

Report on Resource Adequacy Plan (Generation) for Mizoram (2025-26 to 2035-36) (Version 2.0)

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Government of India
Ministry of Power
Central Electricity Authority

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Disclaimer

This Resource Adequacy Study for the state of Mizoram has been conducted based on data and inputs provided by the Mizoram State Load Dispatch centre (SLDC). The findings, analysis and conclusions presented in this report are contingent upon the accuracy, completeness and timeliness of the information furnished by the state of Mizoram. Any discrepancies or limitations in the data may affect the outcomes of the study accordingly.

In accordance with the Resource Adequacy Guidelines dated 28th June 2023, each Distribution Licensee is mandated to prepare a Resource Adequacy Plan (RAP) for a 10-year horizon, referred to as the Long-Term Distribution Licensee Resource Adequacy Plan (LT-DRAP), which shall be vetted and validated by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA). CEA has facilitated this study and prepared the report solely to assist Mizoram in fulfilling this requirement.

It is expressly stated that the responsibility for the implementation of the study's recommendations, ensuring the adequacy of electricity resources, and undertaking any related actions rests entirely with Mizoram.

Executive Summary

Ministry of Power had notified the Electricity (Amendment) Rules in December, 2022. As per Rule 16 of the Electricity (Amendment) Rules, Ministry of Power has notified Resource Adequacy (RA) Guidelines. According to these Guidelines, Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is entrusted with the responsibility of preparing the Long-Term National Resource Adequacy Plan (LT-NRAP). Further, each Distribution Utility is required to carry out a Long-Term Distribution Licensee Resource Adequacy Plan (LT-DRAP) to reliably meet its peak electricity demand and electrical energy requirements.

As per the Resource Adequacy Guidelines dated 28th June 2023, each Distribution Licensee shall undertake a Resource Adequacy Plan (RAP) with a 10-year planning horizon, LT-DRAP to meet its own peak and electrical energy requirements. This plan shall be vetted/validated by CEA to leverage the benefits of national-level optimization for the Distribution Licensees. The LT-DRAP shall be prepared by the Distribution Licensees on an annual rolling basis, factoring in the already contracted capacity and optimizing the requirement for additional capacity.

Government of India has notified the Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) trajectory up to 2029-30 vide gazette notification dated 20th October 2023, which mandates that a specified portion of energy consumption must be met from renewable energy sources.

To support the state in fulfilling this requirement, CEA initially carried a Resource Adequacy (RA) study with a planning horizon up to FY 2031-32, based on the data available with CEA and NERPC and in compliance with the RPO trajectory specified in the then Ministry of Power's Office Memorandum dated 22nd July 2022. This study has now been updated and extended to cover the period up to FY 2035-36, incorporating the latest data furnished by the State and planning assumptions. The RPO requirement for the state has also been assessed in accordance with the recent gazette notified trajectory.

The study has been done considering the demand projections as per revised 20th Electric Power Survey (EPS) projections. The electricity energy requirement and peak demand for Mizoram is projected to increase with a CAGR of 4% and 3% respectively from 2025-26 to 2035-36. For satisfying resource adequacy i.e., meeting the electricity demand reliably and at affordable cost, the state needs to methodically plan its capacity expansion either by investing in new generation or by procuring power. In view of reduction in the cost of solar panels and newer technology options like Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS), planning for long term optimal generation capacity mix gains tremendous importance so that the future generation capacity mix is cost effective as well as environment friendly.

The study has been carried out for Mizoram considering the existing contract capacity and planned capacity addition. It was found that the state's likely contracted capacity may not be sufficient to

meet the projected electricity demand. In particular, the total unserved energy in the year 2033–34 is estimated to be approximately 0.04 BU, accounting for around 3.9% of the projected annual energy demand for that year. However, during 2034 and 2035, the state is unlikely to experience any unserved energy, as the planned addition of 132 MW of hydro capacity in 2034-35 and 120 MW in 2035-36 is substantial as compared to the annual growth in electricity demand.

To find out the least cost option for generation capacity expansion for the period 2025-26 to 2035-36, generation expansion study has been carried out with the objective to minimize the total system cost of generation including the cost of anticipated future investments while fulfilling all the technical constraints associated with various power generation technologies. Additionally, reliability study has been carried out to determine the probability of unmet demand and hours by implementing the variation in demand, variation in RE and forced outage of thermal generators (Coal/ Lignite) etc.

Generation capacity expansion pathways have been considered for the long-term study based on the yearly capacity addition plan of Mizoram along with RPO constraints for solar and Hydro technologies. The Renewable capacities have been assessed in view of adherence to RPO notified by Ministry of Power considering the fungibility among different sources.

The Resource adequacy studies have projected likely optimal capacity mix for future years till 2035-36 which is able to meet the anticipated electricity demand reliably at every instance. Based on the study, the likely total projected contracted capacity for the year 2035-36 is around 658 MW which consists of 87 MW from coal, 66 MW from gas, 424 MW from hydro, 57 MW from solar, 24 MW from Distributed Renewable Energy (DRE) source. This capacity shall be able to meet the projected demand with prescribed reliability criteria.

1.0 Introduction

Ministry of Power has notified Electricity (Amendment) Rules 2022, in December 2022. Rule 16 (I) of the said rules stipulates that "A guideline for assessment of resource adequacy during the generation planning stage (one year or beyond) as well as during the operational planning stage (up to one year) shall be issued by the Central Government in consultation with the Authority". Accordingly, the Resource Adequacy Guidelines have been notified in June, 2023, by Ministry of Power in consultation with Central Electricity Authority.

Resource Adequacy is generally defined as a mechanism to ensure that there is an adequate supply of generation resources to serve expected demand reliably at least cost. A key aspect of resource adequacy planning is to ensure that adequate generation capacities are available round-the-clock to reliably serve demand under various scenarios. This naturally translates into the need for ensuring adequate reserve margin which could cater to varying levels of demand and supply conditions in the grid. In the wake of high RE generation, it is important to understand demand-supply situation in the grid precisely due to high seasonality and intermittency in RE generation. Resource Adequacy exercise may also help in assessment of capacity requirement to be tied up or contracted in long term, medium term, and short-term basis.

Further, Ministry of Power vide notification dated 20th October, 2023, had notified the RPO trajectory for the states/Discoms. Based on the trajectory specified, hydro, wind and other (solar, biomass etc.) RPO quantum in million units (MUs) has been calculated to find additional quantum of renewable capacity that the states/Discoms have to contract in addition to the existing/planned capacity to meet their RPO targets.

To support the state in fulfilling the Resource Adequacy Guidelines and complying with the Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) notification, CEA has carried out the RA study for the state of Mizoram based on inputs furnished by the state. The study recommends an optimal resource mix up to FY 2035-36, taking into account technical and financial parameters associated with various capacities. It aims to optimize long-term power procurement while ensuring resource adequacy to meet demand on a 24×7 basis, considering variations in demand, variations in RE generation, and forced outage of thermal capacities. The study also assesses the Planning Reserve Margin (PRM) required by the state to account for the aforementioned uncertainties, ensuring that demand can be reliably met throughout the year.

Prior to this, CEA had conducted the RA study for the state up to FY 2031-32, based on data available with CEA and in accordance with the then RPO trajectory specified in the then Ministry of Power's Office Memorandum dated 22nd July 2022.

2.0 Highlights of the Previous RA Study (Up to FY 2031–32)

1. In the earlier Resource Adequacy (RA) study, financial year 2022-23 had been considered as the base year, and the study covered the period from 2024-25 to 2031-32. The fuel-wise contracted capacity by Mizoram as on 31st March, 2023, is given in Fig. 1.

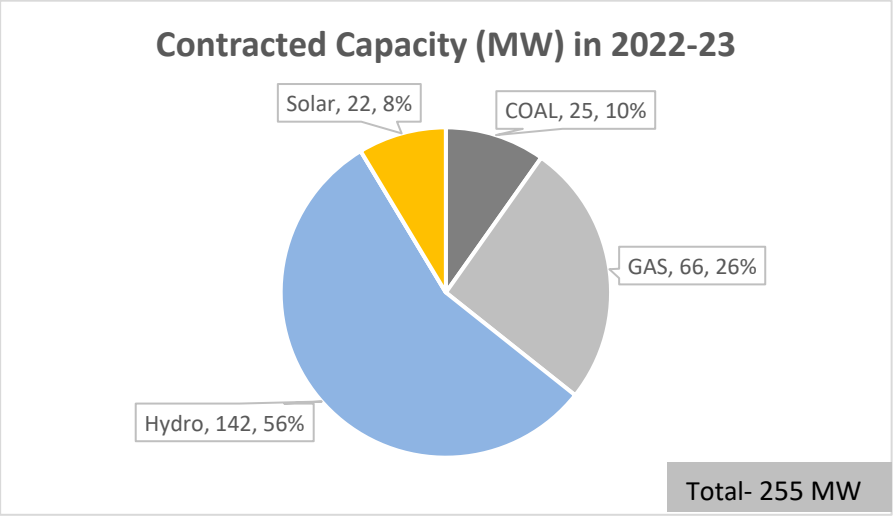


Figure 1 Contracted Capacity as on March'23.

