TATA POWER

TATA

POWER MARKET CAPSULE-215th Edition

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TPTCL'S E-NEWS LETTER

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Tata Power Trading Company Limited (TPTCL)

Lighting up Lives!

Power Market News

HPX executes 1st e-RA contract for Indian Railways

Hindustan Power Exchange (HPX), a power exchange promoted by PTC India, Bombay Stock Exchange, and ICICI Bank, has concluded its 1st e-Reverse Auction (e-RA) based long duration contract for Indian Railways. The exchange simultaneously logged its highest single day volume of 36.18MUs. The first e-RA trade on HPX's platform has been executed between Indian Railways (buyer) and Jindal Power (seller). Due to the efficient price discovery and ease of conducting auctions, the single side e-RA has become a preferred choice for buyers across the country. With innovative contract designing and payment security, the success ratio of these auctions has improved and led to increase in participation from power generating companies.

Backed by technology and innovative features, the power exchange in India promises to offer speed, transparency, and better price discovery in the execution of trades. The exchange is presently offering trading in contingency contracts, green contingency contracts, long duration contracts, term ahead market (TAM), renewable energy certificates (REC), energy saving certificates (ESCerts), day ahead market (DAM), green day ahead market (G-DAM) & real time market (RTM), while the trade in the last three segments is yet to gather momentum. ***Source***

Electricity consumption increases nearly 13% in January

India's power consumption logged a double-digit year-on-year growth of nearly 13 per cent to 126.16 billion units in January 2023, according to government data. The robust growth of power consumption indicates sustained momentum of economic activities in January. Experts earlier said the power consumption and demand would increase in January due to the use of heating appliances, especially in the northern parts of the country, and a further improvement in economic activities. In January 2022, power consumption stood at 111.80 billion units (BU), higher than the 109.76 BU in the same month of 2021, the data showed.

Electricity consumption in January 2020 stood at 105.15 BU. The peak power demand met, which is the highest supply in a day, rose to 210.61 gigawatt (GW) in January 2023. The peak power supply stood at 192.18 GW in January 2022 and 189.39 GW in January 2021. The peak power demand met was 170.97 GW in the pre-pandemic January 2020.
Meanwhile, India's output of eight core industries registered a 7.4 per cent growth in December 2022, against 4.1 per cent growth during December 2021, according to the ministry of commerce and industry. The production of coal, electricity, steel, cement, fertilisers, refinery products and natural gas increased in December 2022 over the corresponding month of last year. Index of eight core industries (ICI) measures the combined and individual performance of production of eight core industries, namely coal, crude oil, natural gas, refinery products, fertilisers, steel, cement and electricity.

According to the statement released by the ministry of commerce and industry, the eight core industries among coal comprise 40.27 per cent of the weight of items included in the Index of Industrial Production (IIP). ***Source***

IEX records trade volume of 8,639 million units in January, highest in this fiscal

Indian Energy Exchange said that it has clocked a total trade volume of 8,639 million units (MU) in

January 2023, highest in the current financial year so far. However, the data showed that the trade volume in January this year was lower than 8,652 MU recorded in the same month last year.

The IEX has achieved 8,639 MU total volume in January 2023, including green power trade of 347 MU, and 3.95 lakh RECs (renewable energy certificates), equivalent to 395 MU, an IEX statement said. Total electricity (trade) volume on the exchange in January 2023 at 8,245 MU, saw an increase of nine per cent on YoY (year on year) and 4 per cent on MoM (month on month) basis.

The overall energy trade volume on the exchange during the month was 8,639 MU, an increase of two per cent on MoM basis. In January '23, the exchange witnessed its highest volume in this fiscal year, due to improving supply side conditions, led by gradually increasing coal supply and easing e-auction coal prices. The volume has been steadily increasing month-on-month since November '22, it noted.

Improving coal inventory at power plants due to the government's proactive initiatives is expected to lower clearing price on the exchange in the coming months, it stated, adding that this will provide further cost optimisation opportunities to discoms and open access consumers, resulting in higher volumes on the exchange. The day-ahead market volume decreased from 5,001 MU in December 2022 to 4,893 MU in January '23, i.e 2 per cent lower on MoM basis. The day ahead market volume was lower by 7 per cent on YoY basis due to high prices resulting from a constrained supply scenario, which led to high spot e-auction coal prices during the month as compared to the same month last year.

