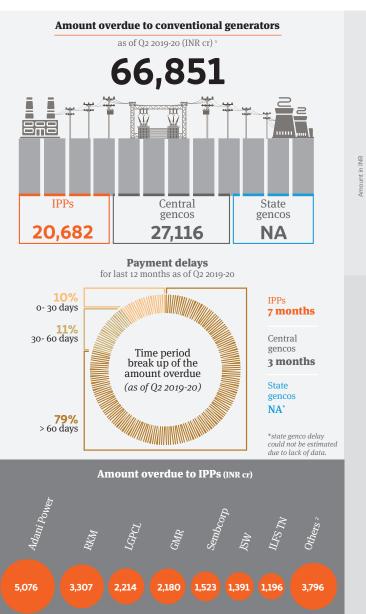
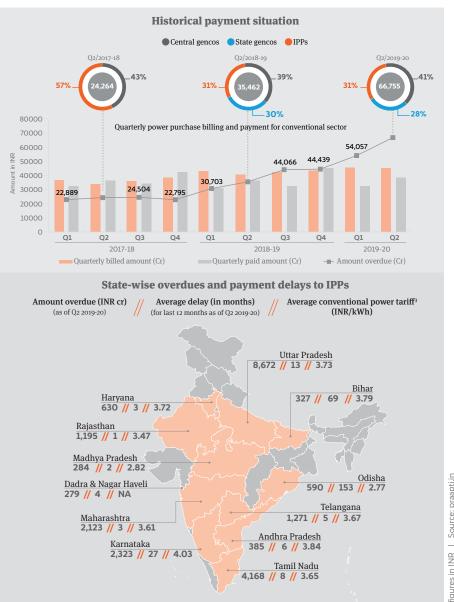


State of Payment Delays in India's Energy Transition

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 captures the current as well as the historical payment delay situation for conventional gencos.

Central gencos have been able to manage payment delays largely 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 seven months. The infographics show the most affected IPPs and the state level aggregated figures for discoms responsible for delayed payments to these IPPs.





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

^{2.} Others include DB Power, CLP Power, Bajaj Energy, Jaypee Associates & Dhariwal Infra

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.

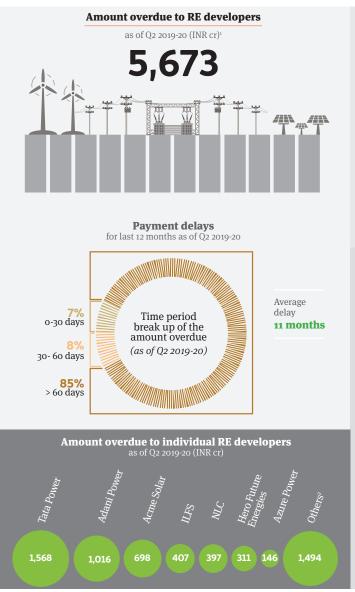
When compared to conventional gencos, payment delays have been worse for RE developers often stretching to 11 months. The infographics capture the most affected RE developers and the states responsible for payment delays to these RE developers.

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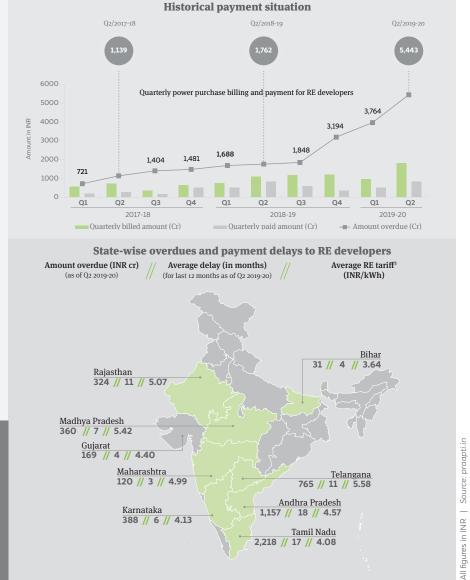
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capital in clean energy sectors in emerging economies. It achieves this by comprehensively tracking, interpreting, and responding to developments in the energy markets while also bridging gaps between governments, industry, and financiers

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