

Source: The Himalayan Times, December 21, 2019

Upper Karnali power purchase pact final

The Bangladeshi government has finalised the power purchase agreement with GMR, developer of the 900-megawatt Upper Karnali Hydro Electric Project, paving the way for the financial closure of the project.

On December 18, the Cabinet Committee on Public Purchase approved the power purchase agreement rate to purchase 500 megawatts of energy generated by the project.

As per the decision of CCPP, Bangladesh will import the electricity through Indian firm GMR at a tariff rate of 7.72 cents (equivalent to Rs 8.80) per unit for a period of 25 years.

KK Sharma, project head of UKHEP, said the Bangladeshi government will soon sign the letter of intent with GMR and finalise other necessary legal issues to materialise the agreement. He added that GMR is accelerating the pace to complete the necessary work for energy trade and working towards the project's financial closure by 2020.

“We have finalised the PPA with the Bangladeshi government and the process of Lol and financial closure will soon start,” said Sharma.



This undated image shows Upper Karnali River. Photo courtesy:

investmentsummitnepal

On November 21, Bangladeshi State Minister for Power, Energy and Mineral Resources Nasrul Hamid, speaking at the inaugural ceremony of the seventh Power Summit in Kathmandu, had hinted that they would get the PPA rate endorsed from their Cabinet at the earliest.

According to Sharma, UKHEP will be the first private Nepal-based company to export hydropower to Bangladesh via India as per a trilateral agreement. “It will also open the door for Nepal’s energy export to India and other neighbouring countries.”

The project cost of UKHEP is estimated to hover around \$1.1 billion. As per GMR, the company plans to collect 15 per cent of investment through Nepali banks and financial institutions and the initial agreement has been made with them. Nabil Bank and Nepal Investment Bank have shown interest to lead the debt consortium for the 15 per cent financing.

“We are also in negotiations with Indian Exim Bank, Chinese Exim Bank, Asian Development Bank, World Bank and Netherlands Development Finance Company and other multilateral lenders for the remaining project financing,” Sharma added.

According to GMR, the project will be built as per engineering, procurement and construction model and the contract will be awarded to the selected firms by March if everything goes as planned.

GMR has selected three companies for civil, hydromechanical and other infrastructure works and seven companies for electromechanical works through open bidding.

The Bangladeshi government has already inked an agreement with GMR and the Nepal government to purchase 500 megawatts of power from the project.

GMR added that it had signed an MoU with NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd of India for sale of surplus electricity generated by the project. It is also trying to sign an off-take agreement with Bangladesh Power Development Board.

Nepal will get 108 megawatts (12 per cent) of power and 27 per cent equity from the Upper Karnali project free of cost. The reservoir project has been modelled to

run in full capacity for only three months in a year. It is being constructed under the build-own-operate-transfer model. As per the project development pact, the project will be handed over to the government after 30 years.

However, the land acquisition process is yet to be finalised as the landownership certificates were destroyed in an arson attack during the Maoist insurgency. “We have to first sort out the land ownership issue before we can start providing compensation to the rightful owners,” said Sharma.

Source: My Republica, December 22, 2019

Upper Karnali project expected to resume after long hiatus

Bangladeshi authority permits import of energy from project to be built by GMR

SURKHET, Dec 22: Locals are elated with hopes that the impasse regarding construction of the proposed Upper Karnali Hydropower Project will end, as the Bangladeshi government has approved purchasing electricity produced by the Indian developer Grandhi Mallikarjuna Rao (GMR).

The project had remained in limbo for long as its construction was put on hold by the developer. In the recent move, Bangladesh has formalized its pledge to buy electricity from the 900-MW project in Nepal.

The Cabinet Committee on Public Purchase of Bangladesh on Wednesday paved way for the Bangladeshi authority to import 500 MW electricity at the rate of 7.71 cents per unit for a period of 25 years, reported Dhaka Tribune, a Dhaka-based national English-language daily.

Earlier, discussion on power trade between the Indian developer and Bangladeshi energy officials was stuck mainly due to disagreement on the tariff. As per the proposal cleared by Bangladeshi officials, the country will pay out a massive Tk 381.60 billion (equivalent to Rs 511.69 billion) over 25 years to procure 500 megawatts of electricity.

Nepal will receive 108 MW out of the remaining 400 MW for free while GMR plans to sell the rest to the Indian state of Haryana.

