


procurement of electricity for Medium Term from thermal power stations set-up on Finance, Own and Operate (FOO) basis" along with the Model Bidding Documents comprising the Model Request for Qualification - FOO (the "MRFQ-FOO"), the Model Request for Proposals - FOO (the "MRFP - FOO") and the Model Power Supply Agreement - FOO (the "MPSA-FOO"). True copy of the letter No. 23/17/2013-R&R(Vol-VI) (Part 2) dated 29.01.2019 issued by the Ministry of Power, Government of India is annexed and marked herewith as **Annexure P-7**.

8. As per the Guidelines and Model bidding documents provided for medium term procurement of electricity under FOO, following are the fuel options available:

- (a) *Coal from domestic market other than Coal Mine/Blocks:*
- (b) *Coal from Linkage Coal*
- (c) *Coal from Coal Mine/Blocks allocated through auction by Governmental Instrumentality*
- (d) *Gas from domestic market*
- (e) *Gas from ONGC/GAIL*
- (f) *Supply from Hydro-electric Power Station*
- (g) *Coal imported from international market*
- (h) *Gas imported from international market*
- (i) *Coal from captive mines abroad*
- (j) *Fuel imported under fixed-price Gas Contract*
- (k) *Lumpsum Tariff*

9. As per the guidelines and the model bidding documents, the utility can select any one of the above-mentioned sources of fuel for the purpose of power procurement which is best suited to its requirement. In the present case, the Petitioner intends to choose "lump-sum tariff". Relevant extract of the Model bidding document pertaining to the lumpsum tariff is extracted hereinbelow:

  
 Executive Engineer (RA III)  
 RUVNL, Jaipur

**(k) Lumpsum Tariff**

*The Bidder shall quote a Base Variable Charge comprising the generating cost of electricity, the transmission charges and the transmission losses. Based on its Bid, a lumpsum tariff shall be paid to the Supplier comprising of (a) a Variable Charge, and (b) a Fixed Charge as per the provisions of Clause 12.3.1 of the APP. The Tariff shall be revised as per the terms of the APP. The Bid for the Project shall, therefore, comprise the Base Fixed Charge and the Base Variable Charge and the Bidder seeking the lowest Tariff shall be the Selected Bidder.]*

10. That the Petitioner in the present petition has chosen a fuel agnostic approach i.e. **Lump-sum tariff** as it includes all options from (a) to (j) except (b) and (c) for discovery of most competitive tariff. Also, foot note 20 of the FOO MBD specifies that lumpsum tariff include supply of electricity irrespective of source of Fuel including renewable source of energy. Therefore, Lump-sum Tariff also allows wider participation in the bid process.
11. Looking at the present fuel crisis which has resulted in reduced availability from the power plants, reduced availability of power in the open market and increase in cost of power purchased by the power distribution companies of the state, it is requested to allow the Petitioner to procure 160 MW power for 5 years in accordance with the standard bidding documents by the Ministry of Power without any deviation whatsoever.

This power procurement is required to alleviate the current power crisis of the state, and to meet the power deficit assessed by the EAC in the year 2023-24 and onwards. Hence, the quantum approval for power procurement sought in the present petition is essential for the Petitioner

  
Executive Engineer (RA-II)  
RUVNL, Jaipur

and hence it is prayed to this Hon'ble commission to consider and allow this power procurement.

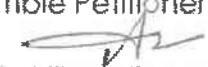
12. That from the above-mentioned facts and circumstances, it is abundantly clear that the Petitioner is complying with the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Power, Government of India and the proposed power procurement process is absolutely based on and within the ambit of the model bidding documents prescribed by the Ministry of Power, Government of India for medium term (FOO). Thus, present case is fit for approval by this Hon'ble Commission owing to the *bonafide* requirement and deficit assessed for the coming financial year. The Petitioner utility shall suffer enormous burden and the same shall in turn result in rise in electricity charges which will eventually burden the end consumers in the State in case the power crisis is not dealt with.

### **PRAYER**

In respect of the above-mentioned points in this petition, RUVNL prays to the Hon'ble Commission to kindly consider the following for approval:

1. To take the petition on record and admit the same.
2. To approve 160 MW power procurement for 5 years on the basis of medium-term power procurement guidelines issued by the Ministry of Power, Government of India and corresponding model bidding documents prescribed therein under Section 86 (1) (b) of the Electricity Act, 2003.
3. Pass such order as the Hon'ble Commission may deem fit & proper in the facts & circumstances of the case.

Date: 11.02.2023

Humble Petitioner RUVNL  
  
 Rajasthan Uda Vikas Nigam Ltd. (RUVNL)  
 RUVNL, Jaipur  
 Through Counsel

  
**KARTIK SETH**  
**ADVOCATE**  
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**BEFORE THE RAJASTHAN ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION, JAIPUR**

**CASE NO. RERC/ /2023**

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

**Rajasthan Urja Vikas Nigam Limited (RUVNL)**

.....Petitioner

**AFFIDAVIT**

I, Amitabh Gupta, s/o Late Sh. S.K. Gupta aged about 55 years, R/o K-43, Himmat Nagar, Tonk Road, Jaipur- 302018 presently posted as Executive Engineer, RUVN, Jaipur do hereby take oath and state as under:

1. That I am the Officer-in-charge on behalf of the Petitioner in the present case and I am well conversant with the facts of the case and therefore, I am competent to swear affidavit.
2. That the annexed Petition has been drafted by my counsel under my instructions and the same has been read over by me.
3. That the contents of the paras of the Petition are true and correct to the best of my personal knowledge and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.



*[Signature]*  
**DEPONENT**  
 Executive Engineer (RA-III)  
 RUVNL, Jaipur

**VERIFICATION**

I, the above-named deponent do hereby verify on oath that the contents of paras of the affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and nothing material has been concealed therefrom. SO, HELP ME GOD.

**ATTESTED**  
*[Signature]*  
 NOTARY PUBLIC, JAIPUR  
 (RA-III) INDIA

*[Signature]*  
**DEPONENT**  
 Executive Engineer (RA-III)  
 RUVNL, Jaipur

**10 FEB 2023**

**ANNEXURE P-1**

No. 23/13/2021-R&R (Pt-1)

Government of India

Ministry of Power

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Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg,  
New Delhi, 26<sup>th</sup> May, 2022

To,

1. Generating companies  
(As per list enclosed)

**Subject: Direction under Section 11 to the Generating Companies having Domestic Coal Based Plants Supplying Electricity under Section 63 of the Electricity Act, 2003— regarding**

Sir,

It has been observed that due to sharp increase in electricity demand some areas, in the country, are facing power shortage. With soaring power demand, the generation needs to be maximised. Efforts have been made to increase the supply of domestic coal; however, there is still a gap between the requirement of coal and the supply of coal, because of which the coal stock at the generating stations are depleting at a worrisome rate. The gap in demand and supply of domestic coal is anticipated to continue in next few months.

2. Looking into the emergent situation due to rise in demand and non-adequate supply of domestic coal, all States and Gencos based on domestic coal have been directed vide letter dated 28<sup>th</sup> April, 2022 (copy enclosed at **Annexure-I**) to import at least 10 percent of their requirement of coal for blending. The States were advised to give timely clearance to IPP's, wherever required in the PPA for blending of imported coal. It was also mentioned in the letter that procurement of coal must be done in a transparent manner to obtain competitive rates.

3. However, it has been observed that import of coal has not been at the required level. Some generating companies are not willing to import coal for blending

due to lack of clarity on compensation on account of blending with imported coal. Vide letter dated 13<sup>th</sup> May, 2022, (copy enclosed at **Annexure-II**) the States Governments and the SERCs were requested to ensure that all generating stations under them take immediate action for importing coal for blending.

4. Ministry of Power (MoP) have also issued the direction under Section 107 of the Electricity Act, 2003 on 18.05.2022 (copy enclosed at **Annexure-III**) to CERC to take suitable action to allow higher amount of blending with imported coal. Copy of this direction was sent to all state governments and SERCs/JERCs with the request to take similar appropriate action.

