramping up or down when required by schedules in the real-time as well as transparent and simple settlement process for maintaining additional reserves. ***Source***

R K Singh chairs review meeting with states and power utilities

Union Minister of Power and Non-Renewable Energy (NRE) R K Singh chaired the Review Planning & Monitoring meeting with States and State Power Utilities in the presence of Krishan Pal, Minister of State for Power and Secretary (Power). Union Minister Singh appreciated the efforts made by all the stakeholders in addressing AT&C's loss in the country which has resulted in an overall reduction of AT&C losses by 5 percent in the Financial Year (FY) 2021-22.

He recognized the efforts made by States, who have achieved more than a 3 percent reduction in AT&C losses from FY 2020-21 to FY 2021-22, and appreciated the initiatives taken to meet such reduction. These States include Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, and West Bengal. A few States like Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, and Uttarakhand were also appreciated for steadily maintaining their losses within reasonable limits.

Further, the States that have not been able to improve on their losses were advised to take up measures for achieving loss reduction targets under RDSS. The Minister stressed the need to address inefficiencies in the distribution sector with priority on the reduction of losses, maintaining proper subsidy accounts, energy accounting, and ensuring prepaid smart metering implementation to enhance revenue realization and thereby avoid undesirable borrowings.

"Various aspects related to the financial viability of the power sector and issues related to fiscal discipline and payment of dues towards GENCOs were also deliberated. The Minister also emphasized the importance of implementing Time of Day (ToD) tariff to ensure flattening of load curves while ensuring that tariff for solar hours be kept reasonable" he added.

During the meeting, the status of Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) launched by the Government of India to enhance operational efficiency to ensure the financial viability of the distribution sector was discussed and the state-wise progress of the scheme was deliberated in detail. The Minister reviewed the state-wise performance of DISCOMs/Power Departments, compliance with Pre-Qualification Criteria under RDSS, Progress on RDSS implementation, and other key elements including subsidy and energy accounting, corporate governance, etc.

RK Singh laid importance on the implementation of smart metering in pre-paid mode. The states have been advised to expedite the implementation of the scheme. The states were further advised to ensure that no penalty be levied on any consumer for higher load discovered after installation of prepaid smart meter and billing may be done on an actual load basis.

The union minister also highlighted the benefits of solarization of agriculture feeders as it will provide power, at a lower cost, during the daytime to agriculture consumers and reduce the subsidy burden of the state government. The practices adopted for disaster resilience in power distribution infrastructure, consumer engagement for smart meter deployment, IT initiatives in power distribution, and subsidy accounting mechanisms were shared in the meeting. The Minister emphasized collaboration and adoption by other states.

R K Singh stressed the need to conduct a survey on the availability of power in rural and urban areas. Results of such survey shall be reviewed after the implementation of RDSS with a view to ensuring 24×7 power supply throughout the country. ***Source***

Gujarat govt may reorganise agricultural sector power subsidy

GANDHINAGAR: The government is conducting an exercise to reorganize the system by which it disburses the agricultural power subsidy. Under the new arrangement, which will likely be announced in the budget, the agricultural power subsidy will be disbursed directly by the agriculture department instead of the energy and petrochemicals department.

While the move will result in a sizably bigger budgetary allocation for agriculture, farmers will first have to pay their full electricity bills and will subsequently be reimbursed the subsidy value in their bank accounts through direct benefit transfers (DBT). The state government's power subsidy costs between Rs 8,000 crore and Rs 9,000 crore every year.

Presently, Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited (GUVNL) regulates disbursal of the power subsidy to farmers. The state government provides grants to the energy and petrochemicals department, under which GUVNL functions. After deducting the subsidy, GUVNL issues power bills to agricultural users.

"This move will increase per capita funds the government spends on farmers as the agriculture power subsidy will now be handled directly by the agriculture department. It will also bring uniformity to disbursal of different kinds of subsidies," said an official. Under the new arrangement, the power subsidy to farmers will continue at the same rate, but farmers will have to pay their entire bills and will get the subsidy refunded into their bank accounts. Earlier, the power subsidy was deducted from electricity bills of farmers directly.