The locals in western Nepal are hoping that the project construction will take pace with the new development. "We have high hopes that the project construction will be expedited soon," said Chandra Bahadur Shahi, a resident of the project-affected area.

Last year, GMR had made a move to exit from the project at a time when compensation distribution had started for the affected locals. The company had even removed its field office and the liaison office based in Surkhet, which had made the whole project uncertain.

"With GMR's move, we had almost lost hope that the project would go any further," said Shahi who owns property on the proposed dam site of the project. "However, the recent move of Bangladesh has given us a ray of hope again."

Shahi added that the locals were willing to provide any help to expedite the project. "If the project goes ahead, the local people here will benefit the most. They will be compensated and lots of jobs will be created. The state can earn more revenue," he added.

Jivan Thapa, resident of project-affected area in Sattala of Dailekh, said the contractor company should finalize the compensation work soon. "We are hopeful that the project will not be abandoned now," said Thapa.

Thapa criticized concerned parties for politicizing the project. The Upper Karnali project expands to Dailekh, Achham and Surkhet districts. "Had the project been constructed on time, it would have made the local people better off," he added.

Bangladesh signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with India's NVVN to import electricity from the Upper Karnali via India during Bangladeshi Prime

Minister Sheikh Hasina's visit to India in April 2017. KK Sharma, project chief of GMR-Upper Karnali Hydropower Project, said GMR would sign a power purchase agreement with the Power Development Board of Bangladesh within five months.

Sharma said the authorities had targeted to complete the distribution of land compensation and cutting of trees within 2020 and begin construction work by 2021. "We have aimed to produce energy in the next five years," he said. According to him, the project will be constructed at an estimated cost of Rs 170 billion.

Source: My Republica, December 22, 2019

China ready to purchase electricity from Nepal

RASUWA, Dec 22: The government of China has agreed to purchase electricity produced in Nepal. During a joint technical meeting between Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) and State Grid Corporation of China (SGCC) on Saturday, the Chinese government has signed an agreement to purchase electricity from Nepal after the construction of Nepal-China cross-border transmission line. The SGCC is the state-owned electric utility monopoly of China.

As per the agreement, both countries will trade power through the cross-border transmission line.

According to Komalnath Atreya, chief of Ratmate (Galchhi)-Rasuwegadhi-Kerung Transmission Line Project, the agreement paves the way for power trade between the two countries. "The load-follow study of the project will start within the next two weeks. A joint team of NEA and SGCC will conduct the study," he said, adding that the cross-border transmission line is a priority for China as well.

The 400-KV project is the first cross-border transmission line with China. The completion of the project will also pave the way for Nepal to sell electricity to Bangladesh.

The transmission line will be 400-KV double-circuit in the Nepali side and 500-KV double-circuit on the Chinese side. The pre-feasibility study of the project to be constructed from Kerung of China to Ratamate of Nepal has been completed.

There will be 214 towers in the transmission line. According to Atreya, the feasibility and environmental study should be completed within two years. The draft report of the feasibility study was submitted on March 17, 2019.

The study report has the details about the number of towers, locations to install the towers, river areas, and national park areas, among others. The substation on the Nepali side will be located at Ratamate, whereas in the Chinese side the substation will be placed at Jilong County of Tibet.

The distance of the transmission line from Rasuwagadhi border point to Ratamate is 70 kilometers. The cross border transmission line is targeted to be completed within six years. The project is being handled by the Department of Project Development under Nepal Electricity Authority.

Atreya further added that the SGCC and NEA had agreed to jointly prepare the detailed project report (DPR). This is the first cross-border transmission line with China, while Nepal has 11 cross-border transmission lines with India.

The northern neighbor, under its Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), is aiming to expand transmission lines with seven continents within 2030. After Nepal is connected to China with the transmission line, it will connect India and other Asian countries.

The cross-border transmission line with China will be constructed in government-to-government (G2G) model, as per a bilateral pact signed during Chinese President Xi Jinping's state visit to Nepal in October.

Source: My Republica, December 22, 2019

Upper Bhotekoshi starts commercial production

CHAUTARA, Dec 22: The 45-megawatt Bhotekoshi Hydropower Project based in Sindhupalchowk has started commercial production. The project started commercial power generation following the two-week-long test transmission, said project chief executive officer Bikram Sthapit.

The power generated from the project has been connected to the national grid through the Lamosanghu-based substation. Reconstruction of the project, which had remained closed for five years due to the 2015 April earthquake and subsequent incidences of flood and landslide, was completed recently.