5. Government have taken note of the fact that the blending of imported coal to the extent of ten per cent is not happening as stipulated, and the reserve stocks of coal are continuing to dip, MoP issued direction to all Gencos vide letter dated 18-05-22 (copy enclosed at **Annexure- IV**) that if the orders for import of coal for blending are not placed by Gencos by 31.05.2022 and if the imported coal for blending purpose do not start arriving at the power plants by 15.06.2022, the defaulter Gencos would have to import coal for blending purpose to the extent of 15% (in order to meet shortfall of imported coal for blending purpose in Quarter1 i.e. Apr-June 2022) in the remaining period upto 31.10.2022.

6. Domestic coal based power plants, whose tariff has been determined under Section 63 of the Act have raised concerns about the pass through of the increased cost in tariff if imported coal is used and have requested for a suitable methodology to determine the impact on tariff of mandatory blending of imported coal. Their request has been examined in detail and a methodology has been finalized in consultation with Central Electricity Authority (CEA), which was discussed in the meeting held on 20.05.2022 with the stakeholders. Based on the discussion, the methodology has been revised to make it in line with the existing methodology being adopted by the CERC. A copy of the methodology is enclosed at **Annexure-V**.

7. In the light of the present emergent circumstances, and in continuation of the directions to import coal for blending, using the powers under Section 11 of the Act, it is hereby directed that :

- a) The methodology referred to in Para 6 above shall be used by the Generating companies supplying power under Section 63 of the Electricity Act, 2003 and State Governments/Discoms to calculate the compensation due to blending with imported coal.
- b) The mechanism for billing and payment for these plants shall be as per PPA. However, to enable Gencos importing coal with adequate cash flow, the provisional billing shall be done by the Gencos on weekly basis. Payment of at least 15 % of the provisional bill shall be made by the procurers within a week from the date of receipt of bill. This provisional billing and payment shall be subject to reconciliation during final billing and payment on monthly basis as per the PPA.
- c) In case of default of payment of 15 % of the weekly provisional bill, the generating company shall be free to sell 15 % power in the power exchange. The generating companies shall ensure blending with imported coal and maintain coal stock as per extant norms and the directions issued by the MoP from time to time.
- d) This direction is for coal imported for blending by such domestic coal based power plant up to 31.03.2023.



(Ghanshyam Prasad)

Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India

Tel: 2371 0389

**Copy to with a request to take appropriate action:**

Secretary, CERC/FOR, New Delhi

Secretary (Energy/Power), all State Governments/UTs

Secretary, SERCs

**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/CE/EA, Ministry of Power



**LIST OF PLANTS UNDER SECTION 63**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name of TPP</b>	<b>Capacity (MW)</b>
1	MAHATMA GANDHI TPS	1320
2	GOINDWAL SAHIB TPP	540
3	RAJPURA TPP	1400
4	TALW ANDI SABO TPP	1980
5	KAWAI TPS	1320
6	ANPARA C TPS	1200
7	PRAYAGRAJ TPP	1980
8	AMRAVATI TPS	1350
9	DHARIWAL TPP	600
10	GMR WARORA TPS	600
11	TIRORA TPS	3300
12	WARDHA WARORA TPP	540
13	PAINAMPURAM TPP	1320
14	DERANG TPP	1200
15	AKALTARA TPS	1800
16	BALCO TPS	600
17	BANDAKHAR TPP	300
18	BARADARHA TPS	1200
19	BINJKOTE TPP	600
20	NAWAPARA TPP	600
21	PATHADI TPP	600
22	TAMNAR TPP	2400
23	UCHPINDA TPP	1440
24	ANUPPUR TPP	1200
25	SEIONI TPP	600
26	MAHADEV PRASAD STPP	540
27	KAMALANGA TPS	1050

**No. FU-21/2020-FSC; CN:253974**

**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Power**

Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg,  
New Delhi, dated 28.04.2022

To,

1. Principal Secretaries/Secretaries (Power/Energy) of State Governments and UTs.
2. CMDs, Thermal Generating Stations (State GENCOs/PPs) (As per the list)

**Sub: Revised Import of Coal for blending purposes – reg.**

Please refer to Ministry of Power's (MoP) letter dated 07.12.2021 regarding the import of coal for blending purpose during 2022-23 estimated @ 4% for Pithead and Non-Pithead stations.

2. The status of materialization of domestic coal, status of imported coal for blending purpose as well as coal stocks at Thermal power plants was reviewed by Hon'ble Minister of Power, New & Renewable Energy on 12.4.2022, in a meeting with Gencos.

3. In continuation to this Ministry's letter of even number dated 7.12.2021 and in view of the increasing demand and consumption of electricity, it has been decided that the thermal power plants owned by State Gencos and IPPs must import the coal for blending purpose to meet requirement at 10% of the total requirement, and ensure continuous power supply in the respective states.

4. To ensure minimum required coal stocks in power plants before onset of monsoon, it is necessary that placement of awards for importing coal for blending purpose is completed by 31.5.2022. All Gencos shall ensure delivery of 50% of allocated quantity by 30.06.2022, 40% by 31.08.2022 and remaining 10% by 31.10.2022. The requirements for blending at 10% is placed at Annexure-I for each of the Gencos.

- (i.) State Gencos: 22.049 MT  
(ii.) IPPs : 15.936 MT

5. States are also required to timely give clearance to IPPs, wherever required in PPA, for blending imported coal.

6. Procurement of imported coal must be done in a transparent manner to obtain competitive rates.

7. All the State Gencos and IPPs must also submit weekly Management Information System (MIS) report by every Friday to CEA and MoP about port wise indents placed, arrival and delivery of imported coal plant wise.

8. This issues with the approval of Hon'ble Minister of Power & New and Renewable Energy.



(S. Majumdar)

Under Secretary to the Government of India  
Tel-Fax: 23356938

**Copy to:**

1. Secretary, Ministry of Coal
2. Chairman, Railway Board
3. Chairman, Central Electricity Authority
4. Chairman, Coal India Limited
5. DG, Association of Power Producers(APP)

Estimated Quantity of Imported Coal for Blending-State and IPPs		
J. State Gencos		
Utility	Capacity (MW)	Expected Req- Imported Qty (@10%) (TT)
<b>NON-PITHEAD STATIONS</b>		
HPGCL	2510	904
PSPCL	1760	594
RRVUNL	3240	966
UPRVUNL	3499	1286
CSPGCL	1500	544
GSECL	4010	1345
MPPGCL	5190	1875
MAHAGENCO	9540	3464
APPDCL	1600	521
APGENCO	3410	1297
KPCL	5020	1591
TANGEDCO	4320	2194
TSGENCO	4080	1227
TVUNL	420	156
WBPDCCL	4810	1586
<b>TOTAL-STATE-NON-PITHEAD STATIONS</b>	<b>54909</b>	<b>19551</b>
<b>PITHEAD STATIONS</b>		
UPRVUNL	2630	853
CSPGCL	1340	519
MPPGCL	210	68
TSGENCO	1162.5	337
OPGCL	1740	721
<b>TOTAL-STATE-PITHEAD STATIONS</b>	<b>7083</b>	<b>2498</b>
<b>TOTAL-STATE GENCOS</b>	<b>61992</b>	<b>22049</b>

## II. Independent Power Producers (IPPs)

Name of Station	Capacity (MW)	Expected Req-Imported Qty (@10%) (TT)
<b>NON-PITHEAD STATIONS</b>		
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
PRAYAGRAJ 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
<b>SABARMATI (D-F STATIONS)</b>		
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
<b>TOTAL-IPP-NON-PITHEAD PLANTS</b>	<b>45577</b>	<b>15554</b>

<b>PITHEAD STATIONS</b>		
ANPARA C TPS	1200	382
<b>TOTAL-IPPs</b>	<b>46777</b>	<b>15936</b>