One of the key recommendations of the Adhia committee, appointed to chart an economic revival roadmap for the state, was that there ought to be uniformity in all subsidy schemes related to agriculture. Per capita spending on agriculture should be done in a unified manner. According to sources in the government, other subsidies like the PM-Kisan Yojana where each farmer get Rs 6,000 annually, and other subsidies on the purchase of tractors and the like, are through DBT. "In other government subsidy schemes too, the system of reimbursement is followed. This will create uniformity in disbursal," said a source. ***Source***

Govt to obtain power from imported coal-based plants to warrant adequate supply during summers

The Power Ministry has floated a tender to procure 1,500 megawatts (MW) of electricity from imported coal-based (ICB) plants for April and May this year, when power availability in the day-ahead market (DAM) on power exchanges is expected to be less than the demand. An e-tender was floated for the procurement of electricity from ICB plants with untied capacity on the DEEP e-Bidding Portal for NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam (NVVN).

NVVN, a NTPC subsidiary, has been nominated as a nodal agency to facilitate the supply of 1,500 MW of power from ICB plants with untied capacity during the identified crunch period (April 10 to May 10). It will ensure sufficient supply in DAM, which in turn is expected to have a moderating effect on clearing prices, the request for supply (RfS) document said.

The last submission date for bids is February 14, and the bidders will be selected on the same date. The pricing bids for qualified bidders will be opened on February 20. The Letter of Award (LoA) will be issued on February 25, and the agreement between selected bidders and NVVN will be inked on March 4, it added.

"NVVN intends to select suitable bidders whose bid shall be opened on the date specified in this RfS and will be eligible for opening of price bids, followed by a reverse auction for issuing LOA through an open competitive bidding process in accordance with the procedure set out herein," the tender document said. The supply of power from selected ICB plants to DAM shall commence not less than 30 days from the date of the LoA. To give effect to such supply, the selected ICB plant shall offer the capacity through a nodal agency on any of the power exchanges that have successfully operated DAM for consecutively for last 30 days for each time block, it added. "The bidder shall offer power up to the quantum indicated in the RfS document on a firm basis and shall not be less than 200 MW," it said.

Full capacity shall be dispatched throughout the day during weekdays (Monday to Saturday) and 55 per cent of capacity throughout the day on Sunday or a holiday, or an extreme weather condition. The tender offers a multi-part tariff structure with separate fixed charges, variable charges, and start-up costs. The seller is also required to maintain a normative weekly availability of 95 per cent during the contract period.

Power demand

Anticipating a rise in power consumption, the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), in a Suo Motu order on December 28, extended the price cap of ₹12 per unit on all market segments at power exchanges until further orders. The 20th Electric Power Survey of India, published by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in November 2022, projects the all-India peak electricity demand for FY24, beginning April 2023, at around 230 GW.

In December, Power Minister RK Singh said he expects power demand during April 2023 to be higher by 30 to 40 GW Y-o-Y. Energy consumption in April 2022 was 133 BU, which was 11 per cent higher Y-o-Y, while the national peak demand was 207.11 GW, a 13 per cent annual growth. Mr. Singh chaired a Review, Planning, and Monitoring (RPM) meeting with the states and state power utilities. ***Source***

Indian Energy Exchange Q3 Net Profit Drops Over 4% To Rs 77 Crore

Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Hardeep S. Puri will preside over a run-up event to the India Energy Week (IEW) 2023 in Guwahati. Assam Chief Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma and Minister of State for Petroleum and Natural Gas, Labour and Employment, Rameswar Teli will also be present. “First, the minister will inaugurate the NRL Centre – the corporate office building of Numaligarh Refinery Limited (NRL) in the heart of Guwahati.

He will then attend the event and interact with the farmers who are supplying bamboo on a sustainable basis to Assam Bio-Refinery, the first of its kind 2G Bio Refinery with bamboo biomass as feedstock is being implemented by NRL," the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas said. The minister will then flag off a fleet of EV scooters by BIKOZEE, a hyper-local logistic Start-up supported by NRL.

“The Start-up aims to empower and equip economically marginalized communities with a range of job opportunities in the hyperlocal delivery sector," the ministry added. Afterwards, the dignitaries will witness the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between NRL and the Government of Assam to set up three bamboo nurseries.