The real-time electricity market achieved 2,102 MU volume during the month, registering a 33 per cent YoY and 19 per cent MoM growth. The Term-Ahead Market (TAM), comprising intra-day, contingency, daily & weekly contracts, and contracts up to 3 months, traded 902 MU during the month, an impressive increase of 131 per cent on YoY basis and 10 per cent on MoM basis.

The IEX green market, comprising the green day-ahead and green term-ahead market segments, achieved a 347 MU volume during January '23, growing 24 per cent on YoY basis.

The green day-ahead market achieved 286 MU volume with a weighted average price of Rs 6.30 per unit. The green term-ahead market achieved 61 MU volume with an average monthly price of Rs 6.22/unit for non-solar and Rs 8.19/unit for hydro. A total of 3.95 lakh RECs were cleared in the trading session at IEX held on Friday, 27th January 2023 as compared to 11.26 lakh RECs in January '22. ***Source***

Financial year ending, but power tariff for Delhi yet to be publicized

The power tariff order of Delhi for 2022-23 is yet to be announced by the city's electricity regulator DERC, even as the financial year is coming to an end. Ideally, the exercise should be completed before the next financial year starts, and a delay in announcement in tariff will affect consumers as well as distribution companies in the long run "financially", according to people who track the power sector. The power tariff order is ready but its announcement has been delayed due to various reasons, a senior functionary at Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC) said.

"The tariff order is ready. Its announcement was delayed earlier due to court cases and now, the DERC chairman has retired. We are waiting for a fresh appointment to the post so that the tariff order can be announced by the new chairman," he said. The DERC comprises two members and a chairman. Currently, the post of chairman and that of a member are vacant. The power ministry had in a letter in 2021 directed all state and central power regulators to issue tariff orders before April 1 of a financial year. It had also said the tariff order should be cost reflective.

Sources, however, said that the DERC, which has only one member (technical), AK Ambasht, can announce the new power tariffs if there is a delay in appointment of chairman. Delhi Deputy Chief Minister Manish Sisodia, who is minister for power, had last month urged Lt Governor V K Saxena to “urgently” clear the appointment of DERC chairman.

The name of Justice (retired) Rajeev Shrivastava was approved by the Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal for the post. Every year, the DERC announces new power rates for consumers here keeping in consideration various petitions filed by companies involved with generation and distribution of power in the national capital.

Ideally, the exercise should be completed before the commencement of a financial year. But for several years, the announcements of tariff orders have been delayed due to different reasons, said a power sector expert on the condition of anonymity. The Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) government claims that it has not allowed increase in power tariff in the city since it came to power in 2015.

The last tariff hike in Delhi was in 2014. Since 2002, power purchase costs for distribution companies (discoms) here have increased by over 300 per cent as compared to just 91 per cent increase in the retail power tariff in the same period, another expert, who did not wish to be named, said. “Due to non-cost reflective tariffs, revenue gap (regulatory assets) of Delhi discoms have reached over Rs 57,000 crore,” he claimed. It had announced power tariff for 2021-22 in September 2022, without any increase in rates, saying it did not see any “good reason” to do so. The power regulator had, however, raised the pension surcharge from five per cent to seven per cent. ***Source***

Tamil Nadu: Tangedco to source power to meet summer demand

CHENNAI: Tangedco has decided to schedule sourcing of power from private generators within the state to tide over the impending electricity crisis during summer and to keep costs in check.

Though the state-owned discom already has long term power purchase agreement with some of the private generators such as SEPC Power Private Limited and Coastal Energen Power Ltd in Thoothukudi, and IL ans FS in Cuddalore, there was no regular supply from the generators due to coal shortage and the supply almost stopped last year. While Tangedco just had to pay so far, it has no other option but to buy from the private gencoms to meet the increased demand during summer. The demand is expected to touch 19,000 MW this year, nearly 1,500 MW more than 2022.