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No. 23/13/2021-R&R (Pt-1)  
 Government of India  
 Ministry of Power  
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Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg,  
 New Delhi, 13<sup>th</sup> 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 28<sup>th</sup> 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  
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Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg,  
New Delhi, ...18<sup>th</sup> 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 28<sup>th</sup> 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 31<sup>st</sup> 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

2. APS to Hon'ble MoS for Power
3. Sr. PPS to Secretary (Power)
4. All Additional Secretaries/Joint Secretaries, Ministry of Power
5. All Directors/Deputy Secretaries, Ministry of Power

**No. FU-21/2020-FSC**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Power**

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Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg,  
New Delhi, dated 18.05.2022

To,

1. Principal Secretaries / Secretaries (Power / Energy) of State Governments and UTs
2. CMDs, Thermal Generating Stations (State GENCOs/IPPs) (As per the list)

**Sub: Direction to all Gencos including Independent Power Producers (IPPs) for timely Import of Coal for blending purposes and maximising production in captive coal mines – reg.**

Ministry of Power (MoP) on 07.12.2021 had issued advisory to all domestic coal based power plants to import coal to meet their requirements by blending with imported coal to the extent of 4 % by State Gencos & Independent Power Producers (IPPs). Further, taking into consideration the circumstances and increased demand of electricity while coal supplies from domestic coal companies were not commensurate with the increased consumption of coal, MoP had issued the revised advisory on 28.04.2022 for importing coal for blending purpose to meet the requirement at 10% of the total requirement by 31.10.2022. The requirement for blending for each Genco and IPPs at 10% was also intimated and it was advised to place the awards for import of coal (for blending) by 31.05.2022 in order to ensure that 50% quantity is received by 30.06.2022, 40 % quantity by 31.08.2022 and 10% quantity by 31.10.2022.

2. Due to the recent surge in power demand, the domestic coal supply is not able to match the consumption, resulting in depletion of stocks at thermal power plants. In the light of the emergent situation, it is essential that the imported coal based plants run and the State import coal for blending, as in the previous years. Ministry of Power have issued directions u/s 11 of the Electricity Act that all the imported coal based plants start running and most of them have started running. However, the import by States of coal for blending is not satisfactory. In 2018-19 a total of 21.4 Million Tonnes of coal were imported for blending. In 2019-20, the total import for blending was 23.8 Million Tonnes whereas in 2021-22, it was only 8.3 Million Tonnes. This is the cause of the stress in the availability of coal.

3. In view of the above, it has been decided that if the orders for import of coal for blending are not placed by Gencos by 31.05.2022 and if the imported coal for blending purpose do not start arriving at the power plants by 15.06.2022, all the defaulter Gencos would have to import coal for blending purpose to the extent of 15% (in order to meet shortfall of imported coal for blending purpose in Quarter1 i.e. Apr-June 2022) in the remaining period upto 31.10.2022.

3.1 Since, not much blending has taken place in the months of April and May 2022, the power plants (who have not yet started blending by imported coal) will ensure that they blend coal at the rate of 15 % upto Oct 2022 and thereafter at the rate of 10% from November 2022 to March 2023.

4. Keeping in view the likely less materialization of coal supply from domestic sources as compared with the requirement to meet power demand, it has been decided that domestic coal will be allocated proportionately to all Gencos based on likely availability from 01.06.2022 (as per Annexure attached) and the balance requirement will need to be met from imported coal for blending purpose and target set for production in captive coal mines. If blending with domestic coal is not started by 15.06.2022 then the domestic allocation of the concerned defaulter thermal power plants will be further reduced by 5%. Any additional domestic coal supply available in June 22 will be allocated for stock building to those Gencos which prove commendable level of blending of coal in the month of June 22. Accordingly, revised allocation of domestic coal for the month of July,2022 onwards will be conveyed based on the above methodology.

5. All Gencos are hereby advised to take action accordingly and ensure adequate stocks at their power plants for smooth operation until Oct,2022.

6. This issues with the approval of Hon'ble Minister of Power, New & Renewable Energy.



(S.Majumdar)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India

Tel – 2335-6938

Emai: [suman.m@nic.in](mailto:suman.m@nic.in)

**Copy to:**

1. Secretary, Ministry of Coal
2. Chairman, Railway Board
3. Chairman, Central Electricity Authority
4. DG, Association of Power Producers(APP)

## Distribution for June-2022

	Capacity (MW)	Coal Requirement based on GT(FT)	Target of Import for blending-2022-23 (IT)	Import target for June-22 (IT)	Eqv. Domestic Coal (TT)	Likely availability from Captive Mines (TT)	Balance to be supplied from CIL + SCCL
NTPC	48110	16769	16032	1336	2004	1980	12785
NTPC-JV	8190	2324	2533	211	317	0	2008
NTPC and its JVs	56300	19094	18565	1547	2321	1980	14793
DVC	6750	2281	2235	186	279	0	2002
NTPL	1000	385	0	0	0	400	0
Total-Central Gencos	64050	21760	20799	1733	2600	2380	16795
HPGCL	2510	729	904	75	113	0	616
PSPCL	1760	374	594	49	74	0	300
RRVUNL	7580	2304	966	81	121	1300	1168
UPRVUNL	6129	2163	1896	158	237	0	1925
CSPGCL	2840	1095	1063	89	133	349	659
GSECL	4010	1137	1345	112	168	0	969
MPPGCL	5400	1690	1943	162	243	0	1447
JAGENCO	9540	3665	3464	289	433	0	3232
APGENCO	5010	2394	1818	151	227	0	2167
KPCL	5020	1559	1591	133	199	208	1153
TANGEDCO	4320	1643	2194	183	274	0	1369
TSGENCO	5243	2039	1472	123	184	459	1396
TVUNL	420	147	156	13	20	0	128
OPGCL	1740	875	721	60	90	500	285
WBPDCCL	4810	1705	1766	147	221	1534	92
Total-State Gencos	66332	23521	21894	1824	2737	4350	16906
IPP	53342	17634	15936	1328	1992	2052	13751
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>183724</b>	<b>62915</b>	<b>58629</b>	<b>4886</b>	<b>7329</b>	<b>8782</b>	<b>47451</b>

### Methodology:

- Coal Requirement for June-2022 is based on Generation Target (62.9 MT)
- Expected Import for blending during June-2022 has been calculated from the target for 2022-23 (4.9 MT)
- Equivalent domestic coal (1.5 x Import = 7.3 MT) and availability from captive mines (8.8 MT) have been reduced from requirement.
- Balance requirement from CIL and SCCL is about 47.5 MT

**Proposed Methodology for calculation of compensation due to blending of Imported coal in the Domestic Coal Based Generating Stations supplying electricity under Section 63 of the Electricity Act, 2003**

The methodology for calculating ECR chargeable at Delivery point and compensation is given below, which can be adopted for use of imported coal by the Generating companies:

**Methodology for calculating compensation due to use of imported coal**

**Step - 1:** ECR domestic Coal <sub>(Deliverypoint)</sub> = ECR Quoted

**Step - 2:** ECR imported Coal <sub>(Deliverypoint)</sub> = {[GSHR / GCV of <sub>importedCoal</sub>] x [Price of importedCoal] x [1 / (1 - Aux Consumption)] x [1 / (1 - Applicable Transmission Losses)]}

**Step - 3:** ECR Chargeable <sub>(Deliverypoint)</sub> = {(G x ECR at Step - 1) + [ECR computed at Step - 2 x (1 - G)]}

Where,

**G** = % Generation achieved based on Actual domestic Coal received;

**GSHR** = Normative Gross Station Heat Rate as worked out on the basis of applicable CERC Regulations or actual, whichever is lower;

**Aux Consumption** = Normative auxiliary consumption as per applicable CERC Regulations or actual, whichever is lower;



**Step - 4:** Compensation = {(ECR as computed at Step - 3 *minus* ECR Quoted) x Scheduled Generation at Delivery Point}.