The project developed and operated by the private sector is currently in the position of not operating to its full capacity due to low water flow in the river. The current production on average is 22-25 megawatt each day. Its powerhouse is based in Jhirpu of Phulpingkatti of Bhotekoshi rural municipality. The Chinese Company Sinohydro Bureau 11 had been awarded the project contract in 2074 BS at the cost of Rs seven billion.

Source: The Rising Nepal, December 24, 2019

Electric Railway Track Construction Gets Momentum

Birgunj, Dec 24 : The task of track opening for electric railway along the Bagmati-Dhansar section in Rautahat district has witnessed progress of late. Engineer at Railway Department Sumod Pokharel told RSS that the contractor company has expedited the job of track opening.

Federal government is spending Rs 3 billion for the development of 23-kilometre track in the district. Along with three link lines, the government is working to build 1003.8 Kms long electric railway along the east-west highway in 10 different packages.

The contractors winning bid for package one to five have agreed to accomplish all the tasks within two and a half years. As part of the same agreement, the contractors have sped up the bridge construction too. A total of six bridges would be constructed along the route in the district.

Similarly, the Division Forest Office, Chandrapur, has written to the Department of Forest seeking its approval for cutting the trees along the Bagmati-Dhansar section in the district for the railway route construction.

Source: My Republica, December 25, 2019

Bhote Koshi starts commercial production

SINDHUPALCHOWK, Dec 25: Bhote Koshi Hydropower Project in Sindhupalchowk district has started commercial generation after completion of renovation works.

The earthquakes of 2015 and floods in Bhotekoshi River a year later had damaged infrastructures and equipment of the largest project in the country built by the private sector. It is promoted by Bhote Koshi Power Company Ltd. It took the company nearly 20 months to rebuild the project at an estimated cost of Rs 7 billion, according to project officials.

The project had started test production two weeks ago.

Bikram Ratna Sthapit, general manager of Bhote Koshi Power Company Ltd, said that the project is producing 22-25 MW of electricity. "After 15 days of test generation, the project has started commercial generation," Sthapit told Republica. "The project is not operating to its full capacity as water level in Bhote Koshi River drops during winter."

Energy generated by the project has been connected to the national grid through its transmission line connected to Sun Koshi Hydropower Project.

According to project officials, Chinese firm Sino Hydro 11 Bureau completed the project on a fast track mode. Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) gave green signal to the project to start commercial generation after inspecting infrastructures as well as plant and machineries.

Capacity of the project will start increasing from mid-March when water flow in the river rises. The project, however, will be able to operate to its full capacity from mid-June onwards.

Babin Pradhan, manager of Bhote Koshi Power Company Ltd, said that the company had to invest Rs 7 billion to finance reconstruction work. "The addition cost that we had to incur could have built another project. We had to change all the equipment," he added.

The company had suffered loss of around Rs 3 billion due to the 2015 earthquakes. Floods hit the project a year later when the company had already completed nearly 80% of renovation works.

The project was initially estimated to cost Rs 10 billion. The cost has now increased to Rs 17 billion.

The project had also suffered from the landslide of Jure in 2014. The landslide had swept away transmission line of the project, forcing it to stop operation for nearly six months. It suffered revenue loss of around US\$ 24 million.

The project based in Tatopani and Phulping Katti in Bhotekoshi Rural Municipality generated 36 MW of electricity in first 10 years of operation. It had increased production capacity to 45 MW in 2011.

Source: Rising Nepal Daily, December 25, 2019

Land Transaction In Tamor Project Site Restricted

Phidim, Dec. 25: The Investment Board Nepal has urged the concerned offices of Panchthar, Terhathum and Taplejung districts to restrict the transaction of the land that lies in the Tamor Hydropower Project area. The Investment Board--Nepal wrote the district administration and land revenue offices of the three districts urging them to impose a ban on the transaction of the land of all types in the project site. In a letter bearing the signature of Chief Executive Officer of the Investment Board Maha Prasad Adhikari, the concerned offices are asked to restrict the transaction of land in Ward Nos. 1,2,4,5 and 6 of Hilihang Rural Municipality, Ward No. 4 of Phidim Municipality and Ward Nos. 1, 3 and 5 of Kummayak Rural Municipality of Panthar, Ward Nos. 3 and 4 of Pauwakhola Rural Municipality in Taplejung district, and Ward No 4 of Chhathar Rural Municipality, Ward Nos. 1 and 10 Myanglung Municipality, Ward No 1 of Fedap Rural Municipality and Ward Nos. 3,4,5,6 and 7 of Athrai Rural Municipality in Terhathum district. "If the transaction of land of these areas is not stopped, the genuine landowners may be deprived of the compensation to be provided by the project," the Investment Board said.

