TATA POWER

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POWER MARKET CAPSULE-219th 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

CEA releases draft power demand forecast guidelines

The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has released draft guidelines for utilities to prepare uniform power demand forecasts to improve infrastructure planning. CEA said the forecast should be prepared for the medium-term and long-term. The medium-term forecast should be more than one year and up to five years, while the long-term forecast should be for at least the next 10 years.

According to the draft guidelines, forecasts for power utilities should be carried out for at least three scenarios: optimistic, business as usual and pessimistic. The forecast should be prepared in consultation with all stakeholders, including industrial, agricultural, municipal corporations, drinking water departments, captive power plant owners and other departments involved in planning and implementing electrical energy-intensive schemes, it suggested.

The guidelines want the forecasts to be prepared at the discom/state level at least, but more granular forecasts should be attempted at the zonal, circle, district, sub-station, and feeder/transformer levels if adequate granular level data is available. These granular forecasts are expected to be more useful in power infrastructure planning, the regulator said in its guidelines. By May 11, the power regulator wants feedback from the public about the draft guidelines. ***Source***

Power demand rises 7 pc in March quarter: Report

Power demand in the country rose 7 per cent on an annual basis in the three months ended March, according to a report. Rating agency Crisil in its latest report also said that in March, there was a year-on-year decline of 1.3 per cent in power demand.

"Although the month (March) saw a decline in demand, the fourth quarter of fiscal 2023 witnessed a 7 per cent on-year growth as January and February had seen demand grow 13.7 per cent and 10 per cent, respectively," it said. The growth in the March quarter was led by increased heating requirement in winter months and robust economic activity, it added. The report also said that despite the drop in power demand in March, prices increased 13 per cent on-year in the fourth quarter of last fiscal.

As per the report, in fiscal 2024, soaring temperature and resilient economic activity are expected to keep power demand growing. On average, the first quarter of this fiscal should see power demand grow 4 per cent on-year on a high base of the previous year, it noted. In fiscal 2024, given predictions of heat waves that will increase usage of air conditioners, fans, and refrigeration units, peak electricity demand should touch a record high, the report said. India's peak power demand is expected to grow to 230 GW in the first quarter of fiscal 2024, rising 6.5 per cent on-year. ***Source***

No major power outages seen this summer

Compared to last summer, India’s power and coal sectors are better prepared to meet a significant rise in power demand expected during April-May this year. However, discoms may face cost pressures till they are able to recover dues from consumers. “If you look at the coal stock situation at March-end we had close to 13 days of stock for the domestic coalbased power plants as against about 9 days in March 2022,” said Vikram V, vice-president and sector head, corporate ratings, ICRA.

The government has asked all domestic coal-based plants in January to import and blend coal to the extent of 6% of their requirement, expecting the domestic coal supply will not be sufficient. “They (government) have pre-empted the shortfall by directing the gencos to import coal. Last year, this order

came about in May so the two-month period was a challenge. This year, imports have been carried out well before the demand surge comes in," he said.

The government believes that the average growth of energy requirement in India for year 2023-24 over the previous fiscal will be 4.9%. The peak power demand is expected to be around 229 GW during the summer period, as against last year's 216 GW. Even the India Meteorological Department (IMD) sees above-normal temperatures and the occurrence of heatwave (period of abnormally high temperatures) in many parts of the country this summer, which will further increase the demand for power.

"During the upcoming hot weather season (March to May (MAM)), above normal maximum temperatures are likely over most parts of northeast India, east and central India and some parts of northwest India," IMD said in its latest seasonal outlook. India Energy Exchange (IEX) in its March 2023 update said that while high temperatures and increased demand are expected in the coming months, supply side liquidity should improve due to the various initiatives by the government.

It said that the conducive policy and regulatory initiatives announced by the government to increase coal and gas-based generation "are likely to result in improved sell-side availability on the Exchange, leading to competitive prices and higher clearance for discoms and open access consumers". It may be noted that the government had directed all power generators to complete their maintenance work before the high demand period so that there is no planned maintenance in April-May. Further, statutory directions were issued to imported coal based (ICB) plants to stock coal and generate power, and arrangements have been done for additional gas from GAIL for running gas-based stations.