2. The peak electricity demand and electrical energy projections (as per 20th EPS Report) that had been considered in the study is given in Table 1.

Table 1: Peak electricity demand & electrical energy projections

	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32
Electrical Energy Projections (MU)	978	1063	1156	1252	1357	1464	1577	1691	1816
Year on Year Growth	-	8.7%	8.7%	8.3%	8.4%	7.9%	7.7%	7.2%	7.4%
Peak Electricity Demand Projections (MW)	184	199	215	231	249	268	289	309	331
Year on Year Growth	-	8.2%	8.0%	7.4%	7.8%	7.6%	7.8%	6.9%	7.1%

3. To meet the above projected peak electricity demand and electrical energy requirement, the source-wise projected capacity (in MW) as outlined in the previous report is given in Table 2.

Table 2: Source wise projected capacities

Year	Coal	Gas	Hydro	Wind	Solar	SToA/MToA	Total
2023/24	25	66	142	4	44	58	**339**
2024/25	25	66	170	4	44	64	**373**
2025/26	25	66	170	4	44	78	**387**
2026/27	92	66	170	4	44	37	**413**
2027/28	109	66	170	4	44	39	**432**
2028/29	126	66	170	7	44	42	**455**
2029/30	138	66	170	20	56	44	**494**
2030/31	157	66	170	20	56	47	**516**
2031/32	177	66	170	20	56	54	**543**

*The SToA/MToA value represents the peak power requirement in MW and it was recommended that this requirement may be met through power procurement from the market or through bilateral agreements.

4. The year-wise planned and additional capacity contract addition (in MW) for the above tabulated cumulative capacity is given in Table 3.

Table 3: Year-wise planned and additional capacity contract addition

FY	Coal		SOLAR		Wind	Hydro	Total		SToA/MToA
	Planned	Additional	Planned	Additional	Planned	Additional	Planned	Additional	Additional*
2023/24	0	0	22	0	0	4.14	**22**	**4.14**	58
2024/25	0	0	0	0	28	0	**28**	**0**	64
2025/26	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**	78
2026/27	0	67	0	0	0	0	**0**	**67**	37
2027/28	0	17	0	0	0	0	**0**	**17**	39
2028/29	0	17	0	0	0	3.19	**0**	**20.2**	42
2029/30	0	12	0	12.43	0	12.84	**0**	**37.3**	44
2030/31	0	19	0	0	0	0	**0**	**19**	47
2031/32	0	20	0	0	0	0	**0**	**20**	54
Total	0	**152**	**22**	**12.43**	**28**	**20.17**	**50**	**184.64**	**463**

**Requirement is for a particular year*

3.0 RA Study for Mizoram (from 2025-26 to 2035-36)

3.1 Present Power Scenario in Mizoram

The power supply position for Mizoram from 2021-22 to 2024-25 is given in Table 4:

Table 4: Power Supply Position of Mizoram

Power Supply Position						
Year	**Energy required (MU)**	**Energy supplied (MU)**	**Gap (MU)**	**Peak Demand (MW)**	**Peak Met (MW)**	**Demand not met (MW)**
2022-23	645	645	0	159	159	0
2023-24	684	684	0	162	162	0
2024-25	709	709	0	168	168	0

The data in the table indicates that over the past three years, Mizoram's energy demand and peak demand have increased at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 4.84% and 2.79%, respectively.

As of March 2025, the total contracted capacity for Mizoram is 290 MW. Out of the total contracted capacity (CC), the share of non-fossil fuel-based CC is 58.6 %. The fuel-wise contracted capacity as on 31st March, 2025, is given in Table 5 and Fig. 2.

Table 5: Fuel-wise Contracted Capacity as on March 2025

Source	Contracted Capacity (MW)	Percentage
Coal	54	18.6%
Gas	66	22.8%
Hydro	148	51.0%
Solar	22	7.6%
Total	**290**	**100.0%**

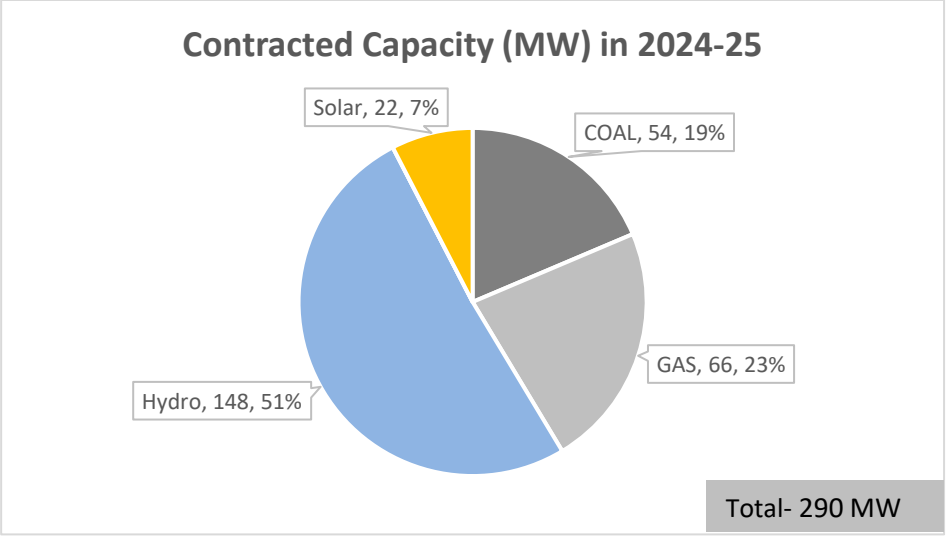


Figure 2: Fuel-wise Contracted Capacity (in MW) as on 31st March, 2025

3.2 Demand Analysis of the FY 2024-25

Hourly demand pattern of 2024-25 was analyzed and it was observed that the peak demand season for State of Mizoram is during the months of January and February. Mizoram witnesses peak demand during non-solar hours. The month wise average hourly demand observed for the year 2024-25 is shown in Fig. 3.

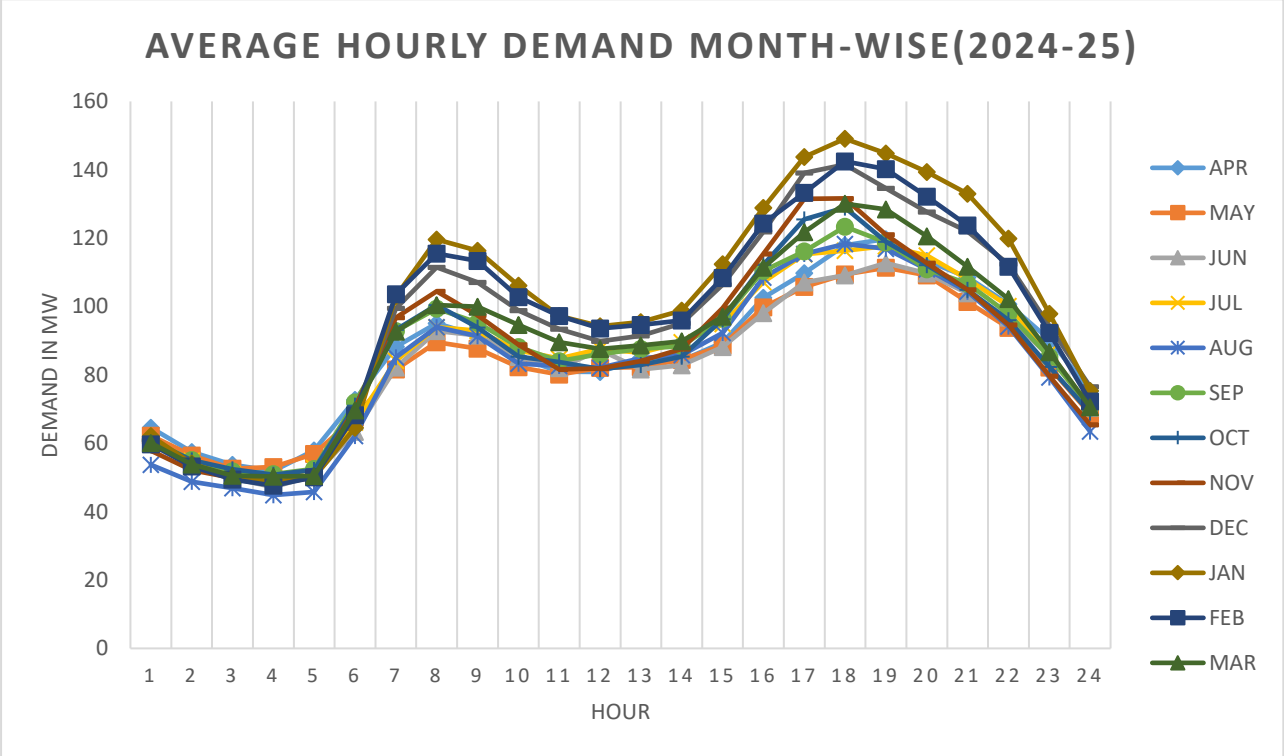


Figure 3: Average Hourly Demand Variation (Month-wise) for 2024-25

From the hourly demand data of 2024-25, the daily peak during solar hours (05:00 to 17:00 hrs) and non-solar hours are plotted in Fig. 4.