Each nursery will cover an area of five hectares to accomplish secondary hardening of tissuecultured bamboo saplings and increase the number of saplings using macro proliferation methods. IEW 2023 is the first major event held under India’s G20 Presidency; India Energy Week follows Prime Minister Narendra Modi’s pledge at COP26 to cut India’s emissions to net zero by 2070.

“Held under the patronage of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, India Energy Week is the only all-encompassing international energy event supported at the highest level of the Indian government, with participation from all the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), and officially supported by the Federation of Indian Petroleum Industry (FIPI)," the ministry said. ***Source***

Price of electricity on power exchanges hits upper circuit for record length of time

Data showed that prices on the bourses remained at the upper limit for at least two weeks in December. The situation has continued into January, which has so far seen YoY growth of nearly 15 percent in demand, power ministry officials said.

The cost of electricity on power exchanges has remained at the upper circuit of Rs 12 per kilowatt-hour (kWh) for a record length of time, from the last two weeks of December, owing to increased winter heating and robust industrial activity, the latest study by CRISIL Research has revealed.

Further, data showed that not only did prices on the bourses remain at the upper limit for at least two weeks in December, they also remained at Rs 12/kWh for longer parts of the day than usual. The situation has been no different in January as well. Power exchanges are trading platforms where electricity is sold and bought between generation companies and distribution companies.

“Daily peak price discovered in day-ahead market (DAM) hit upper circuit of Rs 12/kWh in the last two weeks of December, 2022. Peak price has clung to the upper circuit into January (2023) as well, as supply has failed to meet increasing demand, which primarily came from heating requirement as prices started to touch upper circuit at 6:30 in the morning and continued till 11:45 AM,” stated the report, seen by Moneycontrol.

India’s peak power demand touched a record high of 216 GW in April 2022, up 6 percent on a year-on-year (YoY) basis, as several regions in the North reeled under a severe heatwave. Industrial and manufacturing activities also contributed to the surge. In December, peak demand rose once again by a sharp 12 percent YoY and 9 percent month-on-month to 206 GW, this time because of increased heating following the onset of winter, as well as continued momentum in manufacturing activity, which rose to a 25-month high during the month.

Supply deficit impact

Prabhajit Kumar Sarkar, managing director and CEO, Power Exchange India Limited (PXIL), told Moneycontrol that the increasing price trend is an outcome of lower supplies being available compared to the demand during certain hours. “There is a consistent supply deficit, which has been in evidence during the early morning period as well as in the evening peak period. The availability of supplies is higher during the day hours also because power generation from renewable projects, especially solar, kicks in during the day,” he said.

This trend has been seen over the last four weeks, leading to prices hitting the ceiling during the morning and evening peak periods, Sarkar said. Besides, average prices, too, have shown an upward trend over the last four weeks.

To be sure, prices on the energy bourses have been on an uptrend since November, when they rose 21 percent on-month as generation from the entire renewables space — hydro, wind and solar — decreased 28 percent.

Moderation expected

A power ministry official, requesting anonymity, said the demand momentum has continued in January as well. “From January 1 to 15 this year, India has seen a YoY growth of nearly 15 percent in demand. Supply also has caught up compared to December as more and more units have now been serviced. In the coming days, the cost of power in the exchanges will come down as the supply improves,” the official said.

But Sarkar said the power requirement is expected to go up over the next few months with summer demand soon to come in and economic activity maintaining pace in the country. “The steps being taken by the Ministry of Power to ensure generation availability, including through availability of coal to meet this increasing demand, are all in the right direction and we hope there will be adequate power available to meet these requirements in the coming months as well,” he said.

To avert a power crisis situation during the summer months in 2023, the union power ministry on January 9 directed all power generation companies in the country to blend imported coal up to 6 percent of their requirement till September. ***Source***

Punjab’s maximum power demand increases by around 800 MW

PATIALA: Punjab’s maximum power demand has increased by about 800 megawatts or 26% from last year’s corresponding period till January 12. Consumption has risen by almost 30%.

Punjab State Power Corporation Limited (PSPCL) has supplied 1,821 million units (MU) of power in the first 12 days of 2023, compared with 1,396 MU in last year’s corresponding period. Power demand increased to 8,852 MW from 7,051 MW. On January 8 and 9, the consumption shot up by 51 and 44%, respectively, while demand increased by 43 and 45%, respectively. On January 14, the load was 7,963 MW and the supply 1,480 lakh units. This January’s maximum demand was 8,852 MW, followed by 8,395 MW.