All captive coal blocks were asked to maximize coal production to supplement the coal supply from domestic coal companies – Coal India Ltd (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL). Close coordination was initiated with ministries of coal and railways to increase the production and dispatch of coal.

"An Inter-Ministerial Sub Group comprising of representatives from Ministries of Power, Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Railways, Central Electricity Authority (CEA), CIL and SCCL meet regularly to take various operational decisions to enhance supply of coal to thermal power plants as well as for meeting any contingent situations relating to power sector including to alleviate critical coal stock position in power plants," power minister RK Singh said in the Lok Sabha.

While the overall power generation capacity in the country has gone up with more addition on the renewable side, the better coal stock situation and the order to import coal in January are likely to help the power sector in meeting the demand this time around. However, there is a concern for discoms on the cost side." Because of the increase in short-term power purchase costs and use of imported coal which is significantly costlier due to elevated international coal prices, the cost of supply for discoms is under upward pressure," said ICRA's Vikram.

One needs to watch out for the ability of the discoms to recover these costs from the consumers. Recovery depends on when and to what extent the new increased tariff is approved by the regulators, he added. ***Source***

Assam tops states in energy efficiency index for 2021-22

GUWAHATI: Assam showed a massive improvement in energy efficiency implementation putting itself as the top performing state in its group, according to the State Energy Efficiency Index (SEEI) report for

2021-22. It was released by Union power and new and renewable energy minister RK Singh. This is a step towards achieving the long-term goal of transitioning to a net-zero economy by 2030.

The index developed by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) in association with Alliance for an Energy-Efficient Economy (AEEE), assesses the annual progress of states and UTs in energy efficiency implementation using 51 indicators aligned with national priorities. These range across seven sectors - buildings, industry, municipality, transport, agriculture, distribution companies (DISCOMs), and cross-sectoral initiatives. The maximum score for the SEEI 2021-22 is 100.

Five states -Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan and Telangana are in the 'frontrunner category' (60 points), while Assam (50.5), Haryana, Maharashtra, and Punjab are in the 'achiever' category (50-60 points). Eight states, namely Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh are in the 'contender' category and the rest in the bottom 'aspirant' category.

"As we transition to a low-carbon economy, it is crucial to ensure sustainable development with energy transition that ensures no one is left behind. Periodic tracking of states' energy efficiency progress and outcomes is essential to contribute effectively to the nation's climate commitments," Singh said. In the previous index of 2020, Assam was placed in the 'contender' category with a total score of 31 points and was in the 'aspirant' category in 2019. The SEEI tracks progress in managing states' and India's energy footprint, driving energy efficiency policies and programmes at the state and local level, he said. ***Source***

Discom debt surges 24% to Rs 6.2 lakh crore in 2021-22

The total debt of the power distribution sector in India rose to ₹6.20 lakh crore in 2021-22, up 24% from 2019-20. However, the pace of debt addition slowed down over the two years, said an annual report on the sector from Power Finance Corporation Ltd. The sector's debt rose ₹33,800 crore in 2021-22, 60% less than the ₹85,500-crore increase in the previous financial year, the report said. The sector's financial deficit nearly halved in 2021-22 from 2019-20, following tariff increases, loan takeover by state governments, and improvement in subsidy disbursement and bill collections.

Financial deficit is an important indicator of the financial health of the sector. The report calculated the deficit on a cash-adjusted basis, where the focus was on capturing cash flows instead of revenue accrued. It compared 2021-22 performance with the previous two fiscals due to the impact of Covid-19. Aggregate technical and commercial losses of power distribution companies fell 5 percentage points to 16.5% in 2021-22 from 2020-21 and 3.4 percentage points from a year before.