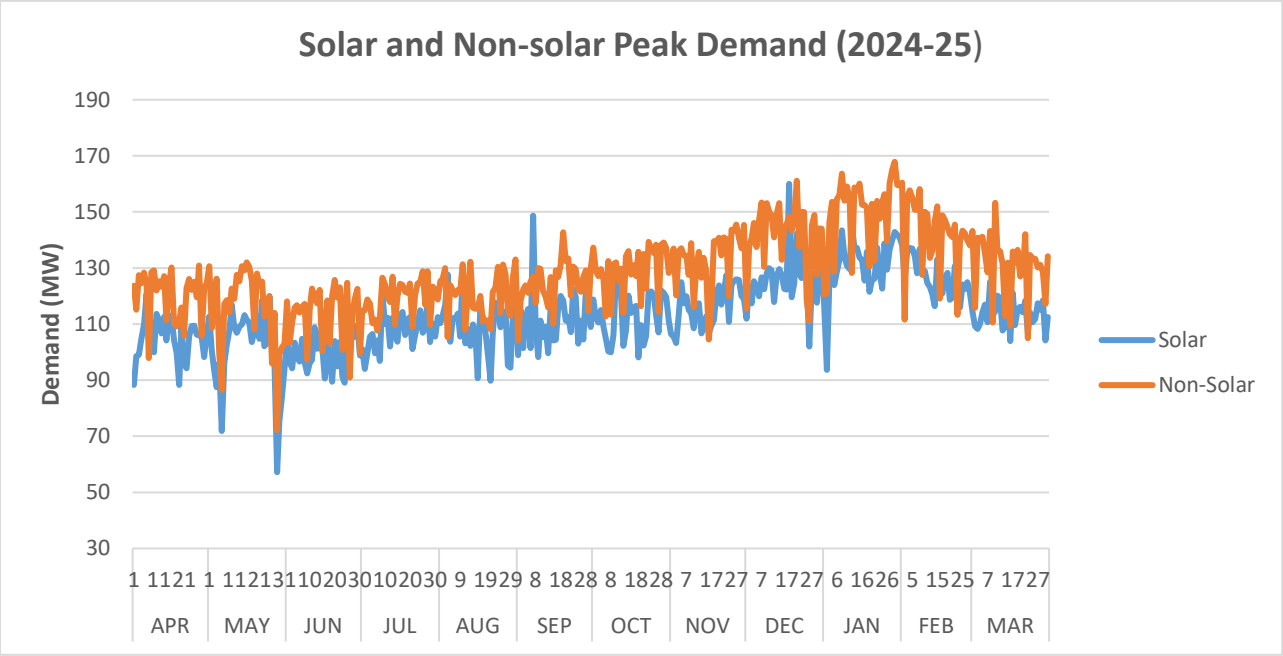


Figure 4: Solar and non-solar Peak in MW for the year 2024-25

Daily peak occurs in Mizoram during Non-solar hours in almost every month of the year.

The hourly demand pattern of 2024-25 was analysed for finding out the number of occurrences of the peak and near peak demand. Such instances are critical for study purpose as it is necessary to ensure resource adequacy during such instances with an optimal mix of long-term, medium-term and short-term contracts. Frequency Distribution of hourly demand profile for 2024-25 is shown in Fig. 5.

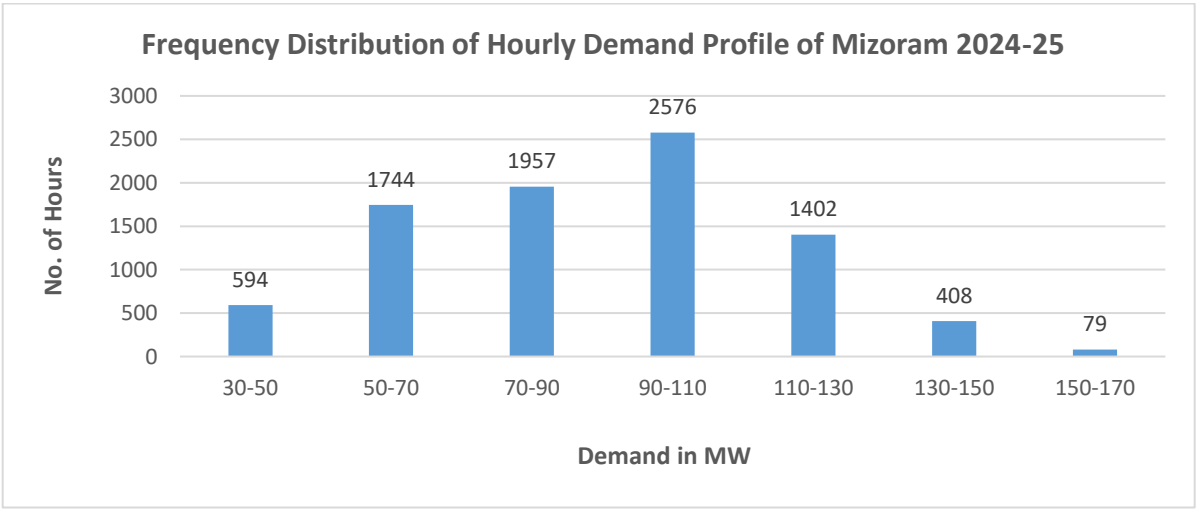


Figure 5: Frequency Distribution of Hourly Demand Profile of 2024-25

4.0 Principles of Generation Planning

The objective of the Generation Planning process is to obtain an optimal generation capacity mix in the least cost manner to meet the electricity demand at every instance of time while ensuring the most efficient use of resources. The major aspects considered in the planning process are:

i) To Supply 24x7 reliable power to the consumers
ii) To achieve objectives of all policies of the Government of India such as RPO trajectory, RE capacity addition etc
iii) To achieve sustainable development.
iv) To fulfil desired operational characteristics of the system such as reliability and flexibility.
v) Most efficient use of resources.
vi) Fuel availability

4.1 Generation Expansion Planning Tool -ORDENA

The studies have been carried out using a generation expansion planning model namely ORDENA. ORDENA is a mixed integer linear optimization program that minimizes the Net Present Value (NPV) of investment and operating costs subject to several constraints. The major constraints include balancing electricity supply and demand, resource supply limits, planning and operating reserve limits, and policy targets. These constraints are met considering a broad portfolio of conventional generation, renewable generation, and storage.

ORDENA has a reliability module to determine the trustworthiness of the system using Monte Carlo simulations. The software is also capable of carrying out hourly/sub-hourly economic generation dispatch considering all the technical constraints associated with various generation technologies.

The schematic diagram of the software is given in Fig. 6.