The Investment Board had stated November 10, 2018 as the starting date for the development of the project and the land purchased thereafter would not be entitled for any compensation. After receiving the letter from the Investment Board, the land revenue office Panchthar has drawn the attention of the concerned local levels, according to the chief of the revenue office Baburam Pokharel. Likewise, chiefs of the land revenue offices of Terhathum and Taplejung, Dhurba Kumar Katwal and Sundar Rai, said they were preparing to restrict the transaction of the land in said areas after consulting with the concerned district administration offices.

A news story stating that the transaction of the land of the project site around the Tamor River had increased was published in the Gorkhapatra on November 9 this year.

Transaction of land in Kummayak Rural Municipality where the main dam will be located had increased. A reservoir type powerhouse with a capacity of 756MW is being built there in the joint investment of Nepal and China.

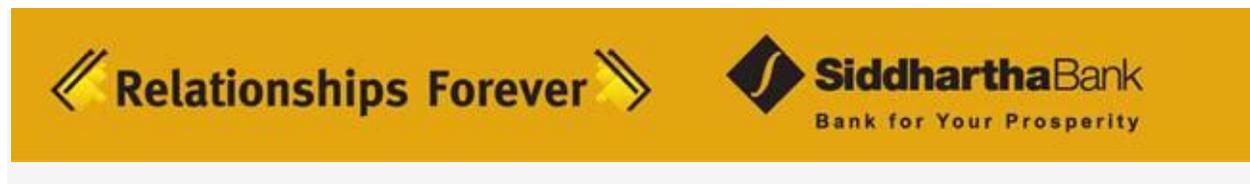
Source: Kathmandu Post, December 22, 2019

Electrification drive bears fruit in remote villages

Villages that remain to be connected have been demanding an electricity connection, after roads

In 1967, Kari Jethara of K I Singh rural municipality came to know that electricity powers houses during his visit to India. It was only 52 years after the visit that Jethara was able to witness electricity supply in his village.

“As other rural towns started getting a regular supply of electricity, I used to think that there will never be electricity in my village,” said Jethara. “Two years ago, I dreamed of my village lit up with electric bulbs.”



But just last month, his dream came true. Denizens of the rural municipality residing in 150 households saw a regular supply of electricity for the first time. To mark the joyous occasion, the villagers butchered a goat and organised a feast.

Since their village got electrified, Devi Bogati’s way of life has changed over the week. She, a resident of Bogtan Fudsil rural municipality used to carry out kitchen chores under the dim light of an oil lamp and her children studied under the same lamp.

With their house electrified, Bogati and her children have stopped using oil lamps.

Rural electrification in Nepal has been expedited in recent times and the expansion of electrical grid from towns to remote areas has brought a change in way of life. Villages that remain to be connected have been demanding an electricity connection, after roads.

As per records, more than 10 settlements in Doti have been connected to the grid in just over six months.

And locals say that has made a hard life easy.

“The ways to execute daily tasks like grinding grains and pounding paddy have changed with regular electricity supply,” said Ram Chandra Rana, ward chair

of K I Singh rural municipality-5. “Not only that, but electricity has made it easier to irrigate farms and use mobile phones.”

As per the records of Doti Small Electricity Distribution Unit, out of the 41,460 households in Doti, 29,071 houses are now fully electrified and have electricity meters.

According to Bishwa Nath Shah, a technician at the Unit, the power utility has a target to connect all the remaining houses in the power grid within this fiscal year.

“Out of 9 local levels, two local levels — Badikedar and Bogtan — remain to be connected to the national grid,” said Shah. “We are gearing up to build transmission lines within this fiscal year.”

Although Badikedar has a hydel scheme in Kapdigad which feeds power into the national grid, around 2744 households have not been distributed electricity. And different villages in Bogtan rural municipality have their own micro-hydropower schemes.

Once, the village of Sayal used to have electricity but it remained in darkness for three years. Nestled in a remote region, the villages of Daud and Toleni in the Sayal rural municipality were fed electricity by four hydel schemes in Sailigad and Sanigad rivers.

