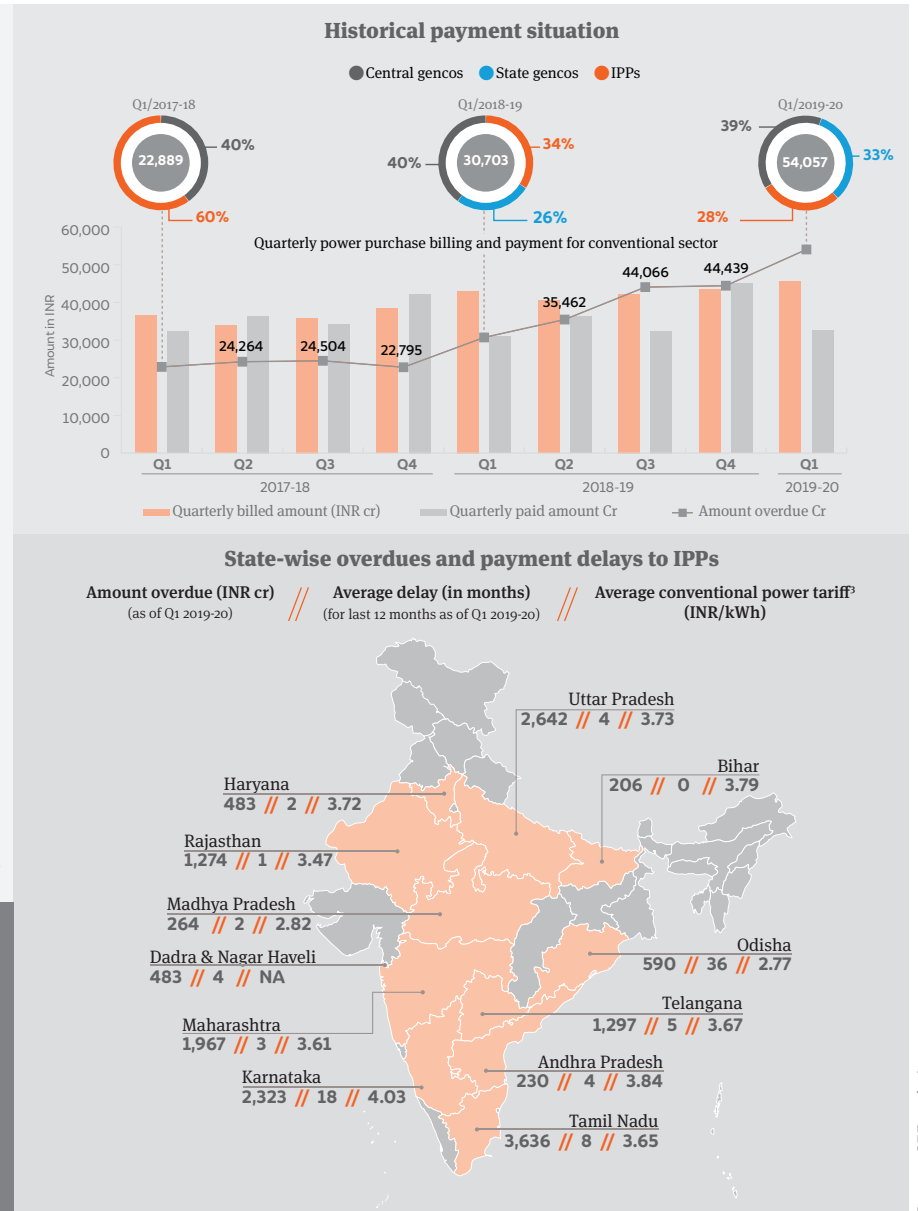
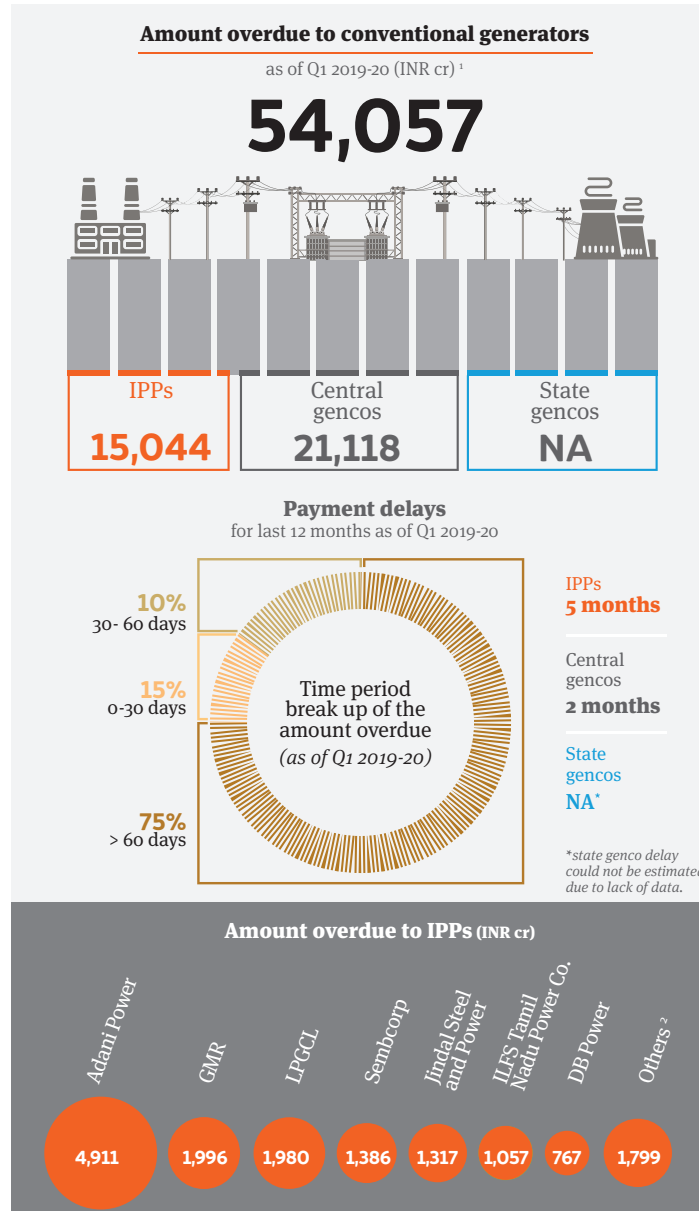