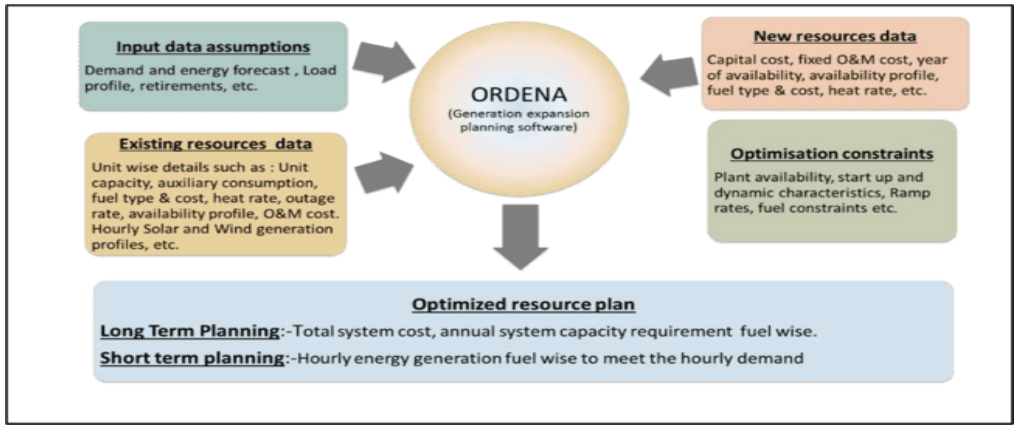


Figure 6: Schematic Diagram

5.0 Reliability Analysis

One of the main criteria of resource adequacy studies is to determine the reliability of the system to meet the demand adequately at every instance of time. This reliability is measured via two indices i.e. LOLP (Loss of Load Probability) and EENS (Expected Energy Not Served). These indices have been defined in resource adequacy guidelines as below:

- **Loss of Load Probability (LOLP)**: Measure of the probability that a system's load may exceed the generation and firm power contracts available to meet that load in a year. E.g., 0.0274 % probability of load being lost.
- **Expected Energy Not Served (EENS):** Expected amount of energy (MWh) that may not be served for each year within the planning period under study. It is a summation of the expected number of megawatt hours of demand that may not be served for the year. This is an energy-centric metric that considers the magnitude and duration of energy being not served, calculated in Mega Watt hours (MWh). The metric can be normalized (i.e., divided by total system energy requirement) to create a Normalized Energy Not Served (NENS) metric.

Monte Carlo /Stochastic simulation has been used to factor-in the uncertainty associated with various generation resources and demand. It is an approach which is used to predict the probability of a variety of outcomes when the potential for random variables is present as compared to deterministic modelling of economic dispatch model. Monte Carlo simulation helps in analysing the randomness associated with RE energy resource, demand pattern changes and forced outages of plant. A large number of random samples of these variables are simultaneously simulated to ascertain system reliability indices (i.e. Loss of load probability LOLP & Energy Not Served (ENS)) & the system robustness in case of above variation of system parameters.

Planning Reserve Margin (PRM): To meet the prescribed standard of LOLP / NENS conditions, sufficient reserve margins need to be maintained in the system for adequately addressing the demand and supply variations. Planning Reserve Margin (PRM) is the predominant metric used to ensure adequacy of generation resources in the system. PRM in a power system is expressed as a certain percent of projected peak load of the system.

5.1 Demand variation

The hourly demand variation for the last two years (i.e., 2023-24 and 2024-25) has been analyzed. The Demand pattern variation of 2023-24 and 2024-25 is shown in Fig. 7.

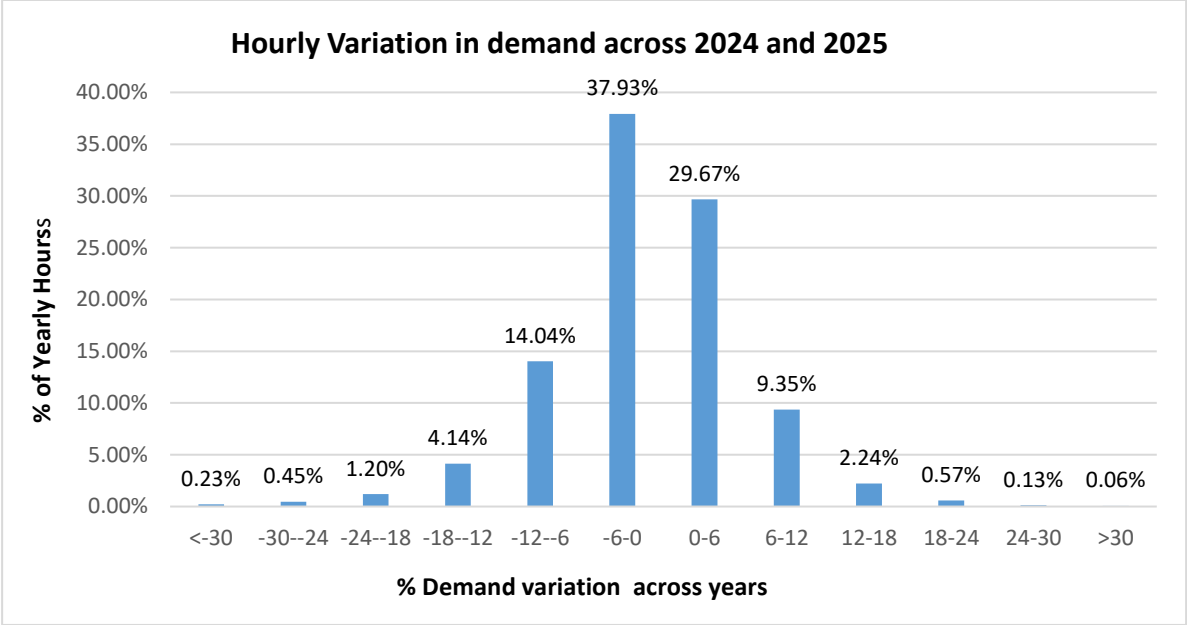


Figure 7: Hourly Variation in Demand across years

It can be observed that the hourly demand typically varies within ±6% for ~67.6% of instances. This variation is primarily due to temperature, weather parameter or any random outages of transmission line and generating units etc. This variation has been captured in the reliability study by varying the projected hourly demand for the future years by ±6% by introducing a random variable (with normal distribution) for demand as per observed behavior over the years.

5.2 RE variation

In the long-term capacity expansion planning studies, a particular profile for Solar is considered based on the observed solar generation data to determine the optimal capacity mix. However, due to intermittent nature of these sources, generation from these non-dispatchable sources may vary across years. As per the analyses carried out based on historical generation data, solar and hydro based generation has been varied by ± 10 % to incorporate the variation in these generation sources and plan for requisite measures to mitigate such behavior.

5.3 Forced Outage of Thermal Generators

The average forced outage rate of thermal generators is typically 10% with ±5% variation. The same has been incorporated in the model.

Based on these variations, reliability studies have been carried out to ascertain robustness of the system.

6.0 Inputs/Assumptions for the Study

i) The peak electricity demand and electrical energy requirement of Mizoram has been considered as per revised 20th Electric Power Survey (EPS) projections as given in Table 6.

Table 6: Future Demand Projections as per revised 20th EPS

	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36
Peak Electricity Demand (MW)											
Mizoram Peak Demand Projections (in MW) by EPS	181	191	198	206	213	217	220	226	231	236	243
Year on Year Growth		6%	4%	4%	3%	2%	1%	3%	2%	2%	3%
Energy Requirement (MU)											
Mizoram Energy Projections (in MU) by EPS	761	803	847	893	936	970	996	1038	1078	1119	1148
Year on Year Growth		6%	5%	5%	5%	4%	3%	4%	4%	4%	3%

ii) Future demand profile till the year 2035-36 has been projected using the demand profile for the year 2024-25 as the base profile.

iii) The actual solar, wind and hydro generation profiles and CUFs have been referred from National Electricity Plan 2023 (Vol I Generation).

iv) The capital costs of candidate plants for coal, wind, solar, and battery technologies is detailed in the Annexure and are aligned with current market trends and recent price discovery.

v) The planned capacity has been considered based on the tie-up information as furnished by Mizoram. The same is summarised in Table 7 and details are furnished in Annexure.

Table 7: Source-wise planned capacity addition

FY	HYDRO	SOLAR	DRE Solar
2025/26	-	10	12
2026/27	-	5	12
2027/28	-	-	-
2028/29	-	-	-
2029/30	24	-	-
2030/31	-	20	-
2034/35	132	-	-
2035/36	120	-	-
Total	**276**	**35**	**24**

vi) **Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) trajectory**: Ministry of Power vide gazette notification dated 20th October, 2023 had notified the source wise minimum share of consumption of non-fossil sources (renewable energy) by designated consumers, till the year 2029-30 as given in Table 8.

Table 8: Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) trajectory (%) as per MoP order

Sl. No.	Year	Wind renewable energy	Hydro renewable energy	Other renewable energy	Distributed renewable energy	Total renewable energy
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	2024-25	0.67	0.38	27.35	1.5	29.91
2.	2025-26	1.45	1.22	28.24	2.1	33.01
3.	2026-27	1.97	1.34	29.94	2.7	35.95
4.	2027-28	2.45	1.42	31.64	3.3	38.81
5.	2028-29	2.95	1.42	33.1	3.9	41.36
6.	2029-30	3.48	1.33	34.02	4.5	43.33

Further, in view of the country's energy transition goals as well as the long-term net zero target of 2070, it is estimated that the share of RE generation in the generation mix will continue to proportionally increase beyond 2029-30. Therefore, the RPO trajectory is assumed to rise steadily beyond 2029-30. Further, the DRE percentage has been assumed to be 2.25 % beyond 2029-30. Hence, the suggested trajectory of Renewable Purchase Requirement up to FY 2035–36 is given in Table 9.

