



POWER PURCHASE

- >> DISCOMS FACE FINANCIAL
 CONSTRAINTS DUE TO PAYMENT
 DELAYS FROM GOVT: ICRA
- > Distribution companies (Discoms) are experiencing significant financial strain due to delays in payments from the government.
- > According to ICRA, a credit rating agency, these payment delays are exacerbating the liquidity issues faced by Discoms.
- > The delay in payments affects the operational efficiency and financial health of Discoms, making it difficult for them to manage their cash flows and meet financial obligations.
- > Discoms are accumulating arrears due to delayed payments, which further complicates their financial stability.
- The report highlights the need for timely government support to help Discoms manage their financial challenges and ensure the stability of the power sector.
- ICRA suggests that measures should be taken to streamline payment processes and improve financial management practices within Discoms to mitigate these issues.
- > The financial constraints faced by Discoms due to payment delays are a broader concern that could impact the overall health of the power sector.



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RENEWABLES

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- OCEA CLARIFIES WIND TURBINE
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RENEWABLES

>> RAJASTHAN BECOMES FIRST STATE IN INDIA TO ACHIEVE 50% SOLAR POWER

- > Rajasthan has achieved a major milestone by becoming the first state in India to have more than 50% of its total installed power capacity from solar energy.
- > As of August 2024, the state has approximately 23 GW of solar capacity, which constitutes 51% of its total installed power capacity.
- > Rajasthan has surpassed 10 GW of cumulative large-scale solar installations.
- > The state has an additional 20 GW of solar projects in the pipeline.

- > Rajasthan offers several incentives to attract solar developers, including: Tax breaks and exemptions, Land allocation, Power purchase agreements (PPAs)
- Despite the progress, solar development in Rajasthan has faced some challenges: Evacuation infrastructure constraints, Conservation concerns for the Great Indian Bustard, a critically endangered bird species found in the state.
- > The achievement of 50% solar power in Rajasthan's energy mix is a significant step towards India's renewable energy goals and a cleaner, greener future.













RENEWABLES

>> CEA CLARIFIES WIND TURBINE STANDARDS AMIDST PENDING GRID CONNECTIVITY APPROVALS

- > The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has clarified the temperature range for the operation of wind turbines.
- > Wind turbine generators (WTGs) that operate at full capacity up to 40°C, without losing efficiency, in line with the IEC 61400-1 standard, will be considered for grid connectivity.
- > If WTGs start losing efficiency before 40°C, the original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) will be given a chance to modify the turbine design.
- > For WTGs that operate at full capacity up to 40°C but lose efficiency at extreme temperatures, grid connectivity will be granted based on their reduced efficiency.
- > In hybrid wind-solar projects, the combined capacity of wind turbines and solar inverters at extreme temperatures will determine grid connectivity.











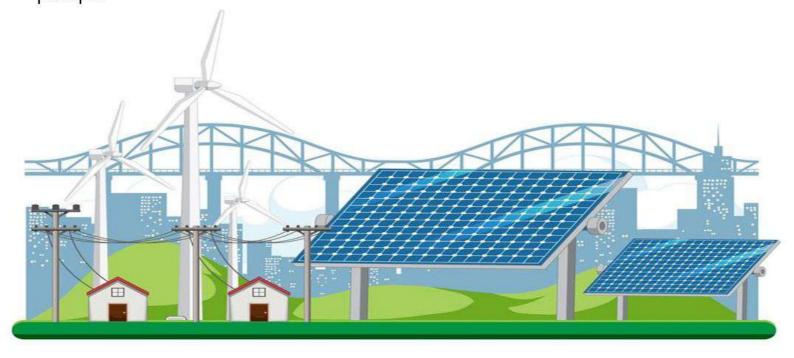




POLICY AND REGULATORY

>> PM SURYA GHAR TARGETS ONE MODEL SOLAR VILLAGE EACH IN 800 DISTRICTS

- > PM Surya Ghar initiative aims to develop one model solar village in each of India's 800 districts.
- > The initiative has an allocated budget of ₹8 billion; each village will receive ₹10 million in central financial assistance.
- > Villages will be equipped with rooftop solar installations, solar-powered street lighting, water systems, and agricultural pumps.
- > Villages will be selected based on their potential and current installed renewable energy capacity.
- > District-level committees will oversee the project, with a target to complete within one year.
- > The initiative is part of a broader effort to improve rural energy access, reduce electricity costs, and promote sustainable development in rural areas.











POLICY AND REGULATORY

>> MOP NOTIFIES AMENDMENT IN GUIDELINES FOR IMPORT/EXPORT (CROSS BORDER) OF ELECTRICITY, 2018

- > The Ministry of Power (MoP) has issued amendments in the guidelines governing the export of electricity.
- According to amendment, Indian power generation and distribution companies can export electricity produced from coal, renewable, or hydropower sources to neighbouring countries with approval from the Designated Authority.
- > For coal-based electricity, exports are only allowed if the power is generated using imported coal, e-auction coal, or coal from commercial mining.
- Sas-based electricity exports are allowed only if the gas used comes from approved sources.
- Indian power plants supplying electricity solely to neighbouring countries can establish dedicated transmission lines to connect with those countries' grids, subject to technical, strategic, and regulatory approvals.
- > The Government of India may also permit these plants to connect to the domestic grid for local power sales if there are scheduling or payment issues.