Sources in the Tangedco said the discom will buy power from the companies with long term power purchase agreement even if they produce electricity using imported coal, which will lead to increased cost, compared to energy produced with domestic coal. "However, the price will be cheaper than in the exchange during peak summer. Also, the complications involved in procuring power from other states will not be there if the power is sourced locally," said the source. It is also likely that Tangedco may procure additional power produced from other units of IL ans FS and Coastal Energen. Both the plants have two units of 540 and 558 MW, respectively.

Tangedco has reportedly approached Taqa Neyveli Power Company Ltd, which is Lignite powered, in Cuddalore for power purchase. The 250MW plant started generation after the TANGEDCO held talks with the Neyveli Lignite Corporation to ensure lignite supply.

Meanwhile, Tangedco's coal stock has consistently been nine to 10 days and it gets 19 to 20 rakes of alloted 22 takes. A senior official, when contacted, said that the talks are on with private generators and added that no decision has been arrived yet. ***Source***

Punjab discom to install prepaid smart electricity meters at govt departments

To thwart bill pendency with government departments, Punjab State Power Corporation Limited (PSPCL) made pre-paid smart meters mandatory for all government connections within fifteen days. The government departments owed over Rs 2,600 crore to PSPCL, and with this new system, they will be required to make advance payments for the prepaid meters and appoint a Nodal Officer for each connection.

A total of 53,000 notices have been issued to various government offices across the state. The PSPCL has announced the introduction of pre-paid smart meters for government connections with a contract demand of 45 KVA, starting March 1. The move aims to encourage consumers to be more involved in their electricity consumption patterns by paying in advance for future consumption.

For advance payments, they will get a 1 per cent rebate on the consumption of electricity. "The existing consumers will be served 15 days' notice for converting to prepaid meters. The notice will contain details of the last 12 months' energy consumption and Circular 2023 billed amount for the respective consumer,'' states the order issued by the Deputy Chief Engineer (Regulation) of PSPCL.

It further reads, "A 15-day notice will be issued to existing consumers for converting to prepaid meters, while new connections will mandatorily be released with prepaid meters only. The PSPCL will provide and install the prepaid meters at its own cost, and no meter cost will be charged to consumers. The minimum recharge amount for government connections will be Rs. 1000 and alerts will be sent to consumers when their account balance reaches certain levels."

"Recharge can be done through various platforms such as PSPCL's website, mobile app, and various digital payment methods. There will be an alert message on the meter/metering system when the balance amount in the meter account has reached 50 per cent, 25 per cent and then 10 per cent of the last recharge amount," it read.

"These alert messages shall also be sent to the consumer on the registered Mobile number through SMS, registered e-mail and on PSPCL mobile application. After these alert messages, the consumers may be advised that immediate steps should be taken to recharge the prepaid account to avoid disconnection," it stated.

The electricity supply will be automatically cut off when the recharge amount reaches zero and the supply will be resumed after recharging. A final electronic bill will be issued to consumers, and the connection may be disconnected permanently if the account is not recharged within six months of temporary disconnection. ***Source***

Punjab: Free electricity leads to a 12% jump in power consumption in January, unpaid bills and summer months ahead cause concern

Punjab power minister Harbhajan Singh has said in a statement that compared to January 2022, the monthly power consumption in the state has gone up by 12 per cent. The minister added that Punjab State Power Corporation Limited (PSPCL) met the demand successfully by optimum utilisation of the

resources. As per reports, 54,237 million units were consumed in January 2022 which rose to 60,762 units million units this year.

As per the officials, the rise in consumption can be attributed to two reasons. First, there was an intense cold wave and second, the government of Punjab under the Aam Aadmi Party is providing 600 units of free electricity in a billing cycle.

PSPCL met the requirement by arranging electricity from outside the state. Punjab's thermal and hydropower generation capacity was also increased. Notably, the thermal power generation from PSPCL-owned plants in Lehra and Ropar was increased by 128 per cent. These two units produced 2,736 million units in January 2022. However, in January 2023 the power general was clocked at 6,229 million units.

Similarly, the power generation in hydro projects owned by PSPCL and BBMB increased by 21 per cent and 13 per cent respectively. In PSPCL-owned hydropower units, the power generation was upped from 2,946 million units to 3,567 million units. In BBMB, it increased from 3,067 million units to 3,454 million units.