Capital expenditure addition fell to ₹48,000 crore in FY22, compared with ₹59,000 crore a year earlier and ₹83,000 crore in 2019-20, the report said, raising concern. The sector needs to actively focus on upgrading its billing infrastructure for long-term gains, it said. Subsidy disbursement by state governments was 102% of the amount booked in 2021-22, compared with 85% a year earlier and 95% in 2019-20. ***Source***

Electricity hits price cap on exchanges as mercury rise

NEW DELHI: Power prices on the exchanges have seen an increase in the past week as temperatures rise after easing in the second half of March. With the mercury expected to rise further with the onset of summer, consumer electricity prices too are expected to soar in tandem with demand.

Prices on the exchanges are up from around ₹4 per kWh (kilowatt hour) last week to over ₹6 per kWh now. Data on the Indian Energy Exchange website showed that the weighted average price for the day

ahead market (DAM) was ₹6.14 per kWh, compared with ₹4.15 a week ago. The prices have already started touching the ceiling of ₹10 per kWh set by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), said industry stakeholders.

“The power demand in the country is expected to go up further in the coming days. As per IMD and according to our own analysis, we expect the temperatures to soar higher and therefore, the same will have an impact on the short-term market prices including exchanges. The prices have already started hitting the ceiling rate of ₹10/kWh during the peak hours, and the average rates too have gone above ₹6/kWh, which was around ₹4.6/kWh a week ago," said an official with Hindustan Power Exchange (HPX).

Trades in power exchanges have almost doubled in the past few weeks, the official said. “In the past few weeks, the overall demand requirements have seen an increase among both DAM and Time Ahead Market (TAM) segments, with overall buy requirements touching more than 3000 million units (MU) in all the segments across all three power exchanges over the past few days. We can thus see that the demand requirements from the participants have gone significantly higher and will remain to higher due to increasing temperatures. Therefore, to meet the increasing demand, we can thus expect more entities to trade in power exchanges."

The India Meteorological Department (IMD) in a statement said the maximum temperature will rise gradually by 2-4 deg. celsius over many parts of the country in the next five days. According to data from the Grid Controller of India, the peak power demand met on April 10 stood at 182.65 GW. It is expected to hit a new record of 229 GW, way above 212 GW reported last year.

The CERC in an order dated 31 March 2023, capped the price of all electricity contracts at ₹10/kWh, against last year’s 12/kWh. The commission has also capped the price cap for High Price Day Ahead Market (HP-DAM) segment at ₹20/kWh which was capped at ₹50/kwh earlier

“Prices have already started touching the ceiling level of ₹10/kWh during the peak hours. Therefore, with the increase in demand, we not only expect the prices to remain at the ceiling level during the peak hours but also during the other hours of the day, as supply is limited and may only catch up with the demand as hydro stations start running at full load. Further, we can also expect volumes to be traded over HP-DAM at a higher price, as an increase in demand for the coming months are foreseen," said an official with Hindustan Power Exchange.

Electricity tariffs in the country are also set to witness a rise in FY24 with the onset of summers and anticipation of a record demand. The increase in prices may range from single digits to as high as 40%, if the recommendations of power distribution companies are accepted. Discoms in several states including Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh have sought a hike in tariffs. The likely increase in tariffs comes in the backdrop of higher fuel expenses, cost of power purchase agreement (PPA) and requirement to blend imported coal in a bid to meet the anticipated record demand in April-May.

In the past couple of months, Centre has also come up with a slew of directives to ensure adequate coal supply to meet the peak power demand in summers. The power ministry, in January directed all power generation companies in the country to blend imported coal up to 6% of their requirement till September amid projections of a 24 million tonne deficit of coal during first half of the next fiscal.

According to a Care Edge Ratings report, the base energy demand increased by 8.1% in FY22 and the estimated demand growth in FY23 is 9.5% due to the rebound of economic activities after Covid-19

lockdowns eased, leading to increased consumption. It noted that there may be a moderation in the growth rate for FY24 and FY25 due to the base effect, but the demand during the fiscals would surpass the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) witnessed in the ten-year period of FY12 to FY22, which was 3.9%.

