



POWER PURCHASE

- » **CIL RAISES PRICES OF NON-COKING COAL BY 8% OVER THE EXISTING NOTIFIED PRICES WITH EFFECT FROM MAY 31.**
- » India's largest coal supplier Coal India Ltd has raised prices of non-coking coal of grade G2 to G10 by 8% over the existing notified prices with effect from May 31.



POWER PURCHASE

- » CIL raises prices of non-coking coal by 8% over the existing notified prices with effect from May 31.



RENEWABLES

- » India adds 485 MW of Rooftop Capacity in first quarter of 2023
- » MoP waives off ISTS charges for offshore wind, green hydrogen and green ammonia projects



Policy and Regulatory

- » KERC Increases the Average Retail tariff by Rs. 0.70/kWh for FY 2024
- » DERC proposes new Net Metering Regulations



POWER PURCHASE

➤ The new notified prices are as given below:

Pit head run of mine price (ROM) of non-coking coal applicable for all coal producing subsidiary companies including NEC but excluding WCL

Grade	GCV Range (Kcal/Kg)	Pithead Run of mine price for Non-Coking coal	
		Power Utilities (including IPPs) Fertilizer & Defence sector (Rs./Te)	Sector other than Power Utilities (including IPPs), Fertilizer & Defence (Rs./Te)
G1	Exceeding 7000	*	*
G2	Exceeding 6700 and not exceeding 7000	3560	3560
G3	Exceeding 6400 and not exceeding 6700	3410	3410
G4	Exceeding 6100 and not exceeding 6400	3250	3250
G5	Exceeding 5800 and not exceeding 6100	2970	2970
G6	Exceeding 5500 and not exceeding 5800	2510	2730
G7	Exceeding 5200 and not exceeding 5500	2090	2510
G8	Exceeding 4900 and not exceeding 5200	1590	1908
G9	Exceeding 4600 and not exceeding 4900	1240	1488
G10	Exceeding 4300 and not exceeding 4600	1120	1344
G11	Exceeding 4000 and not exceeding 4300	965	1155
G12	Exceeding 3700 and not exceeding 4000	896	1073
G13	Exceeding 3400 and not exceeding 3700	827	990
G14	Exceeding 3100 and not exceeding 3400	758	907
G15	Exceeding 2800 and not exceeding 3100	600	718
G16	Exceeding 2500 and not exceeding 2800	514	614
G17	Exceeding 2200 and not exceeding 2500	457	546

+ For GCV exceeding 7000 Kcal/Kg, the price shall be increased by Rs. 100/- per tonne over and above the price applicable for GCV band exceeding 6700 but not exceeding 7000 Kcal/Kg, for increase in GCV by every 100 Kcal/Kg or part thereof.

** An additional amount of Rs 450.00 per tonne (as per the existing practice) to be charged over and above the notified price in respect of coal produced from Rajmahal area of Eastern Coalfields Limited.



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Pit head run of mine (ROM) price of non-coking coal applicable for WCL

Grade	GCV Range (Kcal/Kg)	Pithead Run of mine price for Non-Coking coal	
		Power Utilities (including IPPs) Fertilizer & Defence sector (Rs./Te)	Sector other than Power Utilities (including IPPs), Fertilizer & Defence (Rs./Te)
G1	Exceeding 7000	*	*
G2	Exceeding 6700 and not exceeding 7000	3560	3560
G3	Exceeding 6400 and not exceeding 6700	3410	3410
G4	Exceeding 6100 and not exceeding 6400	3250	3250
G5	Exceeding 5800 and not exceeding 6100	2970	2970
G6	Exceeding 5500 and not exceeding 5800	2740	2800
G7	Exceeding 5200 and not exceeding 5500	2510	2630
G8	Exceeding 4900 and not exceeding 5200	1910	2292
G9	Exceeding 4600 and not exceeding 4900	1490	1788
G10	Exceeding 4300 and not exceeding 4600	1340	1608
G11	Exceeding 4000 and not exceeding 4300	1155	1384
G12	Exceeding 3700 and not exceeding 4000	1073	1285
G13	Exceeding 3400 and not exceeding 3700	990	1186
G14	Exceeding 3100 and not exceeding 3400	907	1086
G15	Exceeding 2800 and not exceeding 3100	718	860
G16	Exceeding 2500 and not exceeding 2800	614	735
G17	Exceeding 2200 and not exceeding 2500	546	653

* For GCV exceeding 7000 Kcal/Kg, the price shall be increased by Rs. 100/- per tonne over and above the price applicable for GCV band exceeding 6700 but not exceeding 7000 Kcal/Kg, for increase in GCV by every 100 Kcal/Kg or part thereof.