Even in the current financial year, from April to December 2022, the PSPCL has supplied 9% more power to the state. A senior official in the corporation said: “A dry spell and an increasing power demand in the domestic sector has increased consumption. In December 2022, the power demand at the UPS feeders, most of which serve the domestic sector, climbed by 50% from December 2021." the coal stock at two government-run power plants at Ropar and Lehra Mohabbat was 0.9 days and 2.7 days, respectively, while the private plants at Mansa, Rajpura, and Goindwal Sahib had 3.2, 22.9, and 5.4 days of fuel stock, respectively. ***Source***

Power generation cos may get to sell power on exchanges till inking PPAs

The Centre govt is expected to allow power generation companies to sell electricity produced from coal allocated under the Shakti policy on exchanges till the signing of power purchase agreements (PPA). Two people aware of the developments said the power ministry has prepared a draft cabinet note proposing such short-term sale of power.

The 'Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala' (Shakti) policy was introduced after a cabinet approval in 2017 to streamline issues relating to the supply of coal to power plants, which allowed for coal linkage for the medium and long term. The scheme was later amended to introduce short-term linkage without PPA under Shakti B (viii)(a)."Centre may allow nonPPA holders to sell power generated from coal allocated under Shakti (B) (iii) through platforms like real-time market and time-ahead market on the power exchanges or through the Discovery of Efficiency Energy Price (DEEP) portal," said one of the two people.

Further, the government may also allow successful bidders of Shakti (B) (iii) auctions to participate in auctions for short-term linkage during the intervening period between the signing of the fuel supply agreement (FSA) and the PPA, which was so far not allowed. The FSA is signed between the coal producing company and the genco and the PPA is the pact for supply of power between gencos and buyers. Under the Shakti B(iii) auctions, signing of the FSA takes about three to four months to complete once the auctions take place.

Under provisions of Shakti B(viii)(a), all power plants including private generators not having PPAs, are llowed to draw coal for short term (3-12 months). Gencos will have to sell power on the exchange before signing the PPA keeping in view the price ceiling mandated by power ministry, said the second person.

Experts suggest that such a move would ensure short-term product for trading of power on the exchanges including real-time market and the time- ahead market and also ensure continuity in the supply of power as plants can continue to generate electricity during the intervening period of procuring the PPA and signing of FSA.

The move comes at a time the government has acted to ensure adequate availability of power when demand is expected to peak in the months ahead. Recently, the power ministry also mandated 6% blending of imported coal till September 2023 amid concerns that there could be a deficit of around 24 million tonnes in the next financial year. A directive from the ministry to the gencos also noted that due to a recent surge in demand and consumption of electricity, the share of coal-based generation has increased. Although the supply of coal from all sources has increased, it is not commensurate with the requirements of thermal power plants (TPPs), it said.

Although, Centre had been confident of adequate coal supplies in the next peak demand season of April-May 2023 given the country has imported coal lying at the ports and the domestic production also has increased, the recent sudden spike in power demand during the winters, which usually is a lean phase for power demand has raised fears of an major increase in power demand going ahead.

The country had faced major power crisis situations in September-October 2021 and AprilMay 2022 amid low availability of domestic coal and high international prices of the fuel, making the government turn proactive this time around. The Union government aims to have a stock of around 118 million tonne of domestic coal in the country by the end of the current financial year (FY23) in a bid to avert a crisis situation during the peak power demand period of April-May. ***Source***

Transmission charges payable by DICs for the billing month of February'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	46.78
2	UP	NR	50.32
3	Punjab	NR	55.11
4	Haryana	NR	59.19
5	Chandigarh	NR	52.53
6	Rajasthan	NR	55.36
7	HP	NR	49.90
8	J&K	NR	53.10
9	Uttarakhand	NR	60.26
10	Gujarat	WR	43.74
11	Madhya Pradesh	WR	53.81
12	Maharashtra	WR	58.97
13	Chhattisgarh	WR	37.77
14	Goa	WR	48.79
15	Daman Diu	WR	51.62
16	Dadra Nagar Haveli	WR	51.62
17	Andhra Pradesh	SR	80.05
18	Telangana	SR	61.30
19	Tamil Nadu	SR	47.66
20	Kerala	SR	49.78
21	Karnataka	SR	53.41
22	Pondicherry	SR	45.85
23	Goa-SR	SR	43.81