State of Payment Delays in India's Energy Transition

A conventional energy (coal, gas, diesel, nuclear, etc.) generation company (genco) sells electricity to a discom and raises monthly invoices, typically due for payment within 1 – 3 months from the date of issuance. The infographics capture the current as well as historical payment delay situation for conventional gencos.

Central gencos have been able to manage payment delays mainly due to a higher share in the total electricity billed. Due to poor data availability, payment delays could not be estimated for state gencos. Payment delays are often quite extended for conventional independent power producers (IPPs) often stretching to five months. The infographics show the most affected IPPs and the state level aggregated figures for discoms responsible for delayed payments to these IPPs.



1. Overdue implies the amount pending beyond the payment due date for energy bills (typically 30, 60 or 90 days)

2. Others include CLP Power, Bajaj Energy, Jaypee Associates & Dhariwal Infra

3. Average conventional power tariffs have been computed from SERC approved power purchase costs for 2019-20 (2018-19 for Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Odisha)

A Renewable Energy (solar, wind, small hydro, etc.) developer sells electricity to a discom and raises monthly invoices, typically due for payment within one month from the date of issuance. The infographics capture the current as well as the historical payment situation for RE developers.

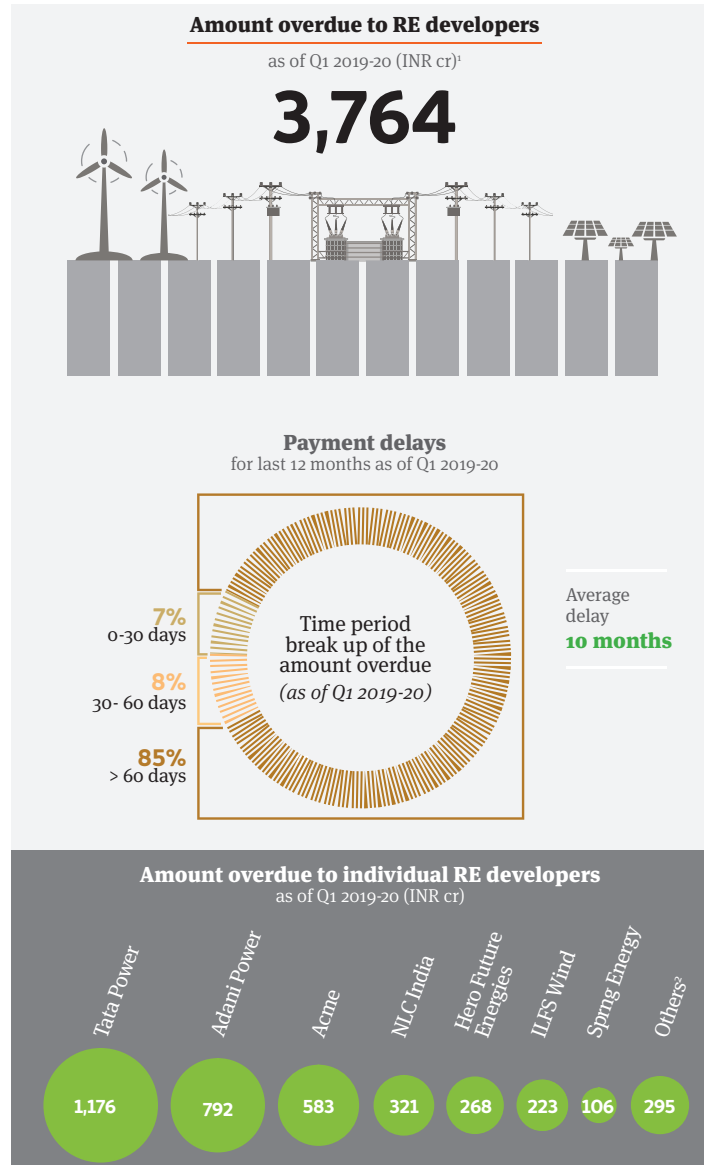
When compared to conventional gencos, payment delays have been worse for RE developers often stretching to 10 months. The infographics capture the most affected RE developers and the states responsible for payment delays to these RE developers.