There has been a sharp increase in the banking of power with other states. As per reports, compared to 1,917 million units in January 2022, 3,487 million units of electricity were consumed that were banked from other states.

The real test is yet to begin

The power consumption in winter is comparatively less in the state. The real test will begin as the temperature will soar in the coming months. Since the government of Punjab announced free 300 units of electricity per month, consumption has consistently increased compared to previous years. For example, in September last year, the power demand rose by 22 per cent.

With the increased demand for power, scheduled and unscheduled power cuts have become more frequent in the state. At the beginning of this year, the state saw a rise of 27 per cent in the demand, that too when historically power consumption is at its lowest during January. There were frequent power cuts reported in the state but the authorities maintained they were just "technical snags".

Recently, the power engineers in the state warned the government that the state may face power shortages or blackouts in the upcoming paddy season if immediate corrective and timely actions are not taken. The PSEB Engineers' Association wrote to the Chief Minister saying the "costly indecisions" including mounting subsidy bill, widening expenditure gap and no substantial increase in power generation will cause problems in the coming month.

Subsidy and non-payment of the subsidy bill by the government were stated as prominent reasons in the letter. "Punjab Government's annual power subsidy bill in this financial year is expected to cross Rs 19,000 crore in 2022-23, which includes free and subsidized power to industries, agriculture, and domestic consumers, that too without considering the backlog subsidy payment of Rs 9,020 crores," said the association.

Furthermore, the association accused the government of "deliberately underestimating the expenditure" on power subsidy by almost Rs 7,000 crore. The association said, "Now, with no budget provision for this big gap in expenditure, PSPCL is being forced to arrange funds on its own by loans from banks and financial institutions at high-interest rates and this lending will increase the overall cost of power for the ordinary consumers."

The association also alleged that some politically backed elements in the state are using “every mean possible” to keep their consumption “below the 600 units threshold”. Such elements, according to the association are creating trouble for the corporation staff and stopping them from conducting vigilant activities to stop electricity theft. ***Source***

India's non-fossil power generation capacity grow to 174 GW in 2022: R K Singh

India's non-fossil fuel-based power generation capacity was at 174.53 gigawatt (GW) at the end of December 31, 2022, Parliament was informed. The country's total power generation capacity, including 235.81 GW from the thermal base, was at 410 GW at the end of 2022, Minister for Power, New and Renewable Energy R K Singh said in a written reply to the Rajya Sabha.

"So far, a total of 174.53 GW power generation capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources has been installed in the country as on 31.12.2022," he said. The capacity includes 63.30 GW solar power, 46.85 GW large hydro, 41.93 GW wind power, 10.73 GW bio power, 4.94 GW small hydro power and 6.78 GW nuclear power.

In another reply, the minister said 2,97,609 million units (MU) energy from various sources of renewable energy in the April-December period of 2022-23. At 1,37,903 MU, large hydro projects alone contributed 46.3 per cent to the total renewable energy generation during the said period, followed by solar at 72,924 MU (24.5 per cent). Wind energy contributed 20 per cent with 5,95,32.36 MU power generation. The rest came in from other sources like biomass, import from Bhutan etc, he said. ***Source***

Coal import cannot be zero, its blending with domestic dry fuel helped plants maintain stock: Power Min R K Singh

Coal imports cannot be reduced to zero as several thermal power projects in India are designed to utilise the imported dry fuel for its high calorific value and blending it with domestic coal is also needed to maintain fuel stocks, Parliament was informed. "The power plants designed for utilizing high Gross Calorific Value (GCV) non-coking coal, and cement, sponge iron, aluminum customers are utilizing high-ranked low ash coal. The coal requirement for such category of consumers cannot be substituted by domestic coal. Thus, import of coal cannot be reduced to zero," Power Minister R K Singh said in a written reply to the Rajya Sabha.

Singh said thermal power plants have been importing coal for blending since 2009.

During 2022-23 (till January 2023), Coal India Ltd despatched 485.99 million tonne (provisional) coal to the power sector as compared to 440.05 MT during the same period a year ago, registering a growth of about 10 per cent.