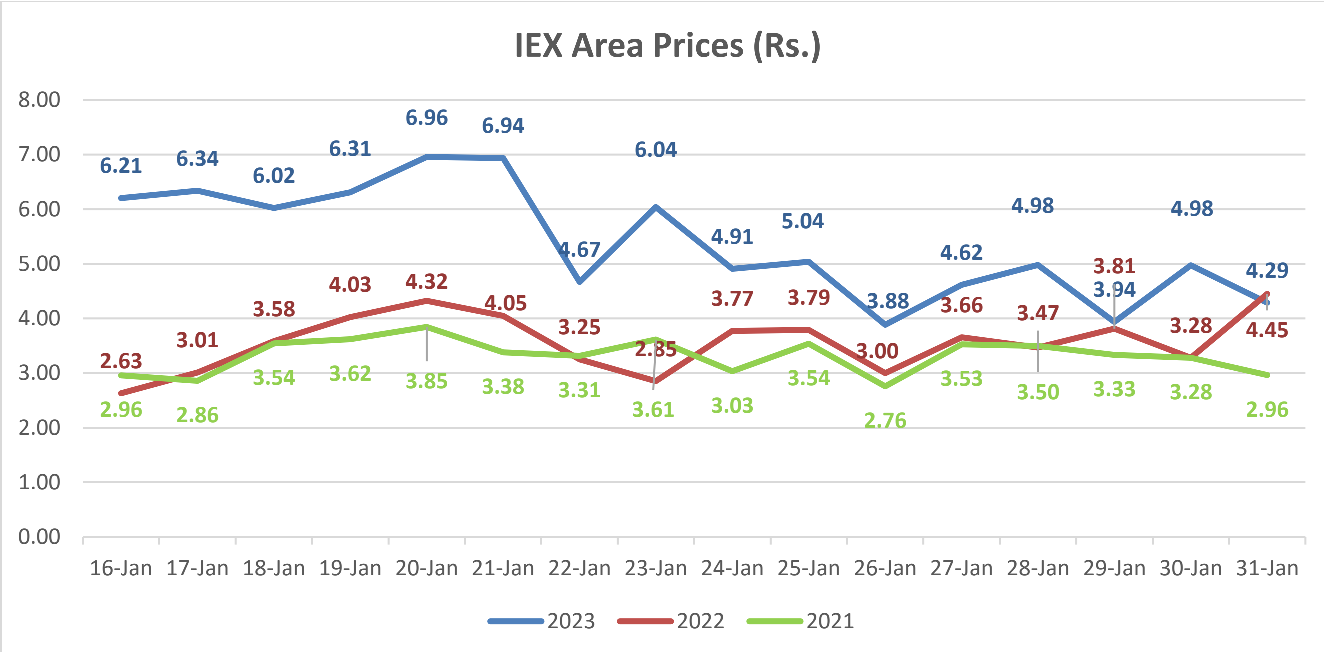
24	West Bengal	ER	41.90
25	Odisha	ER	45.41
26	Bihar	ER	42.09
27	Jharkhand	ER	50.08
28	Sikkim	ER	47.00
29	DVC	ER	45.71
30	Bangladesh	ER	35.81
31	Arunachal Pradesh	NER	52.52
32	Assam	NER	45.51
33	Manipur	NER	44.33
34	Meghalaya	NER	53.71
35	Mizoram	NER	41.22
36	Nagaland	NER	54.92
37	Tripura	NER	46.47