Table 9: Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) trajectory considered for the study

Sl. No.	Year	Wind renewable energy	Hydro renewable energy	Other renewable energy	Distributed renewable energy*	Total renewable energy
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	2024-25	0.67	0.38	28.10	0.75	29.91
2.	2025-26	1.45	1.22	29.29	1.05	33.01
3.	2026-27	1.97	1.34	31.29	1.35	35.95
4.	2027-28	2.45	1.42	33.29	1.65	38.81
5.	2028-29	2.95	1.42	35.05	1.95	41.36
6.	2029-30	3.48	1.33	36.27	2.25	43.33
7.	2030-31	43.25			2.25	45.5
8.	2031-32	44.75			2.25	47
9.	2032-33	46.05			2.25	48.3
10.	2033-34	47.25			2.25	49.5
11.	2034-35	48.75			2.25	51.0
12.	2035-36	49.75			2.25	52.0

**For Hilly states, DRE Percentage is half of the percentage what other states are obliged to meet.*

Based on the trajectory specified, RPO quantum in million units (MUs) from hydro, wind, other (Solar, biomass etc.) and distributed renewable energy (DRE) is calculated and given in Table 10.

Table 10: Total Energy required to meet RPO (MU)

Sl. No.	Year	Wind renewable energy	Hydro renewable energy	Other renewable energy	Distributed renewable energy	Total renewable energy
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	**2025-26**	11.03	9.28	222.90	7.99	251.21
2.	**2026-27**	15.82	10.76	251.26	10.84	288.68
3.	**2027-28**	20.75	12.03	281.97	13.98	328.72
4.	**2028-29**	26.34	12.68	313.00	17.41	369.34
5.	**2029-30**	32.57	12.45	339.49	21.06	405.57
6.	**2030-31**	419.53			21.83	441.35
7.	**2031-32**	445.71			22.41	468.12
8.	**2032-33**	478.00			23.36	501.35
9.	**2033-34**	509.36			24.26	533.61
10.	**2034-35**	545.51			25.18	570.69
11.	**2035-36**	571.13			25.83	596.96

As indicated in Table 11, the state will be able to meet its RPO requirements with its existing and envisaged future capacity additions, except in the year 2033-34.

Table 11: Renewable Energy Deficit/Surplus

FY	RE Generation required to meet RPO		RE Generation available/met (From existing/ planned contracts)		RPO Surplus (+)/ Deficit (-)
	(MU)	(%)	(MU)	(%)	(%)
2025/26	251.21	33%	403.53	53%	20%
2026/27	288.68	36%	425.60	53%	17%
2027/28	328.72	39%	423.62	50%	11%
2028/29	369.34	41%	428.45	48%	7%
2029/30	405.57	43%	467.92	50%	7%
2030/31	441.35	46%	494.55	51%	6%
2031/32	468.12	47%	498.04	50%	3%
2032/33	501.35	48%	498.01	48%	0%
2033/34	533.61	50%	496.08	46%	-4%
2034/35	570.69	51%	816.61	73%	22%
2035/36	596.96	52%	975.88	85%	33%

7.0 Outcome of the model

7.1 Unserved Energy Projections

Initially, the study has been carried out considering only the existing and planned capacity contracts, as provided by the state. The projected total unserved energy for the year 2035-36 is 0 Units, as the planned addition of 132 MW of hydro capacity in 2034-35 and 120 MW in 2035-36 is substantial compared to the annual growth in electricity demand. The year-wise likely unserved energy with the planned capacities is given in Fig 8.

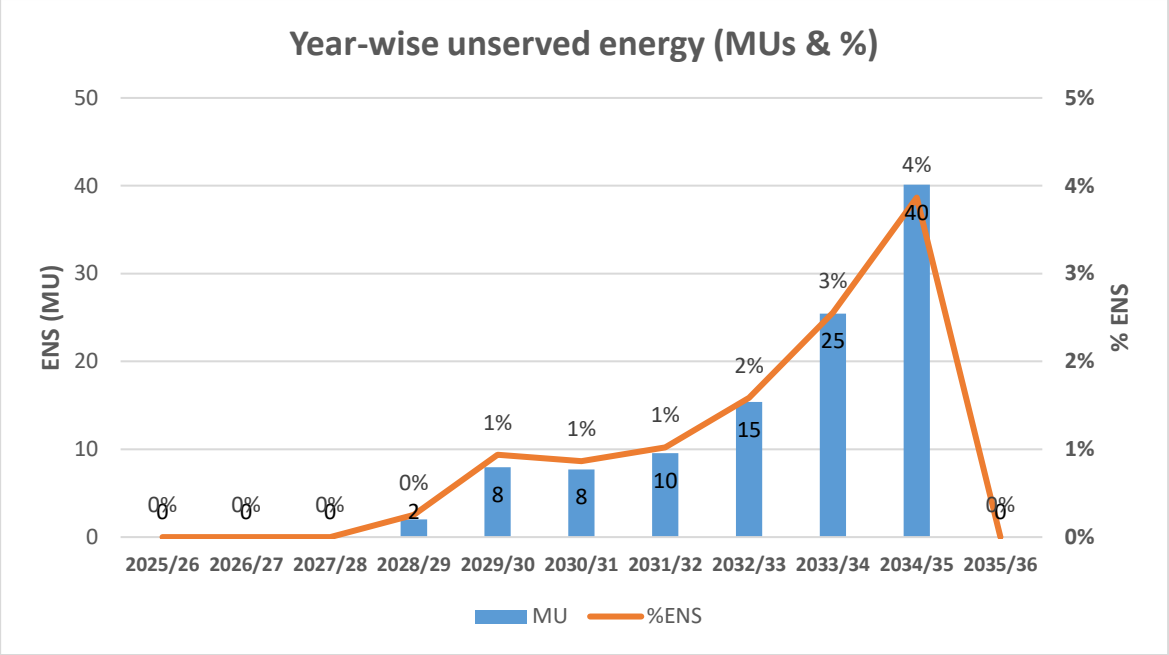


Figure 8: Yearly likely unserved energy (in MU) with the existing and planned capacities

The study has also analyzed the daily and monthly pattern of unserved energy in the year 2033-34. It can be seen that the contracted capacity (present and planned) is unable to meet the demand. Details are shown in Fig. 9.

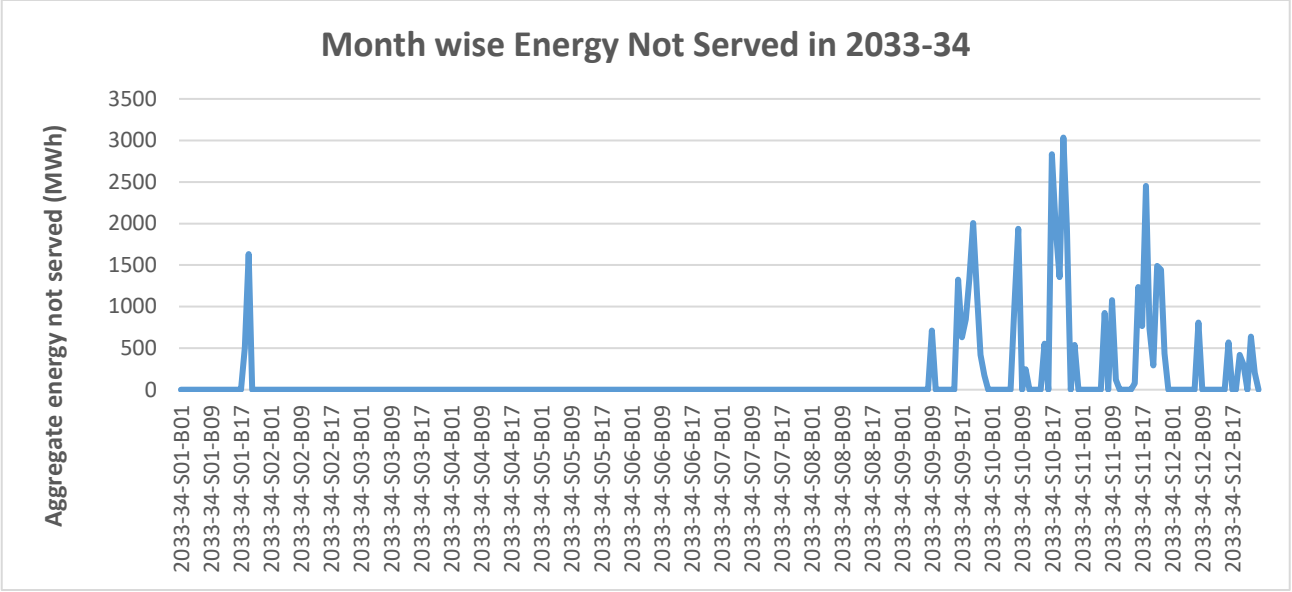


Figure 9: Block-wise Unserved Energy Pattern MWh (2033-34)

The unmet demand occurs typically in the winter months i.e. from December to February during non-solar hours.