However, he stated that with the rise in electricity demand, the increase in supply of coal to power plants is not commensurate with the domestic coal requirement. The gap between daily coal consumption and daily arrival of domestic coal ranged from 2.65 lakh tonne to 0.5 lakh tonne between September 2022 and January 2023. If the imports for blending had not been made, coal stocks at thermal power plants would have been reduced to zero in September 2022, he pointed out.

Therefore, he said, Ministry of Power advised central, state gencos and Independent Power Producers (IPPs) on January 9, 2023 to import coal through a transparent competitive procurement for blending so

as to have sufficient coal stocks at their power plants for smooth operations till September 2023. About the high price of imported coal, he said its price is not comparable with that of domestic coal due to difference in calorific value.

The pricing of imported coal is linked with international indices, source of origin and factors like ocean freight, insurance etc which vary with international demand-supply scenario, he explained.

Every power generating company imports coal as per its requirement, he told the House.

In another reply to the House, he said power generating companies (gencos) procure coal from coal supplier companies and need to pay for the same. Ministry of Power monitors supply of coal to power plants in coordination with ministries of coal and railways. As on January 31, 2023, the stock of coal with power plants was 31.5 MT, he stated. ***Source***

No power supply disruption due to high demand, says Power Minister R.K. Singh

Power Minister RK Singh exuded confidence that there will be no disruption in electricity supply due to high demand during summer, and he will not hesitate to import coal and mandate thermal plants to run at full capacity for the purpose. The Indian power system has already met a record power demand of 211.6 GW in June 2022. During the current year 2023, the power demand is expected to be around 225 GW during summer, Singh said in a written reply to the Lok Sabha.

Asked about rising power demand, Singh told reporters in a press conference, "We are prepared. There is no question of being a disruption in supply if I need to import coal I will import it. If I need to blend, I will blend". He explained that blending (of imported coal) has been happening earlier and so he has no hesitation at all in blending. Singh assured that there is not going to be any shortage of coal. He stated that as far as section 11 is concerned if there is a need ...then I will do (impose) that. In May 2022, the Ministry of Power issued a directive under Section 11 of the Electricity Act, stating that all imported coal-based power plants shall operate and generate power at their full capacity to meet the growing demand.

Energy transitions meeting

Mr. Singh also briefed the media on the First Energy Transitions Working Group Meeting to be held in Bengaluru on February 5 to 7.

He said India is hosting the prestigious G20 summit this year, the premier forum for international cooperation. The G20 members represent around 85% of the global GDP (gross domestic product), over 75% of the global trade, and about two-thirds of the world population. It plays an important role in shaping and strengthening global architecture and governance on all major international economic issues.

The priority areas for the Energy Transitions Working Group (ETWG) include energy transition through addressing technology gaps; low-cost financing for energy transition; energy security and diversified supply chains; energy efficiency, industrial low carbon transitions and responsible consumption; Fuels for Future (3F) and universal access to clean energy and just, affordable, and inclusive energy transition pathways.

Giving details of the events, Mr.Singh said that the Energy Transitions Working Group while retaining focus on achieving energy transition, will emphasise addressing technology gaps and financing to ensure

that it is delivered across countries in a time-bound and affordable manner without compromising the energy needs of the communities.

On the sidelines, a high-level international seminar on 'Carbon Capture, Utilisation and Storage (CCUS)' has been organised at the first ETWG. The seminar will focus on highlighting the importance of carbon capture, utilisation and storage considered vital for achieving netzero targets. To set the agenda and identify action areas for the planned Energy Transition Ministerial Meeting (ETMM), the ETWG will conduct four working group meetings. India is hosting 150+ delegates from 19 countries, European Union and 9 guest countries. In addition, leading International Organisations, Regional Organisations and knowledge partners will be part of the meeting. ***Source***