**Note:**

- a) If the actual generation at delivery point is less than scheduled generation at delivery point, it will be restricted to actual generation at delivery point in step 4 above.
  - b) All facts, figures and computations in this regard should be duly certified by the auditor.
  - c) The coal consumed from all the sources on month to month shall be duly certified by the auditor and the same shall be reconciled annually with the Opening Stock, coal received during the year, coal consumed during the year and the closing stock.
  - d) Total Generation Ex-bus and Scheduled Generation Ex-bus on month to month basis as per the meters at the station switchyard bus shall be reconciled with the relevant/SCADA data of SLDC/RLDC and/or Regional Energy Accounting of RPC/RLDC for the month.
2. There are some plants which are supplying electricity under Section 62 as well as 63 of the Act. In such cases the percentage of bending will be assumed to be same for PPAs under Section 62 and 63 of the Act.
3. The recovery of fixed charge shall continue to remain on the same basis as provided in the PPA.

**ANNEXURE P-2****Minutes of 28<sup>th</sup> meeting of Energy Assessment Committee held on 07.01.2022**

28<sup>th</sup> meeting of the EAC to review the long-term availability & demand was held on 07.01.2022 in the Board Room, Vidyut Bhawan, Jaipur. Following were present in the meeting:

1	Sh. Bhaskar A.Sawant, IAS	CMD, RVPN, Chairman Discoms & MD, RUVNL	Chairman
2	Sh. R. K. Sharma	CMD, RVUNL	Member
3	Sh. Navin Arora	MD, JVVNL	Member
4	Sh. Avinash Singhvi	MD, JDVVNL-through VC	Member
5	Sh. S. C. Sharma	A.C.E.(LD)	Member Secretary
6	Sh. Mukesh Bansal	C.E. RUVNL	Special invitee

Sh. A.K. Jagetia, Director (Technical), AVVNL participated in the meeting on behalf of Managing Director, AVVNL through video conferencing.

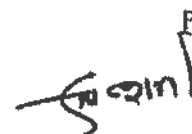
Chief Engineer RUVNL informed that the 21<sup>st</sup> meeting of Energy Assessment Committee (EAC) was held on 28.06.2019. EAC finalized and approved the anticipated availability, demand and deficit in the state. The EAC anticipated a deficit of 266 MW in the year 2022-23 which progressively increased in the subsequent years and the estimated accumulated deficit by 2026-27 is 5221 MW (Annexure 1).

Hon'ble Chief Minister during the Budget Speech 2019-20 on 10.07.2019 announced that Government shall make a detailed action plan to develop 6000 MW additional power generation capacity from conventional sources in the coming 7 years.

Energy Department, GoR vide letter dated 19.03.2021 conveyed In-principal approval of GoR for development of 6000 MW additional generation capacity subject to the condition that impact of providing day power in two blocks to agriculture consumers on demand pattern of the State may be re-assessed by EAC and accordingly necessary action may be initiated to meet out the deficit.

Subsequent to 2019-20 budget announcements, Government of Rajasthan in budget speech for FY 2020-21 announced that agriculture consumers of State of Rajasthan will be given power supply in two blocks during daytime in phased manner upto March-2023.

Energy Department, GoR vide order No. F. 17(7) Energy/2019 dated 17.05.2021, constituted a committee for studying the impact of providing day power in two blocks to agriculture consumers on demand pattern of the state and further devise the action plan from conventional/renewal sources to meet the deficit, if any. Meeting of the



committee was held on 10<sup>th</sup> June 2021 under the Chairmanship of Managing Director, RUVNL.

EAC in its 26<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 01.07.2021 advised that rigorous exercise be done by Discoms for assessment of additional impact of shifting of agricultural load in day time. EAC in this meeting also approved procurement of 266 MW RTC power from 01.04.2022 on long term basis as per guidelines issued by Ministry of Power.

As per direction of ACS Energy, GoR, a meeting was held on 15.12.2021 under the chairmanship of Director (PT), RUVNL along with the representatives of Discoms, RREC & CE(LD) RVPNL to discuss and finalize the methodology for assessment of energy requirement & peak demand up to FY 2029-30 considering the impact of providing day power in two blocks to the agricultural consumers on the electricity demand pattern of Rajasthan. It was decided in the meeting that CAGR of 6.88% for peak demand may be considered as per CEA's 19<sup>th</sup> EPS after accounting for the agriculture load shifting of 380 MW during 2021-22 and 946 MW during 2022-23 in day time (Copy of MoM enclosed).

Accordingly, CE, RUVNL made a presentation (Annexure 2) proposing the projected peak demand and surplus/deficit for the year 2022-23 to 2029-30. CE, RUVNL apprised that re-assessed projections for Peak Demand and Deficit for the period from FY 2022-23 to FY 2029-30 are as follows:

Financial Year	Anticipated peak demand (in MW)	Anticipated Available Capacity (in MW)	Peak deficit (in MW)	Anticipated Energy demand (in MU)	Anticipated Available Energy (in MU)	Energy surplus/ deficit (in MU)
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D = C - B)	(E)	(F)	(G=F-E)
2022-23	17,757	12,847	-4,910	96,411	105,384	8,972
2023-24	18,979	13,636	-5,343	102,369	109,143	6,773
2024-25	20,284	14,886	-5,398	108,696	115,407	6,712
2025-26	21,680	14,730	-6,950	115,413	114,798	-615
2026-27	23,172	14,673	-8,499	122,546*	114,677	-7,869
2027-28	24,766	14,501	-10,265	130,119	112,713	-17,406
2028-29	26,470	14,328	-12,141	138,161	111,025	-27,136
2029-30	28,291	14,328	-13,963	146,699	110,520	-36,179

\*As per EAC, 2019 the projected energy requirement of Rajasthan for FY 2026-27 is 126,290 MU

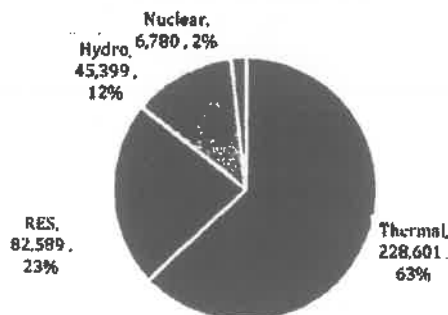
A comparison of the projected generation available from the installed capacity viz-a-viz actual generation is presented in Annexure 3. During FY 2018-19; ratio of Energy Availability to Actual generation for the country was 1.74. Similarly, for FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 ratio was 1.73. For the same period ratio of Energy Availability to Actual generation for Rajasthan was 1.33, 1.31 and 1.38 during FY 2018-19, FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 respectively. Hence, position of Rajasthan is much better as compared to national averages.

The Committee discussed as under:

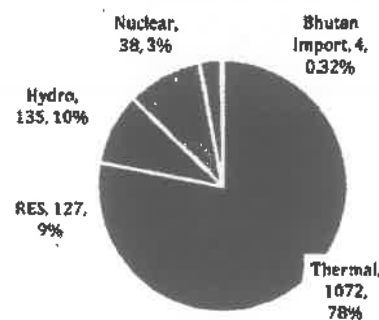
1. While procuring power from renewable sources, adequate scope for conventional power is required for balancing and grid security. Energy requirement of the state is expected to grow at 6.18%; to meet the increased energy requirement and maintain grid stability, certain portion of this demand is to be met through thermal capacity. Further, from the graphs attached, it is evident that the demand during the day hours (6 AM to 6 PM) and during evening/night hours (6 PM to 6 AM) will increase every year. To meet the increasing demand during the night hours, firm capacity tie-up may be required from thermal power stations.
2. Central Electricity Authority published a report in January-2020 on optimal generation mix for the country for meeting its energy requirements by FY 2029-30. In this report CEA has held that, by FY 2029-30, thermal power capacity will be 36% of the total installed capacity and will meet 56% of the total energy requirements.