The four schemes were shut down after floods ravaged the power station and canals beyond repair. Three years later, the villages are now connected to the national grid.

“The locals have regained their lost happiness,” said Dil Bahadur Singh of Sayal rural municipality. “However, we feel sad that the effort and investment we put into building the four schemes went in vain.”

The four micro-hydro plants, built with an investment of Rs 4 million to Rs 9 million, each used to churn out a combined 146 kilowatts.

Source: The Himalayan Times, December 27, 2019

Hydels with 6,000 MW capacity await PPA

Hydropower developers are still waiting to sign the power purchase agreement (PPA) with Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) for 200 hydropower projects with total installed capacity of 6,000 megawatts of electricity. And a majority of these projects are being developed by independent power producers.

According to NEA, there are some practical issues related to the Nepal Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC) regarding the determination of the theoretical basis to ink PPA with developers.



File Photos: THT

Prabal Adhikari, spokesperson for NEA, said as per guidelines of NERC, power developers need to complete survey, prepare environment and social impact report, obtain power generation licence, submit technical and financial aspects of their power projects and the tentative rates, among others before the PPA can be signed.

Earlier, the power utility could independently negotiate and determine the power purchase rates with the developers.

As per Article 13 (c) of NERC Act, parties that are involved in the sale and purchase of electricity can set the price per unit of power only after receiving permission from NERC. However, PPA guidelines of NEA do not have this provision.

“Since there is confusion regarding this issue in between NERC’s and NEA’s guidelines, we cannot take any decision regarding PPA unless NEA board gives a concrete answer on the issue,” informed Adhikari.

As per Dilli Bahadur Singh, chairman of NERC, NEA and other stakeholders need to follow the guidelines that the commission has prepared. “The PPA signing procedure has not been halted due to us. If the concerned parties forward their agreements to us, we will assess the proposals and take the needful decision,” he stated.

According to Singh, the commission will determine some of the provisions for approving the power purchase and sale rates, tentative investment, ratio of equity and loan, source of the loans and interests, clearance of loans and interests, returns on investment, recurrent expenditure, operational expenditure, maintenance costs, revenue and tax and other service charges, additional capital that will be required, among others.

“The concerned stakeholders need to prepare the aforesaid documents and meet the criteria as per the requirement of the commission,” Singh clarified.

Shailendra Guragain, president of Independent Power Producers Association Nepal, said the government agencies are intentionally delaying the PPA signing process with the power developers.

“The government must establish a ‘one desk’ system to perform all activities before execution of any hydropower project. At present, concerned government agencies have been playing blame game and ultimately we have to face the unnecessary consequences,” he said, adding, the Ministry of Energy, Water Resources and Irrigation must play a more constructive role to break the deadlock regarding all the problems that power developers have been facing since long.

Till a few months back, power producers needed to only approach NEA to sign PPA. But, after formation of NERC, state-owned power utility needs to get the PPA approved from NERC before inking final PPA with the developers.

Source: Urja Khabar, December 27, 2019

Sunkoshi Marin Diversion Multipurpose Project gathers steam

Kathmandu- The Sunkoshi Marin Diversion Multipurpose Project, intended to provide round-the-year irrigation facility to five drought-prone districts in the southern plains is finally gathering steam, decades after it was envisioned.

According to officials, the environmental impact assessment, the final essential study before the project begins funding arrangements and tender processes, is on the verge of being approved by the Ministry of Forests and Environment.

“We have received word that Forest Ministry officials will give the go-ahead within a week,” said Sushil Acharya, project chief. “No concerns have been raised by forest and environment authorities, and the project has held a public hearing with project-affected locals and informed them of land acquisition. The compensation distribution is yet to begin.”

The Rs83.51 billion project located in Sindhuli and Ramechhap districts aims to divert water from the Sunkoshi River to the Marin Khola, a tributary of the Bagmati River, and augment discharge into the Bagmati Irrigation Canal to irrigate an additional 122,000 hectares of land in the Tarai while generating 28.62 megawatts of electricity.

Once complete, the diversion project will provide round-the-year irrigation facility to drought-prone districts of Rautahat, Dhanusha, Mahottari, Sarlahi and Bara where insufficient rainfall has become a recurrent problem affecting agricultural output.