It noted that the steps to boost supply during the peak demand season, including the introduction of electricity trading from plants having high input costs (including gas-based plants) in the recently introduced High Price Day Ahead Market (HP-DAM) would help in providing the required power availability. ***Source***

Financial deficit of power sector halves to 8% during FY20-22

The financial deficit in India power distribution nearly halved during FY20 to FY22, according to the '11th Annual Integrate Rating and Ranking: Power Distribution Utilities' released by the union power ministry. The Annual Integrated Rating calculates the absolute gap (losses) on a cash adjusted basis, where the focus is on capturing revenue cash flows instead of revenue accrued.

Adani Electricity Mumbai Limited (AEML), Uttar Gujarat Vij Company Limited (UGVCL), Madhya Gujarat Vij Company Limited (MGVCL), DNH Power Distribution Corporation Limited (DNHPDCL) of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Paschim Gujarat Vij Company Limited (PGVCL) were among the top five discoms in the country according to the rating which is based on financial sustainability performance excellence and external environment.

"Financial deficit in India's power distribution sector nearly halved in FY22 as compared to FY20, despite an 8% increase in gross input energy," the report said. In FY22, the power distribution sector's financial deficit nearly halved, when compared to FY20, with absolute cash-adjusted gap declining 46 percent to ₹53,000 crore. Shortfall in cash collection -- the cash-adjustment in the absolute gap -- also improved. In FY20, cash adjusted revenue was ₹38,000 crore lower than accrued revenue, compared with ₹24,000 crore in FY22.

Analysing the losses shows the deficit narrowed despite gross input energy volume growing by 8% over FY20-FY22 on the back of rising demand for power. This was driven by a 50% improvement in the ACS-ARR gap, which captures the cash-adjusted gap per unit. Noting that the government made great efforts to support the sector, the report said that aggregate subsidy disbursal was higher than the subsidy booked during the year. In addition, government has taken over discom loans over FY20-FY22, which have also been converted into equity, thus easing their debt obligations, the report said. ***Source***

Thermal power plants' PLFs to improve in FY24 led by increasing demand: Report

New Delhi: India Ratings and Research (Ind-Ra) has maintained a neutral outlook on the power sector for FY24 as it believes the overall plant load factor (PLF) of thermal power plants would continue to improve and reach closer to 65% during the year. "This is backed by the consistent growth in power demand, expected at 6.5% y-o-y for FY24 and FY25, and continued dependence on coal-based generation, in absence of any major increase in capacity additions in any other sectors except renewables," an Ind-Ra statement said.

Also, the share of renewables is likely to grow gradually due to their inherent nature of low PLFs, giving thrust to the thermal sector in the near to medium term. However, Ind-Ra expects significant thermal capacity additions in FY24 of 13.5GW and 9.5GW in FY25 by central and state entities which is likely to keep PLFs flattish post FY24.

Ind-Ra expects renewable capacity addition to remain rangebound at 12-15GW for FY24. “While the total under construction renewable book as of December 2022 has seen a sharp increase to around 70GW (December 2021: 31GW), uncertainties on account of higher input costs, increase in interest rates and deleveraging targets of some corporates could keep the additions limited. While there is some cooling-off of input costs for solar and wind manufacturers, which should aid in faster growth, a lower-than-expected addition in FY24 from renewables would aid the PLF recovery for thermal power even higher," it said.

The rating agency believes that the energy transition in terms of increasing generation from renewable sources would continue over the medium term. Furthermore, the impetus to fasten the energy transition to renewables would require technology support such as battery storage and green hydrogen, for the projects to be viable for commercial scale.

According to Ind-Ra, there has been a significant improvement in the debtor’s position for generating companies, a result of the tariff hikes taken by distribution companies and implementation of the late Payment Surcharge Scheme 2022, helping in effective management of working capital across players. However, the incremental debt raised at the discom level on account of availing this scheme could pose a threat to receivables, if discom reforms including tariff hikes are not implemented in time.