7.2 Investment options to meet the unserved energy

To meet this unserved energy, energy investment options (i.e., candidate capacities) are given to the model to find the least cost optimal capacity mix required to meet the demand with RPO obligations. The capacity projections for Mizoram are given in Table 12.

Table 12: Year-wise contracted capacity projections (in MW)

Year	Coal	Gas	Hydro	Solar	DRE	SToA/MToA
2025/26	54	66	148	32	12	0
2026/27	54	66	148	37	24	1
2027/28	54	66	148	37	24	9
2028/29	87	66	148	37	24	0
2029/30	87	66	172	37	24	0
2030/31	87	66	172	57	24	0
2031/32	87	66	172	57	24	0
2032/33	87	66	172	57	24	0
2033/34	87	66	172	57	24	7
2034/35	87	66	304	57	24	0
2035/36	87	66	424	57	24	0

The projected year-wise contracted capacity mix is given in Figure 10.

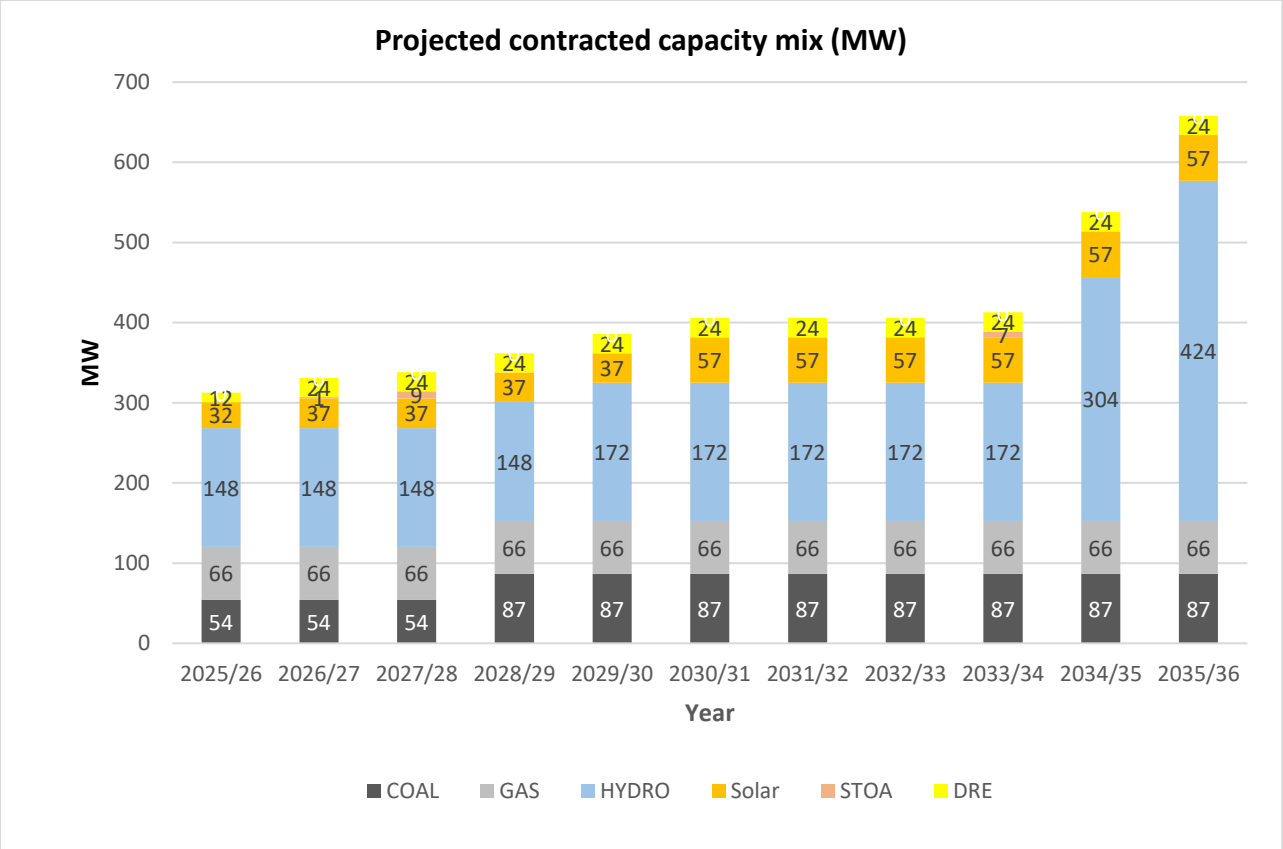


Figure 10: Projected Contracted Capacity Mix Year-wise (MW)

The SToA/MToA requirement can be fulfilled through power procurement from markets or bilateral agreements. The SToA/MToA value reflects the peak value requirement and seasonal banking requirements in terms of MW.

Reliability studies have been conducted based on the projected capacity for the year 2035-36. The analysis confirms that the projected capacity meets the reliability criteria specified in the National Electricity Plan (NEP), with the Loss of Load Probability (LoLP) and Not-Served Energy (NENS) remaining within the permissible limits of 0.2% and 0.05%, respectively (as specified in the National Electricity Plan).

As per the Resource Adequacy studies, the likely total projected contracted generation capacity for the year 2035-36 is around 658 MW which consists of 87 MW from coal, 66 MW from gas, 424 MW from hydro, 57 MW from solar and 24 MW from Distributed Renewable Energy (DRE) sources. No MToA/SToA arrangement will be required for the same year. This capacity is inclusive of the planning reserve margin of 21% and shall be able to meet the projected demand with prescribed reliability criteria and to comply with the stipulated Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) targets. Capacity mix required by 2035-36 is shown in Figure 11.

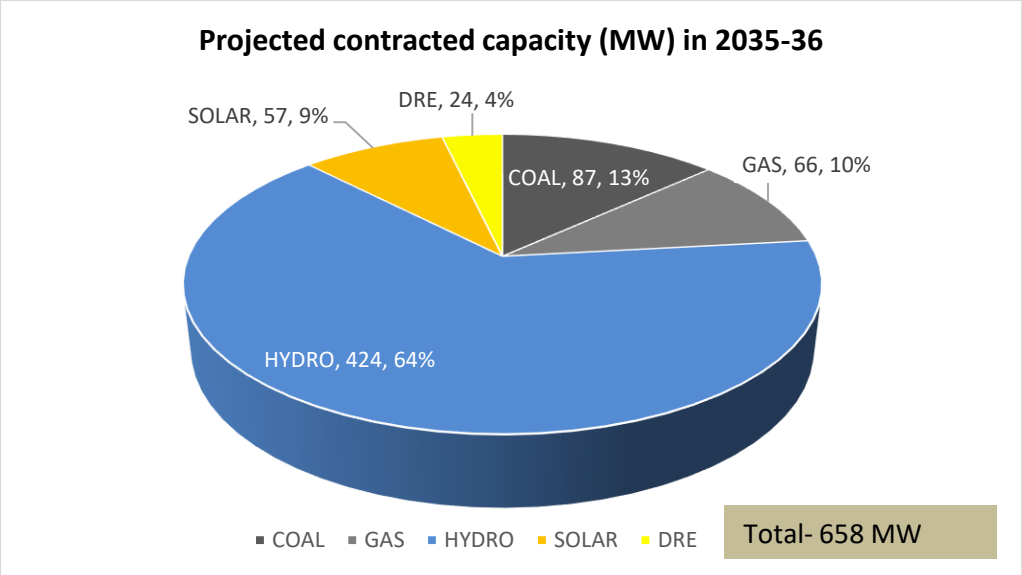


Figure 11 Contracted Capacity Mix in 2035-36

It is important to note that any deviations in the commissioning schedule of the planned capacity could result in a situation where the state would be unable to meet the projected peak demand and electrical energy requirements identified in this study with the available resources. Such changes may also lead to an increase in the cost of meeting the state's power demand reliably.

As per the study, the state needs to contract the following capacities (planned and additional) per year till 2035-36 to meet its demand reliably as shown in Table 13.

Table 13: Year wise Capacity Addition (in MW)

FY	Coal		Solar	Hydro	DRE	Total	
	Planned	Additional	Planned	Planned	Planned	Planned	Additional
2025/26	0	0	10	0	12	**22**	**0**
2026/27	0	0	5	0	12	**17**	**0**
2027/28	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
2028/29	0	33	0	0	0	**0**	**33**
2029/30	0	0	0	24	0	**24**	**0**
2030/31	0	0	20	0	0	**20**	**0**
2031/32	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
2032/33	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
2033/34	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
2034/35	0	0	0	132	0	**132**	**0**

FY	Coal		Solar	Hydro	DRE	Total	
	Planned	Additional	Planned	Planned	Planned	Planned	Additional
2035/36	0	0	0	120	0	**120**	**0**
Total	**0**	**33**	**35**	**276**	**24**	**335**	**33**

The projected gross generation mix for the state is shown in Figure 12 and 13.