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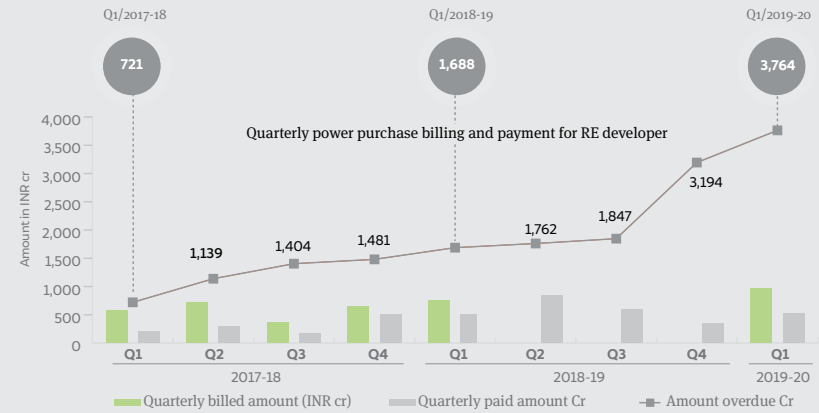
Disclaimer: This CEF Analysis is a product of the CEEW Centre for Energy Finance, explaining real-time market developments based on publicly available data and engagements with market participants. By their very nature, these pieces are not peer-reviewed. CEEW-CEF and CEEW assume no legal responsibility or financial liability for the omissions, errors, and inaccuracies in the analysis.



1. Overdue implies the amount pending beyond the payment due date for energy bills (typically 30 days)

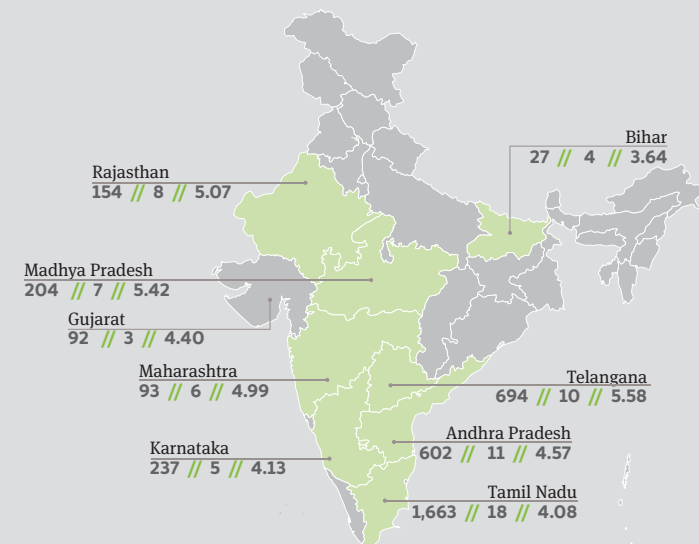
2. Others include Amp Solar, First Solar, Vector Green, Continuum Wind Energy, Powerica, etc.

Historical payment situation



State-wise overdues and payment delays to RE developers

Amount overdue (INR cr) (as of Q1 2019-20) // Average delay (in months) (for last 12 months as of Q1 2019-20) // Average RE tariff³ (INR/kWh)



3. Average conventional power tariffs have been computed from SERC approved power purchase costs for 2019-20 (2018-19 for Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Telangana)

Source: CEF analysis

The CEEW Centre for Energy Finance (CEEW-CEF) is an initiative of the Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW), one of South Asia's leading think tanks. CEEW-CEF acts as a non-partisan market observer and driver that monitors, develops, tests, and deploys financial solutions to advance the energy transition. It aims to help deepen markets, increase transparency, and attract

capital in clean energy sectors in emerging economies. It achieves this by comprehensively tracking, interpreting, and responding to developments in the energy markets while also bridging gaps between governments, industry, and financiers.

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