Ind-Ra has also maintained a stable outlook for over 90% of its rated sector entities for FY24 (FY23: 80%). The rating agency expects the credit metrics of the rated companies in the sector to remain stable in FY24, led by additional EBITDA generation from new capacities, continued capex plans including additional capex for flue gas desulphurisation, a higher proportion of renewable capacity additions, while there could be a moderation in the working capital debt. ***Source***

India's power output grows at fastest pace in 33 years, fuelled by coal

India’s power generation grew at the fastest pace in over three decades in the just-ended fiscal year, a Reuters analysis of government data showed, fuelling a sharp surge in emissions as output from both coal-fired and renewable plants hit records. Intense summer heatwaves, a colder-than-usual winter in northern India and an economic recovery led to a jump in electricity demand, forcing India to crank up output from coal plants and solar farms as it scrambled to avoid power cuts.

Power generation rose 11.5% to 1,591.11 billion kilowatt-hours (kWh), or units, in the fiscal year ended March 2023, an analysis of daily load data from regulator Grid-India showed, the sharpest increase since year ended March 1990. Output from plants running on fossil fuels rose 11.2%, the quickest growth in over three decades, thanks to a 12.4% surge in electricity production from coal, the analysis showed, offsetting a 28.7% decline in generation from cleaner gas-fired plants as a global spike in LNG prices deterred usage.

In the new fiscal year that began April 1, Indian power plants are expected to burn about 8% more coal. The rapid acceleration in India’s coal-fired output to address a spike in power demand underscores challenges faced by the world’s third largest greenhouse gas-emitter in weaning its economy off carbon, as it attempts to ensure energy security to around 1.4 billion Indians.

Total power supplied during the last fiscal year was 1509.15 billion kWh, 8.4% higher than a year earlier but still 6.69 billion units short of demand, the widest deficit in six years. Electricity generated from coal rose to 1,162.91 billion kWh, the data showed, with its share in overall output rising to 73.1% – the highest level since the year ending March 2019.

India's Central Electricity authority estimates that 1 million kWh of power produced from coal generates 975 tonnes of carbon dioxide, while the same amount of power generated from gas produces 475 tonnes. A plant fired by lignite, known as brown coal, emits 1,280 tonnes to produce equivalent power.

RENEWABLES PUSH

Increased fossil fuel burning for power in the world's fifth largest economy drove up CO2 emissions during the year by nearly a sixth, to 1.15 billion tonnes, Reuters calculations based on government data and emissions estimates show. That is 3.4% of the International Energy Agency's estimate of annual global emissions of 33.8 billion tonnes in 2022.

Many major countries boosted coal use in the twelve months due to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, but the rise was steepest in India, data from energy think-tank Ember shows. The government has defended India's high coal use citing lower per capita emissions compared with richer nations and rising renewable energy output.

After missing a target to install 175 GW in renewable energy capacity by 2022, India is trying to boost non-fossil capacity – solar and wind energy, nuclear and hydro power, and biopower – to 500 GW by 2030. India's solar capacity additions have risen by about a fifth during the just-ended fiscal year, boosting its renewable energy output by a record 33.3 billion units, or 21.7%, to 187.1 billion units.

The green energy output helped prevent as much as 32.5 million tonnes of CO2 emissions from power that would otherwise likely have been produced with coal, calculations show. The share of renewables in power generation, excluding big hydro and nuclear power, rose to 11.8% in 2022/23, compared with 10.8% the previous year, the data showed, driven mainly by a 35% increase in solar output. ***Source***

DVC registers 'highest' power generation at 43.32 bn units in FY'23

Damodar Valley Corporation achieved the "highest" power generation in its 75 years of existence, with a 6.5-per cent on-year rise in 2022-23 to 43.32 billion units, which mostly came from thermal sources, company officials said. It also registered a robust 29 per cent growth in power sales to Rs 24,432 crore in 2022-23 over the preceding fiscal, aided by tariff revision and a central scheme, they said.