Free electricity schemes will affect India's bid to save energy: Power ministry

Bengaluru,) Union Power Secretary Alok Kumar said free electricity promised by some political parties will affect India's bid to conserve and save energy. He also said that the state governments are free to give subsidies, but they should also consider taking up responsibility to ensure energy efficiency. "Conceptually, free power has one disadvantage. It takes away all the incentives for energy conservation. If the consumer is getting free power, they will lose all the incentives to save energy," he told reporters replying to an UNI query at a press conference here. "So my take is that the governments are free to give subsidies, but they should also consider taking up the responsibility for ensuring energy efficiency," he said. Alok Kumar also advised the state governments, who are promising to give free electricity to consumers, to charge something so that more subsidies can be given to very poor consumers. Otherwise, giving free electricity to all sections, including the rich, will affect all efforts towards energy efficiency. "Giving free electricity is their (state governments) wisdom, but our advice is they should charge something to consumers, so that we can give more subsidies to the very poor consumers and some other households, but giving free electricity to all (including the rich) will affect all efforts towards energy efficiency," he said. If the state governments want to give subsidies, they are free to give them, but they should pay the amount of subsidy to the distribution companies, so that distribution companies are not put into financial losses, and are able to buy and supply power. The AAP-led Punjab and Delhi governments are implementing free electricity in their states. This scheme has caught the imagination of Karnataka Congress too, and its leaders have been promising free electricity to their people if they win the assembly election this year. ***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

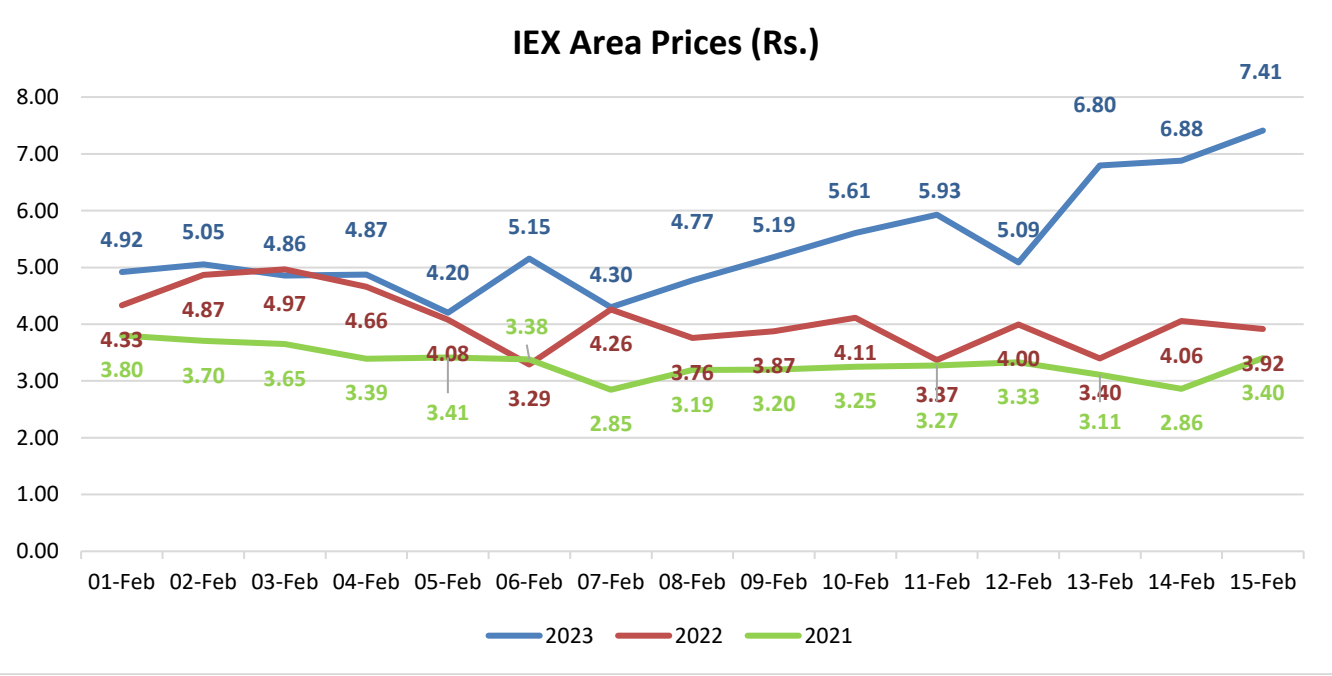
29	DVC	ER	45.71
30	Bangladesh	ER	35.81
31	Arunachal Pradesh	NER	52.52
32	Assam	NER	45.51
33	Manipur	NER	44.33
34	Meghalaya	NER	53.71
35	Mizoram	NER	41.22
36	Nagaland	NER	54.92
37	Tripura	NER	46.47

