

II. Independent Power Producers (IPPs)

Name of Station	Capacity (MW)	Expected Req-Imported Qty (@10%) (TT)
NON-PITHEAD STATIONS		
MAHATMA GANDHI TPS	1320	400
GOINDWAL SAHIB TPP	540	190
RAJPURA TPP	1400	381
TALWANDI SABO TPP	1980	650
KAWAI TPS	1320	391
BARKHERA TPS	90	36
KHAMBARKHERA TPS	90	36
KUNDARKI TPS	90	34
LALITPUR TPS	1980	601
MAQSOODPUR TPS	90	35
PRA YAGRAJ TPP	1980	614
ROSA TPP Ph-I	1200	391
UTRAULA TPS	90	35
AKALTARA TPS	1800	573
BALCO TPS	600	211
BANDAKHAR TPP	300	106
BARADARHA TPS	1200	461
BINJKOTE TPP	600	224
NAWAPARA TPP	600	236
PATHADI TPP	600	195
TAMNAR TPP	2400	997
UCHPINDA TPP	1440	535
SABARMATI (D-F STATIONS)		
ANUPPUR TPP	1200	388
BINA TPS	500	184
SEIONI TPP	600	190
AMRAVATI TPS	1350	416
DAHANU TPS	500	154
DHARIWAL TPP	600	201
GMR WARORA TPS	600	199
TIRORA TPS	3300	1080
WARDHA WARORA TPP	540	177
PAINAMPURAM TPP	1320	384
VIZAG TPP	1040	346
JOJOBERA TPS	240	82
MAHADEV PRASAD STPP	540	188
MAITHON RB TPP	1050	334

DERANG TPP	1200	417
KAMALANGA TPS	1050	377
VEDANTA TPP	600	225
BUDGE BUDGE TPS	750	217
HALDIA TPP	600	199
HIRANMAYE TPP	300	107
SOUTHERN REPL. TPS	135	50
AVANTHA BHANDAR	600	224
OP JINDAL TPS	1000	393
RAIKHEDA TPP	1370	840
MAHAN TPP	1200	399
SGPL TPP	1320	348
TOTAL-IPP-NON-PITHEAD PLANTS	45577	15554

PITHEAD STATIONS		
ANPARA C TPS	1200	382

TOTAL-IPPs	46777	15936
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No. 23/13/2021-R&R (Pt-1)
Government of India
Ministry of Power

Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg,
New Delhi, 13th May, 2022

To

(All State Govt. and SERCs)

Subject: Import of Coal to meet demand of coal for power generation-regarding

Sir,

With soaring power demand, the availability of generation capacity needs to be maximised. It has been observed that many States are facing power shortage. The supply of domestic coal has increased; but not to the extent of increase in demand; and the reserve coal stocks at the generating stations are depleting at a worrisome rate.

2. Looking into the situation arising out of the rapid increase in demand and non-adequate supply of domestic coal, this Ministry vide letter dated the 28th April, 2022 (copy enclosed), has directed all Gencos based on domestic coal to import at least 10 percent of their requirement of coal for blending. Use of domestic coal for blending has been an established practice over the years. In 2018-19 total of 21.4 million tonnes of coal was imported for blending. In 2019-20 a total of 23.8 million tonnes was imported for blending. In 2021-22 the import for blending declined to only 8.3million tones. This has been one of the reasons for the present coal crises.

3. It has come to the notice of Government of India that in one or two States the State Governments have not given permission for import of coal. In one State the SERC has not allowed the increased cost of coal due to blending as pass through. It is hereby clarified beyond any doubt that available domestic coal supplies shall be allotted to Gencos only after factoring in the coal required to be produced from the Captive Coal mines and the import of coal. If any State does not ensure coal supply from its captive mines as per targets and does not import ten percent of its requirements, it shall not get domestic supplies to compensate for the shortage, and shall be responsible for the load shedding in that State.

4. The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2019 provides for blending of coal by the generating companies. The sub-regulation (3) of Regulation 43 of these Regulations is reproduced below:

“(3) In case of part or full use of alternative source of fuel supply by coal based thermal generating stations other than as agreed by the generating company and beneficiaries in their power purchase agreement for supply of contracted power on account of shortage of fuel or optimization of economical operation through blending, the use of alternative source of fuel supply shall be permitted to generating station:

Provided that in such case, prior permission from beneficiaries shall not be a precondition, unless otherwise agreed specifically in the power purchase agreement:




Provided further that the weighted average price of alternative source of fuel shall not exceed 30% of base price of fuel computed as per clause (5) of this Regulation:

Provided also that where the energy charge rate based on weighted average price of fuel upon use of alternative source of fuel supply exceeds 30% of base energy charge rate as approved by the Commission for that year or exceeds 20% of energy charge rate for the previous month, whichever is lower shall be considered and in that event, prior consultation with beneficiary shall be made at least three days in advance."

5. This provision allows the use of fuel from alternative source in case of shortage of fuel. Under this provision, all Central generating companies whose tariff is being determined by CERC have started importing coal for blending. The SERCs need to follow these guidelines.