**Chart-1: India's Installed Capacity & Gross Generation (BU) for FY 2018-19  
(as per CEA's Optimal Generation Mix Report)**

**Installed Capacity (363,370 MW)**



**Gross Generation (1,376 BU)**



\*\*Thermal includes coal, gas and lignite

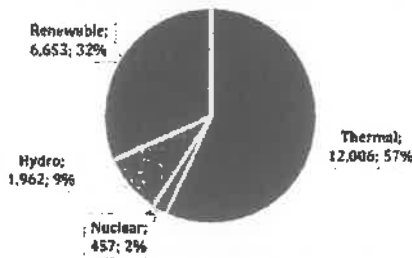
In the FY 2018-19, to meet out the 78% of the thermal generation i.e. 1,072 BU; the corresponding equivalent installed capacity of thermal power plants is 144,000 MW

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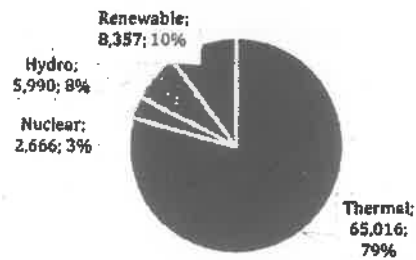
(considering thermal power plants operate at normative levels i.e. 85% availability). Against this actual installed capacity is 228,601 MW which is 1.59 times the equivalent installed capacity.

**Chart-2: Rajasthan- Contracted Capacity (MW) & Energy Purchased (MU) for FY 2018-19**

**Contracted Capacity (21,078 MW)**



**Energy Purchased\* (81,847 MU)**

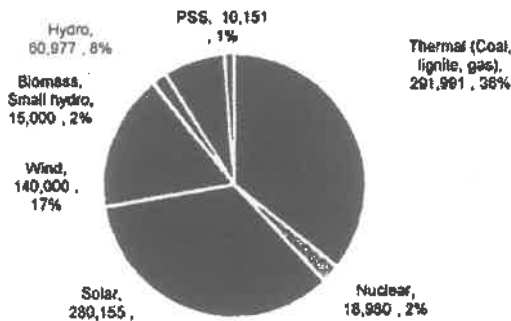


\*excluding power purchased from exchange, thermal includes coal, lignite gas-based plants

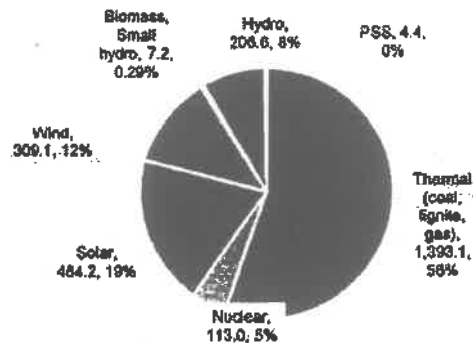
In the FY 2018-19, Rajasthan Discoms purchased 79% energy from thermal power plants i.e. 65,016 MU; the corresponding equivalent installed capacity of thermal power plants is 8,732 MW (considering thermal power plants operate at normative levels i.e. 85% availability). Against this actual installed capacity is 12006 MW which is 1.37 times the equivalent installed capacity, less than the above-mentioned countrywide number.

**Chart-3: India's Projected Optimal Generation Mix FY 2029-30 (as per CEA's Optimal Generation Mix Report)**

**Installed Capacity (817,254 MW)**



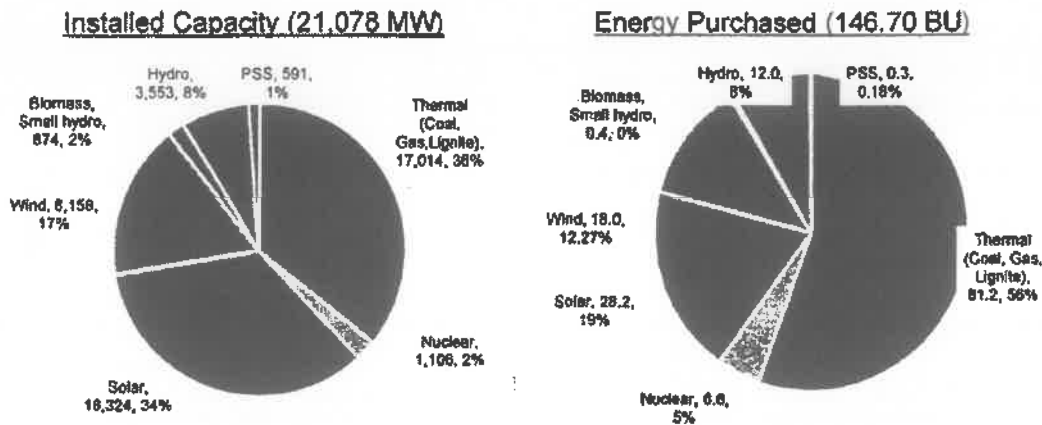
**Gross Generation (2,518 BU)**



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As per CEA, total generation from thermal power plants (Coal, Gas Lignite) will be 1393.10 billion units in FY 2029-30. For this generation, equivalent thermal capacity required is 187,094 MW (considering thermal power plants operate at normative levels i.e. 85% availability). However, as per CEA to meet this generation requirement installed capacity of thermal power plants is 291,991 MW which is 1.56 times the equivalent thermal capacity.

**Chart-4: Rajasthan's energy mix as per CEA for FY 2029-30**



Applying CEA's optimal generation mix on Rajasthan's energy requirements in the FY 2029-30; thermal capacity required for Rajasthan is 17,014 MW. Against this current contracted capacity from thermal plants is 13,421 MW. Of this capacity;

- 252 MW capacity from NTPC plants is being surrendered,
- 640 MW capacity of KTPS will be phased out in Dec-22
- 1250 MW STPS plants will be phased out by Aug-28 in phases,
- 250 MW Giral power plant is not operational,
- 321 MW from Dholpur gas based power plant is not available, and
- 380 MW power from Coastal Gujarat Power Ltd. is not being supplied.
- 150 MW power is proposed to be available from NTPC Singrauli Stage III in FY 2026-27.

Therefore, available contracted capacity from thermal power plants will be of 10,478 MW and deficit of 6,536 MW capacity by FY 2029-30 is envisaged.

- Further, anticipated peak deficit is to the tune of 4,910 MW in FY 2022-23. Peak demand is generally observed during 8:00 AM to 10:00 AM of the day during which availability of solar is around 10%-40%.

*Signature*

4. It was discussed in the committee that, over last four years power purchase from energy exchange has increased from 849 MU in FY 2018-19 to 3,336 MU in FY 2021-22 (upto Dec-2021). It was opined that; power purchase from exchange may be used as a back-up arrangement only for meeting emergency/peaking requirements and not regular power requirements.
5. During 6 PM to 6 AM; average demand of Rajasthan was 9,028 MW in FY 2021-22 (till Dec-2021). During these hours generation from solar projects is zero and only reliable energy source to meet demand is thermal power projects and nuclear power projects. This demand is expected to grow at CAGR of 6.18%. During FY 2020-21; weighted average availability of thermal power plants was 78.05%. Considering this availability; it is observed that there is a deficit of 294 MW in FY 2022-23. Details enclosed as Annexure-2.

RUVNL has also calculated deficit considering the shifting of agriculture load from night hours to day hours. For this average demand for FY 2019-20 is considered and CAGR of 6.18% applied on the same for the period FY 2022-23 to FY 2029-30. From this demand impact of agriculture load is subtracted and RTC deficit is calculated. For FY 2029-30 deficit comes to 7,786 MW which is 676 MW more than the deficit calculated above. Detailed calculation is attached at Annexure 4 for reference.

Since, FY 2021-22 data has already captured agriculture impact hence it is proposed to use the data for FY 2020-21 for calculation of deficit.

