

**POWER PURCHASE****» AEML-D AND TPC-D ON TOP POSITIONS IN POWER DISTRIBUTION UTILITIES RANKING**

- » MoP has released the 11<sup>th</sup> annual integrated ratings and rankings report for FY 2022, which assessed the financial and operational performance of 71 power distribution companies (DISCOMs).
- » Only 51 Discoms were included in the ranking because others consisted of State Power Departments and DISCOMs that are yet to complete three full years of operations.
- » Parameters which were used to evaluate the rankings were Average Cost of Supply (ACS) – Average Realizable Revenue (ARR) gap, Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) loss, Billing efficiency, Collection efficiency, Governance, Subsidy realized, and adherence to Tariff cycle timelines.
- » According to the Report, the top five Discoms are AEML-D (Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd.), TPC-D (Tata Power Company – Distribution), UGVCL (Uttar Gujarat Vij Company Ltd.), MGVC (Madhya Gujarat Vij Company Ltd.), PGVCL (Paschim Gujarat Vij Company Ltd.)

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**POWER PURCHASE**

- » AEML-D and TPC-D on Top positions in Power Distribution Utilities ranking
- » Karnataka on top in Energy Efficiency Index 2021-22

**RENEWABLES**

- » Delhi notifies Wind and Hydro Power Purchase Obligations till FY 2026

**Policy and Regulatory**

- » CEA Proposes Guidelines for Utilities to Prepare Energy Demand Forecasts
- » MoP issues Final Guidelines on Pump Storage Projects development

**POWER PURCHASE****» KARNATAKA ON TOP IN ENERGY EFFICIENCY INDEX 2021-22**

- ▶ Karnataka topped the State Energy Efficiency Index (SEEI) for the second year running with an overall score of 82.5 points out of 100 on impactful measures taken in improving energy efficiency in the State.
  - ▶ The State had notified the Karnataka Energy Conservation and Energy Efficiency Policy 2022-2027 to promote and enhance energy efficiency across different sectors of the economy.
  - ▶ The framework of the SEEI Report includes 50 indicators. The Report was released by Union Minister of Power.
  - ▶ Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Rajasthan, and Telangana are in the front-runner category (>60 points) while Assam, Haryana, Maharashtra, and Punjab are in the achiever category (50-60 points).
  - ▶ The SEEI 2021-22 aims to help drive energy efficiency policies and program implementation at the state and local level.
- ▶ The indicators will help track the progress in managing the energy footprint. It will also help institutionalize state-level data capture and monitoring of state energy efficiency activities.





## RENEWABLES

### » DELHI NOTIFIES WIND AND HYDRO POWER PURCHASE OBLIGATIONS TILL FY 2026

- » DERC has revised its Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) and compliance regulations, establishing the RPO trajectory for the NCR (National Capital Territory) until the FY 2025-26.
- » The Amendment aligns with the MoP's notification after incorporating Wind Energy into the RPO and recategorizing of Solar Energy as 'Other RPO'.
- » The new trajectory will come into effect from April 1, 2023.
- » The new RPO trajectory is as follows:

RPO Targets	FY 2023-24 %	FY 2024-25 %	FY 2025-26 %
Wind RPO	1.6	2.46	3.36
Other RPO	24.81	26.37	28.17
HPO Targets	0.66	1.08	1.48
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27.07</b>	<b>29.91</b>	<b>33.01</b>



**POLICY AND REGULATORY****» CEA PROPOSES GUIDELINES FOR UTILITIES TO PREPARE ENERGY DEMAND FORECASTS**

- ▶ Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has released Draft Guidelines for Utilities to prepare medium- and long-term forecasts to assess the power demand in the Country.
- ▶ The Draft has proposed that medium-term forecasts must be prepared for over 1 year and up to 5 years, while long-term forecasts must be prepared for more than 5 years.
- ▶ The Draft has included two statistical methods for such purposes: Least Square Method and the Weighted Average Method, which can be used among other methods depending on the availability of the data.
- ▶ CEA further proposed that the forecast should be carried out for at least three scenarios— An optimistic scenario, a Business-As-Usual scenario, and a Pessimistic scenario.
- ▶ The Draft also proposed that the three components of T&D losses— Distribution losses, Intra-state transmission losses, and Inter-state transmission losses — to be analysed separately as each component with separate trajectories.
- ▶ The peak demand forecast of a DISCOM or a state must be derived from the energy requirement by applying an appropriate load factor. The load factor is to be calculated by dividing total energy requirement for a specific period, by the product of maximum demand and period of time.





**POLICY AND REGULATORY****» MOP ISSUES FINAL GUIDELINES ON PUMP STORAGE PROJECTS DEVELOPMENT**

- The MoP has released guidelines to regulate and promote the development of Pumped Storage Projects (PSP) in the Country.
- The Guidelines specify the methods for allotment of project sites through competitive bidding and rule out any upfront premium for project allocation to make it financially viable.
- The Ministry has also envisaged tax waivers and participation in power markets to make these projects financially viable and attractive for developers and investors.
- CEA has estimated that India will require 26.7 GW of PSP and 47.2 GW of Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) by 2032 to integrate with Renewable Energy capacity.
- The following measures are suggested by MoP for the development of PSP projects in the Country:
  - The State Governments may allot project sites to developers in different ways, including on a nomination basis to CPSUs and State PSUs.
  - The Guidelines specify that Governments can also choose methods of competitive bidding, tariffbased competitive bidding, or self-identified off-stream pumped storage projects.
- Developers must start construction work within two years from the date of allotment of the project, failing which allotment of the project site will be cancelled by the concerned state.
- However, a relaxation of one year may be granted to those projects where the delay in the start of construction is attributable to pending environment clearance and forest clearance.
- To ensure the viability of PSPs, states must ensure that no upfront premium is charged for project allocation.
- The Appropriate Regulator has to ensure that services like spinning reserves, reactive support, black start, peaking supply, tertiary and ramping support, faster start-up, and shutdown, which help in supporting grid stability, are suitably monetized.
- The Regulator must notify peak and off-peak tariffs for the generation to provide appropriate pricing signals to peak and base load-generating plants.