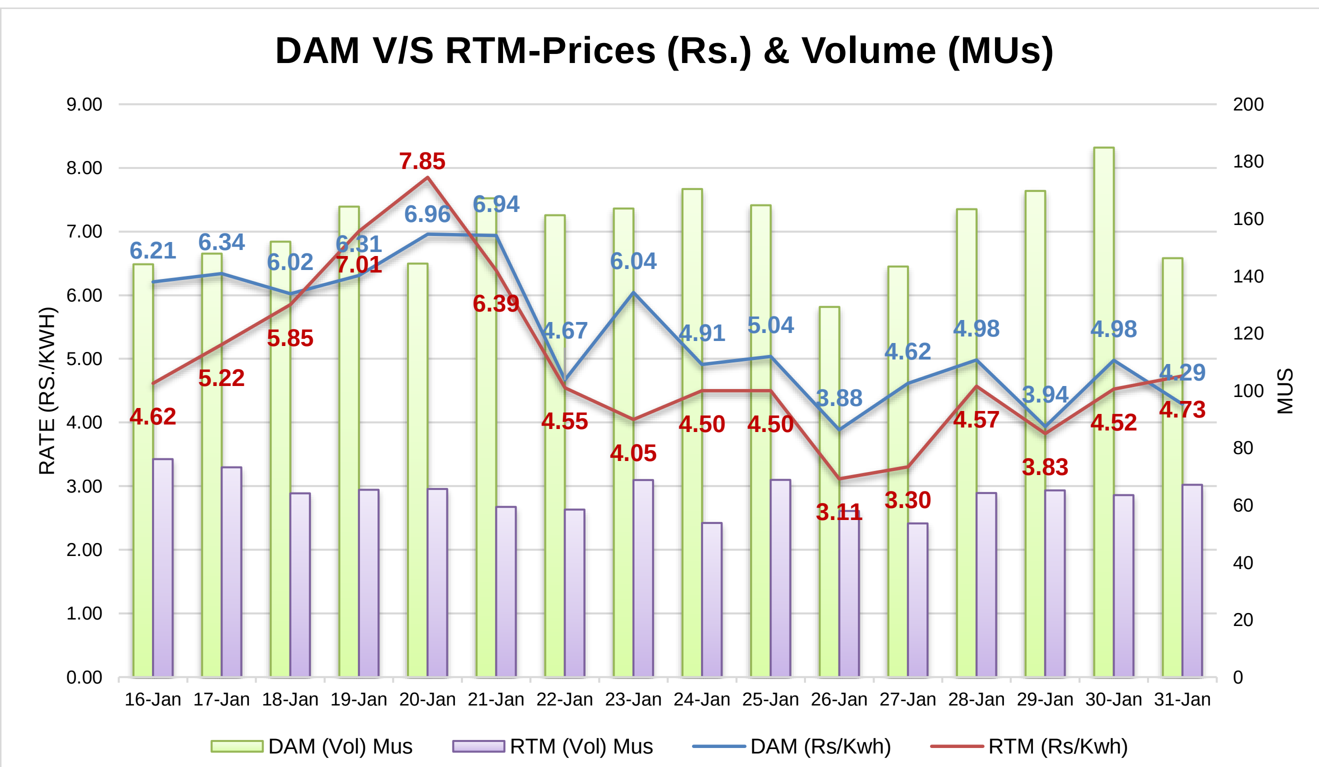
Bilateral Tender Results: -

Sl. No.	Tender Quantum (MW)	Supply Period	Time Blocks (Hrs.)	Price (Rs./kWh)	LOI Status
Noida Power Company Limited/Short/22-23/RA/213					
1	100	01.05.2023 to 30.09.2023	00:00 to 24:00	8.99	Awaited
2	95	01.04.2023 to 30.04.2023	00:00 to 24:00	11.5	
3	50	01.04.2023 to 30.04.2023	00:00 to 04:00	No Participation	
4	75	01.05.2023 to 31.05.2023	00:00 to 04:00	No Participation	
5	75	01.06.2023 to 30.06.2023	00:00 to 04:00	No Participation	
6	55	01.07.2023 to 31.07.2023	00:00 to 04:00	No Participation	
7	45	01.08.2023 to 31.08.2023	00:00 to 04:00	No Participation	
8	35	01.09.2023 to 30.09.2023	00:00 to 04:00	No Participation	
9	35	01.04.2023 to 30.04.2023	10:00 to 19:00	No Participation	
10	45	01.10.2023 to 20.10.2023	10:00 to 19:00	No Participation	
11	55	01.04.2023 to 30.04.2023	19:00 to 24:00	No Participation	
12	75	01.05.2023 to 31.05.2023	19:00 to 24:00	No Participation	
13	85	01.06.2023 to 30.06.2023	19:00 to 24:00	No Participation	
14	75	01.07.2023 to 31.07.2023	19:00 to 24:00	No Participation	
15	65	01.08.2023 to 31.08.2023	19:00 to 24:00	No Participation	
16	75	01.09.2023 to 30.09.2023	19:00 to 24:00	No Participation	
17	75	01.10.2023 to 20.10.2023	19:00 to 24:00	No Participation	
Noida Power Company Limited/Short/22-23/RA/214 (Non-Solar)					
1	50	01.05.2023 to 31.05.2023	00:00 to 24:00	No Participation	Awaited