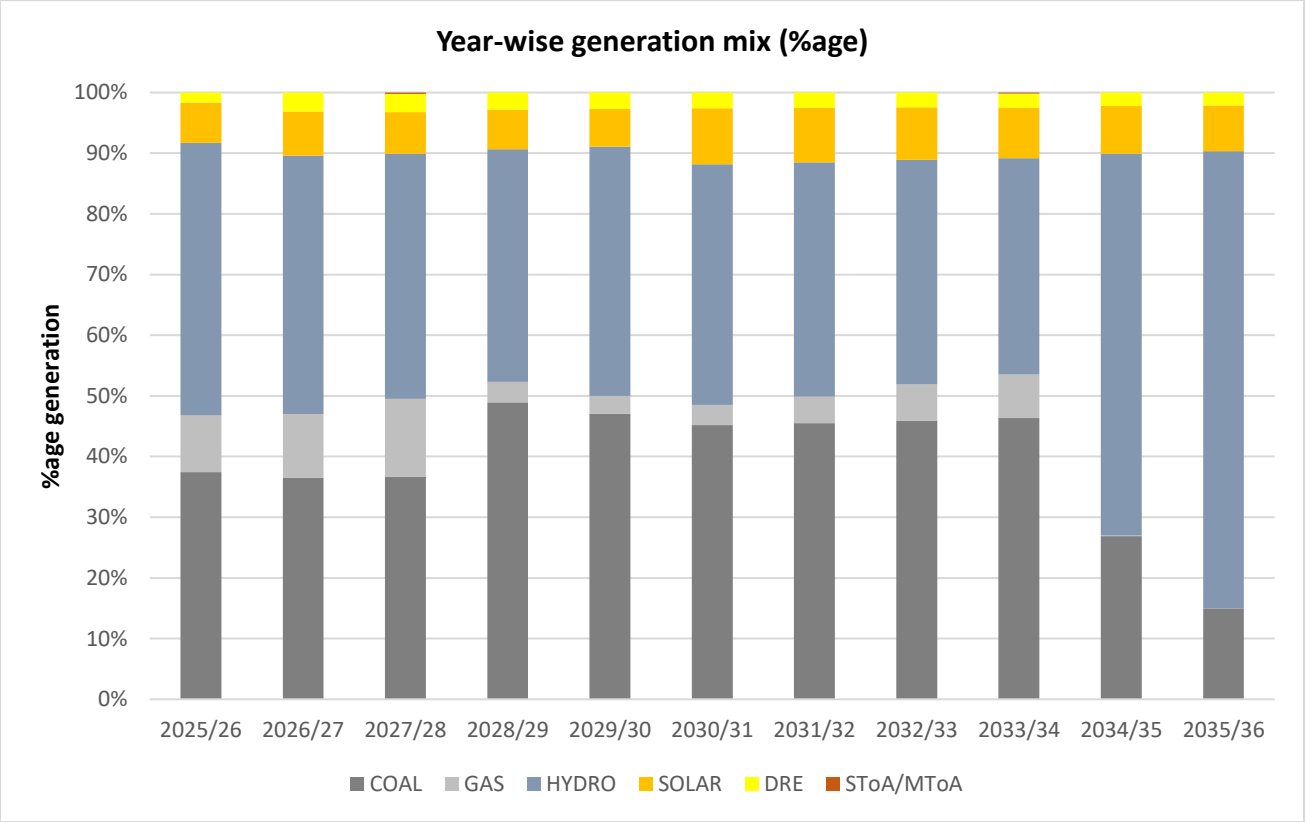


Figure 12 Year-wise projected net generation mix (in %)

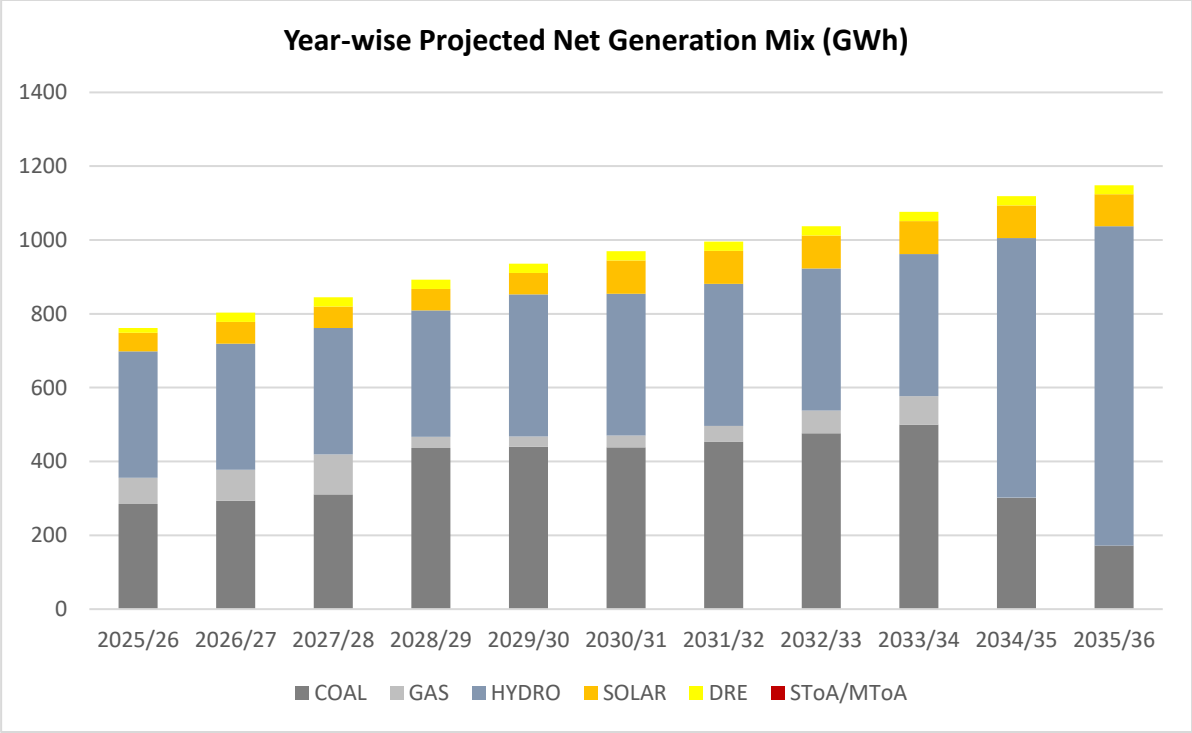


Figure 13: Year-wise projected net generation (in GWh)

7.3 Day-wise Surplus Coal Capacity (in MW)

Surplus capacity is available with the state due to RE availability, Demand variation etc. The pattern of surplus capacities has been observed as shown in Figure 15. This capacity can be shared with other states/ Discoms in order to reduce the fixed cost burden on the utilities resulting in reduction in the cost for the consumer. The state has likely surplus capacity of around 20-60 MW available in 2028-29 during the months from June to October as shown below which can be shared with other states/ Discoms.