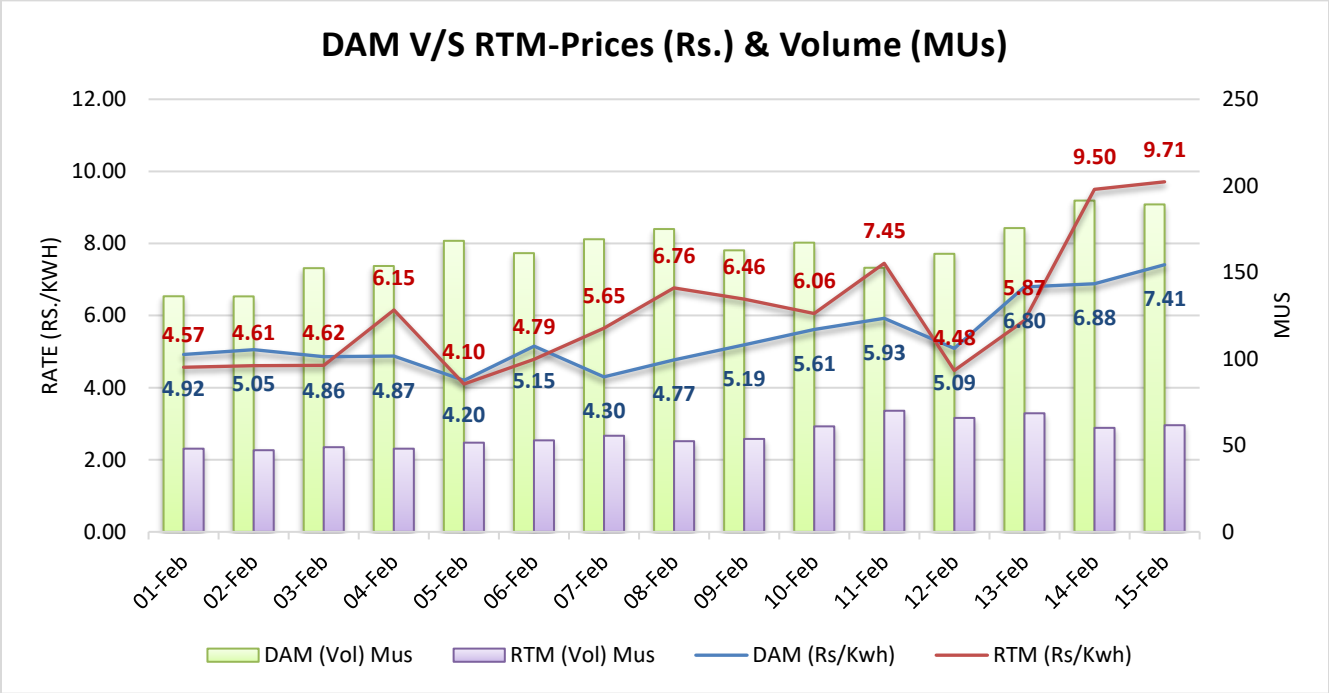
Bilateral Tender Results: -

Sl. No.	Tender Quantum (MW)	Supply Period	Time Blocks (Hrs.)	Price (Rs./kWh)	LOI Status
PFC Consulting Limited/Short/22-23/RA/217					
1	2400	01.04.2023 to 14.04.2023	00:00 to 06:00	10.50-15.00	Awaited
2	2800	01.04.2023 to 14.04.2023	19:00 to 24:00	11.00-15.00	
3	1700	15.04.2023 to 30.04.2023	00:00 to 06:00	11.00-15.00	
4	1600	15.04.2023 to 30.04.2023	19:00 to 24:00	11.00-15.00	
5	3000	01.05.2023 to 31.05.2023	00:00 to 06:00	8.50-15.00	
6	3300	01.05.2023 to 31.05.2023	19:00 to 24:00	11.00-15.00	
7	2900	01.06.2023 to 30.06.2023	00:00 to 06:00	9.59-15.00	
8	3000	01.06.2023 to 30.06.2023	19:00 to 24:00	11.10-15.00	
9	1500	01.07.2023 to 31.07.2023	00:00 to 06:00	9.25-13.00	
10	2300	01.07.2023 to 31.07.2023	20:00 to 24:00	11.05-13.00	
11	1100	01.08.2023 to 31.08.2023	20:00 to 24:00	10.25-13.00	
12	1200	01.09.2023 to 30.09.2023	00:00 to 04:00	7.50-13.00	
13	1800	01.09.2023 to 30.09.2023	20:00 to 24:00	9.95-13.00	
WEST BENGAL STATE ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION COMPANY LIMITED/Short/22-23/RA/228					
1	350	01.04.2023 to 30.04.2023	00:00 to 24:00	8.20-9.60	Awaited
2	250	01.04.2023 to 30.04.2023	00:00 to 05:00	-	
3	250	01.04.2023 to 30.04.2023	12:00 to 24:00	-	
APPCC/Short/22-23/RA/230					
1	1000	01.03.2023 to 31.03.2023	00:00 to 24:00	8.80-12.50	Awaited
2	1000	01.04.2023 to 30.04.2023	00:00 to 24:00	9.55-12.50	
3	1000	01.05.2023 to 31.05.2023	00:00 to 24:00	9.55-12.50	
BEST/Short/22-23/RA/237					
