



RENEWABLES

- >> THDCIL INKS MOU WITH MAHARASHTRA GOVERNMENT FOR 6,790 MW PSPs
- > THDC India Limited (THDCIL) has signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the Maharashtra government to develop six pumped storage projects (PSPs) in the state.
- > These PSPs have a combined capacity of 6,790 MW and will require an investment of Rs 336 billion.
- > The agreement aims to assist developers in conducting surveys, investigations, and preparing detailed project reports. It also ensures timely project completion by providing necessary support.
- > The Maharashtra government will aid THDC in securing clearances and approvals in a timely manner.
- > The six PSPs included in the MoU are Malshei Ghat PSP (700 MW), Aruna PSP (1,950 MW), Kharari PSP (1,250 MW), Humbarli Birmani PSP (1,000 MW), Aruna Kolamb PSP (1,200 MW), and Morawadi Majarewadi PSP (690 MW).



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- JSW ENERGY RECEIVES LOA FROM MSEDCL FOR 400 MW WIND-SOLAR HYBRID POWER **PROJECT**



Policy and Regulatory

- HIMACHAL PRADESH PROPOSES **NEW GREEN OPEN ACCESS** REGULATIONS
- HARYANA REGULATOR REJECTS DISCOMS'OPEN ACCESS SURCHARGE OF Rs. 0.82/KWH
- TELANGANA ISSUED DRAFT GUIDELINES FOR CAPTIVE POWER PLANT VERIFICATION















>> JSW ENERGY RECEIVES LOA FROM MSEDCL FOR 400 MW WIND-SOLAR HYBRID POWER PROJECT

- > JSW Neo Energy Limited, a subsidiary of JSW Energy Limited, has received a letter of award (LoA) for a 400 MW wind-solar hybrid power project under the greenshoe option from Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (MSEDCL) as part of MSEDCL Phase III.
- > The total capacity allocated under Phase III now stands at 600 MW.
- > With this award, the company's total locked-in generation capacity has increased to 17.6 GW, which includes 3.2 GW of locked-in hybrid capacity.













POLICY AND REGULATORY

>> HIMACHAL PRADESH PROPOSES NEW GREEN OPEN ACCESS REGULATIONS

- > Himachal Pradesh has introduced draft regulations for a new Green Energy Open Access framework, aimed at enhancing renewable energy access.
- > The regulations seek to facilitate integration of renewable sources into the state's power grid, aligning with national carbon neutrality targets.
- > These guidelines are intended to streamline the process for consumers who wish to procure green energy through open access, allowing more investment and participation in renewable energy projects across the state.
- > This move will help support the state's transition toward a greener energy system and promote sustainability initiatives.











POLICY AND REGULATORY

>> HARYANA REGULATOR REJECTS DISCOMS' OPEN ACCESS SURCHARGE OF Rs. 0.82/KWH

- The Haryana Electricity Regulatory Commission reviewed petitions from Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited (UHBVNL) and Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited (DHBVNL). These petitions sought approval for an additional surcharge on consumers using the open access system in the second half of the fiscal year 2023-24, with the intention to continue the surcharge until a new order was issued.>
- > The DISCOMs justified the surcharge based on data from the first half of the fiscal year 2023-24, citing costs associated with stranded power. Stranded power refers to electricity generated but not used due to reduced demand from open access consumers. The DISCOMs calculated the stranded power by comparing the amount of open access power with the surrendered power, adjusting for power bought on the Day Ahead Market (DAM). The surcharge was determined by multiplying the backeddown power by a fixed charge of ₹0.94 per kWh, resulting in a proposed additional surcharge of ₹0.82 per unit.
- > Upon reviewing the case, the Commission noted that the second half of the fiscal year had ended, and actual data was now available. The Commission instructed the DISCOMs to provide this data, which they did. After reviewing the information, the Commission found that the petitions were based on outdated data, which would not provide an accurate or fair surcharge determination for consumers. The Commission dismissed the petitions and advised the DISCOMs to submit new petitions using data from the second half of fiscal year 2023-24. This updated data would form the basis for any surcharge to be levied in the second half of fiscal year 2024-25.

















POLICY AND REGULATORY

>> TELANGANA ISSUED DRAFT GUIDELINES FOR CAPTIVE POWER PLANT VERIFICATION

- > The Telangana State Electricity Regulatory Commission (TSERC) has issued a final draft aimed at improving the accuracy and transparency in verifying the capacity of Captive Generating Plants (CGPs). This process ensures compliance with regulations
- The draft outlines a structured method for verifying the capacity of CGPs. These plants primarily generate electricity for their own use but may supply surplus power to the grid. Verifying their capacity ensures they operate within declared limits and comply with regulations.
- > CGP operators are required to submit detailed data about their generating units, including technical specifications, capacity ratings, and operational performance. The information must be provided to TSERC in a specific format to enable proper verification.

- > The draft specifies that capacity verification will involve a mix of documentary reviews and on-site inspections. Operators must maintain accurate records of their units' performance, which will be inspected for compliance with declared capacity.
- and helps optimize energy management. > To maintain the process's integrity, the draft includes provisions for regular audits and inspections. TSERC will conduct periodic reviews to ensure plants continue to comply and resolve any discrepancies.
 - > In cases where CGPs exceed their declared capacity or fail to meet standards, TSERC will take corrective actions, such as issuing notices, imposing penalties, or requiring adjustments to the plant's operations.
 - > The draft encourages active cooperation between CGP operators and TSERC during inspections. Transparent communication is vital for the successful implementation of the verification process.









> This procedure establishes a robust and transparent framework for verifying CGP capacity, aiming to enhance reliability, regulatory compliance, and better energy management in Telangana.