RENEWABLES

» INDIA ADDS 485 MW OF ROOFTOP CAPACITY IN FIRST QUARTER OF 2023

- ▶ India has added 485 MW of rooftop solar capacity in the Q1 of 2023 as compared to 483 MW in Q4 of 2022.
- ▶ The commissioning of pending projects after clarification of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) on the ALMM Regulation in October last year contributed to the number of installations.
- ▶ Gujarat, Kerala, and Karnataka added the most rooftop solar capacity during the quarter, contributing to almost 70% of the capacity additions.
- ▶ In Q1 of 2023, residential consumers contributed to nearly 58% of the added capacity, while industrial and commercial consumers accounted for 28% and 14% respectively.
- ▶ Gujarat remained the top state for rooftop solar installations, representing approximately 24% of the total cumulative capacity followed by Maharashtra and Rajasthan.





RENEWABLES

» **MoP WAIVES OFF ISTS CHARGES FOR OFFSHORE WIND, GREEN HYDROGEN AND GREEN AMMONIA PROJECTS**

- » Ministry of Power has waived inter-state transmission (ISTS) charges for offshore wind, green hydrogen, and green ammonia projects as a significant step to facilitate the implementation and expansion of these projects.
- » The waiver is only applicable for ISTS charges but not for ISTS losses. The charges will be waived for 25 years from the commissioning date of the projects.
- » The green hydrogen and green ammonia projects covered under the new scope must utilize renewable energy sources for production.
- » The ISTS charges waiver was previously only applicable to renewable energy generating stations, including solar, wind, and pumped hydroelectric stations.
- » Offshore wind projects commissioned on or before December 31, 2032, either through power purchase agreements or on a merchant basis, will be exempted from ISTS charges for 25 years from the date of commissioning.



- » Green hydrogen and green ammonia projects commissioned on or before December 31, 2030, that utilize renewable energy from sources such as solar, wind, large hydro (commissioned after March 8, 2019), energy storage systems (e.g., pump storage projects or battery energy storage systems), or any hybrid combination of these technologies will be exempted from paying ISTS charges for 25 years from the date of commissioning.



POLICY AND REGULATORY

» **KERC INCREASES THE AVERAGE RETAIL TARIFF BY Rs. 0.70/kWh FOR FY 2024**

- ▶ The Karnataka Electricity Regulatory Commission (KERC) has increased the average retail electricity tariff for all Low-Tension (LT) and High-Tension (HT) categories by Rs. 0.70/kWh for the financial year (FY) 2023-24.
- ▶ The Average Tariff has been increased by 8.31% to Rs. 9.12/kWh in FY 2024 as compared Rs. 8.42/kWh in FY 2023. The DISCOMS in their submission, had recommended an average increase of Rs. 1.39/kWh.
- ▶ As a relief measure and to encourage the adoption of electric vehicles in the State, the Commission reduced the tariff for EV charging stations to Rs. 4.50 /kWh as against the existing rate of Rs. 5/kWh.
- ▶ The rebate of Rs. 0.50/kWh for micro and small industries shall also continue for another year.
- ▶ To simplify the tariff structure, the number of consumer categories has also been reduced to 21 from 31.





POLICY AND REGULATORY

» DERC PROPOSES NEW NET METERING REGULATIONS

- ▶ The Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC) has put forward changes to the Net Metering Regulations that aims to increase flexibility for prosumers and eligible consumers by allowing peer-to-peer transactions using blockchain or other technologies.
- ▶ These proposed amendments have the goal of improving the safety and dependability of electricity trading while guaranteeing accurate accounting and billing by power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs).
- ▶ The proposed regulations, Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (Net Metering for Renewable Energy) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2023, introduce new definitions to the existing regulations.
- ▶ “Blockchain” is defined as a specialized technology that facilitates peer-to-peer transaction platforms by utilizing decentralized storage to record all transaction data.
- ▶ “Peer-to-Peer Transaction” is defined as a transaction based on an interconnected platform acting as a marketplace where consumers and prosumers can trade electricity using blockchain or any other suitable technology.
- ▶ To promote peer-to-peer transactions, the proposed amendment will hold DISCOMs responsible for ensuring proper accounting and billing.
- ▶ The Regulation also mandates that Delhi DISCOMs file a petition to determine transaction charges/fees, if necessary, to enable seamless implementation of these transactions.