6. In view of the shortage of domestic coal supplies the State Governments and State Commissions are to ensure that all Generating Companies under them take immediate action for import of coal for blending as per orders of Ministry of Power so that resource adequacy is ensured and 24X7 supply to consumers is provided.

7. This issues with the approval of Hon'ble Minister of Power &NRE.



(Ghanshyam Prasad)

Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India
Tel: 2371 0389

Copy to:

1. Secretary, CERC/FOR, New Delhi.
2. Secretary (Energy/Power), State Governments
3. SERCs of all States

Copy for information to:

PS to Hon'ble Minister for Power & NRE
APS to Hon'ble MoS for Power
Sr. PPS to Secretary (Power)
All Additional Secretaries/Joint Secretaries, Ministry of Power
All Directors/Deputy Secretaries, Ministry of Power

No. 23/13/2021-R&R (Pt-1)
Government of India
Ministry of Power

Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg,
New Delhi, ...18th May, 2022

To,

Secretary,
Central Electricity Regulatory Commission,
Chanderlok Building, 36, Janpath,
New Delhi- 110001

Subject: Direction under Section 107 regarding blending of imported Coal with domestic coal to mitigate the domestic coal shortage.

Sir,

It has been observed that due to sharp increase in electricity demand, some areas in the country are facing power shortage. To meet the demand, the generation needs to be maximised. Generation capacity, which is out or running at part load due to less availability of domestic coal needs immediate attention. Various measures have been taken to ensure adequate supply of domestic coal. However, due to mismatch in demand and supply of domestic coal, the coal stock at the generating stations are depleting at a worrisome rate. There is an urgent need to save domestic coal to build reasonable coal stocks at power plants before the monsoon.

2. Looking into the emergent situation due to rise in demand and inadequate supply of domestic coal, all States and Gencos based on domestic coal had been directed vide letter dated 28th April, 2022 (copy enclosed) to import at least 10 percent of their requirement of coal for blending. Higher amount of blending may be prescribed in future, if required, based on the domestic coal supply conditions.

3. However, it has been observed that import of coal has not been at the required level. It has come to notice that some State Governments/ Discoms have not given permission for import of coal for required proportion of blending.

4. There is a provision, in the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2019, providing for blending with imported coal by the generating companies, subject to certain conditions. The provision in sub-regulation (3) of Regulation 43 of these Regulations provides that:

"(3) In case of part or full use of alternative source of fuel supply by coal based thermal generating stations other than as agreed by the generating company and beneficiaries in their power purchase agreement for supply of contracted power on account of shortage of fuel or optimization of economical operation through blending, the use of alternative source of fuel supply shall be permitted to generating station:

Provided that in such case, prior permission from beneficiaries shall not be a precondition, unless otherwise agreed specifically in the power purchase agreement:

Provided further that the weighted average price of alternative source of fuel shall not exceed 30% of base price of fuel computed as per clause (5) of this Regulation:

Provided also that where the energy charge rate based on weighted average price of fuel upon use of alternative source of fuel supply exceeds 30% of base energy charge rate as approved by the Commission for that year or exceeds 20% of energy charge rate for the previous month, whichever is lower shall be considered and in that event, prior consultation with beneficiary shall be made at least three days in advance."

5. In view of the domestic supply constraints, the blending percentage in some plants of Gencos may go higher than envisaged in CERC Regulations. The present provisions restrict the generating companies from using higher level of blending, beyond certain extent, with imported coal without consent of beneficiaries. The generating companies do not use higher quantity of coal for blending as it may result in crossing the limits prescribed in the CERC Regulations. It has come to the notice that some generating companies are facing practical difficulties in prior consultation with multiple beneficiaries and getting consent in the stipulated time line of three days in advance.

6. In the present emergent crisis of power shortage on account of inadequate supply of domestic coal, it is imperative that the generating companies should be allowed to use higher proportion of imported coal for blending in compliance with decision taken by the Ministry of Power, subject to technical feasibility, without any requirement of prior consultation with beneficiaries. This will serve larger public interest by enabling higher generation of power in the country to meet the electricity demand of the consumers. At the same time enhanced use of imported coal will ease the pressure on domestic coal supply. This will ensure that the adequate generation capacity is available in the grid to maintain the grid security and reliability of supply.

7. Hence, in order to address the above issue, in exercise of the powers conferred under Section 107 of the Electricity Act, 2003, in the public interest, Central Electricity Regulatory Commission is hereby directed to immediately allow higher amount of blending of up to 30% with imported coal in compliance with decision of Ministry of Power, subject to technical feasibility, without beneficiaries' consultation for the period up to 31st March, 2023 to maintain resource adequacy and 24X7 supply to consumers.

8. This issues with the approval of Minister for Power & New and Renewable Energy, Government of India.



(Ghanshyam Prasad)
Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India
Tel: 2371 0389

Copy to: (with a request to take similar appropriate action for allowing higher amount of blending with imported coal, to maintain resource adequacy and 24X7 supply to consumers)

1. Secretary (Energy/Power) of all State Governments:.
2. Secretary of all SERCs and JERCs

Copy for information to:

1. PS to Hon'ble Minister for Power & NRE