1	50	01.04.2023 to 30.04.2023	00:00 to 24:00	7.85	Awaited
2	75	01.04.2023 to 30.04.2023	09:00 to 18:00	-	
3	50	01.05.2023 to 31.05.2023	00:00 to 24:00	7.85	
4	100	01.05.2023 to 31.05.2023	09:00 to 18:00	-	

5	50	01.06.2023 to 30.06.2023	00:00 to 24:00	7.85	
6	75	01.06.2023 to 30.06.2023	09:00 to 18:00	-	
7	40	01.07.2023 to 31.07.2023	09:00 to 18:00	5.9	
8	50	01.08.2023 to 31.08.2023	09:00 to 18:00	6.24	
9	50	01.09.2023 to 30.09.2023	09:00 to 18:00	5.99	
10	50	01.10.2023 to 31.10.2023	00:00 to 24:00	7.84	
11	100	01.10.2023 to 31.10.2023	09:00 to 18:00	8.48	
12	40	01.11.2023 to 30.11.2023	09:00 to 18:00	6.94-8.00	
13	75	01.12.2023 to 31.12.2023	09:00 to 18:00	6.94-8.00	
14	50	01.02.2024 to 29.02.2024	09:00 to 18:00	6.94-7.48	
15	50	01.03.2024 to 31.03.2024	09:00 to 18:00	6.94-7.99	
TATA POWER DELHI DISTRIBUTION LIMITED/Short/22-23/RA/223					
1	100	01.04.2023 to 15.04.2023	00:00 to 24:00	9.49-9.5	Awaited
2	200	16.04.2023 to 30.04.2023	00:00 to 24:00	9.49-9.5	
3	350	01.05.2023 to 15.05.2023	00:00 to 24:00	10.23-10.5	
4	500	16.05.2023 to 31.05.2023	00:00 to 24:00	10.23-10.5	
5	500	01.06.2023 to 15.06.2023	00:00 to 24:00	9.97-10.5	
6	500	16.06.2023 to 30.06.2023	00:00 to 24:00	8.09-10.5	
7	500	01.07.2023 to 15.07.2023	00:00 to 24:00	7.34-8.00	
8	300	16.07.2023 to 31.07.2023	00:00 to 24:00	7.33	

IEX Price Trends





Weather (Estimated for next fortnight)

City	Max Temp	Min Temp	Precipitation (Probability)
DELHI	28	14	10%
MUMBAI	33	22	9%
KOLKATA	33	21	8%
CHENNAI	33	22	4%

(Source - Accuweather)

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