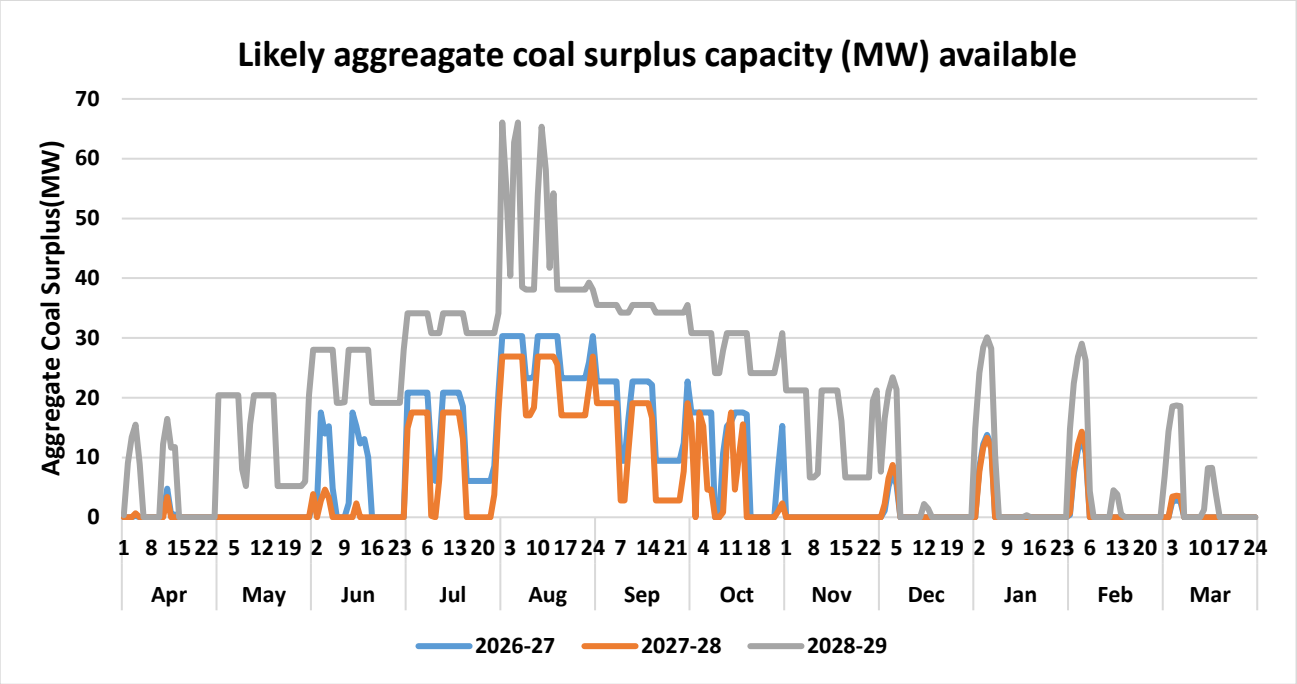


Figure 14: Surplus Coal Capacity Year-wise (MW)

The capacity projections for Mizoram are given in the Table 14.

Table 14: Capacity projections (in MW)

Year	COAL	GAS	HYDRO	SOLAR	DRE	SToA/MToA
2025/26	54	66	148	32	12	0
2026/27	54	66	148	37	24	1
2027/28	54	66	148	37	24	9
2028/29	87	66	148	37	24	0
2029/30	87	66	172	37	24	0
2030/31	87	66	172	57	24	0
2031/32	87	66	172	57	24	0
2032/33	87	66	172	57	24	0
2033/34	87	66	172	57	24	7
2034/35	87	66	304	57	24	0
2035/36	87	66	424	57	24	0

8.0 Conclusions

Based on the Resource Adequacy studies of Mizoram up to the year 2035-36, the following conclusions may be drawn:

1. The study has been done based on the hourly demand pattern of the year 2024-25. It has been observed that the peak demand season is typically from December to February with peak demand occurring during non-solar hours.
2. The study has considered energy requirement projections as per the revised projections of 20th EPS, which envisages that the annual energy requirement of the state is likely to grow at a CAGR of 4% while the peak demand for the state is likely to grow at a CAGR of 3% for the period of 2025-26 to 2035-36.
3. Mizoram is likely to witness energy deficit ranging from 2.01 to 40.1 MUs in different years from 2028-29 to 2034-35 with the existing and planned capacity addition only. The projected total unserved energy for the year 2035-36 is 0 Units, as the planned addition of 132 MW of hydro capacity in 2034-35 and 120 MW in 2035-36 is substantial compared to the annual growth in electricity demand
4. The state is likely to have unserved energy in coming years and needs to contract additional fossil-based capacities for meeting energy requirements. Additional coal-based capacities of about 33 MW have to be tied-up to meet the demand in year 2028-29 which is a short-term requirement and can also be met by other means like open market or other technology-based plant capacity. In addition to this, the state shall have a likely requirement of MToA/ SToA ranging from around 1 MW to 9 MW in different years as outlined in the report. The SToA/MToA requirement can be fulfilled through power procurement from markets or bilateral agreements. The SToA/MToA value reflects the peak value requirement and seasonal banking requirements in terms of MW.
5. The projected capacity and generation mix outlined in the report meet the State's RPO requirements for the years 2025-26 to 2035-36.
6. The Planning Reserve Margin (PRM) for Mizoram has been assessed at 21%. Further, the study indicates year-wise short-term/medium-term/bilateral requirements inclusive of the PRM capacity to meet the demand optimally.
7. The current capacity mix of the state has 58% of contracted capacity from non-fossil fuel sources which is likely to increase to 77% in 2035-36.

8. It is likely that Mizoram may have surplus capacity available during June to October which can be shared with other utilities/states through banking / bilateral arrangements including Pushp portal.
9. Timely commissioning of planned capacities is critical to ensuring that the state can meet the projected peak demand and energy requirements identified in this study. Any deviation from the planned schedule may lead to resource shortfalls and could significantly increase the cost of reliably meeting the state's power demand.

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Annexure

Planned Future Contracted (MW) considered in the study

Sr. No.	Tied capacity name	Type of generation	Expected COD	Mizoram share (in MW)
1.	Thenzawl	Solar	2025-26	10
2.	DRE	DRE	2025-26	12
3.	DRE	DRE	2026-27	12
4.	Sumsui	Solar	2026-27	5
5.	Tuirini	Hydro	2029-30	24
6.	Tuivai	Hydro	2034-35	132
7.	Tlawang	Hydro	2035-36	120
8.	N.Vanlaiphai	Solar	2030-31	20

Assumption for Resource Adequacy Studies

1. Electricity Demand & peak requirement: As per revised projection of 20th EPS Report.
2. Demand Profile: Based on hourly demand profile of 2024-25.
3. Existing & Planned Capacity: As per the information shared by the state.
4. Cost parameters: based on information in National Electricity Plan.

RE CUF considered

Hydro	Wind	Solar	DRE
30-35 %	22%	18%	12%

Technical Parameters

Technology	Type	Availability (%)	Ramping (%/min)	Min. Technical. (%)	Start -up time (hr)		
					Hot	Warm	Cold
Coal/ Lignite	Existing/Planned	85	1	55	2	5	10
	Candidate	88	1	55	2	5	10
Gas	Existing	90	5	40	1.5	2	3
Nuclear	Existing/Planned	68	Const. Load	-	-	-	-
Biomass	Existing/Planned	60	2	50	2	4	8
Hydro	Existing/Planned/ Candidate	As per available hourly generation profile	100	-	-	-	-
Solar	Existing/Planned		-	-	-	-	-
	Candidate		-	-	-	-	-
Wind	Existing/Planned		-	-	-	-	-
	Candidate		-	-	-	-	-

Pumped storage	Existing/Planned	95	50	-	-	-	-
	Candidate		50	-	-	-	-
Battery Energy Storage	Candidate	98	NA	-	-	-	-

Technology	Type	Heat Rate (MCal/MWh)		Aux. Consum. (%)	Min. online time (hr)	Min. offline time (hr)	Start-up fuel consumption (MCal/MW)		
		At max loading	At min loading				Hot	Warm	Cold
Coal	Existing/ Planned	2300 to 2879	2438 to 3052	7.0	6	4	600	1000	1800
	Candidate (SC & USC)	2060 to 2125	2183 to 2253	6.5	6	4	600	1000	1800
Gas	Existing	2000 to 2900	2260 to 3277	2.5	4	3	30	50	90
Nuclear	Existing/ Planned	2777	2777	10	6	4	-	-	-
	Candidate	2777	2777	10	-	-	-	-	-
Biomass	Existing/ Planned	4200	4450	8	6	4	600	1000	1800
	Candidate	4200	4450	8	6	4	600	1000	1800
Hydro	Existing/ Planned	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-
	Candidate	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-
Pumped Storage	Existing/ Planned	-	-	pump efficiency 80 %	-	-	-	-	-
	Candidate	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Battery Energy Storage	Candidate	-	-	Round trip losses 12%	-	-	-	-	-

Transmission Parameters

A single node has been considered for the purpose of study with all generating units and demand connected to the node. No transmission bottleneck has been considered for the study. Interstate ATC limit has not been considered in the study.

Financial Parameters

Following cost parameters have been assumed:

Resource	Capex* (in ₹/MW)	O&M Fixed Cost (in ₹/MW)	Construction Time (in years)	Amortization /Life time (in years)
Coal	11.5 Cr	19.54 Lakh	4	25
Solar	5 Cr	1 % of Capex	0.5	25
Wind(Onshore)	8 Cr	1% of Capex	1.5	25
Battery Energy Storage (2-Hour)	5.13 Cr to 3.13 Cr	1 % of Capex	0.5	14
Battery Energy Storage (4-Hour)	8.22 Cr to 4.72 Cr	1 % of Capex	0.5	14
Battery Energy Storage (5-Hour)	9.77Cr to 5.51 Cr	1 % of Capex	0.5	14
Battery Energy Storage (6-Hour)	11.31 Cr to 6.30 Cr	1 % of Capex	0.5	14