6. 4 Units of Kota Thermal Power Project aggregating to 640 MW will be phased out in Dec-2022. However, in terms of MoEF Gazette Notification G.S.R. 243(E) dated 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021; FGD implementation is must for unit - 5, 6 and 7 in order to continue generation beyond Dec-2022. If these units operate beyond Dec-2022 without FGD installation; they will pay penalty at rate of:
  - a. 10 paisa for first 180 days,
  - b. 15 paisa for further delay upto 365 day, and
  - c. 20 paisa for further delay

This penalty amount is not a passthrough on Rajasthan Discoms. Hence, 600 MW capacity of unit 5, 6 and 7 may not be available post Dec-2022 on account of non-installation of FGD system. Further, for continuous operation from unit-5, cooling tower system is also required.

7. Units 1 to 5 of Suratgarh Thermal Power Project (250 MW each) will be phased out in Feb-2024, Oct-2025, Jan-2027, Jul-2027 and Aug-2028. However, in terms of MoEF notification, STPS falls under Category 'C' power plant. STPS is required to meet the compliance of FGD installation by December-2024. Unit-2 can seek exemption on account of retirement in Oct-2025.

*Gauri*

Hence, if units 3, 4 and 5 operates beyond Dec-24; they will have to pay the penalty at rate of:

- a. 5 paisa for first 180 days,
- b. 7.5 paisa for further delay upto 365 day, and
- c. 10 paisa for further delay

This penalty amount is not a passthrough on Rajasthan Discoms. Hence, 750 MW power from units 3, 4 and 5 may not be available post Dec-2024.

**After detailed deliberations EAC decided that:**

1. Projections for Peak Demand and Deficit for the period from FY 2022-23 to FY 2029-30 is as below:

Financial Year	Anticipated peak demand (in MW)	Anticipated Available Capacity (in MW)	Peak deficit (in MW)
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D = C - B)
2022-23	17,757	12,847	-4,910
2023-24	18,979	13,636	-5,343
2024-25	20,284	14,886	-5,398
2025-26	21,680	14,730	-6,950
2026-27	23,172	14,673	-8,499
2027-28	24,766	14,501	-10,265
2028-29	26,470	14,328	-12,141
2029-30	28,291	14,328	-13,963

2. Additional RTC tie-up for the period FY 2022-23 to FY 2029-30 is required to meet out deficit considering average demand during 6 PM to 6 AM of FY 2021-22 (till Dec-2021) with a CAGR of 6.18% for projections as shown in table below:


*Sd/-*



Financial Year	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
Average Minimum Demand (6 PM to 6AM)	9028	9586	10178	10807	11475	12184	12937	13736	14585
Availability from Nuclear Power Plants	320	320	566	812	812	812	812	812	812
Demand to be met from thermal power plants & RTC gas-based plants	8708	9266	9612	9995	10663	11372	12125	12925	13774
Anticipated Capacity required at weightage average availability in last three years (MW)	11157	11872	12316	12807	13662	14571	15536	16560	17648
Thermal Capacity Available (MW)	13421								
Capacity Phased-Out	-1203	-640	0	-250	-250	-250	-250	-250	0
Capacity Addition					150				
Thermal Capacity Available (MW)	12218	11578	11578	11328	11228	10978	10728	10478	10478
Surplus/ (Deficit)	1061	-294	-738	-1479	-2434	-3593	-4808	-6082	-7170
Tie-up on RTC basis	0	-294	-444	-741	-958	-1159	-1215	-1274	-1088


The Energy Assessment Committee may review the assessment of peak demand and availability as and when required.

Meeting ended with vote of thanks to the chair.

  
(Bhaskar K. Sawant)


CMD - RVPN, Chairman Discoms & MD -  
RUVNL

  
(R. K. Sharma)  
CMD RVUNL

  
(Navin Arora)  
MD JVVNL

(V. S. Bhati)  
MD AVVNL

(Avinash Singhvi)  
MD JDVVNL

  
(S. C. Sharma)  
C.E.(LD) RVPNL

Financial Year	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
Average Minimum Demand (8 PM to 6AM)	9028	9586	10178	10807	11478	12184	12937	13736	14586
Availability from Nuclear Power Plants	320	320	506	812	812	812	812	812	812
Demand to be met from thermal power plants & RTC gas-based plants	8708	9266	9672	9995	10663	11372	12125	12925	13774
Anticipated Capacity required at weighted average availability in last three years (MW)	11157	11572	12316	12907	13662	14571	15538	16560	17648
Thermal Capacity Available (MW)	13421								
Capacity Phased-Out	-1203	-840	0	-250	-250	-250	-250	-250	0
Capacity Addition					150				
Thermal Capacity Available (MW)	12218	11578	11578	11328	11228	10978	10728	10478	10478
Surplus/ (Deficit)	1061	-294	-738	-1479	-2434	-3593	-4808	-6082	-7170
Tie-up on RTC basis	0	-284	-444	-741	-858	-1159	-1215	-1274	-1068

The Energy Assessment Committee may review the assessment of peak demand and availability as and when required.


Meeting ended with vote of thanks to the chair.

  
 (Bhargava K. Sewant)  
 CMD - RVPN, Chairman Discops & MD - RUVNL

  
 (R. K. Sharma)  
 CMD RVUNL

  
 (Harvin Arora)  
 MD JVVNL

  
 (V. B. Bhatt)  
 MD AVVNL

  
 (Avinash Singhal)  
 MD JVVNL

  
 (S. C. Sharma)  
 C.E.(LD)-RVPNL



भारत सरकार  
Government of India  
विद्युत मंत्रालय  
Ministry of Power  
केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण  
Central Electricity Authority  
तापीय परियोजना नवीनीकरण एवं आधुनिकीकरण प्रभाग  
Thermal Project Renovation & Modernization Division

No.: CEA-TH-14-24/5/2022-TRM Division/235-335

Dated 20.01.2023

विषय: Renovation and Modernisation (R&M) of aged coal-fired Thermal Power Stations (TPS) - reg.

The Govt. of India is striving to provide affordable electricity on 24x7 basis to common citizen. However, the country is witnessing huge energy demand post pandemic which is projected to surge at all-time high in coming summer of 2023 and beyond. Therefore, the role of thermal fleets including old thermal units becomes crucial in order to support renewable integration.

Hon'ble minister in the meeting held on 06.12.2022 (copy enclosed) advised not to retire any thermal units and urged for carrying out R&M for life extension and improve the flexibility and reliability of thermal units considering the expected demand scenario and availability of capacity in future. It may be noted that about 15-16 GW of new thermal capacity is expected by December 2023. Accordingly, R&M for life extension is to be considered after December 2023. However, RLA and other pre-R&M/LE related preparatory works may be taken up in the meantime.

Therefore, it is advised to all power utilities not to retire any thermal units till 2030 and ensure the availability of units after carrying out R&M activities, if required.

बि मल्लिक 20/01/20  
(B C Mallick) / (बी सी मलिक)  
CE (TPRM) / सीई (टीपीआरएम)

To:

As per the list.

Copy for information:

1. Secretary (Power), MoP
2. Chairperson, CEA
3. Member (Thermal), CEA

GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN  
(ENERGY DEPARTMENT)

ANNEXURE P-4

No. F. 2(4)Energy/2020

Chairman & Managing Director  
Raj. Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd  
Jaipur

**Sub:** Time line extension request for running RVUN's old units # 1 to 4 of KSTPS beyond the deadline dated 31.12.2022 without installation of Emission Control Equipment as per revised emission norms till declaration of CoD of proposed 2x660 MW Ultra Supercritical Units # 7&8 at Chhabra.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. RVUN/CMD/ACB/PPC & PTD/D. 432 dated 11.10.2022 and dated 3.11.2022 on the subject cited above, I am directed to convey approval of the State Government for :-

1. Operation of the old units of KSTPS, units # 1 to 4 (640 MW) beyond 31.12.2022 with the existing arrangement of PM, NOx and water consumption norms (other than SOx) without installation of Emission Control Equipments as per revised emission norms till CoD of the new 2x660 MW Ultra Supercritical units # 7&8 at Chhabra, proposed against phasing out of old units or upto 31.12.2027 whichever is later.
2. Filing application before MoEF & CC and CPCB for:
  - a. Extension of Time line for running RVUN's old units #1 to 4 of KSTPS beyond the deadline dated 31.12.2022 without installation of Emission Control Equipment (other than SOx) as per revised emission norms till declaration of CoD of proposed 2x660 MW Ultra Supercritical Units #7 & 8 at Chhabra or upto 31.12.2027 whichever is later, looking to the power crisis and sustainable operation of units.
  - b. Exemption in paying environmental compensation on units generated from Units 1 to 4 beyond 31.12.2022 till CoD of proposed 2x660 MW Ultra Supercritical Units #7 & 8 at Chhabra or upto 31.12.2027 whichever is later.