At present, the flow rate of the Bagmati River is around 5-6 cusecs, which is insufficient for farmers, mainly in Rautahat and Sarlahi districts,

without irrigation facilities in the dry season. Heavy reliance on rainwater coupled with lack of irrigation facility has led to lowered outputs adversely affecting the country's economy.

The five-year multipurpose project has been envisioned to draw 77 cusecs of water from the Sunkoshi River by building a 12-metre-high dam and supply 48 cusecs to farmers in Rautahat, and 64 cusecs to farmers in Sarlahi, among other districts.

According to the Ministry of Energy, Irrigation and Water Resources, only one-third of the total irrigated farmlands in the country have year-round-irrigation facility, and projects such as the Sunkoshi Marin are crucial to boosting the country's agricultural output.

As per a draft of the environmental impact assessment, the proposed multipurpose project will inundate a total of 312 hectares of land and create a pond in Sunkoshi and Khadadevi rural municipalities and Manthali municipality affecting 3,026 households.

The project needs to acquire 69.46 hectares of private land, 18.87 hectares of farmland without ownership papers, and 251.34 hectares of public land which includes 6.58 hectares of forests.

Also, the project will inundate a 1-km stretch of Banepa-Bardibas Highway (BP Highway) and a 475-metre stretch of the road will have to be relocated to accommodate water intake and other structures.

When asked about the possible inundation of the recently reconstructed infrastructure, project chief Acharya said that project authorities had held multiple discussions with Roads Department officials, and that they were currently drawing a new design to shift the road section.

"We are coordinating with all stakeholder agencies, and it will take some time to sort things out," said Acharya. "Also, we are yet to receive a

resource commitment, decide on funding modalities, and pay compensation to landowners in the project affected areas.”

The environmental impact assessment report also points out that out of the three potential storage projects in the region, the proposed 1100-megawatt Sunkoshi II reservoir project will be adversely affected, if the diversion project is built.

According to Gokarna Panta, deputy spokesperson for the Energy Ministry, the government has aimed to start construction within the current fiscal year.

“The 2018 white paper released by the ministry has prioritised building one multipurpose project in each province to the extent possible, and Sunkoshi Marin is an important project in the development plan,” said Panta. “The detailed project report is ready, and the National Planning Commission has given its approval to begin a multi-year contract process to execute the project.”

To offset negative externalities, the government plans to promote boating and other tourism activities in the affected area, and also release fish in the proposed pond to revive the traditional occupation of the Majhi community which resides in the region.

The cost of the irrigation component is estimated to be Rs37.2 billion, and the hydropower component is expected to be built at a cost of Rs46.19 billion.

Sunkoshi Marin will be the second inter-basin infrastructure project to make use of a tunnel boring machine after the Bheri Babai Diversion Multipurpose Project in Surkhet.

Source: Urja Khabar, December 27, 2019

India leads Asia-Pacific power industry tenders in November

Kolkata- Asia-Pacific power industry tender activities in November 2019 saw 617 tenders announced, marking a flat growth over the last 12-month average of 620, according to GlobalData's power database.

In terms of tenders by country, India led the activity in November with 371 tenders and a share of 60.1%, up 7.4% over the previous month and up 15% when compared with the last 12 month-average, followed by the Philippines with 105 tenders and a share of 17% and Bangladesh with 51 tenders and a share of 8.3% during the month.

Top issuers of tenders for the month in terms of power capacity involved in Asia-Pacific were Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution (India) at 500MW from one tender, Pakhtunkhwa Energy Development Organization (Pakistan) at 300MW from one tender and Coal India (India) at 100MW capacity from one tender.

In the last 12-month average category, India held the top spot with 323 tenders, followed by Bangladesh with 102 and the Philippines with 83 tenders.

Looking at tenders divided by the type of technology, thermal accounted for the largest proportion with 97 tenders and a 59.1% share, followed by solar with 55 tenders and a 33.5% share and hydro with eight tenders and a 4.9% share.

T&D project was the most popular segment in November 2019, with 357 tenders, followed by T&D Equipment (104) and Generation Equipment (93).

Proportion of tenders by category tracked by GlobalData in the month included project implementation at 328 tenders and a 53.2% share; supply & erection at 161 tenders and a 26.1% share; repair, maintenance, upgrade & others at 112 tenders and an 18.2% share; consulting & similar services at 12 tenders and a 1.9% share; electricity supply at three tenders and a 0.5% share; power purchase agreement at one tender and a 0.2% share.