The plant load factor, too, stood at a record 74.23 per cent as against 68.96 per cent in the 2021-22 fiscal. "In FY'23, billing was Rs 24,432 crore, which is higher by around Rs 5,461 crore over the previous year. Apart from higher generation, regulatory approvals of tariff revision and the Union government's Late Payment Surcharge (LPS) scheme also boosted revenue collection," DVC Chairman Ram Naresh Singh told PTI.

DVC Member Finance Arup Sarkar said billing had risen by about 29 per cent and realisation was higher by 23 per cent in FY'23 to Rs 23,413 crore. The figures are subject to final auditing. Sarkar said DVC ensured uninterrupted power to the industry in 2022-23 despite input supply chain disruptions.

"Amid unprecedented demand, we maintained power supply by blending imported coal to ensure seamless power to the country, which was recouping from the Covid pandemic," he said. Elaborating on the company's performance, Sarkar said the West Bengal Electricity Regulatory Commission had approved its tariff revision for 2017-18 to 2019-20 during 2022-23, and the Jharkhand Electricity Regulatory Commission did the same for 2020-21.

Realisation improved from discoms due to the LPS scheme that restricts power in case of non-payment, he said. "DVC has already commenced production at its Tubed Coal Block in Jharkhand. The dry fuel is

expected to be received soon at the company's power plant, which will help reduce dependence on external coal," Sarkar said. Singh said the Koderma Unit 1 of 500 MW generated uninterrupted power for 393 days, a "milestone" considering 2 to 4 per cent forced outages are common in thermal power plants. DVC plans to implement significant capacity addition in renewable energy in the near future, he added. ***Source***

Quality, reliable, affordable, 24X7 power supply necessary to become developed nation: RK Singh

Union power minister R K Singh said that 24x7 quality, reliable and affordable power supply to all the electricity consumers in the country is necessary for India to become a developed nation. He also emphasised on the importance of having a viable and modern power sector for overall economic growth of the country. Singh was chairing the Review Planning & Monitoring (RPM) meeting with states and state power utilities, the Ministry of Power said in a statement.

It was highlighted that most of the power distribution companies (discoms) have started implementing reform measures prescribed by the ministry of power under its various initiatives like the Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS), Additional Prudential Norms, and Late Payment Surcharge (LPS) Rules 2022. He said that discoms and gencos have benefitted from Late Payment Surcharge Rules 2022, notified by the Ministry in June 2022. The minister also emphasised the importance of correct subsidy accounting. He reiterated that smart prepaid metering is the only solution to overcome the issues of delayed billing and inadequate payments.

During the meeting, he launched the RDSS module of integrated web portal for power distribution sector Schemes. The portal will revolutionize the monitoring of all distribution sector schemes. This platform will provide real-time updates and insights into the implementation of power distribution schemes including RDSS, enabling transparency and efficiency.

The minister also launched the 11th Integrated Rating of Power Distribution Utilities – 2022, 2nd Consumer Service Rating of DISCOMs – 2022 and the State Energy Efficiency Index – 2022. ''Integrated Ratings of 24 discoms have improved from previous year ratings. Four discom, namely MESCOM, CHESCOM & GESCOM and AP Eastern DISCOM, have shown notable improvement by 3 notches. Further, 8 discoms viz. MSEDCL, APDCL, Ajmer, KSEB, HESCOM, BESCOM, Odisha South and Odisha North Discoms have improved their ratings by 2 notches,'' the power ministry said. ***Source***

Transmission charges payable by DICs for the billing month of April 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.