Yours sincerely,

(Dr. Arrika Shukla)  
Joint Secretary, Energy

*E (KSTPS)*  
*E (PCIPD)*  
*E Government*  
*For following*  
*reference with*  
*EA & MOEF & CPC*  
*30/12/22*

Validity unknown

Digitally signed by Arrika Shukla  
Designation : Joint Secretary To  
Government  
Date: 2022.12.28 17:37 IST  
Reason: Approved



## ANNEXURE P-5



**RAJASTHAN RAJYA VIDYUT UTPADAN NIGAM LTD.**  
 An ISO 9001:2015 Certified Company  
 (A Government of Rajasthan Undertaking)  
 Corporate Identity Number (CIN)- U40102RJ2000SGC016484  
 Regd Office & H.Q. Vidyut Bhawan, Janpath, Jyoti Nagar, Jaipur-302005  
**OFFICE OF ADDL. CHIEF ENGINEER (PPC-PTD)**  
 Room No-301, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Rajasthan Mall, Ajmer gate, M.I. Road, Jaipur-302003  
 Email- ce.ppcct@rvun.com site www.energy.gov.in/rvunl



No. RVUN/CE(PPC-PT&T)/SE(PP)/F./D. 2376

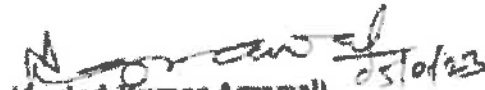
Dated: 05/01/2023

**Superintending Engineer (PP)**  
**RUVN, Jaipur**

Sub: Regarding phasing out of KSTPS & STPS.  
 Ref: Your office letter No. RUVNL/SE/PP/F./D 1211 dated 04.01.2023


This has reference to your office letter No. 1211 dated 04.01.2013 on the subject matter, proposed retirement schedule of KSTPS & STPS as intimated to CEA alongwith present status is attached herewith

Encl.: As above.

  
 (Arvind Kumar Agrawal) 05/01/23  
 Addl. Chief Engineer (PPC-PTD)  
 RVUN, JAIPUR

Copy to the following for information and necessary action:

1. Director (Proj.), RVUN, Jaipur
2. TA to CMD, RVUN, Jaipur

  
 Addl. Chief Engineer (PPC-PTD)  
 RVUN, JAIPUR

## Proposed Retirement Schedule of TPPs

S. No.	Utility	Name of Project	Unit No.	Capacity	Date of Commissioning	Revised proposed retirement schedule	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	RRVUNL	KTPS	Unit#1	110 MW	17.01.1983	31.12.2027	GoR vide letter dated 28.12.2022 (Annexure-1) has accorded approval of operation of KSTPS units # 1to4 (640 MW) beyond 31.12.2022 till COD of the new 2x660 MW Ultra Supercritical units # 7&8 at Chhabra, proposed against phasing out of old units or upto 31.12.2027 whichever is later.
2.	RRVUNL	KTPS	Unit#2	110 MW	13.07.1983	or till CoD of	
3.	RRVUNL	KTPS	Unit#3	210MW	25.09.1988	proposed 2x660	
4.	RRVUNL	KTPS	Unit#4	210MW	01.05.1989	MW Ultra Supercritical Units #7 & 8 at Chhabra, whichever is later	
5.	RRVUNL	STPS	Unit#1	250MW	10.05.1998	31.12.2030	CEA vide letter dated 02.09.2022 requested to reconsider the decision of retirement/decommissioning of thermal unit and opt for R&M for extending life and enhance efficiency, as grid will require more power from these units during the year 2030 and beyond. Accordingly, this office vide letter dated 11.10.2022 has intimated the retirement schedule to CEA considering the performance of the units & useful life. Required R&M activities are being carried out by RVUN (wherever required) over the years & hence can operate these units till 2030 and beyond.
6.	RRVUNL	STPS	Unit#2	250MW	28.03.2000	31.12.2030	
7.	RRVUNL	STPS	Unit#3	250MW	29.10.2001	31.12.2030	
8.	RRVUNL	STPS	Unit#4	250MW	25.03.2002	31.12.2030	

*DT*



न्यूक्लियर पावर कारपोरेशन ऑफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड  
NUCLEAR POWER CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED  
(भारत सरकार का उद्यम) (A Government of India Enterprise)

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**ANNEXURE P-6**

रावतभाटा राजस्थान साइट-३-४ Rawatbhata Rajasthan Site-3&4

डाक: अणुशक्ति, वाया: कोटा (राज.) PO: Anushakti-323303 Via: Kota (Raj.)

फोन: 01475-242005, फैक्स: 01475-242309, ईमेल: rdyadav@npcil.co.in

No.RR Site/Unit-3&4/STE(E&I)/2022/S/65

Date: October 12, 2022

विषय : रिएक्टर घटकों के अनिवार्य बदलाव के लिए 27/10/2022 से 28/05/2024 (लगभग 577 दिन) तक एनपीसीआईएल आरएपीएस-बी इकाई-1 आउटेज के संबंध में।

**Sub : Regarding NPCIL RAPS-B Unit-1 outage w.e.f 27/10/2022 to 28/05/2024 (around 577 days) for mandatory replacement of reactor components.**

- Ref : i) MoM of 23<sup>rd</sup> LGBR subcommittee meeting of NRPC dtd 29/10/2021 regarding proposed outage schedule 2022-23.  
ii) OCC-199 approval for NPCIL RAPS-B unit-1 outage from 27/10/2022 to 28/05/2024 (577 days)  
iii) MoM of 27<sup>th</sup> LGBR subcommittee meeting of NRPC dtd 29/09/2022

Sir,

NPCIL RAPS-B unit-1 outage is being taken for mandatory replacement of Enmasse Reactor Coolant Channels & reactor feeders w.e.f 27/10/2022 to 28/05/2024 (around 577 days) as per LGBR subcommittee meeting dtd 27/10/2021 & 27/09/2022 and OCC-199 approval dtd 16/09/2022.

However, RAPS-B unit-2 will continue to operate & no planned outage is proposed (except emergency/ forced shutdown / trips if any) in this period (27/10/2022 to 28/05/2024).

In this regard, beneficiary DISCOMs (UPPCL, JKPCL, PSPCL, HPPC & Rajasthan) may kindly arrange respective 50% share from other resources, for meeting their requirements during the period (27/10/2022 to 28/05/2024).