2	50	01.06.2023 to 30.06.2023	00:00 to 24:00	No Participation	
3	50	01.07.2023 to 31.07.2023	00:00 to 24:00	No Participation	
4	50	01.08.2023 to 31.08.2023	00:00 to 24:00	7.79-7.8	
5	50	01.09.2023 to 30.09.2023	00:00 to 24:00	7.79-7.8	
Noida Power Company Limited/Short/22-23/RA/215 (Hydro)					
1	50	01.05.2023 to 31.05.2023	00:00 to 24:00	7.95	Awaited
2	50	01.06.2023 to 30.06.2023	00:00 to 24:00	7.55-7.67	
3	50	01.07.2023 to 31.07.2023	00:00 to 24:00	7.33	
4	50	01.08.2023 to 31.08.2023	00:00 to 24:00	7.23	
5	50	01.09.2023 to 30.09.2023	00:00 to 24:00	7.55-7.67	
GUVNL/Short/22-23/RA/216					
1	500	06.02.2023 to 28.02.2023	00:00 to 24:00	7.82-11.75	Awaited
2	750	01.03.2023 to 31.03.2023	00:00 to 24:00	7.9-11.75	
3	750	01.04.2023 to 30.04.2023	00:00 to 24:00	8.73-13.054	
4	750	01.05.2023 to 31.05.2023	00:00 to 24:00	8.72-11.75	
5	750	01.06.2023 to 30.06.2023	00:00 to 24:00	8.11-8.75	
Noida Power Company Limited/Short/22-23/RA/239					
1	100	01.05.2023 to 31.05.2023	00:00 to 24:00	8.16	Awaited
2	100	01.06.2023 to 30.06.2023	00:00 to 24:00	8.16	
3	100	01.07.2023 to 31.07.2023	00:00 to 24:00	7.44	
4	100	01.08.2023 to 31.08.2023	00:00 to 24:00	7.3	
5	100	01.09.2023 to 30.09.2023	00:00 to 24:00	7.09	
6	95	01.04.2023 to 30.04.2023	00:00 to 24:00	10.19	
7	50	01.04.2023 to 30.04.2023	00:00 to 04:00	11.25	
8	75	01.05.2023 to 31.05.2023	00:00 to 04:00	11.15	
9	75	01.06.2023 to 30.06.2023	00:00 to 04:00	11.15	
10	55	01.07.2023 to 31.07.2023	00:00 to 04:00	10	
11	45	01.08.2023 to 31.08.2023	00:00 to 04:00	8.5	
12	35	01.09.2023 to 30.09.2023	00:00 to 04:00	7.75	
13	35	01.04.2023 to 30.04.2023	10:00 to 19:00	9.75	
14	45	01.10.2023 to 20.10.2023	10:00 to 19:00	7.5	
15	55	01.04.2023 to 30.04.2023	19:00 to 24:00	11.2	
16	75	01.05.2023 to 31.05.2023	19:00 to 24:00	11.2	
17	85	01.06.2023 to 30.06.2023	19:00 to 24:00	11.2	
18	75	01.07.2023 to 31.07.2023	19:00 to 24:00	11.2	
19	65	01.08.2023 to 31.08.2023	19:00 to 24:00	11.2	
20	65	01.09.2023 to 30.09.2023	19:00 to 24:00	11.2	
21	75	01.10.2023 to 20.10.2023	19:00 to 24:00	10	

IEX Price Trends





Weather (Estimated for next fortnight)

City	Max Temp	Min Temp	Precipitation (Probability)
DELHI	25	12	3%
MUMBAI	33	22	0%
KOLKATA	30	17	4%
CHENNAI	33	22	3%

(Source - Accuweather)

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