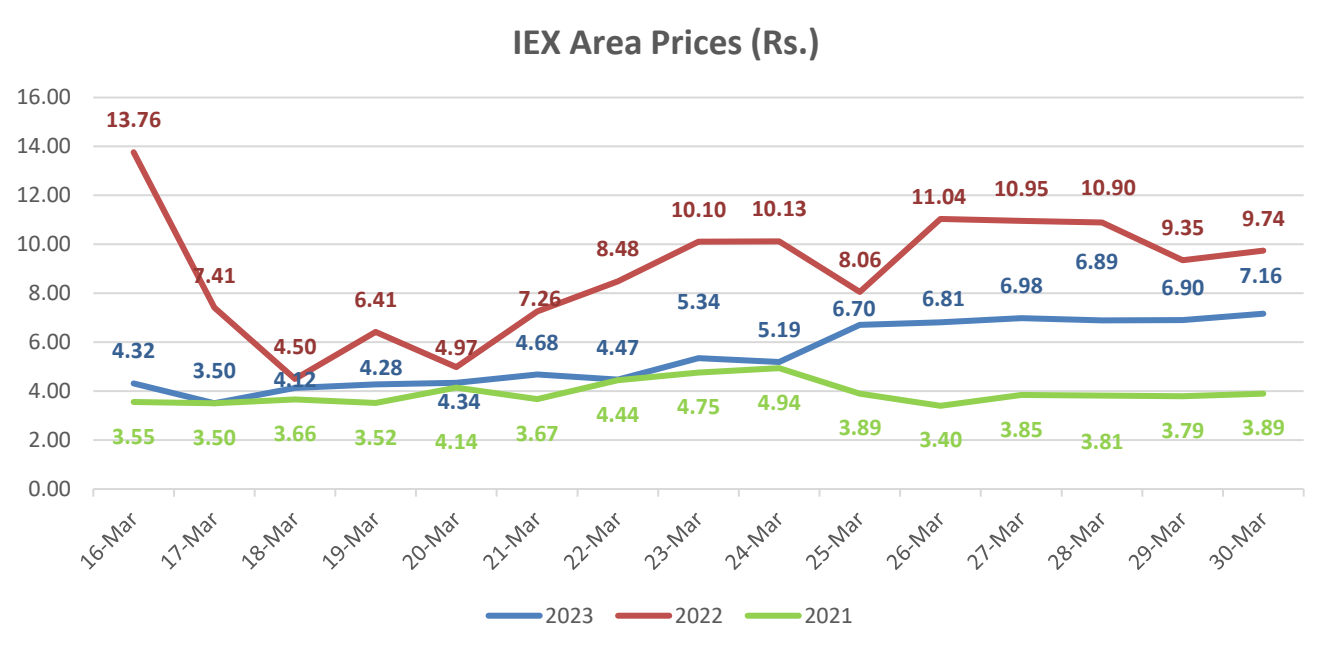
Transmission Charges for Short Term Open Access (STOA)			
Sl. No.	**State**	**Region**	**STOA rate (paise/kWh)**
1	Delhi	NR	42.57
2	UP	NR	46.47
3	Punjab	NR	50.03
4	Haryana	NR	54.80
5	Chandigarh	NR	45.04
6	Rajasthan	NR	48.69
7	HP	NR	47.42
8	J&K	NR	45.90
9	Uttarakhand	NR	50.08
10	Gujarat	WR	42.05
11	Madhya Pradesh	WR	48.30
12	Maharashtra	WR	55.28
13	Chhattisgarh	WR	36.43
14	Goa	WR	45.40
15	Daman Diu	WR	48.51
16	Dadra Nagar Haveli	WR	48.51
17	Andhra Pradesh	SR	77.57
18	Telangana	SR	53.39
19	Tamil Nadu	SR	49.29
20	Kerala	SR	51.61
21	Karnataka	SR	56.36
22	Pondicherry	SR	47.18
23	Goa-SR	SR	39.71
24	West Bengal	ER	41.29
25	Odisha	ER	44.09
26	Bihar	ER	38.91
27	Jharkhand	ER	46.29
28	Sikkim	ER	38.28
29	DVC	ER	43.74
30	Bangladesh	ER	34.46