Regards,

आर डी यादव R.D.Yadav  
वरिष्ठ तकनीकी अभियंता (ई एंड आई) STE(E&I)  
एनपीसीआईएल, आरएपीएस-बी NPCIL, RAPS-B

UPPCL  
PSPCL  
HPPC  
PDD, J&K  
Rajasthan

Cc to : MS, NRPC- for kind information pl  
Site Director-for kind information pl  
SD/CS-for kind information pl  
OS/SOE  
TSS  
MS

**ANNEXURE P-7**

No. 23/17/2013-R&R-Vol-VI (Part 2)  
 Government of India  
 Ministry of Power  
 \*\*\*

Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg,  
 New Delhi, the 29<sup>th</sup> January, 2019

To

1. The Chairperson, Central Electricity Authority, Sewa Bhavan, R. K. Puram, New Delhi.
2. The Secretary, Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC)/FOR, Chanderlok Building, Janpath, New Delhi.
3. Principal Secretaries/Secretaries (Power/Energy) of all State Governments/UTs.
4. Secretaries of all State Electricity Regulatory Commissions(SERCs)/JERCs
5. Chairman/CMDs of all PSUs under administrative control of Ministry of Power.
6. CMDs/MDs of Discoms/Gencos of all State Governments.
7. DG, Association of Power Producers(APP), New Delhi

**Subject: Revised Guidelines and Model Bidding Documents (MBDs) for procurement of electricity for Medium Term from Power Stations set up on Finance, Own and Operate (FOO) basis – Reg**

Sir/Madam,

I am directed to say that the Model Bidding Documents for procurement of electricity by Distribution Licensees for Medium Term from power stations set up on Finance, Own and Operate (FOO) basis, through competitive bidding process were issued under the provisions of Section 63 of the Electricity Act, 2003 on 29<sup>th</sup> January, 2014. Guidelines in this regard were also issued on 10<sup>th</sup> February, 2014. These Model Bidding Documents and Guidelines were amended on 20<sup>th</sup> August, 2015. These Guidelines and Model Bidding Documents were further revised in January 2017 to introduce e-bidding and e-reverse auction.

2. Coal linkage Allocation Policy for Power Sector known as 'Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala (Coal) Transparently in India' (SHAKTI Policy) was issued by the Ministry of Coal on 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2017. Under the SHAKTI scheme, use of linkage coal has also been allowed in Medium term power procurement.

3. Subsequently, an Advisory was issued by Ministry of Power on 16<sup>th</sup> November 2017 on introduction of provisions of SHAKTI (Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating

*JTK*



Koyala (Coal) Transparently in India) in procurement of power for Medium Term by distribution licensees. It was advised that during the pendency of the approval and notification of the revised MBDs for procurement of power on Medium term basis, the distribution licensees who are willing to invite bids for procurement of power on Medium Term basis in line with SHAKTI Policy, may carry out appropriate modifications in the existing MBDs for Medium Term procurement of power issued on 16<sup>th</sup> January 2017, and obtain the approval of the Appropriate Commission.

4. Now, in accordance with the provisions of Para B (I), B (III) & B (IV) of SHAKTI Policy, Ministry of Power has revised bidding documents for Medium Term Procurement of Power i.e. **Standard Bidding Document** (comprising of both the Model Request for Qualification and Model Request for Proposal) and the **Model Agreement for Procurement of Power** (collectively referred as 'Model Bidding Documents') and enclosed herewith. The Guidelines in this regard, are being issued separately.

5. The link for the e-Bidding Portal shall be made available at the website of PFC Consulting Limited ([www.pfcclindia.com](http://www.pfcclindia.com)) and shall also be available on the website of Ministry of Power ([www.powermin.nic.in](http://www.powermin.nic.in)).

6. The soft copy of the Model Bidding Documents is available at the website of Ministry of Power i.e. [www.powermin.nic.in](http://www.powermin.nic.in) under "Current Notices".

Yours faithfully,



(Debranjana Chattopadhyay)  
Under Secretary to Govt. of India  
Tele No. 2373 0265

Copy to:

1. All JSs of Ministry of Power/JS&FA & Economic Adviser, Ministry of Power
2. All Directors/DSs of Ministry of Power

Copy for information to: PS to MoSP(I/C) for Power, & NRE, PPS to Secy.(P), PPS to AS(SNS), PS to CE(RR & OM), PS to Dir(R&R)

Copy to: In-charge, NIC Cell for uploading on MOP's website under "Current Notices".

**BEFORE THE RAJASTHAN ELECTRICITY REGULATORY  
COMMISSION, JAIPUR  
CASE NO. RERC/ /2023**

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

Rajasthan Urja Vikas Nigam Limited (RUVNL)

.....Petitioner

**VAKALATNAMA**

**KNOW** all to whom these presents shall come that I/We Amitabh Gupta s/o Late Sh. S.K. Gupta, authorized representative on behalf of the above named Petitioner, i.e. Rajasthan Urja Vikas Nigam Ltd. do hereby appoint:-

**KARTIK SETH**

**OFF: G-8, LGF, South Extension –  
Part 2, New Delhi- 110049  
MB.+91-9582031845**

**MP/998/2012****EMAIL – kartikseth@chambersofkartikseth.com**

Hereinafter called "the **ADVOCATE**" to be my/our Advocates in the above noted case and authorise them:

To act, appear and plead in the above noted case in this Court or in any other Court in which the same be filed or heard. To sign, file, verify and present pleadings, applications, appeals, cross-objections, or petitions for execution, review, petition, restoration, withdrawal, compromise or other petitions, replies, objections or affidavits or other documents as may be deemed necessary or proper for the prosecution of the said case in all its stages.

To withdraw, or compromise the said case or submit to arbitration any differences or disputes which may arise touching or in any manner relating to the said case. To take out execution proceedings. To deposit, draw and receive moneys, cheques and grant receipts thereof and to do all other acts and things which may be necessary to be done for the progress and in the course of prosecution of the said case.

To appoint and instruct any other legal Practitioner authorizing him to exercise the powers and authorities hereby conferred upon the Advocates whenever he may think fit to do so and sign the Power of Attorney on my/our behalf. And I/We the undersigned do hereby agree to ratify and confirm act as if done by the Advocates, or their substitutes in the matter as my/our own acts, as if done by me/us to contents and purposes.

And I/We undertake that I/We or my/our duly authorised agent will appear in the Court on all hearings and will inform the Advocates for appearance when case is called. And I/We the undersigned do hereby agree not to hold the Advocates or their substitute responsible for the result of the said case, consequences for his absence from the Court when the said case is called up for hearing or any negligence of the said Advocates or their substitute. And I/We the undersigned do hereby agree that I/We shall not claim any compensation, nor the Advocates/s shall be liable for any compensation if he/she fails to appear in the court or fails to conduct or withdraws from the case due to non-payment of fee as per settlement or forfeiture of any request/call given by Bar Association/s or Council/s.

And I/We the undersigned do hereby agree that in the event of the whole or part of the fee agreed by me/us to be paid to the Advocates remaining unpaid he shall be entitled to withdraw from the prosecution of the said case until the same is paid up. The fee settled is only for the above case and above Court. If our case is transferred to some other Court or the venue of the Court is changed, the Advocates shall be entitled to withdraw from the case. I/We hereby agree that once the fee is paid, I/We will not be entitled for the refund of the same in any case whatsoever, and in case the above case prolongs for more than three years, the original fee shall be paid again by me/us.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF I/WE do hereunto set my/our hands to these presents the contents of which have been understood by me/us this 10<sup>th</sup> day of FEBRUARY, 2023.**

**ADVOCATES**

  
**CLIENT**  
**Executive Engineer (RA-III)**  
**RUVNL, Jaipur**

BEFORE THE RAJASTHAN ELECTRICITY REGULATORY  
COMMISSION, JAIPUR  
CASE NO. RERC/ /2023

IN THE MATTER OF:

Rajasthan Urja Vikas Nigam Limited (RUVNL)


.....Petitioner


AUTHORISATION LETTER

I, the undersigned, Bhaskar A. Sawant, Chairman & Managing Director of Rajasthan Urja Vikas Nigam Ltd. having its registered office at Vidyut Bhawan, Janpath, Jyoti Nagar, Jaipur do hereby appoint Mr. Amitabh Gupta working as Executive Engineer(RA-III) as the Officer-in-Charge in the above case to act, sign and verify all the pleadings in connection with the above matter on behalf of Petitioner to appear, plead and do all incidental acts in connection and with regard to the above case before Hon'ble RERC.

  
Amitabh Gupta  
Executive Engineer(RA-III)

RUVNL, Jaipur  
Executive Engineer (RA-III)  
RUVNL, Jaipur

  
Bhaskar A. Sawant  
Chairman & Managing Director  
RUVNL, Jaipur

  
Bhaskar A. Sawant  
Chairman & Managing Director  
RUVNL, Jaipur