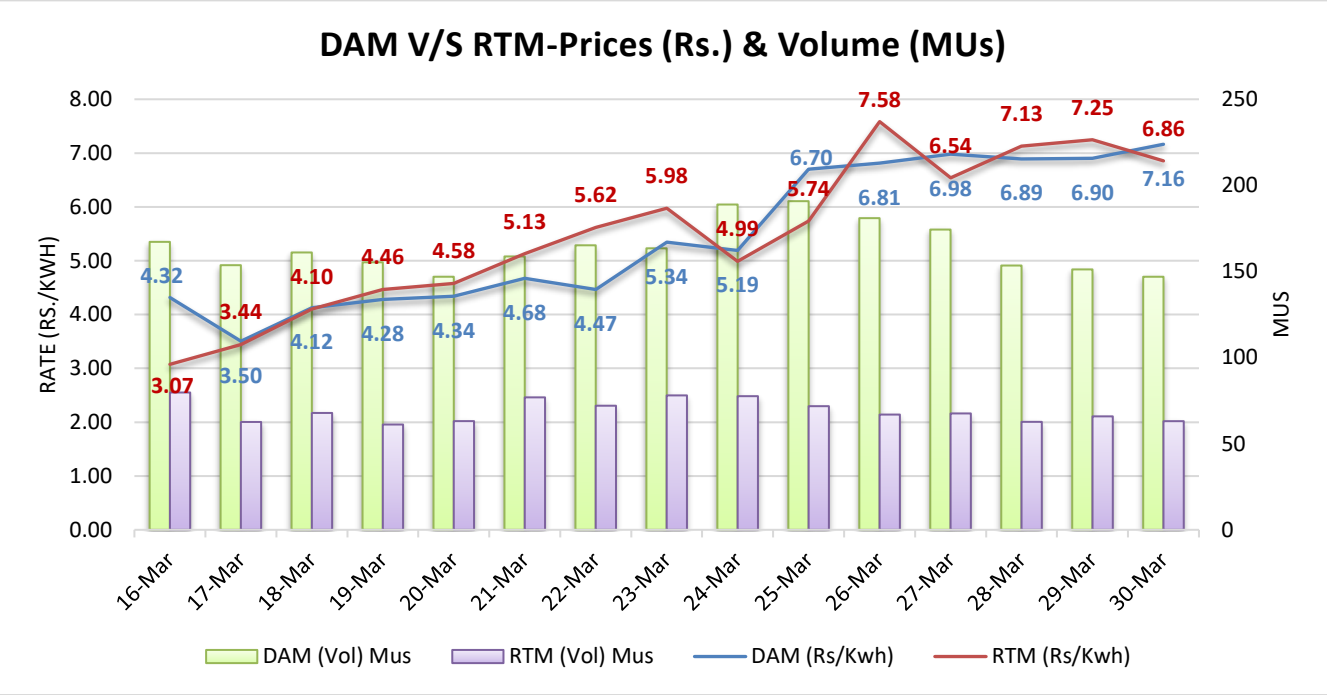
31	Arunachal Pradesh	NER	46.85
32	Assam	NER	38.08
33	Manipur	NER	40.58
34	Meghalaya	NER	38.96
35	Mizoram	NER	38.28
36	Nagaland	NER	51.00
37	Tripura	NER	44.13

Bilateral Tender Results: -

Sl. No.	Tender Quantum (MW)	Supply Period	Time Blocks (Hrs.)	Price (Rs./kWh)	LOI Status
KSEBL/Short/23-24/RA/26					
1	100	01.05.2023 to 20.05.2023	19:00 to 23:00	12	Awaited
2	200	21.05.2023 to 31.05.2023	19:00 to 23:00	9.26-12.00	
PFC Consulting Limited/Short/23-24/RA/39 (UPPCL)					
1	1493	01.05.2023 to 31.05.2023	00:00 to 06:00	10.00 to 20.00	Awaited
2	2276	01.05.2023 to 31.05.2023	19:00 to 24:00	10.00 to 20.00	
3	1430	01.06.2023 to 30.06.2023	00:00 to 06:00	10.00 to 20.00	
4	1407	01.06.2023 to 30.06.2023	19:00 to 24:00	10.00 to 20.00	

IEX Price Trends





Weather (Estimated for next fortnight)

City	Max Temp	Min Temp	Precipitation (Probability)
DELHI	35	23	13%
MUMBAI	32	26	14%
KOLKATA	36	27	23%
CHENNAI	35	28	34%

(Source - Accuweather)

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

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